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Baker, 2nd-Lt. H. de C. B., attd. 122nd Rajputana Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
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Baker, Mr. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Baker, Lt. W. H. G., I.A., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
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Bakhtawar Khan, Colour-havldr., 128th Pioneers to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	274
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Bakshish Singh, Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
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Balak Singh, Subdr.-maj., *Bahadur*, 8th Rajputs, admn. to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Balbahadur Gurung, Colour-havldr. (2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles), 1st Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Balbir Gurung, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Bald, Lt. E. A., I.A., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
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Baldwin, Capt. F. E. W., I.A., 121st Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Baldwin, Bt.-col. G. M., D.S.O., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), I. A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst employed as col. on staff in I.	386
Balkrishna, M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	52
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Balwant Rao Sindi, Kot-dafadar., 16th cavy. (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Balwant Singh, Kot-dafadar, 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Bamberger, 8866 Sergt. (Actg. Troop Sergt.-maj.) E. L., Royal engrs. (attd. 1st Indian Field Squad.) decoration Medaille Militaire bestowed on —	361
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Banks, Lt. R. D'A. S., I.A., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Banon, Mr. H. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M's appl.	677
Bansgopal Tiwari, Havldr.-maj., 98th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete depot estabt.	365
Bansi, Jemdr., 113th Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	393
Bapty, 2nd-Lt. P. S., I. A. reserve of offrs., attd. 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., awarded mily. Cross	547
Bardens, Sub-condr. A. T., I. Ord. dept., to be condr.	101

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Barker, 2nd-Lt. H. W., Mad. Voltr. guards, to be lt.	588
Barker, Mr. T. G., apptd. to Northern Ben. Mounted Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1332
Barlow, 2nd-Lt. C. B., attd. 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 308; relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Barlow, 2nd-Lt. W. N. C., attd. 30th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Barnes, Capt. E. C., I.A., 19th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Barr, Capt. J. H. V., I.A., 109th Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Barrett, Lt.-genl. *Sir* A. A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., I. A., to be *tempy.* army comdr.	675
Barrett, 2nd-lt. M. L., attd. Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's) from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Barrington, Mr. A. H. M., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1338
Barron, Capt. C. A., Pun. Light Horse, to be maj., to fill an existing vacancy	44
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Barrow, Mr. G. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
Barrow, 2nd-Lt. R., attd. 86th Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Barrow, 2nd-Lt. R. L., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Barson, Comdr. A. H., Army clothing dept., to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Barstow, Lt. A. E., I.A., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Barstow, Lt. T. C. E., I. A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Bartels, 3rd class asst. surgn. G. K. A., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. examn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Bartlett, Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. E. L., I. Mis. list, apptd. staff capt.	441
Barton, 2nd-Lt. F. V. G., 1st Brahmans, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Barton, Lt. L. E., I.A., 30th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Barwis, 2nd-Lt. C. W. A., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Barwise, Staff-Sergt. A. H. O., mily works service, to be sub-condr.	628
Baryam Singh, Gunner-havldr., 30th Mountain Batty., admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	583
Basant Singh, Colour-havldr., 72nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Basant Singh, No. 2005 Sepoy, 92nd Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Basavan Singh, Jemdr., 99th Deccan Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Basawa Singh, Subdr., 30th Punjabis, to be subdr.-maj.	615
Basti Khan, Jemdr., 121st Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Basu, Sailendra Nath, Naick, chauffeur attd. to Headqrs., I. Expndry. Force "E," awarded I. D. S. medal	352
Bateman-Champain, Maj. C. E., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), I. A., apptd. asst. adjt. genl., 441; apptd. staff-capt.	513
Bateman-Champain, Lt.-col. H. F., 9th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., apptd. to adjt.-genl.'s and qr. mr.-genl.'s staff, as asst. adjt.-genl.	295
Bates, Compy. Qr. Mr.-Sergt. L., Queen's (Royal West Surrey regt.), Territorial Force, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	306
Battine, Maj. R. St. C., I.A., Squad.-comdr 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own cavy., 2nd class of Order of St. Stanislaus decoration confd. upon —	646
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Batty, Qr. Mr. and Hony. Capt. R., 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offr's. decoration confd. upon —	531
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Battye, Lt. T. H., I. A., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Battye, Maj. W. R., M.B., F.R.C.S., I. medl. service, to be companion of Distinguished Service Order 271; Croix de offr. decoration bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign	361
Baxter, 2nd-Lt. E. G., I. A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	191
Baxter, Staff-sergt., G. F., supvr., 2nd grade, mily works services, to be sub-condr.	345
Baxter, 2nd-Lt. R. H. N., I. A. reserve of offrs., apptd. ry. transport offr., and to be *tempy.* lt. whilst so employed; (graded for purposes of pay as staff-lts. 2nd class)	386
Bayley, Capt. L. C. L., I.A., 6th King Edward's Own cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Bayley-deCastor, 3rd class asst. surgn. A., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. examn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Bayley, Maj.-genl. *Sir* A. W. L., K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., retired pay I. A., spl. apptt. (graded for purposes of pay as an asst. adjt.-genl. at war office)	471
Baz Khan, Kot-dafadar, 23rd Mule Corps, to be jemdr.	18
Baz Khan, Jemdr., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	246
Bazalgette, 2nd-Lt. E., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	401
Bazett, Mr. L. Y., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Beadon, Maj. H. C., I.A., supy. list, to be lt.-col. subject to H. M.'s appl.	242
Bear, 2nd-Lt. R. M., I. A. reserve of offrs., resignation appvd.	271
Beant Singh, Dafadar, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34

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Beant Singh, Dafadar, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	319
Bedell, Senr. asst. surgn. (Hony. Capt.) F. E., (I.S.M.D., retired), Allahabad Voltr. Rifles, to be medl. offr. with rank of surgn.-capt., to fill an existing vacancy	1336
Begbie, 2nd-Lt. T. N., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	399
Bell, 4th class asst. surgn. A. R., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Bell, Lt.-Col. G. J. H., C.I.E., M.A., I. medl. service, to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	419
Bell, Gentleman Cadet H. G., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Bell, Mr. H. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Bellers, 2nd-Lt. E. V. R., I. A., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Belli-Bivar, Lt. H. F., I.A., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58 ; spl. apptt. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff capts.) and to be *tempy.* capt. whilst so employed, 312 ; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Bender, Mr. W. E. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Beni, No. 7204, Bearer, No. 128 Indian Field Ambulance, Army Bearer Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal, 187 ; Croix deGuerre decoration bestowed on —— in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign	361
Benn, Capt. J. P., I.A., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	514
Bennatyne, Capt. N. C., I.A., 128th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Bennet, 2nd-Lt. W. R. M., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	443
Bennett, Mr. A. E., apptd. to Bangalore Rifle Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt. to fill an existing vacancy	282
Bennett, Capt. E. E. S., I.A., 66th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Bennett, 2nd-lt. H. B., I. A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while employed with electrical and mechanical sec., Amarah.	570
Bennett, Capt. J. H., I.A., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Bennett, Gentleman Cadet W. G. from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Benton, 2nd-Lt. R. M., Unattd. list, I.A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Berey, Mr. C. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Berkeley, Gentleman Cadet. C. S.J., from cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Berkeley, Capt. R. E. G., 86th Infy., I. A., apptd. to adjt.-genl.'s and qr. mr.-genl's staff, depy. asst. adjt.-genl.	702
Bernard, Lt. R. P. St. V., I.A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Berrie, Maj. J. G., 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, resigns his comman.	377
Berry, 2nd-Lt. C. E., Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	588
Berry, Lt. E. F., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Betham, Lt. G. L., I.A., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Bethell, Capt. L. A., I.A., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Bevan-Petman, 2nd-Lt. B. H., I. A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Beyts, Capt. R. F. S., I.A., cantt. magte.'s dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Bhagat Bai, Havldr., Army Bearer Corps, No. 6 Combined Field Ambulance, granted a gratuity of three months' pay for genl. good service	560
Bhagatbir Gurung, Subdr.-Maj., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Bhagat Ram Khattri, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Bhagat Singh, Jemdr., 74th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	62
Bhagat Singh, Dafadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr.	126
Bhagat Singh, No. 1776, Sepoy (attd. Meerut Signal Compy.), 90th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Bhagat Singh, Subdr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	634
Bhagwan Das, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Bhagwan Sing Thapa, Havldr.-maj., 2nd Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Bhagwan Singh, No. 53 Lance-Naik, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Bhagwan Singh, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Bhagwan Singh, No. 4205, Sowar, Burma mily. police, awarded I. D. S. medal for gallant and distinguished conduct	280
Bhagwan Singh, Jemdr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	444
Bhagwant Singh, Dafadar, 14th King George's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	42
Bhan Singh, Sepoy, 93rd Burma Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	52
Bharadwaja, *tempy.* Lt. Devendra, I. medl. service, services dispensed with on acct. of medl. unfitness, subject to H. M.'s appl.	3
Bharat Singh, Jemdr. (16th Cavy.), 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt., 96 ; to be risldr., to complete estabt.	44
Bharat Singh (I), Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	29
Bharat Singh (II) Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	29
Bharucha, Capt. P. B., F.R.C.S., I. medl. service, to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	54
Bhan Nikam, Havldr., 108th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	29
Bhawan Sing Sahi, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complte estabt.	24

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Bhawani Dutt, No. 1029, Lance-Naik, No. 3 compy. awarded I. D. S. medal . . . 187
Bhawani Singh, Qr.-mr. Dafadar, 20th Deccan Horse, I. A. decoration Medaille Militaire bestowed on — 361
Bhim Singh Thapa, Subdr., I.O.M., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt. . . 298
Bhim Singh, Jemdr., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be resdr. 62
Bhimbahadur Bania, Havldr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 220 ; to be subdr., to complete estabt. 574
Bhoda, No. 665 Lance-Naik, 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal 525
Bhola Singh, Jemdr., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be resdr. . . 126
Bhola Singh, Lance-Naik, 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal . . . 525
Bhola Singh, No. 884 Sepoy, 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal . . . 525
Bhola Singh, Havldr.-maj., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . 686
Bholanath Awasthi, Havldr., 3rd Brahmans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . . 519
Bhola Ram, Colour-havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . 96
Bhondoo, No. 5207 1st grade water carrier, Army hospl. corps, granted spl. gratuity of 3 months' pay in recogn. of his good service in field 631
Bhujjoo, No. 7052, Bearer, No. 19 British Field Ambulance Army Bearer Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal 187
Bhumonjee Nowrojee Burjorjee, M.B., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 264
Bhup Singh, No. 3106, Bugler, 6th Jat Light Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal . . . 187
Bhura, retired jemdr., 120th Rajputana Infy., re-employed in I. A. to Depot 120th Rajputtana Infy. 13
Bhura, Havldr., 44th Merwara Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . . 574
Bickford, Lt. M. H., I.A., 38th Dogras, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 442
Bidhi Chand, apptd. to 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., on probn., to complete estabt. 520
Bidie, 2nd-Lt. A. G. C., I.A., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 387
Bignell, Capt. R. L., I.A., 41st Dogras, to be *tempy.* maj. subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 610
Bijho, No. 1620 Naik, 37th Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal 525
Bikram Singh, Havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., on apptt. as qr. mr. jemdr., Labour corps depot, Rawalpindi, to complete estabt. 159
Bingham, Lt. C. D'A., I.A., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 647
Binny, Capt. A. J. M., I.A., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 188 ; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 442
Bir Singh, Kot-dafadar, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . 96
Bir Singh, Jemdr., 62nd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt. 393
Bir Singh, Havldr.-maj., No. 3 Ammunition Column, Royal Field arty. (No. 5 Mountain Batty.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . 421
Bir Singh, Sepoy, 37th Dogras, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit . . 524

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Birbahadur Thapa, Havldr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . 126
Birbul, No. 2017 Lance-Naik, 37th Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal 525
Birbal Singh, Havldr. (7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs), 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 347
Birbhan Thapa, Subdr.-maj., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I. . . . 633
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Bird, Lt.-Col. R., M.V.O., C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., apptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. surgn. 566
Birdwood, 2nd-Lt. F. T., attd. 36th Sikhs, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 265
Birdwood, Lt.-genl. *Sir* W. R., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A., decoration of Legion of Honour Grand Offr. bestowed on —— in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign : Croix de Guerre decoration bestowed on —. 361
Birju, Havldr., 69th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 196
Birkeshar Sahi, Havldr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . 319
Birkmyre, *Hon'ble* 2nd-Lt. A., Calcutta Light Horse, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy . 325
Biscoe, Capt. H. V., I.A., poll. employ, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 610 ; having been absent from mily. duty, transfd. to supy. list 714
Biscoe, Capt. J. V. M., asst. cantt. magte., to be cantt. magte., 3rd grade, s. *p. t.*, 218 ; to be 3rd grade, substantive 219
Bishan Singh, Havldr. [Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's)], 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 196 ; to be subdr., to complete estabt. 319
Bishan Singh, Farrier-maj., 32nd Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . . 347
Bishan Singh, Kot-dafadar, 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 96
Bishan Singh, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., awarded I. D. S. medal. . . 525
Bishan Singh, Jemdr., 21st Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt. . . . 574
Bishan Singh, Havldr.-maj., 1st Labour Corps, S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 652
Bishn Singh, Subdr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal . . . 187
Bishn Singh, Subdr.-maj., *Bahadur*, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, admn. to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I. . . 633
Bishnath Singh, Sepoy, 97th Deccan Infy., Admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. I. Order of merit. 524
Bispham, Mr. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 408
Biss, 2nd-Lt. E. E., Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt. 462
Bissesar Singh, Havldr., 99th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . . 196
Bissett, Lt. W. S. S., M. and S. M. ry. rifles, to be capt. 49

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Biswas, S. C., *Rai Sahib*, supdt., 3rd grade, to offc. as a supdt., 2nd grade, army. dept., 3; granted priv. leave	466
Blackburn, 2nd-Lt. B. M., 61st King George's Own Pioneers, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Blacker, Lt. L. V. S., I.A., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force), (Lumsden's), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; apptd. Balloon offr., 271; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Blacker, Lt. W. F., I.A., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 243; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Blackman, Compy. Sergt.-maj. J. G., 1-5th Battn., East Surrey regt., to be *tempy.* 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	211
Blackwood, Depty. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. A., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be comsy.	125
Blair, Capt. D. A., I.A., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Blair, Capt. G. L., 36th Sikhs, I.A., to be *tempy.* maj. whilst employed on spl. duty	386
Blakely, F. R. (2nd-Lt., 2nd-4th Battn., Somerset Light Infy., Territorial Force), to be 2nd-lt., in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject of H. M.'s appl., 90; permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Bland, Gentleman Cadet G. H., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Blanford, 2nd-Lt. A. W., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt. while holding apptt. of *offg.* Double Compy. Comdr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), subject to H. M.'s appl.	678
Bliss, Maj. J. A., M.V.O., I.A., 64th Pioneers, to be lt.-col. subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Blois-Johnson, Lt.-Col. T. G., 22nd Punjabis, I.A., to be addl. member of 3rd class or companion, Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George	547
Bloomfield, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. J. A., S. and T. Corps, retained in service after age of 55 years and will be borne as supy. in his rank and grade	490
Blosse, Mr. H. R. L., apptd. to Hyderabad Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	496
Board, Mr. A. C., apptd. to 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 285; resigns his commsn.	500
Boden, Mr. J. F. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	311
Bodh Raj, Havldr., 37th Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Bodkin, Capt. L. F., I.A., 113th Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Boi Khan, Subdr.-maj., Frontr. Constabulary, promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	636
Boilard, 3rd class asst. surgeon E. H., I.S.M.D., awarded mily. cross	187
Boileau, Bt. Lt.-col. E. R. P., conmdt., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles) to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	362
Bolland, Sub-condr. J. F., S. and T. Corps (late) Ben.-Pun. list, to be condr., on amalgamated list	478
Bolster, 2nd-Lt. R. C., Pun. Light Horse, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	396
Bond, Capt. G. W., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Bond, 2nd-lt. S. P., I. A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	39
Bonham-Carter, Lt. B. H., I.A., 40th Pathans, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Borissow, Mr. F. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Borrett, 2nd-lt. A. H., I. A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Borton, Capt. C. E., I.A., 129th Duke of Connaught's own Baluchis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Bostan Khan, Subdr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	1
Bostan Khan, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Boswell, Lt. W. R., I.A., 28th Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	58
Bould, Mr. H. G., apptd. to G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be 2nd-lt.	593
Boulton, Maj. H., M.B., I. medl. service, to be bt. lt.-col.	187
Bourdillon, Mr. B. H., apptd. to U. P. Horse, 1st (Southern) Regt., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1331
Bourdillon, 2nd-Lt. F. H., attd. 36th Sikhs, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Bourne, Maj. W. Fitz G., I.A., comdt., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	156
Bowen, Lt. C. H. C., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while performing duties of adjts., voltr. corps, subject to H. M.'s appl.	357
Bowler, Mr. H. M., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
Bowler, Actg. Sergt.-maj. J. McK., Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 23; to be 2nd-lt., and to be *seconded* for service as an adjt., I. voltrs.	242
Boxwell, Capt. A., I.A., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Boyd, Lt. O. T., I.A., 5th Cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 610; apptd. Flying offr.	680
Boyd, Mr. W. S. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	408
Boyle, Lt. C. A., I.A., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Bracken, 2nd-Lt. R. T. O., I.A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	491
Bradley, Capt. C. R. S., 4th Cavy., I.A., from Flying offr., apptd. Flight comdr., 271; from Flight comdr., apptt. to squad. comdr., and to be *tempy.* maj., whilst so employed	513
Bradshaw, 2nd-Lt. J. W. H., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Brady, Mr. R. M. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd.-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Bragg, Gentleman Cadet H. V., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Braithwate, 2nd-Lt. P. P., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649

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Braithwaite, Sub-lt. W. D., Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, Naval Divns., to be lt.	1328
Brander, Lt. W. B., Moulmien Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	231
Branson, Capt. L. H., I.A., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Brayne, 2nd-Lt. A. F. L., Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	112
Brayne, Capt. W. F., M.D., I. medl. service, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Bredin, Capt. A. N., I.A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Brennan, 2nd-Lt. C. G. O., attd. 31st Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 308 ; relinquishes his *tempy.* rank of lt.	441
Breslauer, Mr. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Bretherton, 2nd-Lt. W. K., I.A. reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	297
Brett, Capt. J. A., I.A., poll. employ, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Brewer, Lt. J. C., I.A., 90th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Bridges, Maj. A. H., I.A., 16th Mahrattas, apptd. genl. staff offr., 1st grade, and to be *tempy.* lt.-col., whilst so employed	680
Bridges, Gentleman Cadet K. W., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-Lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Briggs, 2nd-Lt. H. R., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Brilliant, 2nd-Lt. L., attd. 36th Sikhs, from the unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Brind, Capt. R. M., 37th Dogras, attd. 41st Dogras, I. A., awarded mily. cross	187
Bristow, Sub-condr. H. J., Barrack dept., to be condr.	273
Broadbent, Capt. J. T. C., I.A., 80th Carnatic Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Broadfoot, 2nd-Lt. W. A., I.A., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Broadway, 2nd-Lt. N. H., I. A., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Brodrick, Lt. W. LeC., I.A., 27th Light Cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Bromham, 2nd-Lt. A. C., attd. 10th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Brooke, Lt. A. S., I.A., 18th Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Brotherton, Lt. L. P., I.A., 3rd Brahmans, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Broughton, Maj. B. D., I.A., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), permtd. to resign his commsn., subject to H. M.'s appl.	426
Brown, Mr. C. H., apptd. to East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1340
Brown, Maj. H. R., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Brown, Lt. R. S. C., Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	112
Brown, Capt. W., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Brown, Lt. W. A., 1-4th Battn., Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire regt.), apptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be a.-d.-c.	357
Brown, 1st class Asst. Surgn. W. H., I.S.M.D., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	101
Browne, Maj. (*tempy* Lt.-Col.) H. J. P., 1-5th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., to be bt.-lt.-col. ; apptt. to genl. staff, brigdr.-genl., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl., whilst so employed, 547 ; to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst employed as a brigdr.-genl., genl. staff	680
Browne, 2nd-Lt. W. R. H., attd. 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Browne, Capt. W. S. W., I.A., 44th Merwara Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Browning, Maj. I. C., I.A., cantt. magte.'s dept., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	340
Browse, Maj. G., M.B., I. medl. service, to be bt. lt.-col.	608
Bruce, Mr. E., apptd. to Rangoon Port Defence Voltrs., electrical engr., to be 2nd-lt.	141
Bruce, Maj. C. D., 61st King George's Own Pioneers, I.A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	187
Bruce, Capt. H. K. W., I.A., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M. 's appl.	572
Bruce, Capt. S. M., I.A., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be maj., subject to H. M. 's appl., 188 ; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Brunker, Capt. J. R., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 442 ; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Brunicer, 2nd-Lt. L. H., I.A., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Brunskill, Lt. B. A. S., I.A., 79th Carnatic Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Bryce, Sub-condr. J., I. mis. list, to be condr.	101
Bryson, Lt. A. B., I.A., 112th Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Bua Ditta, Havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Buchan, Mr. T. L., apptd. to A. B. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	114
Buchanan, Capt. A. M., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of maj.	454
Bucher, 2nd-Lt. F. R. R., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Buckland, Lt. L. L., I.A., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Bucknall, 2nd-Lt. R. D. H., attd. 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Budh Singh, Lance-Naik, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Budhiman Thapa, No. 1348, Rifleman (attd. 2-8th Gurkha Rifles) Naga Hills mily. police, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit.	18
Buist, Lt. C. N., I.A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	64
Bull, Capt. G. S., I.A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force) (since deceased), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	57
Bullock, 2nd-Lt. P. G. W., attd. 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	26
Bullock, Lt. R. S., I.A., 27th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	61
Bum Bahadur Gurung, No. 1957 Naik, 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles) awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	18
Bunbury, 2nd-Lt. G. F., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	44

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Buniad Ali, Jemdr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	347
Bur Chand, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on Follower's hospl., Ferozepore	13
Bur Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 14th King George's Own Ferozpore Sikhs, in I. A.	1322
Bur Singh, Kot-dafadar, 14th King George's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be jemdr.	421
Burd, Capt. E., I.A., 93rd Burma Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Burdett, Lt. E. W., I.A., 48th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Burgan, N. (*tempy.* Lt., 1st-6th Battn., East Surrey regt., Territorial Force), to be 2nd-lt., with *tempy.* rank of lt., in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	56
Burge, Mr. J. T., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Burhan Ali, Colour-havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Burke, 4th class asst. surgn. C. H., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Burke, Capt. R. J. C., I.A., supy. list, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Burne, Capt. L. E. L., I.A., supy. list, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Burne, Gentleman Cadet N. O., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Burns, Lt. W., Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	112
Burroughs, Lt. S. V. G., I.A., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Burrowes, Capt. P. W., I.A., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Burt, Lt. H. V., I.A., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Burton, Capt. G. W., D.S.O., I.A., 39th Garhwal Rifles (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Burton, 2nd-Lt. H. A., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Burton, Capt. H. F., I.A., 66th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Buta Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 246; to be subdr., to complete estabt	444
Butcher, Mr. F. H., apptd. to Nilgiri Volfr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	75
Butcher, 3rd class asst. surgn. T. B., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Butha Singh Negi, Havldr., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Butler, Capt. C. W., I.A., mily. accts. dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Butler, Capt. R. B., 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), I.A., apptt. to persnl. staff, a.-d.-c., 271; apptd. depy. asst. qr. mr.-genl.	312
Butler, *Hon'ble Sir* S. H., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lt.-govr. of Burma, Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be hony. col., 73; Rangoon Port Defence Voltrs., to be hony. col., 140; Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be hony. col., 143; Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be hony. col.	144
Butt, 3rd class asst. surgn. J. W., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Butt-Gow, Mr. H. F. S., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Butterfield, Capt. E., I.A., attd. 90th Punjabis, to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	547
Butterfield, Capt. E., I.A., civil employ, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Byram Sorabji Dhondy, M.B., I. Medl. Service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	52
Byres, Capt. E. B. M., Assam Valley Light Horse, apptd. with rank of capt. in cavy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., while holding apptt. of adjt., Assam Valley Light Horse, subject to H. M.'s appl.	468
Byrne, Mr. J. C., apptd. to I. A. R. O., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382

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Cable, Mr. R. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Cadell, Capt. J. G., I.A., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Cadell, Col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-genl.) A., I.A., to retain his *tempy.* rank whilst employed as a bde. comdr.	386
Cadell, Capt. (*tempy.* Maj.) J. G., 45th Sikhs, I.A., apptd. brigd.-maj.	702
Cadell, Lt.-col. P. R., C.I.E., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be comdt.	430
Cahill, 4th class asst. surgn. J. J., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Cahiran Jivabhai Mahinetura, Secy., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.S. (Glasgow), chief medl. offr. of Vánkáner State, to be *tempy.* hony 2nd-lt., whilst on spl. service	155
Cahusac, Lt. S. D. N., I.A., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Callaghan, 2nd class asst. surgn. G. M. (supy. 1st class), I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	389
Cameron, Capt. C. S., I.A., 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Cameron, 2nd-Lt. E., attd. 113th Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 308; relinquished rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Campbell, Mr. A., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	457
Campbell, Lt. F. C. G., I.A., 40th Pathans, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; awarded mily. cross, 187; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Campbell, Lt.-col. F. J. B., I.A., 1st grade cantt. magte., having attained age of 55 years, retained for service in dept. as supy. in his present rank and grade	218
Campbell, Capt. G. D., I.A., 40th Pathans (since killed in actn.) to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Campbell, Mr. L. S., persnl. asst. to chief of genl. staff, granted priv. leave combined with furlo.	676
Campbell, 2nd-Lt. W. F., I.A., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387

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Cancels:—Army dept. notfns. Nos. 509 and 546, dated 29th May 1914 and 12th June 1914, respectively, so far as they refer to these offrs., 1339; notfn. No. 235, dated 5th March 1915, 65; notfn. No. 57, dated 21st Jan. 1916, so far as relates to apptt. of H. S. Cooper as 2nd-lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., 86; notfn. No. 34, dated 14th Jan. 1916, so far as it relates to promn. of colour-havldr. Abdur Rahman, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to rank of jemdr., 97; notfn. No. 31, I. medl. service, dated 14th Jan. 1916, 122; notfn. No. 1199, dated 26th Nov. 1915, so far as it relates to Mr. H. A. T. Thomas, Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Voltr., 145; notfn. No. 126, dated 4th Feb. 1916, so far as it relates to promn. of havldr. Durani, 21st Punjabis, to rank of jemdr., 160; notfn. No. 1098, dated 5th Nov. 1915, so far as it relates to promn. of resdr. Maya Ram, 5th cavy., to rank of risldr., 197; notfn. No. 649, dated 9th July 1915, so far as it relates to prmn. of havldrs. Mangal Singh, Fazal Dad and Mala Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to rank of jemdr., 221; notfn. No. 8, dated 8th Jan. 1916, so far as it relates to apptt. of 2nd-Lt. H. S. Cooper, 294; notfn. No. 212, dated 25th Feb. 1916, so far as it relates to apptt. of 2nd-Lt. C. F. Argyle-Saxby, 360; date of apptt. of Capt. M. G. Lee, 40th Pathans, I.A., as flying offr., 386; apptt. of Lt.-col. C. A. Luck, I.A., to Northumberland fusrs., which appeared in *London Gazette* of 27th Jan. 1916, 386; noftn. No. 471, dated 21st May 1915, so far as it relates to apptt. of R. T. Jones (Lt. 5th Battn., Leicestershire regt. territorial force), 409; notfn. No. 32, dated 14th Jan. 1916, so far as it relates to condr. E. Morris and sub-condr. W. Tovey, 474; notfn. No. 193, dated 18th Feb. 1916, notfn. No. 273, dated 10th March 1916, so far as it relates to promn. of staff-sergt. F. F. Orridge, 517; notfn. No. 504, dated 12th May 1916, 537; notfn. No. 238, dated 3rd March 1916, regdg. grant of *tempy.* rank of capt. to lt. B. M. C. Tyler, I.A. reserve of offrs., 545; notfn. No. 510, dated 12th May 1916, so far as it relates to apptt. of E. R. M. Thomas as a 2nd-lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs. 546; notfns. No. 33, dated 14th Jan. 1916, No. 420, dated 21st April 1916, No. 473, dated 5th May 1916, 650; notfn. No. 269, dated 10th March 1916, so far as it relates to apptt. of George Ingles as a 2nd-lt. in cavy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., 700; notfn. No. 616, dated 2nd June 1916	711
Cant, 2nd-Lt. E. D., attd. 84th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Caplen, Lt. T., East Coast Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	180
Carey, Sub-condr. F., S. and T. Corps, to be condr.	101
Carey, Maj. (Capt., half-pay, I.A.) W. R., from Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex regt.), apptt. to Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire regt.), to be maj. (*tempy.*)	9
Carleton, 2nd-Lt. K. O., attd. 25th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Carpenter, Sub-condr. H. J., Barrack dept., Pun.-Ben., reduced to rank of sergt., by sentence of a dist. court martial	450
Carr-Hall, Maj. R. E., to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst in charge of Field Pay office	441
Carroll, Capt. H. O., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Carrigan, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. P., S. and T. Corps, to be depy. comsy. with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	101
Carruthers, Col. H. St. C. (retired), I. medl. service, whose re-employment notified in army dept. notfn. No. 559, dated 11th June 1915, permtd. to resign	617
Carruthers, 2nd-Lt. H. St. J., attd. 7th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Carruthers, Capt. J. H. De W., 1-39th Garhwal Rifles, I. A., awarded mily. cross	547
Carruthers, Col. (*tempy.*) Brigdr.-genl. R. A., C.B., I.A., to be addl. member of 3rd class, or companion, of Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George	646
Carr-White, Lt.-Col. P., M.B., I. medl. service, Mad., to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	705
Carslaw, Lt. F. H., Surma Valley Light Horse, to be capt.	202
Carter, Lt. E. N., I.A., 112th Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	616
Carter, 2nd-Lt. F. G., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	244
Carver, Mr. L. H. L., apptd. to Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	22
Carwithen, Maj. E. T., Cantt. Magte.'s dept., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	682
Cassels, Maj. R. A., 32nd Lancers, I. A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst employed as a genl. staff offr., 1st grade	187
Casserly, Maj. J. H., 120th Rajputana Infy., I. A., spl. apptt. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff capts.), 242; transfd. to *tempy.* half-pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl.	253
Cassidy, Lt. V. C., I.A., 64th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Casson, 2nd-Lt. R., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while performing duties of adjts., voltr. corps, subject to H. M.'s appl.	356
Casson, Maj. W. F. S., 27th Light Cavy. I. A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	187
Cates, Mr. B. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	119
Catling, Actg. Sergt.-Maj. A., Dorsetshire regt., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 50; to be 2nd-lt., and to be *seconded* for service as an adjt., I. voltrs.	24
Cattell, 2nd-Lt. A. S., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	44
Catty, Capt. T. C., I.A., 69th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	61
Cavill, 28091 Sergt. F., No. 7 Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Arty., awarded Distinguished Conduct medal	38
Cayley, Mr P. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	33
Cazalet, Mr. R. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	26
Chabi, No. 7259, Bearer, No. 128 Indian Field Ambulance, Army Bearer Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	16

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Chalk, 2nd class asst. surgn. J. C., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	316
Challen, 2nd-Lt. B. S., attd. 72nd Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Chambel Singh, No. 35 Havldr. (attd. 108th I. Field Ambulance) 84th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	680
Chamberlayne, Capt. A. (I.A.), 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons (Service) Squad., to be *tempy.* maj. whilst comdg. squad.	242
Chamberlayne, Capt. A., I.A., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Chambers, Lt. (*tempy.* Capt.) G. H., I.A., attd. Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regt. (Service Battn.), awarded mily. cross	271
Chambers, 2nd class asst. surgn. L. E., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	316
Chambers, Capt. P. R., I.A., apptd. Nottinghamshire (South Notts. Hussars), and to be *tempy.* maj. whilst comdg.	295
Chambers, Capt. P. R., I.A., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Chambers, Condr. W. J., 1. Ord. dept., to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	101
Chamier, 2nd-Lt. F. C., U. P. Horse, 2nd (Northern) regt., to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	138
Chamier, Col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-genl.) G. D., C.M.G., British service, to be *tempy.* inspr. of Royal Garrison Arty.	333
Chamier, Capt. J. A., 33rd Punjabis, I. A., from flight comdr. aptt. to squad. comdr., and to be *tempy.* maj., whilst so employed	513
Chamier, Lt. R. O., I.A., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Champha Sing Gurung, Havldr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Champion, Mr. O. D., apptd. to Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	208
Chamraj Urs, B., Regimentdar, *Bahadur*, comdt., Mysore Lancers, Impl. service troops, admn. to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	635
Chamu Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Chanan Singh, Jemdr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt., 246; admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Chanda, Jemdr., 21st Kohat Mountain Batty. (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Chanda Singh, Resdr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be risldr., to complete estabt.	96
Chanda Singh, Havldr., 27th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Chanda Singh, Colour-havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Chanda Singh, Jemdr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Chandan Lal, Jemdr., 95th Russell's Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Chandar Singh, Kot-dafadar, 5th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	319
Chander Rao Sinde, Colour-havldr., 116th Mahrattas, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Chandgi, Havldr., I.O.M., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	553
Chandikaparshad Tewari, Havldr., 1st Brahmans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	1323
Chandra Kalcondoha, Kumar Shri of Bhavnagar, to be *tempy.* hony. 2nd-lt., whilst on spl. service	155
Chandra Ram, Jemdr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	34
Chandra Singh Gharti, Havldr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr. to complete estabt.	126
Channell, Mr. E. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	186
Channer, Lt. G. O. DeR., I.A., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Chapman, Mr. C. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject H. M.'s appl.	338
Chapman, Lt.-col. P. F., M.B., I.M.S., Nagpur Voltr. Rifles, to be medl. offr.	205
Chappell, Gentleman Cadet H., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Charlesworth, Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. T. W., Ord. dept., Southern Army, retained in service after age of 55 years, and will be borne as supy. in his rank and grade	372
Chatar Singh, Jemdr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), retired Indian offr., re-employed in I. A., Depôt, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force)	195
Chattar Singh, Jemdr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96
Chatterjee, Golakh Nath, apptd. to 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infy., to be jemdr. on probn., to complete estabt.	299
Chature Rai, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Chaudgi, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., admn. to 2nd class, to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Chaudhri Khan, Subdr.-maj. (Hony. Capt.) *Sardar Bahadur*, retired I. offr., 92nd Punjabis, re-employed to Depôt 92nd Punjabis, in I. A.	482
Cheers, Condr. J. McG., I. mis. list, to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Chenevix-Trench, Lt.-col. G. F., C.I.E., retired pay, I. A., apptd. Base Comdt. (graded for purposes of pay as an asst. qr. mr.-genl.)	216
Cheshire, Mr. F. M., apptd. to Nagpur Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	205
Chester, Lt. W. G. B., I.A., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Chet Sing Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Chevallier, 2nd-Lt. F. T., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	189
Childs, Sergt. E., from I. unattd. list (late Royal Garrison Arty.) apptd. to Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., and to be *seconded* for duty with signal service, I.	271
Chinsawmy, Sapper, No. 33 Divnl. Signal Compy., S. and M., awarded I. D. S. medal	525

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Chintaram Bura, No. 7824 Havldr., 1-5th Battn., Gurkha Rifles, awarded I. D. S. medal	680
Chisholm, Lt. D. K. J., I.A., 114th Mahrattas, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Chitabir Thapa, No. 2650, Rifleman, 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Chittahang Limbu, Subdr.-maj., *Bahadur*, 2-10th Battn., Gurkha Rifles, awarded 2nd class I. Order of Merit	680
Chothu Ram, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Christian, 2nd-Lt. H. N., I.A., 120th Rajputana Infy. to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Christie, Lt. B., I.A., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	616
Christie, 2nd-Lt. D. A., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Christie, Capt. H. G. F., I.A., Army Service Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., 9; relinquishes his *tempy.* rank	120
Chuble, 2nd-lt. W., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Chuhar Singh, No. 1164, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	651
Chukerbuti, Jatis Chunder, M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	603
Churaman Singh, Colour-havldr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Church, Staff-sergt. F., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	101
Churchill, Lt. C. H. M., I.A., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis) to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Clark, Lt.-col. (Hony. Col.), A.M., V.D., Comdg. 2nd Battn., B. N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, apptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. a.-d.-c.	564
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Clark, Gentleman Cadet W. V., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A. to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Clarke, Capt. A. C. K. S., 15th Lancers, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Clarke, Gentleman Cadet F. L. C., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Clarke, 2nd-Lt. G. R., Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	260
Claudius, 4th class asst. surgn. A. H. T., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Clemence, 2nd-Lt. S., I.A. reserve of offrs. being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Clementi, Capt. J., I.A., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Clements, Mr. G. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	269
Clerici, Mr. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Cleveland, Bt.-col. H. F., I.M.S., re-appt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. surgn.	565
Cliff, Mr. W. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Clifford, Capt. R., I.A., 22nd Punjabis, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl	442
Clifford, Capt. R. C., I. medl. service, awarded mily. cross	547
Clifford, 2nd-Lt. R. E. St. J., I.A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	131
Clifford, Actg. sergt.-maj. W., from Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex regt.), apptd. to Manchester regt., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	287
Clift, Staff-sergt. E., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	628
Climo, Bt.-col. S. H., D.S.O., 24th Punjabis, I. A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl., whilst employed as a bde. comdr.	547
Coaker, Capt. V. E., I.A., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Coates, 2nd-lt. J. C., attd. 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
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Cochran, Mr. A., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, Naval divns., to be engr., to fill an existing vacancy	229
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Cole, Mr. W. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	408
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Collier, Mr. V. T. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Collingridge, Capt. H. F., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
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Corn:—In Army dept. notfn. No. 706, dated 30th July 1915, *for* "Richard Malcolm Dawes" *read* "Richard Mallonson Dawes," 1320; notfn. No. 1207, dated 3rd Dec. 1915, so far as it concerns the 10th Jats, for "Jairam" *read* "Ji Ram," 1324; notfn. No. 1152, dated 19th Nov. 1915, so far as it concerns 67th Punjabis, for "Muhammad Khan" *read* "Muhammad Alam," 1325; notfn. No. 1295, dated 24th Dec. 1915, *for* "Charles Herbert Baldry" *read* "Charles Herbert Baldrey," 7; notfn. No. 1148, dated 19th Nov. 1915, *for* "James Samuel Owden" *read* "John Scumbler Owden," 26; notfn. No. 1244, dated 10th Dec. 1915, Subdr. Sarfaraz Khan, 119th Infy., delete last sentence—"his widow ..death"; notfn. No. 1245, dated 10th Dec. 1915, *for* "No. 811 Private [illegible]wat Khan, 101st Grenadiers," *read* "No. 811 Private Sewaz Khan"; notfn. No. 1284, dated 17th Dec. 1915, against names of "(*b*) No. 3184, Sepoy Chattar Budja" and "(*c*) No. 3020 Sepoy Lachmi Narain," *for* "44th Merwara Infy." *read* "42nd Deoli regt."; I. Order of Merit, 133; notfn. No. 906, dated 17th Sept. 1915, regtl. number of Lance-Naik Ratanbir Thapa, 1st Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles, is "4544" and not as stated; notfn. No. 1160, dated 19th Nov. 1915, regtl. number of Havldr. Dial Singh, 48th Pioneers, is "994" and not as stated, I. D. S. medal, 134; notfn. No. 1114, dated 12th Nov. 1915, *for* "George Frederick Dixon," I. A. reserves, *read* "Geoffrey Francis Dixon," 152; notfn. No. 1107, dated 12th Nov. 1915, *for* "8th Sept. 1915" opposite name of "Ratenshaw Nariman Kapadia, M.B.," *read* "25th Aug. 1915," 184; notfn. No. 101, dated 28th Jan. 1916, under "S. and T. Corps," *for* "Condr. James Morris" *read* "Condr. John Arthur Morris," 200; notfn. No. 87, dated 28th Jan. 1916, *for* "Cecil Philip Gloudsbury" *read* "Cecil Philip Gouldsbury," 215; notfn. No. 649, dated 9th July 1915, *for* "Havldr. Khoasta Khan," 57; Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), *read* "Havldr. Khaista Khan," 221; notfn. No. 212, dated 25th Feb. 1916, *for* "Harles W. B. Normand," *read* "Charles W. B. Normand," 241; notfn. No. 1088, dated 20th Oct. 1915, *for* "Henry Frank Doran" 2nd Battn., B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, *read* "Henry Francis Doran," 305; notfn. No. 119, dated 4th Feb. 1916, *for* "John Tabor Lattery" *read* "John Tabor Lattey," 339; notfn. No. 610, dated 25th June 1915, *for* "Showak Ali," *read* "Shauq Ali," 368; notfn. No. 728, dated 4th Aug. 1915, regtl. number of Sapper Abdul Jabbar, 34th (Divnl. Signal) Compy., S. and M., "20" and not as stated; notfn. No. 1248, dated 10th Dec. 1915, *delete* "No. 20" Lance Naick Abdul Jabbar, 34th Divnl. signal compy., 373; notfn. No. 205, dated 26th Feb. 1915, relating to despatches on operations of Indian expdnry. force "D," at the head of Persian Gulf up to 28th Nov. 1914, on pages 369 and 371 *for* "Maj. Clarkson" *read* "Lt.-Col. Clarkson" *for* "Maj. H. St. J. Clarkson" *read* "Lt.-col. B. St. J. Clarkson," 381; notfn. No. 212, dated 25th Feb. 1916, *for* "Harold Vienna Rigby" *read* "Harold Viehna Higby, 384;	

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Cruddas, Maj. H. M., I. medl. service, to be addl. member of 3rd class, or companion, of Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George	187
Cram, Capt. W. E., Calcutta Light Horse, to be maj., to fill an existing vacancy	1330
Crumley, Sub-condr. T. J. (late) Bom. list, S. and T. Corps, transfd. to pension estabt.	488
Cubitt, Capt. W. M., 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	281
Cullen, Lt.-col. E. H. S., M.V.O., D.S.O., 34th Sikh Pioneers, I. A., to be addl. member of 3rd class, or companion, of Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George	187
Cullen, Mr. J. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
Cumberlege, 2nd-lt. J. H., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Cumming, 2nd-lt. A. E., I.A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Cumming, 2nd-lt. W. J., I.A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Cuningham, Mr. G. E., apptd. to Moulmein Voltr. Arty., to be 2nd-lt.	170
Cunnison, Lt. D. K., Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be capt.	209
Curle, 2nd-lt. V., attd. 81st Pioneers, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Curry, Capt. H. P., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), I. A., apptt. to Genl. staff, genl. staff offr., 3rd grade	441
Curtis, 2nd-lt. A. C., unattd. list, I. A., Bedfordshire regt., relinquishes *tempy.* rank of capt., 155; relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Curtis, Lt. O. O., I.A., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Cutler, 2nd-lt. M. H. C., attd. 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force) from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265

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	G. G. O. Nos.
Dad Khan, No. 246, Sepoy, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Dadi Gurung, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Daji Sawant, Jemdr., 101st Grenadiers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Dal Khan, No. 1027, Havldr. (attd. 107th Pioneers) 121st Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Dal Singh, Havldr., 36th Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	553
Dalbahadur Gurung, Havldr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Dalil Khan, Havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Dalil Singh, Kot-dafadr., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Dalison, Gentleman Cadet J. B., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Dall, 2nd-lt. E. W. I., I. A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	132
Dallas, Lt.-col. A. E., S. and T. Corps, I.A., to be *tempy.* col. whilst employed as depy. dir. of S. and T.	271
Dalpat Singh, Subdr.-maj., 6th Jat Light Infy., admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Dalsukh Ram, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Dalton, 3rd class asst. surgn. G. M., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	706
Daly, Lt. C. K., I.A., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Daly, Lt.-col. *Sir* H., K.C.I.E., I.A., supy. list, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	538
Daly, Lt.-col. J. T., M.B., I. medl. service, to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	419
Damar Sing Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Dan Singh, No. 435, Sepoy, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Danie, E., Subdr., Burma mily. police, promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	636
Daniel, Mr. E. A., Sectt. asst., 1st grade, apptd. to offc. as supdt., 3rd grade, army dept., 463; granted priv. leave	604
Daniel Israil Njanapragasam, 3rd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class sub-asst. surgn.	318
Daniell, Lt. H. J., I.A., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Daniell, Capt. W. R., I.A., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Danitith, Mr. E. M. St. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Dann, 2nd-lt. C. F., attd. 25th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Danskin, Sub-condr. J. W., I. mis. list, to be condr.	628

	G. G. O. Nos.
Daod Khan, Col., *Bahadur*, comdt., Alwar Infy., Impl. Service Troops, admn. to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	635
Darell, Lt. R. D. E., I.A., 76th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Darling, 2nd-Lt. H. J., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	60
Darweza, Jemdr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Darya Khan, Jemdr., 28th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	444
Dasanda Singh, Colour-havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Daud Ali Khan, Jemdr., 4th cavy., to be resdr.	393
Daud Beg, Jemdr., 80th Carnatic Infy., to be subdr.	574
Daula Ram, Colour-Havldr., 107th Pioneers, (121st Pioneers) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Daulat Rao Bhonsle, Jemdr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	274
Daulat Singh, Havldr., 69th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Davidson, Mr. F. C., apptd. to Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	499
Davidson, Maj. F. D., I.A., comdt., 99th Deccan Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Davidson, Lt. H. B., I.A., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Davidson, Capt. H. M., I.A., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Davidson, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	293
Davidson, Bt. lt.-col. S. R., I.A., 47th Sikhs, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	418
Davies, 2nd-lt. A., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Davies, Gentleman Cadet F. A., from Royal mily. coll., with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 216; attd. Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	436
Davies, Gentleman Cadet H. L., from Royal mily. coll. with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., 216; attd. 39th Garhwal Rifles, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	436
Davies, 2nd-lt. J. F., I. A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	239
Davies, 2nd-lt. J. P., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of lt. while holding apptt. of cantt. magte., Agra, subject to H. M.'s appl.	644
Davis, Capt. G. E. P., I.A., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Davis, Maj. G. J., I.A., 22nd Punjabis, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	243
Davis, Condr. H. J. A., I. mis. list, to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Davis, Sub-condr. J., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be condr., on genl. list	518
Davis, 2nd-lt. R., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Davis, Mr. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	119
Davis, Mr. W. J., apptd. to Northern Ben. Mounted Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	303
Davison, Lt. D. S., I.A., 2nd Lancers (Gardener's Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	5
Davison, Lt. K. H. M., I.A., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	6
Dawe, Lt. T. R., I.A., 79th Carnatic Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	6
Dawes, Maj. C. D., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	1
Dawes, 2nd-lt. K. C. B., 24th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	2
Dawes, 2nd-lt. R. M., I.A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	3
Dawson, Lt. A. A. F. C. H., I.A., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	6
Dawson, Capt. H. H., I.A., 75th Carnatic Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	6
Dawson, Mr. J. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	3
Dawson, Mr. T. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	2
Day, Capt. A. D., I.A., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	5
Day, Sub-condr. J. A. P., S. and T. Corps, to be condr.	1
Daya Ram, No. 1682 Havldr., 37th Dogras, I. D. S. medal awarded to —	5
Daya Ram, Subdr.-maj., 2nd Battn., 67th Punjabis, promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	6
Daya Singh, Dafadar, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Dayal Singh, Subdr.-maj., *Bahadur*, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, admn. to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	6
Deakin, 2nd-lt. R. H., attd. 10th Jats, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	3
Dean, Gentleman Cadet W. E., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	4
Deane, 2nd-lt. E. S., Calcutta Light Horse, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	3
Deane, Lt. H. H. R., I.A., 64th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	6
Dease, Capt. C. E., I.A., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	6
Deatker, 3rd class asst. surgn. F. T., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	3
Deaths :—Reports of — recd. in army dept., 14, 59, 97, 113, 133, 162, 183, 208, 248, 276, 323, 344, 373, 405, 426, 456, 474, 534	5
Debi, No. 8446, 2nd grade, Ward Sweeper, Army Hospl. Corps, to be promtd. 1st grade Ward Sweeper	6
deBourbel, Mr. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	5
DeButts, Lt. F. C., I.A., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	5
Dee, Maj. P., M.B., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	1

	G. G. O. Nos.
Deedes, Lt. R. B., 31st Punjabis, I. A., awarded mily. cross	187
Dees, 4th class asst. surgn. J. S., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Defries, Mr. A. G., appvd. admn. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt.	312
deGruyther, 2nd class asst. surgn. C. G., I.S. M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	316
Deighton, Lt. F. J., I.A., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Delahunty, Mr. R. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
de la Hey, 2nd-lt. C. J. O., 27th Light Cavy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
de la Motte, 2nd-lt. H. T., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Dellar, No. 9074, Corpl. R. W., 2nd Battn., East Surrey regt., soldier clerks, to be transfd. to corps of mily. staff clerks with rank of sergt., and then transfd. to I. mis. list, with rank of staff-sergt.	101
Delme-Radcliffe, Capt. A., I.A., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Demetriadi, Lt. C. C., Sind Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	76
Dempster, Lt. J. L. C., I.A., 66th Punjabis (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Dening, Capt. H., I.A., 25th cavy. (Fontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Dening, 2nd-Lt. J. P., I.A., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Dening, Lt. R., I.A., 18th King George's Own Lancers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Denning, 2nd-Lt. J. Du Pré, Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Dennys, Lt. E. M., I.A., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Dennys, Col. G. W. P., C.I.E., Ben., I. medl. service, retained in service, and will be borne supy. in his rank and grade	425
Dennys, Lt. L. E., I.A., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
DeNoronha, Mily. Pupil M. X., I S M D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	380
Dent, Lt. R. B., I.A., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Dent, Capt. W., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., I. A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	547
Des-Voeux, Lt. S., I.A., 36th Sikhs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Determes, Mr. M. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	154
Devasagayam, Jemdr., 63rd Palamcottah Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Devasahayam, Subdr.-maj. (Hony. Capt.), *Sardar Bahadur*, retired Indian offr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., re-employed in I. A., Camp adjt., Marine Lines Camp, Bom.	195
Devenish-Meares, 2nd-Lt. B. J., attd. 38th Dogras, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Devi Singh, Sepoy, 37th Dogras, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Devon, Capt. A., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of maj.	398
Dewa Singh, 1090 Havldr., 47th Sikhs, I.A., decoration Croix de Guerre bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign	361
Dewan Singh Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	62
Dhan Singh, Sowar No. 2664, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	102
Dhanbir Sahi, Jemdr., retired I. offr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), re-employed to Depôt 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles) in I. A.	482
Dhane Khan, Colour-havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Dhani Ram, Subdr., 41st Dogras, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	393
Dhanna Singh, Colour-havldr., 89th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Dhanraj Thapa, Jemdr., 1-6th Battn., Gurkha Rifles, awarded I. D. S. medal	680
Dharmraj Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Dheru Khan, Jemdr., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be sub-condr.	481
Dhian Singh, Jemdr., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, retired Indian Offr., re-employed in I. A., Depôt, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers	195
Dhiraj Gurung, Havldr., 1st Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt	393
Dhirat Sing Pundir, Jemdr., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Dhiyan Singh, No. 1389, Lance-Naik, 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Dhola Ram, Havldr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Dhondo, No. 9344 Bearer, Army Bearer Corps, to be promtd. lance-naik	630
Dhula Singh, No. 2053 Sowar, 16th Cavy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Dhuman Khan, Jemdr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	62
Dhur Singh, Jemdr., No. 1 Compy., Bikaner Camel Corps, admn. to mily. divn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	637
Dianu Shinde, Private, 116th Mahrattas, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Dias, Mr. A., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	148
Dick, Maj. M., M.B., I. medl. service, retired list, re-employed during period of war	149
Dickinson, 2nd-lt. H. B. H., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Dickson, 2nd-Lt. A. V., I.A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	301
Dickson, Capt. E., I.A., 67th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Diggory, Mr. S. L., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, to be engr., to fill an existing vacancy	527
Digh Ram, Jemdr., 113th Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	15

	G. G. O. Nos.
Digh Ram, Pay-Havldr., 10th Jats, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Dila Sing Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Dilawar Khan, Colour-havldr., 72nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Dilbahadur Ale, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Dillon, Col.-sergt.-instr. D., Royal Irish regt., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 81; from I. unattd. list (late Royal Irish regt.), to be 2nd-lt., and to be *seconded* for service as an adjt., I. voltrs.	271
Dillon, Lt. H. C. W., I.A., 26th Punjabis (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Dirjia Thapa, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Ditta Khan, Sepoy, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Diwan Singh, No. 219, Sepoy, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Diwana, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	553
Dixon, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	240
Dobbs, Lt.-col. A. H., retired pay, I. A., spl. apptt. (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt., 1st class)	471
Dobbs, Lt. A. H., I.A., 76th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Dobbs, Maj. C. F., 94th Russell's Infy., I.A., to be lt.-col., 187; apptd. asst. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst so employed	295
Dobbs, Capt. H. C., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., I.A., to be *tempy.* maj. whilst serving with the King's African Rifles	187
Dolphin, Mr. W. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Don, Capt. F. A., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Donnan, Lt.-col. W., I.A., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	557
Donovan, Lt. C. H., I.A., 94th Russell's Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Donovan, Mr. E., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Dooley, Mr. J. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	269
Dost Muhammad, Colour-havldr., 74th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Dost Muhammad, Jemdr., 9th Hodson's Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96
Dost Muhammad, Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Douglas, Condr. A. E., S. and T. Corps, to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Douglas, Gentleman Cadet B., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A. to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Douglas, Capt. G. S., I.A., 18th Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Douglas-Hamilton, Mr. J. A. G., apptd. to U. P. Horse, 2nd (Northern regt.), to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	528
Dovcton, Capt. H. J., I.A., 21st Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	57
Dow, Mr. J., apptd. permtly. to I. medl. service, as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	53
Dowland, 2nd-Lt. G. R., I.A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	3
Doyle, Gentleman Cadet P. J., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	4
Drew, Lt.-col. A. B. H., 29th Punjabis, I.A., to be bt.-col.	1
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read "7th Aug. 1915," 14; date of apptt. of G. H. B. Ker, as a 2nd-lt. in I. A. reserve of offrs., 18th Sept. 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 890, dated 17th Sept. 1915, 6; date of re-employment of Subdr.-maj. Shaikh Ahmad, 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.), 21st April 1915; and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1073, dated 29th Oct. 1915; former regt. of Subdr. Jan Muhammad, *Bahadur*, was 69th Punjabis; former regt. of Jemdr. Amir Ali Khan, was 5th Cavy., and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1073, dated 29th Oct. 1915, 14; date of apptt. of Jemdr. Kunhi Ali, 88th Carnatic Infy., 25th Jan. 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 765, dated 13th Aug. 1915, 16; promn. of Colour-havldr. Balandhar Rai, 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to rank of jemdr. effect from 3rd Oct. 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1098, dated 5th Nov. 1915, 36; date of apptt. of E. C. Edwards, as a capt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., is 1st July 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 930, dated 24th Sept. 1915, 83; date of apptt. of H. M. Ray, as a capt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., is 15th June 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1039, dated 22nd Oct. 1915, 84; date of apptt. of C. H. C. Bowen, as a lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., is 1st July 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1003, dated 15th Oct. 1915, 85; date of apptt. of R. H. Nicholas, as a lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., 18th Aug. 1914, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 946, dated 23rd Oct. 1914, 118; promn. of Kot-dafadar Malik Ghulam Hussain Khan, 17th cavy., to be jemdr., and Dafadar Sultan Sikandur Khan, 17th Cavy., to be jemdr., on probn., effect from 24th Dec. 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 15, dated 7th Jan. 1916, 127; army dept. notfn., dated 15th Oct. 1915, published in *Gazette of I.* of 16th Oct. 1915, under column "date of decease" against Capt. G. D. Campbell, *for* "27th Sept. 1915" *read* "26th Sept. 1915," army dept. notfn., dated 17th Dec. 1915, published in *Gazette of I.* of 18th Dec. 1915, delete name of Capt. H. G. Brodie and connected entries, 163; Battn. in which Jemdr. Hirarup Sahi, Assam mily. police, serving as *tempy.* offr., is 1st Battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1322, dated 31st Dec. 1915, 245; date of promn. to rank of Jemdr. of Colour-havldr. Dhane Khan, Drill-havldr. Imam Khan, Colour-havldr. Narain Khomne and Umar Khan and Havldr. Sharif Khan, 121st Pioneers, 20th Nov. 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 62, dated 21st Jan. 1916, 247; date of promn. to rank of Jemdr. of Havldr. Tula Gurung, 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, 25th Sept. 1915 and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1187, dated 26th Nov. 1915, and that of Havldr. Parja Gurung, 4th Oct. 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 1273, dated 17th Dec. 1915, 248; date of apptt. of Hugh Watson, as a lt. in infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., 6th June 1915, and not as stated in army dept. notfn. No. 930, dated 24th Sept. 1915, 270; promns. of Subdr. Gangaparshad Sukul, to rank of subdr.-maj., Jemdr. Bachanu Dichit, to rank of subdr. and Pay-havldr. Sattidin Sukul, to rank of jemdr., 3rd Brahmans, have effect from

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Faris, Capt. J. G., I.A., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . .	610
Farman Ali, Sepoy, 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Farmer, 2nd-lt. E. J., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	498
Farquharson, Lt. C. W., I.A., 10th Jats, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. .	442
Farran, Capt. G. L., I.A., 4th Cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . .	610
Farrell, Sub-condr. R., I. mis. list, to be condr. .	628
Farrin, Mr. S. T., apptd to M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy .	179
Farwell, Lt. W. L., I.A., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. .	610
Farzand Ali Khan, Risldr., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Fasken, Col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-Genl.) W. H., I.A., to be addl. member of mily. divn. of 3rd class, or companion of Most Hon'ble Order of Bath	187

	G. G. O. Nos.
Fatch Ali, Subdr., *Khan Sahib, Bahadur*, retired offr., Ben. S. and M., re-employed in I.A., on war hosptl., Poona	13
Fatch Haidar, No. 3836, Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, 187; to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Fatch Khan, retired Risldr., 12th Cavy., re-employed in I.A., to War hosptl., Ambala	13
Fatch Khan, No. 9483, Driver, 18th Bde. Ammunition Column, Royal Field Arty., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Fatch Khan, No. 182, Kot-dafadr, 9th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Fatch Khan, Subdr., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force) retired Indian offr., re-employed in I.A., Civil hosptl., Jullundur	195
Fatch Khan, Colour-havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Fatch Khan, Havldr., 27th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Fatch Mahammad, Sepoy, 92nd Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Fatch Muhammad, Havldr., 74th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	62
Fatch Muhammad, No. 2973 Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Fatch Muhammad, Dafadar, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Fatch Muhammad Khan, Subdr., 107th Pioneers awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Fatehsing Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Fateh Singh, Risldr., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., to be risldr.-maj., to complete estabt.	96
Fauja Singh, Havldr. (35th Sikhs), 47th Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Fauju, Sepoy, 41st Dogras, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Fawcett, 2nd-lt. A. H., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Fawcett, Capt. J. F., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be maj.	49
Fazal Ahmad, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	221
Fazal Dad, Jemdr., 69th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Fazaldad, Havldr., 69th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Fazal Dad, Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	553
Fazal Dad, Colour-havldr., 40th Pathans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Fazal Dad Khan, Jemdr., 84th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	1323
Fazal Dad Khan, Havldr., No. 10 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Fazal Din, Colour-havldr., 28th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Fazal Hussain, Subdr., 93rd Burma Infy. (attd. 92nd Punjabis), admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Fazal Ilahi, Havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr.	421
Fazal Khan, Subdr., retired I. Offr., 69th Punjabis, re-employed to Depôt, 69th Punjabis, in I. A.	482
Fazal Mehdi, Havldr., 28th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Fazal Muhammad, Havldr., 46th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	393
Fazal Rahman Khan, *Khan Sahib*, inspr. of police, N.-W. F. P., hony. rank of Risldr.-maj., confd. on—in recogn. of his meritorious service with the I. Expdy. Force in Egypt	661
Fazl Shah, Subdr., No. 3 Compy., 1st King George's Own S. and M., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Fazldad Khan, Risldr.-maj., *Khan Sahib*, 12th Cavy., promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Feilmann, Mr. P. M. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Fell, Capt. E. A. H., I.A., 12th Cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Fell, Mr. R. J. H., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Fellows, Capt. B. C., ret. pay, I.A., from bde.-maj., apptt. to genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	608
Fellows, Maj. C. S., I.A., 109th Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Fennell, *tempy.* Maj. A. E. S. (Capt. I. A.) Welsh Regt., relinquishes his *tempy.* rank on ceasing to be employed with battn.	471
Fenning, Maj. W. M., Asst. Cantt. Magte., Cantt. Magte.'s dept., to be cantt. magte., 3rd grade, substantive	51
Fenwick, Compy. Sergt.-maj. F. R., 1-5th Battn., East Surrey regt., to be *tempy.* 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	211
Fenwicke-Clennell, 2nd-lt. G. E., attd. 106th Hazara Pioneers, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl	265
Ferguson, Lt. G. C. S., I.A., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 313; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Ferguson, Mr. J., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	457
Ferguson-Davie, Lt.-col. A. F., C.I.E., D.S.O., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), I.A., spl. apptt. inspr. of communications	680
Ferguson, Maj. A. C., Royal Arty., Comdg., 21st Kohat Mountain Batty. (Frontr. Force), I.A., to be bt. lt.-col., 271; promn. of present rank antedated	361
Fergusson-Pollok, Capt. R. C., I.A., 32nd Lancers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Fernandez, 3rd class asst. surgn. J. V. (since deceased) I.S.M.D., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	101
Ferrier, Lt. I., I.A., 48th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Fetherstonhaugh, Maj. W. A., 8th Cavy., I.A., apptd. asst. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst so employed	513
French, Lt. R. P. T., I.A., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Field, Maj. C. D., I.A., 75th Carnatic Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	243
Field, Lt.-col. C. W., 2nd grade, Cantt. Magte.'s dept., to be 1st grade, substantive	218
Filgate, Lt.-col. T. R., C.I.E., V.D., Bihar Light Horse, apptd. with rank of maj. to Cavy. branch of I.A. reserve of offrs., while holding apptt. of adjt., Bihar Light Horse, subject to H. M.'s appl.	54
Finlay, Capt. R. F., I.A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442

	G. G. O. Nos.
Finnis, Capt. B. H., I.A., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Finnis, Lt. H., I.A., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force) to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Finns, Capt. H. C., I.A., apptt., genl. staff offr., 3rd grade	471
Firoz Khan, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 34; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	96
Firoz Khan, Havldr., 26th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	220
Firth, Mr. J. R., apptd. to Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	328
Firth, Lt.-col. R. A., 2-10th Gurkha Rifles (I.A.), to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	271
Fisher, Lt. G. T., I.A., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Fisk, Mr. E. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.' appl.	408
Fitz-Gerald, Capt. C. R. L. (126th Baluchistan Infy., I.A.) apptd. to Northumberland Fusrs. relinquishes *tempy.* rank of maj. on ceasing to comd. a battn.	513
Fitz-Gerald, Lt. G. M., I.A., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Fitz-Gerald, Maj. and Bt. lt.-col. O. A. G., C.M.G., 18th King George's Own Lancers, I.A., Croix d'offr. decoration bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign, 361; decoration offr. of Legion of Honour confd. upon —	547
Fitzpatrick, Mr. E. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Fitzpatrick, Sub-condr. P. J., Mily. works services, I.A., awarded Distinguished conduct medal	386
Flanagan, 3rd class asst. surgn. H. J. C., I.S.M.D., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	101
Flashman, 2nd-Lt. H. C., I.A., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Flatt, Mr. L. N., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	186
Fleming, Maj. A. N., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Fletcher, Lt. (*tempy.* Capt.) A. B., from Cambridgeshire regt. territorial force (university candidate), to be 2nd-lt., with a view to his apptt. to I. A.	29
Fletcher, 2nd-Lt. A. B., attd. 10th Jats, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Fletcher, 2nd-Lt. R. C., I.A., 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Fletcher, Lt. W. I., I.A., 97th Deccan Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Flewett, W. E. (2nd-Lt., 2-1st Wessex Bridge. Royal Field Arty., territorial force), to be 2nd-lt., in Infy. branch of I.A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	540
Flood, Capt. J. D. M., I.A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Flowerdew, Staff-sergt. J. L., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	650
Follitt, 2nd-Lt. J. F., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Fooks, Lt.-col. H., I. medl. service, to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	419
Foottit, Lt. J. A. W., I.A., 17th Cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Forbes, Bt.-col. A. W., I.A., apptd. embarkation comdt., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst so employed (graded for purposes of pay as a brigdr.-genl.)	216
Forbes, Capt. E. N., Chota Nagpur Light Horse, I. Voltr. Force, relinquishes his *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	562
Forbes, Mr. G. H. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Forbes, Lt. H., I.A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force) (since killed in action), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Forbes, Capt. L., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), I.A., apptd. camp comdt. (graded for purposes of pay as a depy. asst. adjt.-genl.)	216
Forbes, Gentleman Cadet L. W. McK., from Royal mily. coll. with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., 216; attd. 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	438
Forbes-Dennis, *tempy.* 2nd-lt. A. E., attd. 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, I.A., apptd. to persnl. staff, a.-d.-c., and to be transfd. to genl. list	
Ford, Lt. J. M. R., I.A., 61st King George's Own Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Forrest, Mily. pupil F. M. F., I.S.M.D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	380
Forrest, 2nd-lt. L. H., 47th Sikhs, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Forsyth, Sub-condr. W., I. mis: list, to be condr.	101
Fortescue, L. S. (2nd-lt., 2-4th Battn., Hampshire regt., territorial force), to be 2nd-lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	410
Foster, No. 55028, *Actg.* Bombardier J., Royal Field Arty. (attd. Lahore divnl. staff) awarded Distinguished conduct medal, 187	386
Foster, Gentleman Cadet J. W., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Foster, 2nd-lt. R. G., Coorg and Mysore Rifles, to be lt.	331
Foster, Capt. W. M. A., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), I.A., apptd. bde. maj.	271
Fowle, 2nd-lt. W. T., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	431
Fowler, Col (*tempy.* Brigdr.-genl.) C.A., D.S.O., I.A., to be addl. member of mily. divn. of 3rd class or companion, of Most *Hon'ble* Order of Bath	187
Fox, Lt. C. J. J., Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	112
Fox, Lt. F. N., I.A., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Fox, Capt. H. B., V.D., Surma Valley Light Horse, to be maj.	164
Fox, 2nd-class asst. surgn. S. J. V., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	316
Fox, Gentleman Cadet W. B. O., from Cadet coll. Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Foxlee, Mr. F. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Foy, 3rd class asst. surgn. F. H., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317

	G. G. O. Nos.
Francis, Lt. J. V., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	46
Francis, Capt. R. F., 47th Sikhs, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Frankland, Gentleman Cadet A., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Franklin, Maj. H. S. E., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, I.A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	187
Fraser, Capt. A. C., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Fraser, Capt. A. I., I.A., 9th Hodson's Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Fraser, Mr. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Fraser, Mr. E. D., apptd. to East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	234
Fraser, Mr. H. W. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Fraser, Lt. D. DeM. S., I.A., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Fraser, 2nd-Lt. J. D., I.A., relinquishes *tempy.* rank of lt. on ceasing to be employed with a reserve regt.	386
Fraser, Lt. S. G. G., I.A., 81st Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Fraser, Capt. W. A. K., 39th C. I. Horse, attd. 16th Lancers, awarded mily. cross	187
Fraser-Tytler, Lt. W. K., I.A., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Frazer, 2nd-lt. D. S., I.A., 18th King George's Own Lancers, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Freeland, Maj. J. C., 35th Sikhs, I.A., apptt. to genl. staff offr., 1st grade	216
Freeman, Mr. E. T., apptd. to Kolar Gold Field Rifle Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	145
Freeston, Staff-sergt. W. L., Ord. dept., Southern Army to be sub-condr.	518
French, Mr. F. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 8; permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Fricker, Mr. E. S. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Frost, Mr. F. J. T., apptd. to Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	669
Fry, Mr. A. S., permtly. apptd. to I. medl. service, as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	538
Fry, Staff-sergt. F. A., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	628
Fullerton, 2nd-lt. J. P., I.A., 41st Dogras, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Fulton, 2nd-lt. E. J., I.A., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Fulton, Lt.-col. F. C. R., S. and T. Corps, I.A., to be *tempy.* col. whilst employed as deputy dir. of S. and T.	271
Fulton, Maj. H. T., D.S.O., 2nd Gurkha Rifles, I.A., apptd. bde.-comdr., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst so employed	547
Fulton, Lt. J. D., I.A., 26th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Fulton, 2nd-lt. J. O., attd. 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Furze, Mr. T. E., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	187
Fyson, Mr. P. F., apptd. to Madras Voltr. Guards, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	407

	G. G. Nos
Gadgil, Mr. S. B., *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service, appvd.	572
Gagan Sing Gurung, Havldr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	610
Gage, Maj. A. T., M.B., I. medl. service, promn. antedated	87
Gainoo Baloo, No. 6032 1st grade water carrier, Army hosptl. corps, granted spl. gratuity of 3 months' pay for good service in field	234
Gait, *Hon'ble Sir* E. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Bihar Light Horse, to be hony. col., 42; apptd. to Chota Nagpur Light Horse, to be hony. col.	87
Gajandhar Singh, Jemdr., 67th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	610
Gajbir Rana, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	386
Gajja Singh, Driver Havldr., 30th Mountain Batty., admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	549
Gakhar, Colour-havldr., 33rd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	187
Galbraith, Capt. E. D., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), I.A., apptt. as depy. asst. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl.	647
Gambhir Sahi, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	387
Gamer Sing Bura, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	216
Gamer Singh Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	145
Ganda Singh, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	518
Gandarleh Singh, Dafadar, 9th Hodson's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	371
Ganeth Singh, No. 2416 Lance-Naik, 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	
Ganga Narain Sukul, Colour-havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 246	605
Gangaparshad Sukul, Subdr., 3rd Brahmans, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	669
Ganga Ram, Havldr. (87th Punjabis) 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	538
Ganga Ram Hariba, No. 211, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D. (Bom.), to be 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn., ranking as jemdr.	628
Gangaram Thapa, Havldr., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	387
Ganga Singh, Colour-havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	387
Ganga Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	271
Ganpat Singh, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	547
Ganpat Yadhow, Subdr., retired offr., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., re-employed in I.A., to Depôt 103rd Mahratta Light Infy.	610
Garbett, 2nd-lt. D. A., 96th Berar Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308

	G. G. O. Nos.
Gardiner, Senr. asst. surgn. and hony. capt., A. B., I.S.M.D., retained in service after age of 55 years and will be borne as supy. in his rank and grade	489
Gardiner, 2nd-lt. R. C., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	516
Gardner, Lt. C. F., I.A., 35th Sikhs, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 188; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Gardner, 2nd-Lt. J. M. S., attd. 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	306
Gardner, Staff-sergt. J. W. B., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	628
Gardner, Lt. R. G., I.A., 25th Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Gariba, No. 7480 Bearer, Army Bearer Corps, to be promtd. Lance-Naik	630
Garrad, Staff-sergt. A. T., S. and T. Corps, (late) Bom. list, amalgamated list, to be sub-condr., on amalgamated list	477
Garraway, 2nd-Lt. W. F., attd. 87th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Garratt, Maj. H. S., I.A., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	10
Garrett, 2nd-Lt. K. A., I.A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Garrod, 2nd class asst. surgn. H. J. J., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	316
Garry, Mr. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Garstin, Lt. H. A., I.A., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Gaskell, Capt. R. W., I.A., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Gaskell, Maj. T. K., I.A., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), transfd. to *tempy.* half-pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl.	428
Gaskell, Mr. W., apptd. to Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	328
Gaskell, Col. E. T., I.A., spl. apptt. (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt., 1st class)	441
Gatherer, Lt. A. H. N., I.A., 46th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Gatherer, Capt. R. G. T., I.A., 10th Gurkha Rifles to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Gauhar Rakhman, Colour-havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr. on probn.	393
Gaur Sing Negi, Jemdr., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Gaussen, Maj. J., D.S.O. (3rd Skinner's Horse), I.A., to command a Battn., apptd. South Wales Borderers, and to be *tempy.* lt.-col.	1321
Gavaghan, Mr. E. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Gayer, 2nd-lt. J. H. C., I.A., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Gazzard, 2nd-Lt. T., attd. 32nd Sikh Pioneers, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Gemmell, 2nd-lt. G. W., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Geoghegan, Capt. O. A., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Geoghegan, Lt.-col. S., C.B., 62nd Punjabis, I.A., apptt. Base comdt. (graded for purposes of pay as asst. adjt.-genl.)	513
George, 2nd-lt. N. M., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	683
Geruon, 2nd class Asst. Surgn. A. W., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	389
Gerrard, Mr. E. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Ghafur Khan, Jemdr., 107th Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	347
Ghafur Khan, Jemdr., retired I. offr., 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), re-employed to Depot 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), in I.A.	482
Ghaus Muhammad, No. 880, 1st class sub-asst. Surgn., I. medl. service, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	680
Ghausar Singh, Resdr., 12th Cavy., to be risldr., to complete estabt.	159
Ghazan Khan, Havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Ghoba Khan, Havldr., 69th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Ghoshi Khan, No. 207 Private, 128th Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal.	525
Ghulam Ali, Lance-Naik, 90th Punjabis, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	583
Ghulam Bhik Khan, Jemdr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	1323
Ghulam Dastagir Khan, Resdr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse) to be risldr., to complete estabt.	96
Ghulam Dastagir Khan, Risldr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be risldr., maj., to complete estabt.	96
Ghulam Haidar, Subdr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles) admn. to mily. divn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	220
Ghulam Hussain, Jemdr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Ghulam Husain, Colour-havldr., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	481
Ghulam Jilani, Jemdr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Ghulam Muhammad, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), in I.A.	1322
Ghulam Muhammad, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Ghulam Muhammad, Jemdr. (46th Punjabis) 38rd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Ghulam Muhammad, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Ghulam Muhammad, Colour-havldr., 89th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Jemdr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., retired Indian offr., re-employed in I.A., Depôt, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles)	195
Ghulam Muhammad Khan, No. 1877 Sowar, 4th Cavy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Ghulam Nabi, Havldr., I.O.M., 3rd S. and M. to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	240
Ghulam Nabi, Kot-Dafadar (Porter) Cooly Corps, to be jemdr.	485
Ghulam Rasul, Havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126

	G. G. O. Nos.
Ghulam Rasul, Havldr.-maj., 114th Mahrattas, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Ghulam Rasul, Colour-havldr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Ghulam Sarwar, apptd. to 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., on probn.	
Ghulam Shah, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Gibbon, 3rd class asst. surgn. C. B. B., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn. to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	
Gibson, Lt. J. G., I.A., 14th Murray's Jast Lancers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gidha Ram, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Giffard, Capt. D. H. R., I.A., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Giffin, Lt. R. A., Mad. Voltr. Guards, apptd. with rank of capt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., while holding apptt. of adjt. Mad. Voltr. Guards, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gilbert, Mr. R. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gilchrist, Capt. W. F. C., I.A., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force,) to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gill, Mr. J. A., apptd. to Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	
Gillies, Capt. F. G., I.A., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gilling, Staff Sergt. H. T., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr., 33	
Gillson, 3rd class asst. surgn. E. H., I.S.M.D., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	
Gilman, Mr. H. C. R., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Ginns, Staff-sergt. L. B., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	
Girdhari, Subdr.-maj. (Hony. Capt.), 42nd Deoli regt., retired Indian offr., re-employed in I.A., Depot, 42nd Deoli regt.	
Girdhari, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Girdhari Lal, No. 1168, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	
Girdharilal Pande, Jemdr., 3rd Brahmans, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	
Girdhari Singh, Jemdr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	
Girdhari Singh, Lt.-col., Comdt., 4th Gwalior Infy., Impl. service troops, admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	
Glasfurd, Maj. A. I. R., I.A., 46th Punjabis, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gledstanes, Capt. A. U., I.A., 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse) to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Glegg, 2nd-Lt. J. A., I.A., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force) to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Glen, Gentleman Cadet J. V. J., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Glen, Mr. R. J. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gloudsbury, Mr. C. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Glover, Mr. R. C., *tempy.* apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Glynton, Capt. G. M., I.A., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gnanabishegam, R., difect apptt. to 80th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr., on probn., to complete estabt.	
Goad, Lt.-Comdr. C. R., R.I.M., to be comdr.	
Goddard, 2nd-Lt. E. N., attd. 107th Pioneers, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Godden, Mr. A. L., apptd. to Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	
Godfrey, Condr. R., I. mis. list, to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Godfrey, Lt.-col. S. H., C.I.E., I.A., supy. list, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Godinho, Mr. P. X., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Godwin, Maj. (*tempy.* Lt.-col.) C. A. C., 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), I.A., to be bt. lt.-col.	
Godwin, mily. pupil W. J. A., I.S.M.D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	
Gokal, Havldr., 29th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Goldberg, Mr. G. H. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Goldfrap, Capt. H. W., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., I.A., mily. cross confd. on —	
Goldman-Monk, Lt. M. E. deB., I.A., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gomez, 4th class asst. surgn. A. F., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class surgn.	
Gompertz, Lt. A. W. B., I.A., 94th Russell's Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gompertz, Gentleman Cadet M. C. T., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Gomu Basnet, Havldr., 1st Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Gonda Singh, Risdr., 12th Cavy., to be risldr., to complete estabt.	
Gonda Singh, Havldr., 35th Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Goodfellow, Capt. N. G. B., I.A., 128th Pioneers, *tempy.* to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Goodhall, Commsy. and Hony. Capt. E. J., I. S. and T. Corps, to be hony. maj.	
Gopal, Colour-halvdr., 98th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Gopal, Pay-havldr., 10th Jats, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Gopal Singh, Colour-havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Gopala, No. 665 Naik, 27th Mountain Batty., I. arty., awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	
Gopi, Subdr.-maj., 30th Punjabis, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	
Gopi Chand, No. 386 Havldr.-maj., No. 9 Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Arty., hony. rank of jemdr. confd. on retirement	

	G. G. No
	196
	686
	394
	246
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	453
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	650
	105
	298
	651
	246
	481
	635
	340
	442
	387
	407
	677

	G. G. O. Nos.
Gordon, A. (*tempy.* Capt.) A. H., I.A. reserve of offrs. to be *tempy.* maj. whilst employed as an asst. provost marshal, 386; asst. provost marshals (graded for purposes of pay as a staff capt.) and to be *tempy.* capt., whilst so employed	571
Gordon, Mr. C. G., apptd. to M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	332
Gordon, 2nd-Lt. D. H., I.A., 34th Sikhs Pioneers, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Gordon, Mr. F. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Gordon, Capt. G. S., I.A., 35th Scinde Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Gordon, Capt. H. F., I.A., Army remount dept. to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Gordon, 2nd-Lt. H. S., I.A., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Gordon, Capt. I. H., I.A., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force) to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Gordon, Capt. J. de la H., 6th Jat Light Infy., I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Gordon, Capt. J. G. B., I.A., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Gordon, *tempy.* Maj. R. N. S. (Capt. Half-pay List,) I.A., to comd. a battn., apptd. to Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire regt.), and to be *tempy.* lt.-col.	1321
Gordon-Walker, Mr. A. L., apptd. to Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	693
Gore, 2nd-Lt. C. H. C., I.A., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Goria Gurung, 810 Lance-Naik, 1st Battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., decoration Medaille Militaire bestowed on —	301
Gorrie, Mr. H. T., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	176
Gough, Maj. H. A. K., supy. list, I.A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col., whilst employed as British Consul at Kermanshah, 547; to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	682
Gough, Lt. O., 12th Cavy., I.A., awarded mily. cross, 187; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Gouldsbury, Lt. C. A., I.A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Gourlie, Capt. J., 38th King George's Own C. I. Horse, I.A., apptd. staff capt., 295; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Gove, Mr. R. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Govind Sawant, Colour-havldr., 116th Mahrattas, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Govinda Dhamne, Colour-havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Goyder, Lt. G. B., I. A. reserve of offrs., apptd. asst. provost marshals, attd. to headqr. units; to be *tempy.* capt., whilst employed as an asst. provost marshal	312
Grafton-Wignall, Lt. J. D., I. A., 82nd Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Graham, 2nd-Lt. C. G., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	593
Graham, Capt. D. S., I.A., 128th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Graham, Mr. P. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Graham, Lt.-col. S. B., I.A., to be col.	386
Graham, 2nd-Lt. W. M., from I. A. reserve of offrs., apptd. to Hampshire regt., to be 2nd-lt.	271
Granger, Lt.-col. T. A., M.B., I.M.S., reapptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. surgn.	565
Grant, Mr. A. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Grant, Col. D. St. J. D., M.B. I. medl. service, Ben., retained in service for the period of war	616
Grant, Capt. E. P., I.A., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject of H. M.'s appl.	610
Grant, Lt. F. R. E., I.A., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl	610
Grant, Mr. I., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 437; granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while employed under For. and Poll. dept., subject to H. M.'s appl.	438
Grant, Capt. J. D., V.C., I.A., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Grant, Lt. R. A. P., I.A., 112th Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Grant-Smith, Capt. H. G. H., I.A., 10th Wellesley's Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	703
Graves, Mr. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Graves, Condr. T., Ord. dept., Southern Army, transfd. to pension estabt.	351
Gray, Capt. D. B., I.A., 48th Pioneers, apptd. to Royal Flying Corps, Flying offr.	680
Gray, Gentleman Cadet C. E., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Gray, Capt. E. St. C., 34th Poona Horse, I.A., awarded mily. cross, 187; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 610; apptd. to adjt. genl.'s and qr. mr.-genl.'s staff, depy. asst. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl.	646
Gray, Lt. G. C. G., I.A., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be *tempy.* capt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Grayfoot, Col. B. B., M.D., I. medl. service, to be addl. member of mily. divn. of 3rd class, or companion, of Most *Hon'ble* Order of Bath	187
Greatwood, Capt. W., I.A., 123rd Outram's Rifles (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Green, Hony. Chaplain the Revd. A. D., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon —	182
Green, Mr. D. C., apptd. to Northern Ben. Mounted Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	587
Green, Mr. J. G. J., permtly. apptd. to I. medl. service, as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	538
Greenway, 4th class asst. surgn. A. L., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Greenway, Lt. C. K., I.A., 26th King George's Own Light cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Greenway, Capt. H., I.A., 69th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Greenwood, Mr. J. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Gretton, Capt. G. F., I.A., 7th Hariana Lancers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	704

	G. G. O. Nos.
Gretton, Capt. J. C., I.A., 126th Baluchistan Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Grey, Capt. A. J. H., I.A., poll. employ, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Grey, 2nd-Lt. R. W. H., attd. 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Grice, Hony. Col. W. T., C.I.E., V.D., 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, reapptd. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. a.-d.-c.	504
Grier, 2nd-Lt. J. A. B., Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	112
Griffie-Williams, Mr. J. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Griffin, Lt. R. A., Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	588
Griffin, 2nd-Lt. T., I. A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	266
Griffith, Condr. W. H., mily. works services, to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Griffiths, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Grimshaw, Capt. R. W. W., I. A., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Grimston, Lt.-col. L. A., V.D., Assam Valley Light Horse, to be comdt.	691
Grimston, Lt.-col. S. B., 18th King George's Own Lancers, I. A., Croix d'offr. decoration bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign, 361; to be col.	386
Guise, 2nd-Lt. H. R. C., I. A. R. O., granted *tempy.* rank of capt. while performing duties of adjts., voltr. corps, subject to H. M.'s appl.	359
Guiton, Gentleman Cadet L. W., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Guja Singh, No. 1907 Naik, 34th Sikh Pioneers, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Gujandar Singh, No. 1538 Havldr., 37th Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Gujar Singh, Jemdr., I.O.M., 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Gul Badshah, Havldr., 21st Punjabis, to be jemdr.	126
Gul Sher, No. 2602 Sepoy, 125th Napier's Rifles, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Gulab Din, Havldr., 28th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Gulab Khan, Sepoy, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I.D.S. medal	525
Gulab Khan, Jemdr., 89th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Gulaba, Havldr., 43rd Erinpura regt., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Guladin, Havldr., 40th Pathans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Gulland, Lt. J. P., I. A., 69th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	690
Gulliland, Mr. C. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	186
Gulmir, Subdr.-maj., 28th Punjabis, promtd. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I., 1; admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., of I. Order of Merit	637
Gunga Ram, No. 2207 Sepoy, 37th Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Gungaram Gainu, No. 6352 3rd grade ward servant, Army hospl. corps, to be promtd. 2nd grade ward servant	630
Gunn, Mr. W. J., apptd. to East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	G.
Gurbuksh Singh, *Sardar*, Comdt., Patiala Infy., Impl. service troops, admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	
Gurdit Singh, Kot dafadar, 16th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Gurdit Singh, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Gurmukh Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, in I. A.	
Gurmukh Singh, No. 3108 Naik, 21st compy., 3rd S. and M., awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Gurmukh Singh, Colour-havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 246	444
Gurmukh Singh, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Guthrie, Lt. I. D., I.A., 17th Cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 610; apptd. genl. staff offr., 3rd grade	
Guy, Gentleman Cadet N. G., unattd. list for I. A., from Cadet coll., Wellington, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Gwyer, Capt. V. E., I.A., 10th Jats, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Gyan Singh, Subdr., 72nd Punjabis, promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	
Gyani Ram, Colour-havldr., spl. Jat companies (attd. Depôt, 19th Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Habib Khan, Colour-havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Habib Khan, Havldr. (46th Punjabis), 33rd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Habib Khan, Colour-havldr., 107th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Habib Khan, Colour-havldr., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	
Habib Ullah Khan, Subdr.-maj., 46th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal, for gallantry in operations on N.-W. F.	
Habibullah Khan, Subdr., 1st King George's Own S. and M., promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	
Hacking, Lt. H., Bangalore Rifle voltrs., resigns his commsn.	
Haddon, Lt. H. E., I. A., 119th Infy. (Mooltan regt.) (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Hadow, Capt. H. R., I.A., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, transfd. to *tempy.* half-pay list, subject to M. M.'s appl., 621; transfer appvd.	702
Hagger, Capt. E. R., I.A., Army remount dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Haidar Khan, Havldr.-maj., 25th Mountain Batty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	15
Haidar Khan, Jemdr., 82nd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Haig, Lt. H. G., I. A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while employed under For. and Poll. dept., subject to H. M.'s appl.	310
Haigh, Sergt. F. H., from corps of mily. staff clerks, I. unattd. list [Royal Scots (Lothian regt.)] apptd. to Royal Sussex regt., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	147
Haigh, Lt. P. B., Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	112

	G. G. O. Nos.
Haigh, Mr. P. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	293
Halstone, Gentleman Cadet R., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his appt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Hakim Khan, Jemdr. (25th Punjabis) 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	574
Hakim Khan, Havldr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Hales, Mr. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Holland, 2nd-Lt. G. H. R., I. A. R. O., granted *tempy.* rank of capt. while attd. to genl. staff branch, army headqrs., I., subject to H. M.'s appl.	607
Halloran, Staff-surgt. J., S. and T. Corps, to be sub-condr.	101
Hamel-Singh, Kot-dafadar; (Supply Porter) cooly corps, to be jemdr.	19
Hamer, Capt. M. A., I.A., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Hamesh Gul, Jemdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	444
Hamilton, Capt. C. A. B., I.A., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hamilton, 2nd-Lt. H. M., I.A., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Hamilton, Lt.-col. J. A., M.B., F.R.C.S., I. medl. service, to be addl. member of 3rd class, or companion, of Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George	187
Hamilton, Lt. O. P., I.A., 74th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hamilton, mily. pupil W. W., I.S.M.D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	380
Hamley, 2nd-Lt. W. S. C., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Hamlyn, Mr. W. I., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps (Arty. companies), to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	20
Hammick, Mr. E. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Hammick, Lt. St. V. F., I.A., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.) to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Hammond, Maj. F. A. L., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Hampton, 2nd-Lt. V., I.A.R.O., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Hankin, Lt. H. M., I.A., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Hankinson, R. P. [2nd-Lt., Territorial Force Reserve, genl. list, attd. 1-4th Battn., Queen's (Royal West Surrey regt.), Territorial Force], to be 2nd-lt., in infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	470
Hansen, 2nd-Lt. G. E., attd. 52nd Sikhs, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Hanson, 4th class asst. surgn. A. D., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Hanumant Singh, Havldr., 97th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Hannyngton, Lt.-col. C. M. G., D.S.O., 129th Baluchis, I. A., apptd. brigd.-comdr.	702
Happell, Lt. W. H., I.A., 99th Deccan Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Harcourt, Capt. C. B., I.A., 28th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* Maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Harcourt, Capt. E. S., 2-7th Gurkha Rifles, I. A., awarded mily. cross	187
Hardat Singh, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on cantt. hospl., Meerut	13
Hardayal, Subdr., 99th Deccan Infy., to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	196
Hardayal, Havldr., 37th Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Har Dayal, Havldr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Harding, 2nd-Lt. K. O'B., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Hardinge, Capt. H. R. von D., I.A., mily. accts. dept. to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Hardit Singh, Jemdr., 35th Sikhs, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	274
Hardwari, No. 2822 Naik, 6th Jat Light Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal, 187; admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. order of merit.	524
Hardwick, 2nd-Lt. C. B., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	516
Hare, Lt. I. L. O'H., I.A., 64th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hargreaves, Mr. C. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Hargreaves, Mr. P. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Haricharan Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	15
Harisaran Karki, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Hari Sing Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, promn. with effect from 12th Aug. 1914	63
Hari Singh, Dafadar, 5th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	319
Hari Singh, No. 1434, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having passed his final exmn., admtd. into service, as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	508
Hari Singh, Sepoy, 92nd Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	
Hari Singh, Qr. Mr. Havldr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Harington, Lt. H. R., I.A., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Harkabahadur, Havldr.-maj., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Harkabir Thapa, Subdr.-maj., I. O. M., 1st Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Harker, Mr. J. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	57
Har Lal, No. 1757 Hvldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Harmel Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525

	G. G. O. Nos.
Harnam, Sepoy, 6th Jat Light Infy., admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Harnam Singh, Colour-havldr., 74th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Harnam Singh, No. 2720, Naik, 20th Compy., 3rd S. and M., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Harnam Singh, Colour-havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Harnam Singh, Subdr., 26th Punjabis, to be subdr.-maj.	220
Harnam Singh, Jemdr., 26th Punjabis, to be subdr.	220
Harnam Singh, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 347	444
Harnam Singh, Kot-dafadar, 28th Light cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Harnam Singh, Jemdr., 84th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	393
Harnam Singh, Subdr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	634
Harnam Singh, Subdr.-maj., *Bahadur*, Burma mily. police, promn. to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	636
Harnam Singh, Jemdr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Harnath Singh, Havldr.-maj., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Harnath Singh, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Harnatha, Havldr., 42nd Deoli regt., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Harper, 2nd-Lt. G., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	551
Harper, 2nd-Lt. K. B., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	498
Harphul Singh, Jemdr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96
Harri Singh, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Harris, Lt. A. E. C., I.A., 7th Hariana Lancers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Harris, Mr. C. F., aptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
Harris, 2nd-Lt. C. N., attd. 123rd Outram's Rifles, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Harris, Staff-sergt. G. W., I. mis. list, to be sub.-condr.	628
Harrison, Maj. A. H. P., 33rd Punjabis, *tempy.* depy. asst. adjt.-genl., recruiting zone, I., to be bt. lt.-col.	1321
Harrison, 2nd-Lt. A. M. L., attd. 4th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Harrison, Capt. A. P., I.A., 116th Mahrattas, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Harrison, 2nd-Lt. A. W., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Harrison, Lt.-Col. C. B., M.B., I. medl. service, retirement appvd.	312
Harrison, Mr. D. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Harrison, Mr. D. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	269
Harrison, 2nd-Lt. E. P., I. A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while holding apptt. of garrison engr., Bom., subject to H. M.'s appl.	541
Harrison, Capt. L. G. B., I.A., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hart, Mr. N. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	62
Hartnoll, Mr. F. B., I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	187
Harvey, Staff-Sergt. A. F., Barrack Dept., Pun. Ben., to be sub-condr., 193	196
Harvey, 2nd-Lt. B. L., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	220
Harvey, Lt. C. O., 38th King George's Own C. I. Horse, I. A., from staff capt., apptd. bde.-maj., 441; to be *tempy.* capt. whilst so employed depy. adjt. qr. mr.-genls.	444
Harvey-Kelly, Capt. H. St. G. H., I.A., 64th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	393
Harward, Lt. R. B., I.A., 73rd Carnatic Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	393
Harwood, Mr. W. A., apptd. to Agra Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 74; apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	634
Hasan Khan, Jemdr. (28th Punjabis), 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	636
Hasan Khan, Jemdr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Hasan Khan, Subdr.-Maj., 128th Pioneers, admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	62
Hasan Shah, Kot-dafadar, 9th Hodson's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Hasan Shah, Colour-havldr., 40th Pathans (46th Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Hasell-Wright, Mr. E. L. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	551
Haslam, 2nd-Lt. R. E., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	498
Hasler, Gentleman Cadet H. J., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	96
Hastbir Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	347
Hastings, Lt. L., I.A., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers (since killed in actn.) to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hastings, Capt. W. H., 92nd Punjabis, I. A., to be bt. maj	1321
Hatch, Col. A. V., retired pay, I. A., spl. apptt. (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt. 1st class)	265
Hawinda, Jemdr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), I. A., awarded mily. cross.	681
Hawke, Sergt.-maj. A. W., Durham Light Infy., I. unattd. list, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 263; appvd.	649
Hawkes, 2nd-Lt. G. E., attd. 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	312
Hawkins, Lt. E. J. E., I.A. reserve of offrs., from a Balloon offr., apptd. Flight comdrs., and to be *tempy.* capt. whilst so employed	87
Hawkins, 2nd-Lt. F. G. B., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	269
Hawkins, Lt.-col. R. S., V.D., Comdt., A. B. ry. Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of col.	541
Hawksworth, Mr. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hay, Capt. A. S., I.A., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610

	G. G. O. Nos.
Hay, Maj. C. J. B., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), I. A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order, 187; apptd. genl. staff offr., 2nd grade.	271
Hayat Ali Beg, Jemdr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96
Hayat Bakhsh, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Hayat Khan, Havldr., 27th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Hayne, 2nd-Lt. M. L., attd. 38th Dogras, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Hayward, Mr. C. J., apptd. to Coorg and Mysore Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy.	331
Hayward, 2nd-Lt. T. E., attd. 32nd Sikh Pioneers, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Hazara Singh, Pensioned jemdr., labour corps, S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Hazara Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr., in 9th Bhopal Infy. in I. A.	1322
Hazara Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Hazara Singh, Jemdr., 92nd Punjabis, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit.	524
Hazarat Gul, Havldr., [55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force)], 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Hazari Singh, Havldr., 95th Russell's Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	519
Hazari Singh, No. 2648, Havldr., 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Hazrat Gul, Jemdr. [55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force)], 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	319
Headlam, Comdr. E. J., R.I.M., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	187
Heale, Maj. E. N., 121st Pioneers, I. A., to be bt. lt.-col.	187
Heale, Capt. R. J. W., I.A., supy. list, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Heard, Lt.-col. R., M.B., I. medl. service, ry. medl. transport offr., Bom., to be bt. col.	1321
Hearn, 2nd-Lt. E. S., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt. while holding apptt. of offr. comdg. mahallas, I. expdy. force "D," subject to H. M.'s appl.	543
Hearn, W. S. H. (*tempy.* Lt., 2nd—5th Battn., Somerset Light Infy., Territorial Force), I. A., to be 2nd-lt., with *tempy.* rank of lt., in infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl., 5; permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Hearsey, Mr. L. D. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	269
Heasman, 2nd-Lt. F. J., I. A. reserve of offrs., (on transfer to British service), resignation appvd.	271
Heath, Maj. R. H., V.D., B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn., and permtd., on retirement, to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps	400
Heathcote, Mr. F. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Hebberd, Mr. F. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Heinig, Lt. W. H., I.A., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force) (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Hellier, Capt. J., Lucknow Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	329
Hely, Mr. T. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Hemans, Capt. G. W., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), I. A., to be *tempy.* maj. whilst employed as an asst. dir. of army signals, 441; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Henderson, Capt. C. G. H., I.A., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Henderson, Capt. G., 38th King George's Own C. I. Horse, I. A., from flying offr., apptd. Flight comdr., 271; apptt. Flying offr. (observers)	386
Henderson, Lt. G. B., I.A., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Henderson, 2nd-Lt. J. L., Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	178
Henderson, Maj. M. H., 26th Light cavy., I. A., apptd. brig.-comdr., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl., whilst so employed	646
Hendry, 2nd-Lt. F. C., I.A.R.O., granted *tempy.* rank of capt. while employed as Harbour Mr., Basrah, subject to H. M.'s appl., 412; awarded mily. cross	547
Henry, Mr. J., apptd. to Bihar Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt.	105
Henry, Comdr. R., S. and T. Corps (late) Madras list, to be asst. comsy. and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	479
Henry, Hony. Col. W. D., C.I.E., V.D., Simla Voltr. Rifles, reapptd. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. a.-d.-c.	504
Henson, 2nd-Lt. R. K., attd. 25th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Henstock, 2nd-Lt. P., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	457
Henstock, Lt. R. P., I.A., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Heppenstall, Mr. C. H., permtly. apptd. to I. medl. service, as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	538
Herapath, Lt. C. B., I.A., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 188; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Heraper, 2nd-Lt. J. C., attd. 113th Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Herbert, Lt.-col. C., D.S.O., 2nd grade, cantt. magte.'s dept., to be 1st grade s. *p. t.*	296
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Herdon, Mr. S. P. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., infy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Herne, Mr. R. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
Heron-Jones, 2nd-Lt. C. V., I.A.R.O., attd. 110th Mahratta Light Infy., awarded mily. cross	547
Herrick, 2nd-Lt. R. L. W., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Het Ram, Colour-havldr., 12th Pioneers (Khelat-i-Ghilzie regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Hetram Singh, Subdr., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Own Rajputs, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	444

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Hewer, Mr. J. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Hewetson, Gentleman Cadet J. J., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Hewett, Capt. G., 48th Pioneers, I. A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order, 547; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hewitt, Capt. D. R., I.A., Army remount dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Hewlett, Capt. E. A., I.A., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Hext, Capt. C. W., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Hext, Capt. G. T. B., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Hext, Capt. J. E., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Hickie, Lt. F. C., I.A., 108th Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hickman, Comdr. C. S., R.I.M., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	547
Hickson, Lt. B. E., I.A., 27th Light cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hider, 2nd-Lt. T. W. K., Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	112
Higgs, 2nd-Lt. P.R., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while employed under For. and Poll. dept., subject to H. M.'s appl.	310
Higman, Capt. B. F., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, granted hony. rank of maj.	454
Hilary, *Hon'ble* Mr. H. J., Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	20
Hiley, Mr. R. F., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	183
Hill, Lt. A. H., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	498
Hill, 2nd-Lt. A. L., I.A.R.O., attd. 90th Punjabis, awarded mily. cross	547
Hill, Mr. D. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H.M.'s appl.	338
Hill, Lt.-col. F. B., I.A., 40th Pathans, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	619
Hill, Capt., H. A., I.A., apptd. to Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire regt.), to be *tempy.* maj.	295
Hill, Capt. H. W. D., I.A., 16th Cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Hills, 2nd-Lt. A. C., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Hinde, Lt. R. G., I.A., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be capt. subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Hindley, 2nd-Lt. D. C. R., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
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Hira Singh, Risldr., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), to be risldr.-maj., to complete estabt.	96
Hira Singh, Risldr., 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to be risldr.-maj., to complete estabt.	96
Hira Singh, Jemdr., 82nd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Hira Singh, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Hira Singh, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	274
Hira Singh, Jemdr., 16th cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	444
Hira Singh, Jemdr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	574
Hira Tiwari, No. 1088 Colour-havldr., 89th Punjabis, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit.	187
Hirajit Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Hirasup Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 1st Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force).	1322
Hirst, Capt. G. G., I. medl. service, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Hirst, 2nd-Lt. J. E., attd. 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzi regt.), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Hirtes, Sergt.-maj. A. E., I. subordinate vety. dept., to be sub-condr., on I. mls. list.	101
Hitchcock, Mr. R. V., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Hoare, 2nd-Lt. R. V., 22nd Sam Browne's cavy. (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Hobart, Lt. D., I. A., 24th Punjabis (since died of wounds), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hobson, Lt. J. W. S., I.A., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Hocken, Maj. C. A. F., I.A., 35th Scinde Horse, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	243
Hodding, Mr. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Hodgkins, Mr. N. F., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Hodgson, Lt. A. I., Hyderabad Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	459
Hodgson, 2nd-Lt. C. F., attd. 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Hodgson, Lt. G. H., Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	178
Hodson, Gentleman Cadet D., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Hogan, Lt. P. T., I.A., 26th Berar Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Hogg, Lt.-col. A. J., V.D., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, granted hony. rank of col.	332
Hogg, Capt. C. M. T., I.A., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Hogg, Capt. G. E. M., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Hogg, Maj. J. McK. T., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	340
Hogg, Maj. R. E. T., C.I.E., 38th King George's Own C. I. Horse, I.A., from Flight Comdr., apptd. squad. comdr.	271
Hogg, Mr. W. P., permtly. apptd. to I. medl. service, as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	538
Hogge, Capt. L. R., I.A., 47th Sikhs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Holden, Condr. H., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be asst. comsy. and to have hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	125
Holderness, Capt. H., I.A., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647

Hole, Maj. H. L., I.A., 80th Carnatic Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . . G. G. O. Nos. 515

Holland-Hibbert, 2nd-Lt. T., Herts Yeomanry, apptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be a.-d.-c. . 357

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Holloway, Lance-Corpl. B. T., Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex regt.), to be *tempy.* 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 306

Holman, Bt. Lt.-col. H. C., C.M.G., D.S.O., 16th Cavy., I.A., apptd. depy. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst so employed, 1321; to be lt.-col., 187; Croix d' offr. decoration bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign.

Holmes, Mr. A. H. R., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 338

Holmes, Capt. C. W. A., I.A., 116th Mahrattas, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . 514

Holmes, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. R. J., S. and T. Corps., to be depy. comsy. with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 322

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Home, Capt. J. E., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 549

Hood, Mr. T. C., apptd. to G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifle corps, to be 2nd-lt. 593

Hooker, Capt. J. S., I.A., 12th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 610

Hope, Mr. J. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 408

Hopkins, Mr. E., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 338

Hopkinson, Lt. G. H., I.A., 116th Mahrattas, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 442

Hopwood, Maj. (*tempy.* Lt.-col.) H. R., 33rd Light Cavy., I. A., to be bt. lt.-col. . . 187

Horner, Lt. F. H. F., 107th Pioneers, I. A., awarded mily. cross, 187; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 610

Hornsby, Lt. H. F. P., I.A., 5th cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 610

Horwood, 2nd-Lt. J. C., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 157

Hoshnak Singh, Sepoy (Ward Orderly), 41st Dogras, admn. to 2nd class to mily divn., I. Order of Merit. 524

Hoshiar Singh, Resdr., 16th cavy., to be risldr., to complete estabt. 34

Hosie, Mr. A. L., apptd. to Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps (Naval Divn.) to be sub-lt. 353

Hosking, Lt. H. E., I.A., 66th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 610

Hotson, Lt. J. E. B., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of Capt., while employed under For. and Poll. Dept., subject to H. M.'s appl. 610

Hottinger, 2nd class asst. surgn. E. F., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn. . 310

Houston, Lt. A. L., Mad. Voltr. guards, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy . . . 316

Houston, mily. pupil J. J., I.S.M.D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn. 588

Howard, Capt. B. H., I.A., 47th Sikhs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 380

Howard, Lt. C. A. L., I.A., 32nd Lancers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 572 G. G. O. Nos. 442

Howell, Capt. G. B., 19th Lancers, I.A., from adjt. apptd. staff capt. 646

Howell, Capt. R. H., I.A., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. 610

Howitt, 2nd-Lt. C. N., attd. 108th Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 308

Hoyne-Fox, Lt. L. V., I.A., 120th Rajputana Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 647

Hubert, 2nd-Lt. D. F., unattd list, I.A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt. 441

Hublal Singh, Subdr., apptd. *tempy.* subdr. in 89th Punjabis in I. A. 1322

Hualin, Gentleman Cadet W., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 407

Huggins, Mr. G. F., apptd. to Mad. Arty. Voltrs., "Duke's Own," to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy 622

Hughes, Capt. C. F. W., I.A., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 188; to be *tempy.* maj. subject to H. M.'s appl. . 442

Hughes, Lt.-col. F. T. C., civil employ, having been absent from mily. duty for 10 years, transfd. to supy. list 255

Hughes, Lt. G. V., I.A., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 610

Hughes, Mr. J. W., *tempy.* apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 336; apptd. to Bom. Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy 374

Hughes, 3rd class asst. surgn. R. H., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn. . . . 390

Hugo, Lt.-col. E. V., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., apptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. surgn. 566

Hukam Singh, Kot-dafadar, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 421

Hulbert, Lt.-col. J. G., M.B., retired list, re-employed in I. modl. service, during the period of war 149

Hulbert, Capt. T. E., I.A., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . 610

Hulseberg, Maj. H., 127th (Queen's Mary's Own) Baluch Light Infy. (attd. 129th Baluchis), I. A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order 187

Humby, Gentleman Cadet L. J., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . 407

Hume-Spry, Capt. W. E., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . 572

Humffess, 2nd-Lt. H. T., granted tempy. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 60

Humphreys, Sub-condr. A., S. and T. Corps, to be condr. 101

Humphreys, Gentleman Cadet J. T. G., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 407

Humphrys, Capt. F. H., I.A., supy. list, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 681

Hungerford, Lt. S. A. H., I.A., 116th Mahrattas, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . 647

Hunt, Capt. H. R. A., 25th Punjabis, I.A., to be bt. maj., 187; Croix de offr. decoration bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished

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Huntor, 2nd-Lt. A. M., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy . . 398
Huntor, Capt. F. F., I. A., surv. dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 572
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Hurlbutt, Mr. D. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 87
Hurly, Gentleman Cadet M. F. F., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . 407
Hurst, 2nd class asst. surgn. F. G., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn. 316
Hurst, 2nd-Lt. F. W., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 516
Hurst, Sub-condr. W., I. mis. list, to be condr. . 628
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Husain Ali Khan, Havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . . 1323
Husain Bakhsh Khan, Havldr., 18th Infy., to be jemdr. 196
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Huss, S. A. (*tempy.* Lt., 2nd-4th Battn., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy., Territorial Force), to be 2nd-lt., with *tempy.* rank of lt., in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl. 88
Hussey, Mr. G. O. C., appvd. admn. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt. . . . 312
Hutcheson, Mr. J. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt. subject to H. M.'s appl. 510
Hutchinson, Maj. and bt. lt.-col. C. A. R., 41st Dogras, I. A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order 187
Hutton, Lt. G. M., I.A., 22nd Sam Browne's cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 647

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Ibrahim, No. 97 Lascar, Ord. dept., granted a gratuity of 3 months' pay for genl. good service 560
Ibrahim Ap Khan, Risldr.-maj., 28th Light cavy., awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I. 1
Ibrahim Khan, Havldr-maj., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 159
Ibrahim Khan, No. 346, Dafadar, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), awarded I. D. S. medal. 187
Id Bakhsh, Havldr., Labour Corps, S. amd M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . 159
Ilcun Din, No. 4079, Naik, 5th Brdc. Ammunition column, Royal Field Arty., awarded I. D. S. medal 187
Imam Khan, Drill-havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 62
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Indar Singh, Colour-havldr., 33rd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . . 196
Indar Singh, Havldr., 29th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 246
Indar Singh, Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal . 525
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Indar Singh, Jemdr., 30th Punjabis, to be subdr. 615
Indar Singh, Jemdr., 25th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal 638
Indar Singh, Jemdr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt. . . 686
Indraman Gurung, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 2nd Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, in I. A. . 1322
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Ingles, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 269
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Ingram, 2nd-Lt. G. E., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 59
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Irani, Capt. M. S., I. medl. service, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. 123
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Irwin, Mr. G. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 677
Irwin, Lt. H. R. B. H., I.A., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 647
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Ishar Singh, Havldr., 27th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 159
Ishar Singh, Havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal 525
Ishar Singh, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's) cavy., retired I. offr., re-employed in I. A., to Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's) cavy. . . . 653
Ismail Khan, No. 2855 Sowar. 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light cavy., awarded I. D. S. medal 525
Ismay, Maj. S. C., 2nd Battn., B.-N. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, voltr. offrs.' decoration confd. upon — 403
Ittoji Rao Patole, Colour-havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 96
Ivens, Capt. H. T. C., I. A., 26th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj. subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 647
Ives, 2nd-Lt. G., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 363

Jackson, Sub-Condr. C. G., I. mis. list, to be condr. 101

	G. G. O. Nos.
Jackson, Lt. C. H., I. A., 21st Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Jackson, 4th class asst. surgn. D. S., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Jackson, 2nd-Lt. E. J. H., I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	93
Jackson, Staff-sergt. G., Ovsr., 1st grade, p. w. d., Pun., to be sub-condr., to complete estabt.	344
Jackson, 2nd-Lt. H., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	189
Jackson, Capt. M. H., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), I. A., apptd. staff-capt., 312 ; apptt. depy. adjt. qr. mr.-genl.	680
Jackson, Mr. P. S. E., apptd. to Mad. Arty. Voltrs. " Duke's Own," to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	70
Jacob, Col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-genl.) C. W., C.B., I.A., to be maj.-genl.	187
Jafar Ali Khan, Kot-dafadar, 25th Mule Corps, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	484
Jafar Husain, Resdr., govr. genl's body-guard, to be risldr.	1323
Jag Ram, Kot-dafadar, 16th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Jagan Nath Hari Godbale, No. 320, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., dismissed from service, by sentence of a summary genl. court martial	300
Jagan Singh, Dafadar, (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers) 20th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Jagat Singh, Dafadar (Govr.-Genl's. Body-Guard), 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be jemdr., supy. to estabt.	62
Jagat Singh, Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Jagat Singh, No. 2682 Sepoy, 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Jagatpal Singh, Jemdr., 11th Rajputs, to be subdr., to complete estabt	96
Jagatsher Gurung, Havldr. No. 1912, 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), awarded I. D. S. medal for gallantry in operations on N.-W. F.	103
Jagatsher Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Jagdeo Sukul, Havldr., 3rd Brahmans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Jagjit Gharti, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Jagram Singh, Colour-havldr., 95th Russell's Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Jagtu, Sepoy, No. 5312, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), awarded I. D. S. medal for gallantry in operations on N.-W. F.	103
Jahan Khan, Jemdr., 27th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	96
Jahan Khan, Kot-dafadar, 8th Mule Corps, to be jemdr.	128
Jahangir, Havldr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Jahangir Bakhsh, *Khan Sahib*, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on 5th cavy.	13
Jai Chand, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt., 298 ; awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Jaimal Singh, Jemdr., 36th Sikhs, to be subdr.	220
Jai Narain Pande, Jemdr., 3rd Brahmans, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	246
Jaisi Ram, Kot-dafadar, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Jaita Ram, Subdr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be *tempy.* subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	96
Jalal Khan, No. 1056 Naik, 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Jalal-ud-din, Colour-havldr., 108th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Jamal Din, Colour-havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 246 ; to be subdr.	519
Jamal Din, Qr. mr.-dafadar, (Porter) Cooly Corps, to be jemdr.	485
Jamaluddin, Havldr., No. 31 (Divn. Signal) Compy., S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Jamal Din, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Jamaluddin, Subdr.-maj., Assam mily. police, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	2
James, 2nd-Lt. H. M., Surma Valley Light Horse, to be lt.	164
James, Maj. S. P., M.D., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
James, Mr. W. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Jameson, Capt. A. McC., I.A., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Jangbir Thapa, Subdr., retired offr., 1st Battn., 1st Gurkha Rifles, re-employed in I. A., on Depôt 1st Battn., 1st Gurkha Rifles	13
Jan Muhammad Khan, Dafadar, 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Janojirao Bhave, Havldr., 101st Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Jaswant Singh, Kot-dafadar, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	319
Jaswant Singh, Jemdr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be subdr.	574
Jawahir Singh, Havldr.-maj., 94th Russell's Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Jawahir Singh, Sepoy, 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Jawand Singh, Subdr., I.O.M., retired offr., 93rd Burma Infy., re-employed in I. A., to Depôt 93rd Burma Infy.	13
Jawand Singh, Jemdr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Jawand Singh, No. 1342 Lance-Naik, 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Jeffery, Capt. W. H., C.I.E., 73rd Carnatic Infy., I. A., promn. antedated, 272 ; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Jehandad Khan, Subdr, (*Bahadur*), 40th Pathans, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Jenkins, Gentleman Cadet N. L., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Jennings, Lt.-col. E., I. medl. service, to be bt. col.	547
Jennings, Staff-sergt. J. W., S. and T. Corps (late) Madras list, to be sub-condr., on amalgamated list.	479
Jennings, Capt. R. D., I.A., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514 ; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s. appl.	515
Jepson, 2nd-Lt. S., 40th Pathans, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265

	G. G. O. Nos.
Jessl, Mr. W., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Jotha Singh, No. 2184 Sepoy, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit.	524
Jotta Singh, No. 3475, Sepoy. (attd. Meerut Signal Compy.), 107th Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal.	187
Jendwine, Maj. W. W., M.D., I. medl. service, to addl. member of 3rd class, or companion, of Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George	187
Jhanda Singh, Colour-havldr., 72nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Jhup Sing Pun, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Jit Sing Gurung, Subdr., (attd. 1—1st Gurkha Rifles), 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Jit Singh, No. 1150, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	194
Jitman Khattri, Subdr., retired I. offr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), re-employed in Depôt 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles) in I. A.	482
Jitzung Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Jiwan Singh, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on Depôt 1st Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles	13
Jiwan Singh, No. 2965, Private, 128th Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal.	525
Jiwand Singh, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	319
Jobson, Lt. T. S., I.A., 27th Light cavy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Jodha, No. 253 Havldr., 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Jodha Singh, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Jogi Chand, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Johnson, Capt. A. E., I. A., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Johnson, Sub-condr. E. V., I. Ord. dept., awarded Distinguished conduct medal	386
Johnson, Lt. G. T., I.A., 22nd Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Johnson, Lt. J., Burma ry. Voltr. Corps, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy.	177
Johnson, 2nd-Lt. J. C., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Johnson, Capt. M. E. S., I.A., 48th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Johnston, Condr. C., I. Ord. dept., to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Johnston, 2nd-Lt. E. N. W., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Johnston, Mr. J. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Johnston, Capt. R., I.A., 4th cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Johnston, Capt. W., 2-7th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., awarded mily. cross	547
Johnston-Saint, Lt. Q., I.A., 128th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Johnstone, Gentleman Cadet J. P. H., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Jolley, Condr. H. J., S. and T. Corps, to be asst. comsy. with hony rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Jones, Lt. B. L., I.A., 38th Dogras, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Jones, Lt. B. L., I.A., 117th Mahrattas, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Jones, Staff-sergt. H. R., Royal Garrison Arty., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	601
Jones, Bt. lt.-col. L. C., M.V.O., I.A., 7th Hariana Lancers, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	243
Jones, Capt. L. J., I.A., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Jones, R. T. (Lt. 5th Battn., Leicestershire regt. Territorial Force), to be lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	409
Jones, Capt. S. W., I. medl. service, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Joseph, Jemdr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	319
Joseph, Mr. A., M.B., I. medl. service, apptd. to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	1319
Joseph Shujauddin Shahbaz Khan, apptd. to 88th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr. on probn., to complete estabt.	299
Jota Singh, Jemdr., 107th Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	444
Jotu, Havldr., 10th Jats, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	481
Jonguet, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	567
Jowahir Singh, No. 2830, Sowar, Burma mily. police, awarded I. D. S. medal for gallant and distinguished conduct	280
Jowasa Ram, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Joyner, Sub-condr. and supy. condr. H., I. mis. list, to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	101
Judge, Mr. C. E. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
Jugal, Pay-havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Jukes Capt., A. H., 9th Gurkha Rifles, I. A., (staff capt., 6th Canadian Infy. Bde.), to be companion of Distinguished Service Order, 417; apptd. bde.-maj.	513
Juma Khan, Kot-dafadar, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	90
Jwala Singh, Subdr.-maj. (*Sardar Bahadur*), 34th Sikh Pioneers, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Jwala Singh, Gunner, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Batty. (Frontr. Force) awarded I. D. S. medal.	525
Jwala Singh, No. 1172, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	651
Jwala Parshad Pande, Jemdr., 1st Brahmans, to be subdr.	519
KABINDRA THAPA, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	347

	G. G. O. Nos.
Kabul Singh, Resdr. (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers), 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be risldr., to complete estabt.	96
Kahar Bhanaya, Bisti, mis., attd. 7th Rajputs, granted spl. gratuity of 3 months' pay in recogn. of his good service in the field	631
Kahn Singh, Jemdr., 27th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	150
Kaka Singh, Jemdr., 28th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	444
Kala Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, in I.A.	1322
Kala Singh, Jemdr., 16th Cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	298
Kalcondoha Shivsinghji Karan Singhji, Kumar, Jhala of Vankaner, to be *tempy.* hony. 2nd-lt., whilst on spl. service	155
Kalu Gurung, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Kalu Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Kalu Khattri, Havldr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Kan Singh, No. 216 Havldr.-maj., No. 3 Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Arty., hony rank of jemdr. confd. on retirement	424
Kane, Lt. J. L. K., I.A., 109th Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Kanhaiya, Subdr.-maj., 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal, 525; to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	652
Kanshi Ram, Dafadar, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be jemdr.	421
Kanwar Jeoraj Singh, Maj., Comdt., Bikaner Camel Corps, Impl. service troops, admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	635
Kanwar Pirthi Singh, Lt., Native I. Land Forces, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	12
Kapar Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	93
Kapur Khan, Kot-dafadar, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Kapur Singh, Pensioned jemdr., Labour Corps, S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Karam Bakhsh, Havldr. (127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy.), 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Karam Dad, Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Karam Dad, No. 1485, Naik, 89th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Karam Dad, Colour-havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Karam Dad Khan, Havldr., 1st Battn., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Karam Din, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Karam Singh, Risldr.-maj., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), apptt. on H. E.'s personl. staff, to be Indian a.-d.-c.	357
Karam Singh, Kot-dafadar, 12th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Karam Singh, Havldr., No. 11 Ammunition column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Karanbahadur Khattri, Havldr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 319; admn. to 2nd class I. Order of Merit.	524
Karan Bahadur Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Karan Singh Gurung, Subdr.-maj. (Hony. Capt.), *Sardar Bahadur*, retired I. offr., 1st Battn., 1st Gurkha Rifles, re-employed in I. A., to Depôt 1st Battn., 1st Gurkha Rifles	13
Karbir Rai, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Karbir Thapa, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Karim Bakhsh, Pensioned jemdr., Labour Corps, S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Karode, Ramchandra Narayan, apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	236
Karshasaf Khan, Dafadar (Salutri), 12th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Kartar Singh, Resdr., 35th Scinde Horse, to be risldr., to complete estabt.	62
Kartar Singh, Jemdr., 35th Scinde Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	62
Kashinath Dalvi, Jemdr., 116th Mahrattas, to be subdr.	220
Kashmir Singh, No. 2830 Naik, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit.	187
Kashmir Singh, Jemdr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	365
Kasi Rao Sindhay, Jemdr., Mysore Lancers, Impl. service troops, awarded I. D. S. medal	639
Katha Singh, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Kaula Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Kavalam Padmanabha Panikkar, M.E., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	117
Kavanagh, Mr. C., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 154; granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while holding appt. of provost marshal, Aden, subject to H. M.'s appl.	542
Kay, Capt. H. C., I.A., 8th cavy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Kaye, Lt.-col. J. L., supy. list, I.A., spl. apptt. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt., 1st class)	702
Kedar Nath, Risldr., 6th cavy., retired I. offr., re-employed in I. A., to Marine Lines Camp, Bom.	653
Keegan, Gentleman Cadet D., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Keelan, 3rd class asst. surgn. R. S., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Keen, Maj. F. S., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, I.A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order.	187
Keen, Bt.-maj. P. H., I.A., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force) to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	188
Keen, Capt. P. H., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), *tempy.* genl. staff offr., I., to be bt.-maj., 1321; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Kehar Singh, Kot-dafadar, 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96

	G. G. O. Nos.
Kehar Singh, Jemdr., 25th Mountain Batty., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	393
Kehar Singh, No. 3573 Naik, 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit.	524
Kehr Singh, Subdr., 94th Russell's Infy., retired I. offr., re-employed in I. A., to spl. Meerut Jat Compy. (attd. 100th Infy.)	653
Keiger, Staff-sergt. F. G., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	420
Keily, Maj. F. P. C., 125th Napier's Rifles, I.A., approved apptt. of — to be companion of Distinguished Service Order, in recogn. of his gallantry	547
Kelbi, Lt. G. J. D., I.A., 30th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Kelly, Mr. J. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Kelly, Mr. P. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Kelly, 4th class asst. surgn. R. W., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Kemball, Maj. A. G., I.A., 31st Punjabis, to be lt-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	243
Kemble, Capt. P. B., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Kemins, Capt. A. W. M., I.A., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Kemp, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. J., Barrack dept., retained in service after age of 55 years, and will be borne as supy. in his rank and grade.	224
Kempe, Mr. E. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	358
Kendall, Capt. S. R. G., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Kennedy, Lt. A. M., I.A., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Kennedy, 2nd-Lt. D. S., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	497
Kennedy-Craufurd-Stuart, Capt. C., D.S.O., I.A., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Kenny, Sub-condr. J. L., I. mis. list, to be condr.	101
Kensington, Capt. E. C., I.A., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Kent, Mr. H. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Kent, Sub-condr. W., *seconded*, Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be condr., *seconded*.	518
Kerans, Maj. G. C. L., I. medl. service, to be companion of Distinguished Service Order.	187
Kerwick, Comsy. and Hony. Capt. R., Ord. dept., Southern Army, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	712
Kesar Lal, Havldr., 42nd Deoli regt., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Kesar Mal, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Kesar Singh, No. 4474, Lance-Naik, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Khairali, No. 7046 Bearer, Army Bearer Corps, No. 8 Cavy. field ambulance, granted a gratuity of three months' pay for genl. good service	560
Khaliq Dad, Colour-havldr., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	553
Khan Bahadur, Jemdr., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's) Cavy., retired I. offr., re-employed in I. A., to Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force), (Lumsden's) cavy.	653
Khan Beg, Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Khan Gul, No. 694, Naik, 9th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Khan Gul, Jemdr., 33rd Punjabis, to be subdr. to complete estabt.	196
Khan Gul, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	347
Khan Khel, No. 1189 Lance-Naik, 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Khan Muhammad Khan, Jemdr., Labour Corps, S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Khan Muhammad Khan, Jemdr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	365
Khan Zaman, No. 1116 Sepoy, 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Khangara, Jemdr., 43rd Erinpura regt., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	574
Kharakbir Thapa, Jemdr. (attd. 1-1st Gurkha Rifles) 2nd Battn. 4th Gurkha Rifles, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Kharak Singh, Jemdr. (attd. to 34th Sikh Pioneers), 32nd Sikh Pioneers, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, 187; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	421
Kharak Singh, Actg. lance-dafdr., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Kharak Singh Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Kharak Singh Thapa, Havldr., 1st Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Khazan Singh, Resdr., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be risldr.	62
Khazan Singh, Havldr. (31st Punjabis), 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Khazan Singh, Dafadar, 8th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Khem Ram, Havldr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Kheru, Colour-havldr., 74th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Khial Zada, No. 1940 Sepoy, 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Khub Ram, Kot-dafadar, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Khuma Rawat, Colour-havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Khushia, Colour-havldr., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	615
Khwaja Muhammad, Jemdr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt., 365; admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Kidd, 2nd-Lt. G. R., I.A., attd. 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy (Brownlow's Punjabis) to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Kieger, Staff-sergt. F. G., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr. on augmentation of estabt.	650
Kilpin, 2nd-Lt., J. G., attd. 25th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	365

	G. G. O. Nos.
King, 3rd class asst. surgn. H. A., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. examn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
King, 16083 Sergt. K., No. 2 Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Arty., awarded Distinguished conduct medal	386
King, Sub-condr. W. G., S. and T. Corps, to be condr.	101
King-Mason, Capt. A. R. L., I.A., 108th Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
King-Salter, Lt. N. H., I.A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Kinnear, Lt. N. B., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	456
Kinns, Mr. H. E., apptd. to Naini Tal Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1337
Kirath Singh, Kot-dafadar, 25th cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Kirk, Mr. J. E. G., Sectt. asst., 1st grade, to offc. as a supdt., 3rd grade, army dept.	3
Kirk, Lt. L., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	355
Kirkpatrick, Capt. C., I.A., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Kirkpatrick, Maj. E., I.A., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be lt-col. subject to H. M.'s appl.	243
Kirkpatrick, Maj.-genl. G. M., C.B., British service army staff, to be *tempy.* chief of genl. staff	82
Kirkpatrick, Capt. K. E., I.A., 3rd Brahmans, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Kirkwood, Capt. A. S., I.A., mily. farms dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Kirpa, No. 2353 Sepoy, 37th Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Kirpa Singh, No. 1184, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	651
Kirtane, *tempy.* Lt. Srinivasha Vithal, I. medl. service, to be permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	556
Kishen Singh, No. 1246, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn. (attd. 113th Indian Field Ambulance), I.S.M.D., awarded I.D. S. medal	187
Kishan Singh, Jemdr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	574
Kishan Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 14th King George's Own Ferozepur Sikhs, in I. A.	1322
Kishan Singh, Subdr., apptd. *tempy.* subdr. in 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, in I.A.	1322
Kishan Singh, Jemdr. 12th cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	159
Kishan Singh, Jemdr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	246
Kishen Singh, No. 2116, Naik, 47th Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Kishen Singh, Subdr., 1st King George's Own S. and M., retired I. offr., re-employed in I.A., Labour Corps	195
Knaggs, Capt. C. F., I.A., Army remount dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Knapp, Miss M. D., Queen Alexandra's mily. nursing service for I., awarded Royal Red Cross Decoration (2nd class)	187
Knatchbull, Lt.-col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-genl.) G. W. C., I.A., to be addl. member of 3rd class, or companion, of Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George	271
Knolles, Mr. W. J., apptd. to Burma ry. Voltr. Corps, to be 2nd-lt.	177
Knowles, Staff-sergt. H., from I. mis. list (late Royal Horse Arty.) apptt. to Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire regt.) to be 2nd-lt. for service in field	271
Knowles, Mr. J. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Knowles, Hony. col. J. G., C.I.E., V.D., Surma Valley Light Horse, reapptd. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. a.-d.-c.	504
Knowles, Capt. J. K., I.A., Cantt. magte.'s dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Knox-Niven, Maj. H. W., 25th cavy. (Frontr. Force), I.A., *tempy.* apptt. at War Office, genl. staff offr., 3rd grade	441
Knyvett, 2nd-lt. W. A., I. A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while employed under for. and poll. dept., subject to H. M.'s appl.	310
Koebel, Capt. F. E., I.A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Kondavya, Colour-havldr., 81st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Kondiba Shelke, Havldr., 101st Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Krishna Bagwe, Havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Krishna Gaoda, Colour-havldr., 114th Mahrattas, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	481
Krishna Ghorpade, Colour-havldr., 107th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	553
Krishna Rao Khanvilkar, Dafadar, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be jemdr.	96
Krishnaji Vishnoo Keekday, Maj.; I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Kunda Singh, Resdr., I.O.M., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be risldr., to complete estabt.	34
Kundan, No. 7034, Lance-Naik, No. 19 British Field Ambulance, Army Bearer Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Kundan Singh, Colour-havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Kunning, Mr. A. B., Supdt., 2nd grade, army dept., granted priv. leave.	4
Kunwar Amarjit Singh, of *tempy.* and hony. rank of 2nd-lt. in I. A., relinquishment by—, appvd.	312
Kunwar Daji Raj, 2nd-Lt., Native Indian Land Forces, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	192
Kunwar Saleh Singh, Subdr., 94th Russell's Infy., retired I. offr., re-employed in I. A., to spl. Meerut Jat compy. (attd. 109th Infy.)	653
Kunwar Savai Sinhji, 2nd-Lt., Native Indian Land Forces, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	192
Kuppusami, Jemdr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	319
Kushiram Singh, Lance-havldr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 347; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	686
Kutab Khan, Jemdr., 33rd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Kutbi Khan, Colour-havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr. to complete estabt.	62
Labh Singh, Havldr., 35th Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Labh Singh, Dafadar, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365

	G. G. O. Nos.
Labh Singh, No. 2862 Havldr., 128th Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Labh Singh, Resdr., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be risldr.	574
Labh Singh, Havldr., 27th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt	574
Labha Ram, No. 1793, Lance-Naik, 37th Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Lachhman, Colour-havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Lachman Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	62
Lachman Gurung, Subdr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, retired I. offr., re-employed in I. A., to 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles	653
Lachman Singh, No. 1160, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I. S. M. D., Bon. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	651
Lachhman Singh, Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Lachhman Singh, Colour-havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Lachman Singh, Havldr.-maj., 1st Battn., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Lachhmi Narain Tewari, Jemdr., 1st Brahmans, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	1323
Ladhu Ram, Havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
LaFrenais, mily. pupil L. N., I.S.M.D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	380
Lahora Singh, Kot-havldr., 25th Mountain Batty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Lahore, Colour-havldr., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	549
Laing, 2nd-Lt. A. D. M. G., attd. 79th Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Laing, Capt. S. Van B., 76th Punjabis, I.A., awarded mily cross	547
Lake, Mr. C. H. F. L., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Lakhbahadur Limbu, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	34
Lakin, Capt. J. H. F., I.A., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Lal Khan, Havldr.-maj., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be jemdr.	
Lal Khan, Havldr.-maj., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	519
Lal Sing Basuet, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	574
Lal Sing Gurung, Subdr., 2nd Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Lal Singh, Jemdr., 72nd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Lal Singh, No. 4095, Sepoy, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal.	186
Lal Singh, Naik, 125th Napier's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Lala, Havldr., 44th Merwara Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Lala, No. 501 Lance-Naik, 41st Dogras, I.A., Victoria Cross confd. on—for most conspicuous bravery	680
Lalbir Thapa, No. 1946, Rifleman, 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Lalbir Thapa, Havldr., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	319
Lalji, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	208
Lalor, 2nd-Lt. J. F. V., attd. 94th Russell's Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Lancaster, Capt. E. H., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Lance, Maj. (*tempy.* Col.) F. FitzH., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), I.A., apptd. bde.-comdr., attd. to headqr. units and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst so employed	216
Landale, 2nd-Lt. H. R., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Landon, Capt. C. R. H. P., I.A., 35th Scinde Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Lane, Capt. F. B., I.A., 8th cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Lane, Lt. F. N., I.A., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 515; to be tempy. capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Lane, 2nd-Lt. G. H., I.A., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Lane, Capt. H. V., I.A., 1st Brahmans, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Lane, Capt. J. T. H., I.A., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Lang, 2nd-Lt. H. F., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Langhorne, Lt. C. C., I.A., 24th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* Capt., subject to H. M.'s app.	647
Langton, Staff-sergt. F. C., Royal engrs., Divnl. and Wireless Signal companies, to be qr-mr.-sergt., supy. to estabt. of signal compy.	101
Langston, Maj. T. A. O., retired list, re-employed in I. medl. service, during the period of war	149
Larymore, Mr. M. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	437
Laskey, Comsy. and Hony. Capt. W. W., retired pay, I.A., apptd. to Army Service Corps, to be *tempy.* maj.	646
Lattery, Mr. J. T., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	119
Laughton, 2nd-Lt. J. W., attd. 10th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Law, 2nd-Lt. C. E., Moulmein Voltr. Arty., to be lt.	170
Law, Lt. R. S., Calcutta Light Horse, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	203
Lawrence, Sergt. G., Corps of Mily. staff clerks, to be transfd. to I. Mis. list as a staff-sergt.	101
Lawrence, Capt. H. R., I.A., supy. list, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Lawrence, Lt. H. R. L., I.A., 34th Sikh Pioneers (since deceased), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Lawson, Mr. D. apptd. to Cossipore arty. voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	327
Laximan Jankar, Jemdr., 107th Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	553
Layng, Lt. (*tempy.* Capt.) T. M., I. A., attd. Durham Light Infy., awarded mily. cross	187
Lazarus, A. M., 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on No. 15 (Burma) compy., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M.	13
Leake, Mr. H. M., apptd. to U. P. Horse, 1st (Southern) regt., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	326

	G. G. O. Nos.
Leared, Capt. P. L., 1-7th Gurkha Rifles, I. A., apptd. bde.-maj., 295, Croix de Guerre decoration bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign	361
Leggatt, 2nd-Lt. H. A., attd. 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Lee, Capt. F. R., V.D., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	498
Lee, Mr. G. St. C., appvd admn. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt.	312
Lee, 2nd-Lt. J. F., I.A.R.O., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	643
Lee, Lt. L. H., I.A., 110th Mahratta Light Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Lee, Capt. M. G., 40th Pathans, I.A., apptd. flying offr., 271	386
Leedham, 2nd-Lt. W., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	443
Leese, Gentleman Cadet F. W., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Leeson, Mr. G. W., apptd. to Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	670
Leftwich, Mr. W. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Lehna Singh, Subdr., apptd. *tempy.* subdr. in 15th Ludhiana Sikhs in I. A.	1322
Lehna Singh, Havldr., 37th Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Lehri, No. 3415, Sepoy, 6th Jat Light Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Leitch, Condr. G., S. and T. Corps, to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	101
Leitch, Condr. G., 32nd Mule Corps, I. Mule Cart Corps, decoration Medaille Militaire bestowed on —	361
Lely, Mr. W. G., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1338
Leman, Capt. F. B., 86th Infy., I.A., apptd. staff-capt.	702
Lemon, Mr. W. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
Lentaigne, Mr. J. I. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Leopold, 4th class asst. surgn. R. T., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Leslie, Lt. F. D., I.A., 48th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Leslie, Mr. J. C. R., asst., 1st grade, army dept., apptd. supdt., 3rd grade	563
Leslie, Condr. J. C. R., I. mis. list, on apptt. to army dept. sectt. of govt. of I., permtd. to resign his rank and retire from service	582
Leslie, Lt. *Sir* N. R. A. D., Bart, I.A., 38th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Leslie, 2nd-Lt. S., Bihar Light Horse, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1329
Leslie, Lt.-col. W. C. C., I.A., 1st grade cantt. magte., having attained age of 55 years, retained for service in dept. as supy. in his present rank and grade	296
Lesmond, 2nd-Lt. C. A., I.A. reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	388
Lethbridge, Maj. W., M.D., I. Medl. Service, promn. antedated	342
Levings, Staff-sergt. F. G., S. and T. Corps, to be sub-condr.	101
Lewis, Mr. G. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	642
Lewis, Capt. H., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), I. A., apptt. to South Staffordshire regt., to be *tempy.* maj., 242; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Lewis, Lt. H. V., I.A., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Lewis, Lt. R. F., I.A., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Lewis, 2nd-Lt. T. G., I.A., 10th Jats, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Ley, Capt. A. E. H., I.A., 20th Deccan Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	703
Lilley, 2nd-Lt. U., Mussoori Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	591
Lilly, Lt. A. N. I., I.A., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647.
Lincke, 2nd-Lt. S. H. P., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	593
Lincoln, 3rd class asst. surgn. C. H., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Lind, Capt. A. G., I.A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Lindesay, Col. A. L. (I. A.), apptd. to York and Lancaster regt., vacates comd. of battn.	417
Lindesay, Capt. F. S., asst. cantt. magte., to be cantt. magte., 3rd grade, s. *p. t.*, 51; to be 3rd grade substantive 218; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Lindop, Lt. E. L. E., I.A., 41st Dogras (since killed in actn.) to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Lingaraj Urs, A., Jemdr., Mysore Lancers, Impl. service troops, admn. to mily divn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	637
Lingard, Lt. H., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	49
Liston, Lt. R. C. C., I.A., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Littledale, Mr. A. G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Liyakat Ali, Jemdr., 21st Compy., 3rd S. and M., awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Llewhellin, Capt. N. G. R., I. A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	395
Lloyd, Lt.-col. F., C.I.E., V.D., Comdt., Assam Valley Light Horse, resigns his commsn., and granted hony. rank of col., on retirement, with perhn. to wear uniform of corps	691
Lloyd, Capt. I. G., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	529
Lloyd-Jones, Gentleman Cadet W. R., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Loch, Mr. A. C., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	29
Lockie, Maj. H. R., Malabar Voltr. Rifles, Voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon —	531
Loftus-Tottenham, Gentleman Cadet F. J., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A. to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407

	G. G. O. Nos.
Loknath Singh, Colour-havldr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be jemdr.	574
Long, Maj. W. C., I. Medl. Service, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	100
Long, Mr. W. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Longbotham, Lt. C. M., I.A., 72nd Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Longbotham, 2nd-Lt. J. L., attd. 67th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Longmate, Condr. J. (late) Ben.-Pun. list, S. and T. Corps, transfd. to pension estabt.	488
Longmuir, Maj. (Hony. Lt-col.) W., V.D., B. and N.-W. ry. Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn. and permtd., on retirement, to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps	110
Lord, Capt. H. P. M., I.A., supy. list, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Lord, 2nd-Lt. J. W., attd. 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Lory, Mr. F. B. P., apptd. to Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	233
Love, Sergt. R., Corps of mily. staff clerks, to be transfd. to I. mis. list as staff-sergt.	628
Lowe, 2nd-Lt. C. E., Nagpur Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	72
Lowe, Mr. F. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	119
Lowe, Mr. J. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Luard, 2nd-Lt. G. E., Northern Ben. Mounted Rifles, to be lt.	692
Lucas, 2nd-Lt. A. G., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Lucas, Mr. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Lucas, Lt. G. B., I.A., 38th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Lucas, Capt. G. W. C., I.A., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Luck, Lt.-col. C. A., I.A., to be lt-col. (*tempy.*)	361
Luck, Capt. T., I.A., 67th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Lukin, Maj. R. C. W., D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Lukis, Surgn.-genl. *Sir* C. P., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., K.H.S., to be *tempy.* dir., medl. services in I.	434
Lushington, Maj. W. N., S. and T. Corps, I.A., to be bt. lt.-col.	187
Luthera, Raj Jagannath, M.B., I. Medl. Service apptd. to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	1319
Lutman, Mr. J. B., apptd. to East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy.	599
Lutter, 2nd-lt. W. F., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	443
Lyall, Capt. C. R., I.A., 36th Sikhs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Lyall, *Hon'ble* Mr. F. F., C.I.E., Bihar Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt.	1329
Lyne, Maj. C. V. N., retired pay, I.A., apptt. to Royal Army Medl. Corps to be *tempy.* maj.	417
Lynn, 2nd-Lt. G., Rangoon Port Defence Voltrs., electrical engr. compy., to be lt.	141
Lyon, Capt. C. W., I.A., 42nd Deoli regt., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Lyons, Mr. A. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Lyster, Capt. C. J. H., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572

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	G. G. O. Nos.
MACAUSLAND, Lt. R. A., I.A., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
MacBey, Mr. W. D., apptd. to East Coast Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	599
MacBrayne, Capt. R. J., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
MacDonald, Mr. A., apptd. to E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	206
Macdonald, Lt. D. T., I.A., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Macdonald, 2nd-lt. L. T., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
MacDonnell, Capt. H. N. F., I. A., mily. accts. dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Macfarlane, Mr. J., apptd. to E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	454
Macfarlane, Mr. J. W., apptd. to Mad. Voltr. Guards, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	453
MacGregor, Mr. A. D., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	154
MacGregor, Mr. D. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	408
Macgregor, 2nd-Lt. E. G. L. L., Calcutta Scottish Voltrs., to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	626
MacGregor, Lt. R. G., I.A., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Macintyre, Maj.-genl. D. C. F., C.B., I.A., spl. apptt. (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt., 1st class)	471
MacIlwaine, Capt. A. G. L., R.A.M.C., re-apptd. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. surgn., 504	537
MacIvor, Lt. R. G., Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, to be chief engr.	71
Mackay, 3rd class asst. surgn. D. L., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Mackay, 2nd-lt. F. F., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt. while performing duties of adjts., Voltr. Corps, subject to H. M.'s appl.	359
Mackay, Mr. G. D., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Mackay, Mr. T. I. S., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Mackenzie, Capt. C. F., I.A., supy. list, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Mackenzie, Lt. C. F., I.A., 21st Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Mackenzie, 2nd-Lt. D. B., unattd. list, I.A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Mackenzie, Lt. E. A. H., I.A., 3rd Brahmans, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Mackenzie, 2nd-Lt. C. P., Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	462

	G. G. O. Nos.
Mackenzie, Maj. J., C.I.E., 35th Sikhs, apptt. on H. E.'s personl. staff to be comptr. of household	357
Mackenzie, Lt. J. D., I.A., 41st Dogras, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Mackenzie, Capt. K. L., I. Voltr. Force, Northern Ben. Mounted Rifles, relinquishes his *tempy.* rank of capt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	562
Mackenzie, Lt. R. T. H., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy.	399
Mackenzie, Lt. T. C., I.A., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Mackinnon, Capt. A. C. B., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Mackinnon, Mr. F. D., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Mackintosh, Mr. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	240
Mackintosh, 2nd-Lt. G. N., attd. 36th Sikhs, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
MacKnight, 2nd-Lt. J., Surma Valley Light Horse, to be lt.	202
MacLachlan, Gentleman Cadet A., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Maclean, Capt. G. G. C., 104th Wellesley's Rifles, I.A., apptd. asst. qr. mr.-genl., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col., whilst so employed	547
MacLeod, Lt.-col. J. N., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I. Medl. Service, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	559
Macleod, Capt. N., I.A., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Macleod, Capt. W. M., I.A., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
MacMahon, Capt. H. F. E., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Macmillan, Mr. E. J. A., appvd. admn. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt.	312
Macmillan, 2nd-Lt. H. R. M., I. A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	579
Macmullen, Maj. (*tempy.* Lt.-col.) C. N., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, I.A., apptd. to genl. staff, as brigdr.-genl., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst so employed, 417; to be bt.-lt.-col.	646
Macnab, Lt.-col. A. J., F.R.C.S., I. Medl. Service, to be bt.-col.	187
Macnamara, Lt.-col. R. J., M.D., I. Medl. Service, Ben., to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	612
Macpherson, Lt. A. K., I.A., 12th Pioneers, (Kolat-i-Ghilzie regt.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Macpherson, Capt. R. N. (40th Pathans, I.A.), apptt. to Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be *tempy.* maj., 1321; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	672
Macwhirter, Lt. D., Surma Valley Light Horse, to be capt.	164
Madal Mar, Jemdr. (28th Punjabis), 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Madan Singh, No. 4349, Bearer, No. 112 Indian Field Ambulance, Army Bearer Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Magga Ram, Havldr. (112th Infy.), 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr. to complete estabt.	298
Magh Singh, No. 859, Naik, No. 4 compy., 1st King George's Own S. and M., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Maha Singh, Colour-havldr., 98th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete depôt estabt.	365
Mahabal Tiwari, retired Subdr.-maj., *Bahadur*, 110th Mahratta Light Infy., re-employed to depôt, 110th Mahratta Light Infy.	13
Mahabir Thakur, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Mahadev Subramanyan, M.B., I. Medl. Service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	117
Mahan Singh, No. 4727 Havldr., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Mahan Singh, Havldr., apptd. to be *tempy.* Jemdr. in 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, Burma mily. police, in I.A.	349
Mahasher Limbu, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Mahbub Khan, Jemdr., 18th Infy., to be subdr.	481
Mahfuz Khan, Kot-dafadar, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Mahamed Azmatullah, Capt. (*tempy.* maj.), *offg.* comdt., 2nd Hyderabad Lancers, Impl. service troops, admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	635
Mahomed Khan, No. 843, Naik, 9th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Mahomed Moosa Khan, *tempy.* Lt., I.M.S., apptd. permtly. to I. medl. service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	379
Mahon, Capt. A. E., I.A., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Mahoney, 2nd class asst. surgn. E. R., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn	614
Mahony, Mr. J. S., apptd. to O. and R. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1339
Maine, 1st class asst. surgn. W. J. S., I.S.M.D., awarded mily. cross	187
Maingha Singh, Jemdr. (attd. 34th Sikh Pioneers), 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.), awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, 187; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Makhmad Din, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Mal Singh, Jemdr., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	196
Mal Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Malapa, Subdr., *Bahadur*, 40th Pathans, promn. to 1st class with title of "*Sardar Bahadur*," Order of British I.	633
Malari, No. 2267 Sepoy, 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Malden, Gentleman Cadet C. M., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Malet, Capt. R. J., I.A., 64th Pioneers, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Malik Dost Muhammad Khan, Risldr.-maj., 17th cavy., promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Malik Ghulam Husain Khan, Kot-dafadar, 17th cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	15
Malik Khan Muhammad Khan, Jemdr., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96

	G. G. O. Nos.
Malik Mihr Khan, Jemdr., 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Malik Muhammad Latif, 28th Light Cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	393
Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Lt., Native I. Land Forces, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	12
Malla Singh, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	221
Mallo Khan VI, No. 3368 Havldr., 128th Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Maltby, 2nd-Lt. F. N., I.A., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Maltby, 2nd-Lt. G., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Maluk, Colour-havldr., 33rd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Maluk Singh, Subdr.-maj., 33rd Punjabis, promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Maluka Ram, Jemdr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	96
Malyon, Lt. F. H., I.A., 21st Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Mam Chand, No. 3733 Sepoy, 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Mamraj, Kot-dafadar, 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Man Singh Gurung, Havldr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Man Sing Rawat, Colour-havldr., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Man Singh, dafadar, 36th Jacob's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	615
Manbhari Singh, Jemdr., 11th Rajputs, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	481
Manbir Thapa, Havldr., 1st Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Mandhoj Rana, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Mangal Singh, Colour-havldr., 90th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Mangal Singh, Jemdr., 34th Sikh Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	62
Mangal Singh, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Mangal Singh, No. 3623 Havldr. (attd. to 34th Sikh Pioneers), 32nd Sikh Pioneers, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Mangal Singh, No. 2952, Dafadar (attd. Meerut Signal Compy.), 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Mangal Singh, Jemdr. (attd. 59th Scinde Rifles, Frontr. Force), 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Mangal Singh, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force)	
Mangal Singh, Subdr.-maj., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	634
Mangey Khan, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), in I.A.	1322
Manghat Rai, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I.A., on Cantt. hospl., Multan	13
Mangla, Bhisti, attd. 120th Rajputana Infy., mis., granted spl. gratuity of 3 months' pay in recogn. of his good service in the field	631
Manisty, Lt. G. J. E., I.A., 67th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Mann, Mr. H. M., V.D., apptd. to Coorg and Mysore Rifles, to be capt., supy. to estabt of corps	111
Mann, Mr. S. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	437
Manohar Lal Dhawan, M.B., I. Medl. Service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	52
Manraj Gurung, Havldr., 1st Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr.	365
Mansar Ali, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Manson, Mr. C. E. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	358
Manson, Mr. F. P., apptd. to G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be 2nd-lt.	593
Mansur Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Manuk, 2nd-Lt. T. M., I. A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Maqbul Shah, Kot-dafadar, 36th Jacob's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Marchant, Capt. G., I.A., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Mariudin, 2nd-Lt. J. F., attd. 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Mariyan Anthony, Havldr., 64th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	519
Marketis, Sergt.-maj. W. P., Non-dept. warrant offr., to be sub-condr. on l. mis. list	628
Marks, Sub-condr. F. C., I. mis. list, to be condr.	101
Marks, Lt.-col. R. J., I.M.S., U. P. Horse, medl. offr., resigns his commsn.	584
Marks, Mr. R. M., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt.	0
Maru Ram, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Maroti Jadhao, No. 3348, Havldr., 21st Compy., 3rd S. and M., awarded I. D. S. medal, 187; decoration Medaille Militaire bestowed on —	361
Maroti Rao Chawan, Havldr., 109th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Marr, Maj. C. F., M.B., I. Medl. Service, medl. dept., to be medl. storekeeper to govt.	465
Marriott, Mr. A. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	467
Marriott, 2nd-Lt. E. F., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Marriott, Capt. J. H. G., I.A., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Marsh, *tempy.* Maj. C. H., D.S.O. (Capt., 18th King George's Own Lancers, I.A.), apptd. King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst comdg. a battn., 471; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 572; relinquishes *tempy.* rank of lt.-col. on ceasing to comd. a battn.	646
Marsh, Maj. F. G., 9th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., to be *tempy.* lt. col whilst sply. employed	680
Marsh, Maj. (*tempy.* Lt.-col.) F. G., I.A., Order of Saint Vladimir, 4th class, with swords, and Bow decoration confd. by Field Marshal H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, in recogn. of his distinguished service during the campaign.	702
Marsh, Capt. I. G. R., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be maj.	49
Marsh, Capt. R. H., I.A., 18th King George's Own Lancers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647

	G. G. O. Nos.
Marshall, Mr. A. D., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Marshall, Mr. D. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	382
Marshall, Mr. G. W., I.S.O., registrar, for. and poll. dept., apptd. to offg. as asst. secy. to govt. of I. in army dept.	337
Marshall, Mr. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	119
Marshall, Capt. J. S., 35th Sikhs, I.A., apptd. to depy. asst. adjt. genl.	608
Marshall, Lt. W. M., I.A., 37th Dogras, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Martin, 2nd-Lt. E. B., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Martin, Lt.-col. E. V., I.A., permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	1326
Martin, 2nd-Lt. F. R., Cossipore Arty. Voltrs., to be lt.	258
Martin, Capt. H. W., I.A., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	514
Martin, Capt. J., I.A., 94th Russell's Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl,	647
Martin, Lt. N. M., 38th C. I. Horse, I.A., from flying offr., apptt. to flight comdrs., and to be *tempy.* capt., whilst so employed	608
Marwood, S. L. (2nd-Lt., Royal engrs., Territorial Force), to be 2nd-lt. in Infy. branch of I.A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	292
Masin Khan, Subdr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be subdr.-maj.	574
Mason, Lt. A., Royal engrs. (attd. 3rd S. and M., I.A.), awarded mily. cross	187
Mason, 3rd class asst. surgn. C. H., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Mason, Gentleman Cadet D. R. W., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Mason, Maj. W., V.D., Surma Valley Light Horse, to be lt.-col.	164
Massa Singh, Colour-havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Massy, 2nd-Lt. I. P., attd. 81st Pioneers, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Mastan Singh, No. 4397, Bearer, No. 112 Indian Field Ambulance, Army Bearer Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal.	187
Mastan Singh, Havldr., 36th Sikhs, to be jemdr.	220
Mastan Singh, No. 4828, Sowar, Burma mily. police, awarded I. D. S. medal for gallant and distinguished conduct	280
Master, Kekhasroo Sorabji, M.B., I. medl. service, apptd. to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	1319
Masters, Lt. E., I.A., 108th Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Masum Shah, Colour-havldr., 82nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Matheson, Lt. B. H., I.A., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Mather, Lt. O., I.A., 109th Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Mathura Parshad Sarswit, No. 1360, 3rd class sub-asst. surgn. (attd 57th Wilde's Rifles, Frontr. Force), I.S.M.D., awarded I.D.S. medal	187
Matiullah Khan, Dafadar, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be jemdr., and to remain *seconded* with Consular Guard at Shiraz, to complete estabt.	196
Matson, Capt. J., I.A., mily. farms dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Matthai, Mr. P. M., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	507
Matthews, Maj. E. A. C., M.B., I.M.S., reapptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. surgn.	565
Matthews, Staff-sergt. J., I. Ord. dept., to be sub-condr.	101
Matthewman, 2nd-Lt. A. S., attd. 94th Russell's Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Matthewman, 2nd-Lt. G. B., attd. 113th Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Matu, Lance-Naik, 6th Jat Light Infy., admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Matwali, Subdr., retired offr., 93rd Burma Infy., re-employed in I.A., to Depôt 93rd Burma Infy.	13
Maula Dad, Havldr., 72nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Maula Dad Khan, qr. mr.-dafadar, 14th Mule Corps, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	483
Maule, Sub-condr. J. H., S. and T. Corps (late) Mad. list, to be condr., on amalgamated list	479
Maunsell, Capt. E. B., I.A., 35th Scinde Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Mawley, 2nd-Lt. A. M., I. A. reserve of offrs., services shall be dispensed with, subject to H. M.'s appl.	130
Maxwell, Maj. A. G., retired pay, I.A., apptd. asst. provost marshal (graded for purposes of pay as a staff capt.)	680
Maxwell, Capt. E. L., I.A., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj. subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Maxwell, Maj. (*tempy.* Lt-col.) F.A., V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., 18th King George's Own Lancers, mily. secy. to Viceroy, I., to be bt. lt.-col.	1321
Maxwell, Lt.-col. L. L., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), I.A., apptd. bde.-comdr., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst so employed	271
Maxwell, Capt. P. A., 3rd Brahmans, I.A., apptd. embarkation staff offr.	547
Maxwell, 2nd-Lt. R. M., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Maxwell, Comdr. T., Calcutta Port Defence Voltr. Corps, Naval divns., voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon —	115
May, Lt. C. D, I.A., 5th Light Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 515; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
May, Capt. J. P., I. A., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Maya Das, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I.A., on 55th Silladar Camel Corps	13
Maya Ram, Resdr. (5th Cavy.), 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., to be risldr., to complete estabt.	196
Maya Singh, Driver, 30th Mountain Batty., admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	583
Mayne, Maj. A. B., half-pay, I.A., apptt. to Royal Horse and Royal Field Arty., to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst comdg. a divnl. ammunition column, 386; relinquishes tempy. rank of lt.-col. on ceasing to comd. a divl. ammunition column	441
Mayne, Lt. A. G. O. M., I.A., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610

	G. G. O. Nos.
Mayne, Capt. C. E. M., I.A., Army remount dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Mayo, Capt. G. L. L., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Mays, Mr. A. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	467
Mazhar Khan, Sowar, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
McClenaghan, Gentleman Cadet, P. J. W., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
McCleverty, Capt. A. H., I.A., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
McComb, 17749 Sapper S., Royal engrs. (attd. I. cavy. divn. field squad.), decoration Croix de Guerre bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign	361
McCombie, 1176 Corpl. J., 1st Battn., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (I. unattd. list), awarded Distinguished conduct medal	216
McCombie, 4488 Batty., Qr. mr.-sergt. J. R., No. 5 Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Arty. (Formerly No. 2 Mountain Batty.), awarded Distinguished conduct medal	386
McConaghy, Capt. J. G., I.A., 25th Cavy. (Frontr Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
McConkey, 2nd-Lt. A. I. G., I.A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 387; unattd. list, I.A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
McCormick, Capt. G. D., I.A., 72nd Punjabis, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 217; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
McCorquodale, Mr. A. R., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	408
McCowen, Capt. (Bt.-maj.) W. T., I. medl. service, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
McCudden, Capt. J. H., 21st Cavy. (attd. 12th Cavy.), I.A., mily. cross confd. on — in recogn. of his gallantry and devotion to duty in field	702
McDermott, 2nd-lt. C. H., I. A. reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	388
McDermott, 2nd-Lt. J. W., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	121
McDonald, 1st class asst. surgn. J. J., I.S.M.D., to be senr. asst. surgn. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
McDougall, Sub-condr. J. L. N., I. Ord. dept., awarded mily. cross	187
McEnery, Capt. R. T., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
McEntire, H. S. M. (2nd-Lt. 2nd-5th Battn., Hampshire regt., Territorial Force), to be 2nd-lt. in Cavy. branch of I.A. reserve of offrs., *subject to H. M.'s appl.*	309
McGuire, mily. pupil J., I.S.M.D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	380
McGurk, 2nd-Lt. N. A., I.A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	314
McIntosh, Mr. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of officers, Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
McIntosh, Mr. K. H., apptd. to Naini Tal Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	592
McKeand, Lt. A., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be Capt., to fill an existing vacancy	457
McKenna, Capt. J. C., I.A., 16th Rajputs (Lucknow regt.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
McKenzie, Comsy. and Hony. Capt. F., Ord. dept., Northern army, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	321
McKill, Mr. J. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
McKinty, Mr. A. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of officers, Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
McLaughlin, Capt. H. D., I.A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	514
McLaughlin, Capt. W. P. M. D., I.A., 107th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
McLean, Lt. F. G. S., I.A., 67th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
McLean, Mr. W., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
McLeod, Capt. D. K., Corps of Guides, I.A., attd to hd.-qrs. units, apptt. brigd.-maj.	702
McLeod, Maj. T. J., 2-7th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	547
McManus, Mr. E. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of officers, cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	467
McNeill, Lt. P., Mountain Voltr. Arty., to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	170
McNevin, Staff-sergt. F. L., supvr. 1st grade, p. w. d. Bom., mily. works services, to be sub-condr., to complete estabt.	344
McPherson, Capt. A. B., 6th Jat Light Infy., I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
McPherson, Capt. D.W., 62nd Punjabis, I.A., apptd. bde.-maj., (graded for purposes of pay as an asst. adjt.-genl.), 417; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
McRae, Capt. H. St. G. M., I.A., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
McWatters, Capt. H. C., I.A., 24th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	514
Meade, Lt. H. R. C., I.A., 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Meadows, Capt. C. A. G. P., I.A., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Meakins, 2nd-Lt. H. W., E. B. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	283
Medley, Capt. (Hony. maj.) N. R., B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	717
Medlicott, Capt. H. E., I.A., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Meehan, 2nd-Lt. R. L. W., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	398
Megchand Gharti, retired Subdr.-maj., *Bahadur*, 1st Battn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles, re-employed in I.A., to Depôt 1st Battn., 2nd Gurkha Rifles	13
Mehar Khan, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Mehar Singh, Jemdr., 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96
Mehar Singh, Subdr. (*Bahadur*), 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Mehar Singh, Jemdr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal	228
Mehr Khan, Havldr., 26th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	15
Mehr Singh, No. 4912, Sowar, Burma mily. police, awarded I. D. S. medal for gallant and distinguished conduct	280
Mehr Singh, Sepoy, 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Meiklejohn, Lt. J. F., I.A., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647

	G. G. O. Nos.
Leiklejohn, Capt. W. L. S., I.A., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	514
Lein, Lt. D. B., I.A., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Lein, Gentleman Cadet D. G., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Lell, Maj. F. O. N., M.B., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Lellis, Capt. A. R. (I.A. reserve of offrs.), attd. 1-1st Gurkha Rifles, awarded mily. cross	187
Lelville, Lt.-col. H. G., M.D., I.M.S., Pun. Light Horse, to be medl. offr., to fill an existing vacancy	69
Lonnie, Lt.-col. J. O., I.A., to be col.	386
Lenon Manavazhi Madavhavan, apptd. to 73rd Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr., on probn.	394
Lenon, Mr. M. P. Kesava, appvd. grant of *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service, 29; permtd. to resign service	492
Lercer, 2nd-Lt. A. V. A., attd. 7th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Leredith, Lt. A. E., I.A., 114th Mahrattas, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Lerriman, Capt. A. B., I.A., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Lessenger, Capt. H. T. K., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Lessinier, 4th class asst. surgn. E. B., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Lessum, Lt. L. R., I.A., 21st Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Letcalfe, Lt. E. D., I.A., 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Letcalfe, Lt. E. D. T., I.A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Lichael, Subdr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	635
Lilford, Capt. E., I.A., 76th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Lilford, Mr. H. F., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 382; granted *tempy.* rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	383
Lillar, Gentleman Cadet A. K., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Liller, Maj. A., M.B., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Liller, Mr. A. D., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
Lilligan, Lt. J. H., I.A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force) (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Lilne, Mr. J. S. W., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. arty., to be comdt.	715
Linchinton, Lt. H. D., I.A., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Mir Abbas, Subdr.-maj., *Bahadur*, 64th Pioneers, retired Indian offr., re-employed in I.A., on recruiting duty, Bangalore	195
Mir Baz, Colour-havldr., 26th ry. compy., S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Mir Baz Khan, Kot-dafadar, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Mir Dast, Subdr., V.C., I.O.M., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Mir Jafar Khan, Risldr., *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 9th Hodson's Horse to be risldr. maj.	15
Mir Said, Colour-havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Miran Shah, Havldr.-maj., 26th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	553
Mirza Khan, Jemdr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Mirza Khan, Colour-havldr., 28th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 444; to be subdr.	652
Mirza Muhammad Beg, *Khan Sahib*, 1st class sub-asst. surgn. (supy. senr. sub-asst. surgn., 2nd class, ranking as jemdr.), I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., to be supy. senr. sub-asst. surgn., 1st class; ranking as subdr.	392
Mirza Wali Jan Beg, Subdr., 17th Infy. (Loyal regt.), retired Indian offr., re-employed in I.A., Depôt, 17th Infy. (Loyal regt.)	195
Mistakin, No. 4305, Sepoy, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, awarded I.D.S. medal	187
Mit Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, in I.A.	1322
Mit Singh, Havldr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Mitchell, Mr. C. C., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	27
Mitchell, 2nd-Lt. C. G. B., I.A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	522
Mitchell, 2nd-Lt. G., attd. 45th Rattray's Sikhs, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Mitchell, Capt. H. S., I.A., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Mitchell, Staff-sergt. J., S. and T. Corps, to be sub-condr.	101
Mitchell, 2nd-Lt. J. H., attd. 36th Sikhs, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Mitchell, Lt. R. P. J., I.A., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Mitchell, 2nd-Lt. W. G., E. B. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	455
Mitchell-Carruthers, Lt. N. L., I.A., 30th Punjabis to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Mitton, Staff-sergt. F., S. and T. Corps (late) Ben.-Pun. list, to be sub-condr., on amalgamated list	393
Miyan Din Khan, Resdr., 28th Light cavy., to be risldr., to complete estabt.	265
Mizen, 2nd-Lt. H. A., attd. 8th Rajputs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Moberly, Lt. H. S., I.A., 74th Punjabis (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Mobin Khan, Subdr.-maj., *Bahadur*, 21st Punjabis, promn. to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	442
Mockler, Lt. E. C., I.A., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Modget, Mr. H. R., apptd. to I.A. reserve offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338

	G. G. O. Nos.
Modi, *tempy.* Lt. Shapurji Hormasji, I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* capt., 29; permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	580
Moens, Capt. A. W. H. M., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), *tempy.* genl. staff offr., I., to be bt. maj., 1321; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
oggridge, Mr. C. F. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Mohan Lal, No. 854 1st class sub-asst. sergn., I.S.M.D. (Ben.), to be 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn., ranking as jemdr.	630
Mohan Lall Bhaju, No. 180, Lance-Naik, Burma mily. police, awarded I. D. S. medal for gallant and distinguished conduct	280
Mohan Nathu, No. 6428 2nd grade ward servant, Army hospl. corps, to be promtd. 1st grade ward servant	630
Mohan Singh, Dafadar, 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Mohan Singh, No. 5308 1st grade ward sweeper, Army hospl. corps, granted spl. gratuity of 3 months' pay for his good service in field	631
Mohantbir Rana, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, promn. effect from 12th Aug. 1914	63
Mohar Singh, Jemdr., 113th Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Mohbat Sinhji, Risldr., Bhavnagar Lancers, Impl. service troops, awarded I. D. S. medal	639
Moinet, Mr. L. V., apptd. to Calcutta Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	106
Molar (1), Jemdr., 10th Jats, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	444
Molar Singh, Subdr., I.O.M., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Molesworth, Lt.-col. W., C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., apptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. surgn.	566
Moll, 2nd-Lt. W. R., I.A., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Mollison, Capt. E. J., I.A., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Molony, Capt. A. D., I.A., 7th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Molony, Lt. C. W., I.A., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Molony, 2nd-Lt. J. C., Mad. Volty Guards, to be lt.	588
Moman Ram, Colour-havldr., 11th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	15
Money, Capt. E. F. D., I.A., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Money, Lt. G. W. P., I.A., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Money, Capt. (*tempy.* maj.) N. C. K., 22nd Punjabis (I. A.) attd. Connaught Rangers (Service Battn.), to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	271
Moodie, Mr. R. McL., apptd. to Naini Tal Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1337
Moody, 2nd-Lt. B., I. A. reserve of offrs., to be *tempy.* lt., whilst employed as ry. tansport offr.	271
Moody, 3rd class asst. surgn. C. M., I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. sergn.	124
Moody, Capt. F. H., 13th Lancers, attd. 9th Hodson's Horse, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187

	G. G. O. Nos.
Moone, 2nd-Lt. A. J., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt. while holding apptt. of offr. in charge, electrical and mechanical sec., I. expdnry. Force "D," subject to H. M.'s appl.	415
Moore, Gentleman Cadet A. C., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Moore, Mr. A. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	311
Moore, Mr. A. N. Fitz G., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Cavy branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	467
Moore, Lt. B. P. F., I.A., 62nd Punjabis (since died of wounds), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Moore, 2nd-Lt. W. J. A. (supy.), B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, absorbed in existing vacancy	717
Moore, 2nd-Lt. W. S., attd. 38th Dogras, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Moore-Lane, Lt. V. W.C., I.A., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H.M.'s appl.	610
Moran, Capt. J. I.A., 11th Rajputs, to be tempy. maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Moran, Mr. T., appvd. admn. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt.	312
Morgan, Capt. B. E., I.A., 93rd Burma Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Morgan, Mr. B. I., apptd. to Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	598
Morgan, Mr. F. R., apptd. to O. and R. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	1339
Morgan, Capt. H. A., I.A., 18th Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Morgan, *tempy.* Lt. J. F. H., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* capt.	9
Morice, Capt. R. C. L., 37th Dogras, I.A., appvd. apptt. of — to be companion of Distinguished service order	547
Morley, Mr. W. R. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Moore, Lt.-col. H. A. (I. A.), apptt. to West Ridge regt., to comd. a battn.	571
Morris, Capt. C. O., I. A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Morris, Sub-condr. E., S. and T. Corps, to be condr., 32; (late) Ben. Pun. list, to be condr.	474
Morris, Mr. H. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Morris, Condr. J., S. and T. Corps, to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	101
Morris, Staff-sergt. W., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	101
Morris, Mr. W. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	186
Morrison, Mr. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	1329
Morshead, *Hon'ble* Mr. L. F., Bihar Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt.	610
Morton, Lt. N., I.A., 8th cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	495
Moss, Mr. R. C., apptd. to E. B. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	547
Mosse, Lt. C. O. R., 120th Rajputana Infy., I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Mota Singh, Subdr., 47th Sikhs, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	

	G. G. O. Nos.
Mortan, Lt. N., 8th cavy., I.A., relinquishes his apptt. as a remount offr.	216
Motha Khan, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Moti, Havldr., 44th Merwara Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Moti Chand, Jemdr., 37th Dogras, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	393
Motilal Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Mouat, Capt. G. E. D., 63rd Palamcottah Infy., I.A., apptt. to D. A. A. G.'s	608
Mould, Mr. A. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Mould, Mr. G. B., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Mountain, 2nd-Lt. R. G., attd. 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Muggeridge, 2nd-Lt. H. C., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	398
Muggeridge, Mr. H. C., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Muhammad Baksh, No. 3144 Driver Havldr., 21st compy., 3rd S. and M., awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Muhammad Abdul Karim, Colour-havldr., 64th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	519
Muhammad Abdullah, Jemdr., retired I. offr., 40th Pathans, re-employed in Depôt 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), in I.A.	482
Muhammad Afzal Khan, Jemdr., 69th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Muhammad Afzal, Jemdr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Muhammad Afzal, Dafadar, 23rd cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Muhammad Ajmori Khan, Kot-dafadar, 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	615
Muhammad Akram Khan, Resdr., 9th Hodson's Horse, to be risldr., to complete estabt.	96
Muhammad Ali, Havldr., No. 3380, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles) awarded I. D. S. medal for gallantry in East Africa	227
Muhammad Ali, qr.-mr. dafadar, 13th Mule Corps, to be jemdr.	250
Muhammad Ali, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr. to complete estabt.	365
Muhammad Ali, No. 6617 Bearer, Army Bearer Corps, No. 8 Cavy. Field Ambulance, granted a gratuity of 3 months' pay for genl. good service	560
Muhammad Ali Beg, Nawab *Sir* Afsar-i-Jang, Afsar-ud-daula, *Bahadur*, Hony. Lt.-col., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., of Hyderabad, apptt. as hony. a.-d.-c. to persnl. staff	1321
Muhammad Ali Khan, Resdr., 1st (Duke of York's Own) Lancers (Skinner's Horse), attd. 4th cavy., to be risldr.	393
Muhammad Aslam Khan, Risldr., *Bahadur*, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), promn. to 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Muhammad Azim, Havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Muhammad Bakhsh, Colour-havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Muhammad Din, Jemdr., 114th Mahrattas, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Muhammad Din, Havldr., "H" Ammunition Column, Royal Horse Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Muhammad Din, Jemdr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	519
Muhammad Din, Havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Muhammad Hussain, No. 1126 Driver, 27th Mule Corps (attd. 111 Indian Field Ambulance), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Muhammad Ishaq Siddiqi, No. 1430, I. mily. pupil, L.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	508
Muhammad Ismail, Colour-havldr., 80th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Muhammad Ismail, No. 1431, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having passed his final exmn., admtd. into service, as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	508
Muhammad Ismail, Qr. mr.-dafadar, 3rd Mule Coprs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	577
Muhammad Ismail Khan, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., retired offr., I.S.M.D., re-employed in I.A., on Remount Depôt, Saharanpur	13
Muhammad Jafar, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I.A., on I. Infy. Detachment hospl.; Mad.	13
Muhammad Jan Khan, Havldr., 97th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Muhammad Khan, Dafadar, 36th Jacob's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Muhammad Khan, Subdr., 30th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal for gallantry in operations on N.-W. F.	103
Muhammad Khan, No. 2102, Sepoy, 89th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Muhammad Khan, Havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 298; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	519
Muhammad Nasir Khan, Risldr., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be risldr.-maj., to complete estabt.	96
Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Dafadar, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Muhammad Nur Khan, Jemdr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	365
Muhammad Sadiq, Colour-havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Muhammad Sadiq Khan, Havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Muhammad Sarwar, Naik, 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., on probn.	393
Muhammad Sayyid, Colour-havldr., 19th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Muhammad Shah, Resdr., 5th Mule Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Muhammad Sher, Havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Muhammad Suleman, 2nd grade transport vety. asst., S. and T. Corps, to be 1st grade transport vety. asst. ranking as jemdr.	630
Muhammad Usman Khan, Dafadar, 4th Cavy., to be jemdr.	393
Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Resdr., 4th cavy., to be risldr.	393
Muhammad Yusuf, Havldr.-maj., 75th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Muhammad Zaman, Jemdr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	365

	G. G. O. Nos.
Muhammad Zaman,Havldr., 27th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Muhammad Zaman, Subdr.-maj., 62nd Punjabis, promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Muhammad Zaman, Havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Muhi-ud-din Khan, Risldr.-maj., *Sardar Bahadur*, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, apptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be Indian a.-d.-c.	357
Muir, Capt. W. W., I.A., 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Muirhead, Capt. J. A., 1st Lancers, I.A., apptd. genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	646
Mukatram Singh, Resdr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be risldr., to complete estabt.	96
Mukerji, *Tempy.* Lt. Satyendra Nath, I.M.S., apptd. permtly. to I. medl. service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	379
Mulchand Sharma, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Mula Singh, No. 2882, Havldr. (attd. 47th Sikhs), 35th Sikhs, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Mula Singh, Kot-dafadar, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	274
Mules, Lt. W. G. H. M., I.A., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles) (since died of wounds), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Mull, 2nd-Lt. A., I.A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Mullaly, Lt. F. T. C., I.A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Mulloo, No. 7455, Bearer, No. 19 British Field Ambulance, Army Bearer Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Mul Raj, Subdr., 69th Punjabis, promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Multani Ram, Havldr., No. 7 Ammunition column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Mumford, Mr. S. E. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	57
Mumtaz Ali Khan, Risldr., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, promn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Mumtaz Khan, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 120th Rajputana Infy., in I. A.	1322
Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Kot-dafadar, 25th cavy. (Frontr. Force) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Munaswami, No. 9304 2nd grade ward servant, Army Hospl. Corps, granted a gratuity of 3 months' pay for genl. good service	560
Munden, Mr. S. E., appvd. admn. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt.	312
Munirathnam, Havldr., 80th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr.	96
Munn, Lt. F. L. R., 46th Punjabis, I. A., awarded mily. cross	187
Munshi, Jemdr., 37th Dogras, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	524
Munshi, Sepoy, 41st Dogras, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I Order of Merit	524
Munshi Singh, Jemdr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	686
Munton, Lt. V. R., I.A., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Murphy, 2nd-Lt. E. L., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Murphy, Lt. G. P., I.A., poll. employ to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Murphy, 4th class asst. surgn. H. N., I.S.M.D., to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	101
Murphy, Mr. R. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Murray, Capt. A. G., I.A., mily. accts. dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Murray, Capt. E. M., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides, I.A., (attd. Royal Flying Corps), appvd. apptt. of — to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	547
Murray, Capt. H., I.A., mily. accts. dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Murray, Capt. K. D. B., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), I.A., from a staff capt., apptt. to genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	441
Murray, Mr. M. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Murray, Lt. R. G. H., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Murray, Maj. W. G. P., 21st Punjabis, I.A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst employed as an Embarkation comdt. (graded as an asst. qr. mr.-genl.)	120
Musahib Khan, Kot-dafadar, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Muspratt, Col. F. C., I.A., to be addl. member of 3rd class, or companion, of Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George	187
Muspratt, Capt. S. F., I.A., 12th Cavy., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; apptd. asst. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst so employed, 216; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Muspratt, Maj. V. E., 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), I.A., apptd. genl. staff. offr., 2nd grade.	271
Mussadi, Jemdr. (37th Dogras), 41st Dogras, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	274
Mustakim Khan, Colour-havldr., 114th Mahrattas, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Muthusami, Jemdr., 88th Carnatic Infy., to be subdr.	1323
Musto, Mr. W. R., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Muttusami, T. A., No. 1218, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt., to be senr. sub-asst. surgn., 2nd class, ranking as jemdr.	685
Muzammal Khan, Subdr., apptd. *tempy.* subdr. in 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), in I.A.	1322
Myers, Mr. N. C., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	311
Myles, Lt. A. V., I.A., 9th Bhopal Inly., transfd. to permt. half-pay list, subject to H. M.'s appl.	65
Myles, Lt. P. H., I.A., 41st Dogras (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Mylne, Lt. R. H., I.A., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442

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Nabi, Havldr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Nabi Baksh, Havldr., 69th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Nabi baksh Illahi-bakhsh, Senr. sub-asst. surgn. 2nd class, ranking as jemdr., I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., to be senr. sub-asst. surgn., 1st class, ranking as subdr.	

	G. G. O. Nos.
Nadin, 2nd-Lt. G., 12th cavy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Nadir Khan, Colour-havldr., 74th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Nadir Khan, Colour-havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Nadir Shah, Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Nag Singh, Pensioned jemdr., Labour Corps, S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Nag, Sukumar, M.B., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	307
Naik Sardar Khan (II), Havldr., 69th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Nain Sing Chinwarh, Subdr., *Bahadur*, 2nd Battn., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be subdr.-maj.	365
Nain Sing Gurung, Subdr.-maj., 1st Battn., 7th Gurkha Rifle, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	1
Nain Sing Gurung, Subdr., 1st Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, admn. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur*. Order of British I.	635
Nain Sing Mal, Havldr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, in I.A.	1322
Nain Singh, 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I.A., on depôts, 1st Battn. and 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles	13
Naizbat Khan, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Najibullah, Colour-havldr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Nalder, Mr. W. G., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	585
Nana Singh, 2328 Actg. lance-dafadar, 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., I.A., decoration Croix de Guerre bestowed on—in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign	361
Nanak Chand, Havldr. (69th Punjabis), 19th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	686
Nanak Ram, Colour-havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Nance, Lt. W. J., I.A., 81st Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Nand Singh, No. 2328 Actg. lance dafadar, 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., awarded "Croix de Guerre"	441
Nand Singh, Havldr., 28th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Nanwa Singh, Jemdr., 113th Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	393
Napier, H. E. the Right *Hon'ble* F. J., Baron Chelmsford, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M. I.E., Viceroy and govr.-genl. of I., accepted apptt. of Hony. Col. of Calcutta Light Horse, Simla Voltr. Rifles, E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, voltr. corps	526
Napier, Lt. G. G., I.A., 35th Sikhs (since killed in actn.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H.M.'s appl.	549
Napier, Staff-sergt. J. F., S. and T. Corps, (late) Bom. list, amalgamated list, to be sub-condr. on amalgamated list	475
Nar Sing Thapa, Havldr., 2nd Battn. 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Narain, No. 7339, Bearer, No. 19 British Field Ambulance, Army Bearer Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Narainsami, Jemdr., No. 33 (Divnl. signal) compy., S. and M., to be subdr.	1323
Narain Singh, Colour-havldr., 1st King George's Own S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Narain Singh, Dafadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr.	347
Narang Singh, Actg. lance-dafadar, 12th cavy., admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	583
Narayan Khomne, Colour-havldr., 121st Pioneers to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Narayan Singh, Kot-dafadar, 25th cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	15
Narayan Singh, R., apptd. to 75th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr., supy. to estabt.	95
Narayan Singh, Subdr., retired I. offr., 120th Rajputana Infy., re-employed in Depot 120th Rajputana Infy., in I.A.	482
Narayan Mahadev Bodas, M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	603
Narayan Moreshvar, No. 189, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., to be senr. sub-asst. surgn., 2nd class, ranking as jemdr.	391
Narayandat Dube, Pay-havldr., 3rd Brahmans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Narbahadur Gurung, No. 1632, Rifleman (attd. 2-8th Gurkha Rifles), Naga Hills mily. police, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Narbahadur Gurung, Colour-havldr, 2nd Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Narbahadur Gurung, 691 Lance-Naik, 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, I.A., decoration Croix de Guerre bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign	361
Narbahadur Gurung, No. 1489 Naik, 1-5th Battn., Gurkha Rifles, awarded I. D. S. medal	680
Narbahadur Rai, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	220
Narbir Khattri, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	319
Narbir Pun, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Narbir Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	62
Narayanasami, Jemdr., 80th Carnatic Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	686
Nash, Capt. P. A. M., E. I. ry. Voltr. rifles, resigns his commsn.	354
Nasir Khan, Subdr.-maj. (*Sardar Bahadur*), 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Nasiruddin, Colour-havldr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	319
Nasrullah Khan, No. 3214 Havldr., 107th Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Natha Singh, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed on 35th Sikhs	13
Natha Singh, Jemdr., 38th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96
Nathan, 2nd-Lt. S. L., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of lt. while holding appt. of comdt., prisoners of war camp, Indian expdnry. Force "D," subject to H. M.'s appl.	267
Nathe Khan, Havldr., 26th ry. compy., S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Nathe Khan, Jemdr., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	708
Nathu Khan, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), in I.A.	1322
Nathu Khan, Subdr., 90th Punjabis, to be subdr.-maj.	652
Nathu Ram, No. 2553 Havldr., 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Naulee Singh, Kot-dafadar, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298

	G. G. O. Nos.
wab Khan, Havldr.-maj. (No.7 Mountain Batty.), No. 8 Ammunition column, Royal Field Arty., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
yakar, V. Sambasiva, No. 1338 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D. (Mad.), to be 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn., ranking as jemdr.	630
zam Khan, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
al, Mr. G. T. St. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offr., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
ale, Gentleman Cadet R. K., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
ave, 2nd-Lt. A. L. W., I.A., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
edham, Maj. R. A., M.B., I. medl. service, to be Companion of Distinguished Service Order	187
k Alam, Havldr., Labour Corps, S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
ki Ram, Havldr., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
lson, Lt. G. C. F., I. A. reserve of offrs., services shall be dispensed with, subject to H. M.'s appl.	129
pean, 2nd-Lt. H. D. H. Y., I.A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
sbitt, 2nd-Lt. E. A., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	516
t Ram, Colour-havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
t Ram, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
thersole, Lt. J., I.A., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
umann, Capt. C. W., I.A., 48th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
ve, Surgn.-lt. E. F., M.D., F.R.C.S., 1st Punjab Voltr. Rifles, to be surgn.-capt.	716
vill, 2nd-Lt. T., attd. 87th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
wall, Capt. (*tempy.* Maj.) C. L. N., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), I.A., from squad.-comdr., apptd. wing comdr., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst so employed	295
wall, Maj. C. L. N., 2nd Gurkha Rifles (attd. to Royal Flying Corps) decoration of Albert medal of 1st class awarded	702
wcombe, Capt. G. H., I.A., civil employ, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
wman, Lt.-col. E. A. R., M.D., I.M.S., Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be medl. offr.	462
wnham, Maj. (*tempy.* Lt.-col.) C. C., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., I.A., to be bt. lt.-col., 187; to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
ewton-King, 2nd-Lt. R. M., attd. 38th Dogras, from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
icholas, 2nd-Lt. A. A., I.A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
icholas, 2nd-Lt. C. A. N., I.A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
icholl, Mr. E. McK., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
icolls, Lt. J. O., I.A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force) (since killed in actn.) to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Nicolson, Gentleman Cadet D. O., from Cadet Coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Nierses, Mr. W. L. M., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	408
Nightingale, Maj. M. R. W., D.S.O., I.A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	243
Nihal Chand, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I.A., on Depôt 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse)	13
Nihal Singh, Dafadar, 7th Hariana Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Nihal Singh, 1434 Sepoy, 68th Punjabis, I.A., decoration Croix de Guerre bestowed on —	361
Nijat, Havldr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Nikab Gul, Havldr., 28th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Nikka, No. 3000, Havldr., No. 7 British Field Ambulance, Army Bearer Corps, awarded I.D.S. medal	187
Nikka Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, in I. A.	1322
Nimbahadur Thapa, 957 Lance-Naik, 1st Battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., decoration Medaille Militaire bestowed on —	361
Niranjan Singh, Kot-dafadar, 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	90
Nishan Ali, Havldr., 43rd Erinpura regt., to be jemdr.	126
Nishan Ali, Jemdr., 107th Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	365
Nishan Ali Khan, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 89th Punjabis, in I. A.	1322
Nisson, 2nd-Lt. T. A., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Nixon, 2nd-Lt. C. N., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Nixon, Capt. E. J., Royal Arty., attd. 30th Mountain Batty., I. A., awarded Mily. Cross	547
Nixon, Capt. E. M., I.A., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Niyaz Ahmad Khan, Jemdr., 18th Infy., to be subdr.	421
Niyaz Ali, Colour-havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Nizam-ud-din, Havldr., 72nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Nizam-ud-din, Havldr., 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Noake, Capt. A. S., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Nobat, No. 3852 Sepoy, 6th Jat Light Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Noble, Mr. T. L., apptd. to I.A. reserve of Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Norbury, Capt. P. Fitz G., I.A., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Norman, Capt. A. C., I.A., 5th cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Norman, Maj. C. L., M.V.O., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), genl. staff offrs., I., to be bt. lt.-col., 1321; to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst employed as a genl. staff offr., 1st grade	699
Norman, Lt. H. J., I.A., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442

	G. G. O. Nos.
Norman, Lt. J. B., v.z., supy. list, Bihar Light Horse, resigns his commsn., and permtd. on retirement to retain his rank and wear uniform of corps	667
Normand, Mr. L. W. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Norris, Sub-condr. W. A., I. mis. list, to be condr.	628
Nowsher, Colour-havldr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Nugent, Lt. J. E. H., I.A., 28th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Nunn, Mr. E., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Nunn, 2nd-Lt. R. E., M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	401
Nur Ahmad, Sepoy, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force) awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Nur Ahmad Khan, Jemdr., 9th Hodson's Horse, to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96
Nur Alam, Jemdr. (46th Punjabis), 40th Pathans, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Nur Ali, Havldr.-maj., 104th Wellesley's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Nur Ali, 1799 Lance-dafadar, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), I.A., decoration Croix de Guerre bestowed on —	361
Nur Habib, Colour-havldr., 33rd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Nur Khan (I), Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Nur Khan (II), Havldr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Nur Mast, Jemdr., 21st Punjabis, to be subdr.	126
Nur Muhammad, Senr. sub-asst. surgn., 2nd class, ranking as jemdr., I.S.M.D., Bom. estabt., to be senr. sub-asst. surgn., 1st class, ranking as subdr.	391
Nur Muhammad Khan, Dafadar, 9th Hodson's Horse, to be jemdr., supy. to estabt.	365
Oater, 2nd-Lt. W. J. S., I.A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
O'Brien, Mr. D. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt. subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
O'Callaghan, mily. pupil C., I.S.M.D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	380
O'Connor, Maj. W. F. T., C.I.E., I.A., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	188
O'Dea, 2nd-Lt. M. L. B. P., I. A. reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	341
O'Donnell, Surgn.-capt. J. D., Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Voltrs., to be surgn.-maj.	145
Ochme, Lt. C. N., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	457
Ogbourne, Staff-sergt. I., I. Ord. dept., to be sub-condr.	101
Ogden, Staff-sergt. A. W., S. and T. Corps (late) Ben.-Pun. list, amalgamated list, to be sub-condr.	476
Ogden, mily. pupil J. L., I.S.M.D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	380
Ogg, Capt. A. C., I.A., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Ogilvie, Capt. G. D., poll. employ, having been absent from mily. duty transfd. to supy. list	672
Ogilvy, Lt. A. G., I.A., 38th Dogras, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Ogilvy, Lt. J. D., I.A., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Ogilvy, 2nd-Lt. W., (on transfer to British Service), I. A. reserve of offrs., resignation appvd.	312
Ogley, 2nd-Lt. E. F., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
O'Leary, Mr. M. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Oliver, Capt. D. R. G., I.A., poll. employ, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Oliver, Mr. F. P., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
O'Neill, Lt. W. H. L., I.A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Onraet, Mr. P. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Onslow, Lt. M. R. B., I.A., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) Daly's Horse, to be capt.; subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Oo Tha, Mr. R. R. H., permtly. apptd. to I. medl. service, as lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	538
Orchard, Capt. A. J., I.A., 8th Rajputs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
O'Reilly, Maj. C. M., I.A., 63rd Palamcottah Light Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Orman, Maj. F. L., I.A., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Ormsby, Lt.-col. V. A., C.B., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, I.A., apptd. bde.-comdr., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst so employed	513
O'Rorke, Capt. J. M. W., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), I.A., apptd. staff-capt., 216; Croix de offr. decoration bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign	361
Orr, Maj. G. M., 11th Lancers, I.A., apptd. to adjt. genl.'s and qr. mr.-genl.'s staff as asst. adjt.-genl., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col., whilst so employed	608
Orridge, Staff-sergt. F. F., Barrack dept., to be sub-condr., 271	517
Orton, Maj. E. F., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), I.A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst employed as an asst. qr. mr.-genl. in I.	386
Osborne, F. W. (2nd-Lt., 2-7th Battn., Hampshire regt., Territorial Force), to be 2nd-lt. in infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	213
Osborne, Mr. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt.; subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
O'Shea, 2nd-Lt. D. P., 69th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Ostler, Mr. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	539
O'Sullivan, Capt. D., Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be maj., to fill an existing vacancy	22
O'Sullivan, Lt. J., I.A., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647

	G. G. O. Nos.
Ottbley, Gentleman Cadet J. L. Y., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
O'Toole, Mr. N. D. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Overy, Staff-sergt. A. E. R., I. Ord. dept., to be sub-condr.	101
Owen, Maj. (Hony. Lt.-col.) A. C., V.D., B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.-col., to fill an existing vacancy	594
Owen-Jones, Lt. R. D., I.A., 36th Jacob's Horse (since deceased), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Ozanne, Lt. E. H. B., I.A., 121st Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Page, Mr. E. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	119
Page, 2nd-Lt. H. V. S., attd. 123rd Outram's Rifles, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Pagot, Lt. H. E. G., I.A., 46th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Pahalman Gurung, Colour-havldr., 2nd Battn., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	15
Pahara, Jemdr., 44th Merwara Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Paharsing Gurung, Colour-havldr., 1st Battn., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Pakhar Singh, Resdr., retired I. offr., 12th cavy., re-employed to Depôt, 12th cavy., in I. A.	482
Pahlwan Khan, Jemdr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	96
Pahlwan Khan, Resdr., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be risldr.	126
Paice, Mr. A. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Pailad Ram, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Painda Khan, Sepoy, 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Painda Khan, No. 2704 Sepoy, 92nd Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Paine, 23395 Gunner (*Actg.* Bombardier) E., No. 7 Mountain Batty., Royal Garrison Arty., awarded distinguished conduct medal	386
Pal Singh, Dafadar, govr.-genl.'s body guard, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	1323
Palayam, Jemdr., 81st Pioneers, to be subdr.	421
Palin, Bt.-col. P. C., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, I.A., apptd. bde. comdr., and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst so employed	295
Pall Singh, Subdr.-maj., *Rai Bahadur,* Burma mily. police, awarded to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur,* Order of British I.	2
Palla Ram, No. 2632 Sepoy, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Panchbir Mal, Havldr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Paras Ram, Havldr., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Parbhu, No. 2646 Sepoy, 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Parbhudan Singh, Subdr., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), admtd. to 2nd class with title of *Bahadur,* Order of British I.	635
Pargan Singh, No. 1230, 2nd class sub-asst. Surgn. (attd. 6th Jat Light Infy.), awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit, 187; promn. to 1st class of I. Order of Merit	524
Parja, Havldr., 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Park, Lt. J. W. H., I.A., 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Parker, *tempy.* Lt. A. H., Pun. Voltr. Rifles and Royal Flying Corps, awarded mily. cross	187
Parker, Mr. D. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Parker, Lt.-col. N. T., Cantt. Magte., 3rd grade, to be cantt. magte., 2nd grade, s. *p. t.*, 51; to be 2nd grade substantive	218
Parkes, 2nd-Lt. C. P., I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — shall be dispensed with, on acct. of ill health, subject to H. M.'s appl.	225
Parkhar Singh, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Parnell, Lt. M. E., I.A., 36th Jacob's Horse, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Parry, Mr. D. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	311
Parsons, Mr. C. W. I., apptd. to E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	142
Partab Singh, Havldr. (28th Punjabis), 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 196; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	444
Partab Singh, Colour-havldr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Partab Singh, Jemdr., retired I. offr., 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, re-employed to Depôt, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, in I. A.	482
Partab Singh, Dafadar, 12th cavy., admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn. of I. Order of Merit	583
Partab Singh, Jemdr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Partap Singh, No. 1432, I. Mily. Pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having passed his final exmn., admtd. into service, as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	508
Paske, 2nd-Lt. R. C., attd. 8th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list. admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Patchappan, Havldr., 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infy., to be jemdr. to complete estabt.	15
Paterson, Capt. F. W. J., 66th Punjabis, I.A., awarded mily. cross	547
Paterson, Capt. G. F. J., 34th Sikh Pioneers, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Pati Ram, Bahadur, *Rai Bahadur,* 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on Army hdqrs., Simla.	13
Paton, Capt. W. C., M.B., I. medl. service, awarded mily. cross	187
Patrick, Mr. P. J., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Patrick, Capt. R. M. F., 42nd Deoli regt., I. A., awarded mily. cross	187
Patwardhan, *tempy.* Hony. Capt. Meherban Sir Parashramrav Bansahib, K.C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi, relinquishes his commsn. on acct. of ill-health	155
Paull, Staff-sergt. J. B., Barrack dept., to be sub-condr.	628
Pawson, Mr. F. A., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	

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Payo, Jemdr., 33rd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
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Peacocke, Lt.-col. T. G., I.A., Army Remount dept, to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Pearce, Mr. J. C., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Pearse, Capt. J. C., I.A., 4th cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Pearse, Maj. S. A. (retired I. A.), apptd. to East Lancashire regt. to be *tempy.* lt.-col. while comdg. a battn.	513
Pearse, 2nd-Lt. T. F., 120th Rajputana Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Pearson, Lt. H. G. A., I.A., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt, subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Pearson, 2nd-Lt. H. L., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	457
Pearson, Lt. H. S. I., I.A., 114th Mahrattas, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Peck, Bt. lt.-col. A. W., I.A., 25th cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	243
Peck, Maj. E. S., M.B., retired list, re-employed in I. medl. service, during the period of war	149
Peck, Lt.-col. J. H., I.A., services of — placed at displ. of *Hon'ble* C. C., N.-W. F. P., for employment as a cantt. magte., 151; having been absent from mily. duty for 10 years, transfd. to supy. list	494
Peckover, 2nd-Lt. R. K., 33rd Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Peddie, 2nd-Lt. K., E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	46
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Peebles, Capt. A. S. M., M.D., I. medl. service, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	315
Peel, Capt. B. G., I.A., 81st Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Peel, Lt. L. M., I.A., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Pegge, Mr. F. H., appvd. admn. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt.	212
Perna Ram, Havldr. (113th Infy.), 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Pemberton, Capt. S., Royal engrs., attd. 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., I. A., awarded mily. cross	547
Pendlebury, 2nd-Lt. W., I.A. reserve of offrs., services shall be dispensed with, subject to H. M.'s appl.	199
Penfold, 2nd-Lt. H. deL., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Penley, Mr. H. O., apptd. to 1st Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1334
Penton, Capt. B. C., I.A., 25th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Peploe, Lt. J. R., I.A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Pepper, Capt. H., Simla Voltr. Rifles, voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon —	600
Pepys, Capt. G. L., D.S.O., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), I. A., apptt. genl. staff offr., 2nd grade, 361; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Pepper, Mr. G. H. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Pepper, 2nd-Lt. O. W. H., I. A. reserve of offrs., services of — dispensed with, subject to H. M.'s appl.	278
Percy, Mr. A. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Percy-Smith, Capt. E. S., I.A., supy. list, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Perdue, Mr. C. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Perkins, Capt. C. S. S., I. Voltr. Force, Calcutta Light Horse, relinquishes his *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	562
Perram, Lt. H. C., I.A., 84th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Perrim, Mr. F. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Perrin, Mr. L. C., apptd. to Agra Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	596
Pertab Sahi, Havldr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Perumal, V. G., Jemdr., 86th Carnatic Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	274
Peshawara Singh, Resdr., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), to be risldr. to complete estabt.	96
Pestonji, *tempy.* Lt. A. B., F.R.C.S., medl. service, permtd. to resign service	618
Peters, Capt. J., I.A., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Petrie, 2nd-Lt. W. M., Sind Voltr. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	458
Peverell, Gentleman Cadet E. H., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Peyton, 2nd-Lt. W. H. (supy.), B., B. and C. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, absorbed in vacancy	717
Phangan Singh, No. 3131 Lance-Naik, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Phillips, Col. A. L., retired pay, I. A., spl. apptt. (graded for purposes of pay as staff-lt., 1st class)	441
Phillips, 2nd-Lt. C. E. V., attd. 106th Hazara Pioneers, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Phillips, Sub-condr. G. S., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be condr.	125
Phillips, 2nd-Lt. H. I., I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	93
Phillips, Lt. H. S., I.A., 27th Light cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Phillips, Capt. J. C., I.A., 28th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Phillips, 2nd-Lt. R. S., I. A. reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Philpott, F. L. (2nd-Lt., 2nd-4th Battn., Somerset Light Infy., territorial force), to be 2nd-lt., in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl., 89; permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Phipson, Capt. E. S., M.B., I. medl. service, to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	271
Phul Singh, Jemdr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	347
Phuman Singh, Colour-havldr., 72nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Picot, Lt.-col. H. P., late I. A., formerly mily. attaché to H. M.'s Legation at Berne, granted to wear decoration Insignia of offr. of Legion of Honour, confd. upon —	547

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Pike, Capt. G. D., 9th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., apptd. bde.-maj., attd. to hdqr. units	295
Pike, W. H. (2nd-Lt., 2-5th Battn., Hampshire regt., territorial force), to be 2nd-lt., in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	569
Pilcher, 2nd-Lt. H. R., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Pillai, N. Sadasiva, No. 1213, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., *Rai Sahib*, I.S.M.D., Mad. estabt. (supy. 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn. ranking as jemdr.) absorbed in that rank	684
Pim, Lt. G. A., I.A., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 217; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Pim, Lt. H. M., 24th Punjabis, I.A., awarded mily. cross	547
Pine-Coffin, 2nd-Lt. E. C., attd. 22nd Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Pir Khan, Kot-dafadar, supply porter, Cooly Corps, to be jemdr.	19
Pir Khan, No. 6529 Naik, 10th Mule Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	680
Pirie, Maj.-genl. C. P. W., I.A., to be addl. member of mily. divn. of 3rd class, or companion, of Most *Hon'ble* Order of Bath	187
Pirtal Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Pitambar Singh, Havldr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Pitcher, Capt. D. LeG., I.A., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	188
Pitman, Lt. C. R. S., I.A., 27th Punjabis, to be tempy. capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Plomer, 2nd-Lt. G., attd. 107th Pioneers, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Plowman, Mr. R. R., apptd. to Calcutta Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	106
Plunkett, Mr. A. L. B., apptd. to M. and S. M. ry. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	78
Pohlo Ram, No. 772, 1st class sub-Asst. surgn. (attd. 1-9th Gurkha Rifles), I.S.M.D., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Polwhele, Mr. J. A., apptd. to Northern Ben. Mounted Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	204
Ponnuswamy Dinadayalam, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., sub-asst. surgn. branch, Mad. estabt., passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	24
Pont, Mr. L. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Ponting, Lt. T. J., I.A., 92nd Punjabis, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Pook, 2nd-Lt. J. deC., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	551
Poole, Capt. I. M. C., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Pooley, Mr. J. P. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	567
Pope, 4th class asst. surgn. W. V., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Porch, Capt. E. A., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Pott, Lt. D., 13th Lancers, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Pott, Lt. D., I.A., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Pott, Capt. H. P., 5th Light Infy., s. *p. t.*, asst. cantt. magte., to be asst. cantt. magte, substantive, 51; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Pottinger, Capt. J. A., 30th Punjabis, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Powell, Maj.-genl. C. H., C.B., I.A., confd. Good Service Pension of £100 per annum	493
Powell, *Actg.* Sergt.-maj. G., King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	535
Power, Gentleman Cadet H. R., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Power, 2nd-Lt. R. J., attd. 46th Punjabis, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Powis, Mr. L. J., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Poynder, Lt. L. E., I.A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Prabh Dayal, Jemdr., 69th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Pratt, Sub-condr. A. J., S. and T. Corps (late) Ben.-Pun. list, to be condr.	476
Pratt, Maj. H. R. E., D.S.O. (35th Sikhs, I.A.), relinquishes *tempy.* rank of lt.-col. on vacating a comd. of a Battn.	646
Pratt, 2nd-Lt. J., attd. 5th cavy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Pratt, 2nd-Lt. M. P. (I.A.), Royal Irish regt., relinquishes *tempy.* rank of lt. on ceasing to be employed with a battn., 187; attd. 121st Pioneers, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Preece, Mr. C. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Prem Singh, No. 1576, Havldr., 34th Sikh Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Prem Singh, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 444; admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Prem Singh, Qr. mr.-dafadar, (Porter) Cooly Corps, to be jemdr.	485
Prem Singh, No. 1433, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	508
Prem Singh, Jemdr., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	615
Prendergast, Col. C. G., I.A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl., whilst *temply.* employed as a col. on staff	155
Prescott, Capt. C. W., I.A., poll. employ, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Presswell, Mr. T. G., apptd. to E. I. ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	454
Prevost, Maj. G. H., I.A., Comdt., 87th Punjabis, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Price, 2nd-Lt. A. R., I. A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	289
Price, Lt.-col. C. U., 130th Baluchis, I.A., apptd. brigd.-comdr., and to be *tempy.* brigd.-genl., whilst so employed	702
Price, Staff-sergt. F. W. J., S. and T. Corps, to be sub-condr.	101

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Price, Maj. T. R. C., from 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), I.A., apptd. Welsh Guards, to be maj., but to rank for seniority without pay or allce. . . . 242
Prideaux, Maj. F. B., C.I.E., I.A., supy. list, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 515
Priestly, Mr. H. E. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 212
Prince, Capt. R., I.A., Mily. accts. dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 572
Prince, Mr. T. G., apptd. to Simla voltr. rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy . 328
Prince, Lt.-Col. W. C. S., Cantt. Magte.'s dept., 3rd grade, to be 2nd grade, s. *p. t.*, 218; to be 2nd grade, substantive 219
Prior, 2nd-Lt. C. G., attd. 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 308; relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt. . . . 441
Pritam Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, in I. A. . . . 1322
Pritchard, Capt. H. R. N., I.A., supy. list, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 572
Proudfoot, Lt. C. A., I.A., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force) (since died of wounds) to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . . 610
Prussia, Mr. H. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 530
Puckle, 2nd-Lt. F. H., I. A. R. O., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., while employed under For. and poll. dept., subject to H. M.'s appl . 439
Pulvarmann, Lt. A. W., I.A., 128th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . 610
Punchard, Mr. F. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 212
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Puran, *Actg.* Lance-Dafadar, 4th Cavy., admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit . . . 524
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Puranbir Rana, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt. 34
Puranik, B. D., 1st Class Sub-Asst. Surgn., I.S. M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on cantt. hospl., Nasirabad 13
Purves, 2nd-Lt. J. J., attd. 35th Sikhs, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl. 265
Pyari, No. 17152 Bearer, Army Bearer Corps, No. 8 Cavy. Field Ambulance, granted a gratuity of 3 months' pay for genl. good service 560
Pybus, Gentleman Cadet G. D., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . 407

Qadir Baksh, Colour-havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . . 365
Qasim, Havldr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 159
Quayle, Lt. P. R., I.A., 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 647
Quigley, Sub-Condr. J., supvr., 1st grade, mily. works services, to be condr. 345

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Rabun, Capt. R. B. C., I.A., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), (since killed in actn.) to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 610; from *tempy.* maj., Commanding Highlanders, Royal Scots, to comd. a battn., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col. . 680
Rabidhoj Rana, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 196
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Rae, Mr. C., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 311
Rae, Capt. M. E., I.A., poll. employ, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 610
Rafwa, No. 7483 Bearer, Army Bearer Corps, to be promtd. lance-naik 630
Raghubardayal Tewari, Colour-Havldr., 1st Brahmans, to be jemdr. 519
Raghunath Singh, No. 3259 Sepoy, 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal . . . 525
Rahimatullah, Havldr., 106th Hazara Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . 96
Rai Singh Jemdr., 37th Dogras, to be subdr., to complete estabt. 393
Rai Singh, apptd. to 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., on probn., to complete estabt. 575
Raibhan Singh, Havldr., 8th Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . . 126
Raikes, 2nd-Lt. M. H., I.A. reserve of offrs., apptd. from territorial force, granted *tempy.* rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl. . . 268
Rainsford-Hannay, Capt. D., 53rd Sikhs, I. A., from a balloon offr., apptd. to Royal Flying Corps, flight comdr. 680
Raja, Bde.-Havldr.-Maj., 21st Kohat Mountain Batty. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 196
Raja Nawab Ali Khan, Jemdr., 28th Light Cavy., retired I. offr., re-employed in a I.A., to Depot, 28th Light cavy. . . . 653
Raja Ram, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I. S. M. D., retired offr., re-employed in I.A., on depôt, 9th Hodson's Horse . . . 13
Raja Ram Bwege, Private, 116th Mahrattas, admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit . 524
Rajbali Singh, Jemdr., 95th Russell's Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt. . . . 393
Rajkishor Singh, Havldr., 94th Russell's Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt. . . 421
Rajwali, Jemdr., 69th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt. 126
Rajwali Khan, Jemdr., 108th Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt. 196
Rakhmat Shah, No. 3500 Lance-Naik, 128th Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal . . 525
Ralla Singh, Havldr., 28th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt. 444
Ralston, Capt. W. H., 47th Sikhs, I. A., awarded mily. cross 187

	G. G. O. Nos.
Ram Rao Gangadhar, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., (supy. senr. sub-asst. surgn., 1st class ranking as subdr.), I. S. M. D., Bom. estabt., absorbed in grade of senr. sub-asst. surgn., 2nd class, ranking as jemdr.	61
Ram Sing Sahi, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Ram Singh, Jemdr., 84th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	1323
Ram Singh, *Bahadur*, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I. S. M. D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on depôt, 72nd Punjabis	13
Ram Singh, Kot-dafadar, 12th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Ram Singh, No. 862, 1st class sub-asst. surgn. (attd. 1-4th Gurkha Rifles), I. S. M. D., awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Ram Singh, Kot-Dafadar, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Ram Singh, Dafadar 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), attd. 4th cavy., to be jemdr.	393
Ram Singh, Jemdr., 126th Baluchistan Infy., having served his probny. period, confirmed in his apptt.	393
Ram Singh, Lance-Naik, 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Ram Singh, No. 2117 Naik, 92nd Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Ram Singh, No. 338 Lance-Naik, 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Ram Singh, Risldr.-Maj., *Sardar Bahadur*, 9th Hodson's Horse, hony. rank of capt. confd. on retirement, subject to H. M.'s appl.	710
Rama, Havldr., 27th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	574
Ramanand Singh, Jemdr., 8th Rajputs, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Ramasis Singh, Jemdr., 94th Russell's Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	421
Ram Bakhsh Singh, Jemdr., 98th Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	319
Rambharosa Tiwari, Jemdr., 3rd Brahmans, to be subdr.	365
Ramchundar Rao Erkunder, Havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	274
Ramchandar Sawant, Havldr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Ramchander Kaushash, apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	264
Ram Charan, No. 7074, Lance-Naik, No. 129 Indian Field Ambulance, Army Bearer Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal, 187; Ramcharan, No. 1196 Bearer, Army Bearer Corps, to be promtd. lance-naik	630
Ram Das, Havldr. (38th Dogras), 41st Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	274
Ram Dayal, No. 2089, Lance-Naik, 37th Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Ram Ditta, Havldr. Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's)], 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr.	196
Ramji Misr, No. 2029 Naik, 89th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Ramjiawan Sukul, Havldr. (1st Brahmans), 3rd Brahmans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Ramjilal, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Ram Karan Ram, Colour-Havldr., 1st Battn., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Ram Kishan, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I.A., on depôt 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force)	13
Ram Krishan Sukul, Colour-havldr., 90th Punjabis, to be jemdr.	652
Ramkumar Singh, Jemdr., 97th Deccan Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt., 393; admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I Order of Merit	524
Ram Lal, No. 3736, Scopy, 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Ram Lal, No. 7357, Bearer, No. 7 compy., Army Bearer Corps, attd. 128th Indian Field Ambulance, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Ram Lal Abrole, No. 1162, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	651
Ramlal Singh, Jemdr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	347
Ramnarayan Singh, Jemdr., 95th Russell's Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Rampargat Pande, Colour-havldr., 3rd Brahmans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Rampartab Singh, Havldr., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Ram Pershad, No. 8520, 3rd grade ward servant, Army hospl. corps, to be promtd. 2nd grade ward servant	630
Ramphal Tiwari, Colour-Havldr., 3rd Brahmans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Ramsay, A. MacI., M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	'52
Ram Sudh Tiwari, Havldr. (1st Brahmans), 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Ram Suman Tiwari, Havldr, 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Ramzan Khan, No. 2708 Havldr, 9th Bhopal Infy. awarded I. D. S. medal,	525
Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur, 2nd-Lt., Native Indian Land Forces, to be lt., subject to H. M. 's appl.	192
Ranbahadur Khattri, No. 2163 2nd grade Havldr., Burma mily. police, awarded I. D. S. medal for gallant and distinguished conduct	280
Ranbaz Khan, Dafadar, 28th Light Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Ranbir Thapa, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (Sirmoor Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	246
Rance, Lt. B., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	498
Ranjor Singh, Jemdr., 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be resdr.	347
Ranking, 2nd-Lt. R. P. L., attd. 5th Cavy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Rao, Naik, 41st Dogras, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Raper, 2nd-Lt. J. H. F., G. I. P. ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy.	593
Raphael, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. S. C., I.S.M.D., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	101
Rasam Singh, Jemdr., 52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	574
Rassia Ram, Dafadar, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	274
Rasundrum, No. 6136, 3rd grade Ward servant, Army hospl. corps, to be promtd. 1st grade ward servant	630
Ratan Sing Basuet, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126

	G. G. O. Nos.
Rati Ram, Jemdr., 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	102
Ratna, Subdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Ratnamalai, Jemdr., 75th Carnatic Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Rattray, Lt.-Col. C., 20th Infy., I. A., apptd. depy. adjt. and qr. mr. genl. and to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl., whilst so employed, 547; to be *tempy.* col., whilst employed as a depy. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl.	680
Rattray, Maj. H. B., D.S.O., I.A., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	340
Rawlings, G. N. [*Tempy.* Lt., 1st—5th Battn., Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infy.), Territorial Force], to be 2nd-lt., with *tempy.* rank of lt., in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	291
Rawlinson, Capt. H. G., Poona Voltr. Rifles, to be maj., to fill an existing vacancy	112
Rawson, Mr. W. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
Raymond, Lt. B. S., I.A., 97th Deccan Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl. 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Raymond, Capt. E. D., 30th Lancers, I.A., awarded mily. cross, 187; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Raynor, Lt. C. A., I.A., 48th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Raynor, Mr. W. D., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Read, N. J. (2nd-Lt., 2-4th Battn., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy., Territorial Force), to be 2nd-lt., in Infy. branch of I.A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	153
Read, Mr. W. T., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Rebeiro, 2nd Class Asst. Surgn. C. W., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, to be 1st class asst. surgn.	316
Redl, Maj. E. A. F., I.A., 113th Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	234
Reed, 2nd-Lt. H. G., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Reed, Capt. H. R. B., 39th Garhwal Rifles, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Reed, *Hony.* Col. H. S., Bom. Light Horse, re-apptd. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be *hony.* a.-d.-c.	504
Reed, 2nd-Lt. L., I. Voltr. Force, Bihar Light Horse, relinquishes his *tempy.* rank of 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	562
Reed, Gentleman Cadet R. R., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Reed, 26199 Corpl. S., 52nd Compy., Royal Garrison Arty. (I. unattd. list), awarded distinguished conduct medal	216
Rees, Mr. O. M., apptd. to Rangoon Port Defence Voltrs., arty. comp., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	452
Rees, 2nd-Lt. T. W., attd. 73rd Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Rehling, 2nd Class Asst. Surgn. G. C., I.S.M.D., decoration medaille militaire bestowed on —	361
Reid, Capt. W. C., 32nd Lancers, I.A., apptd. to genl. staff, genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	271
Reid, Maj. W. D., asst. cantt. magte., to be cantt. magte., 3rd grade, s. *p. t.*, 219; to be 3rd grade substantive	296
Reilly, Mr. H. D'A. C., apptd. to Malabar Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	77
Reilly, Staff Sergt. J. H. J., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	628
Reinhold, Capt. H. E., I.A., 27th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Reiss, Mr. H. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve offrs. Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	358
Rennick, Capt. A. deC., I.A., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Rennie, Mr. J. O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	467
Rennison, Capt. A. J., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Renny, Capt. G. S., I.A., 38th Dogras, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Reuben Aaron, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I. S. M. D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on follower's hospl., Mhow	13
Reballack, 2nd-Lt. C. W., I.A.R.O., reserve of offrs. being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Reyburn, 2nd-Lt. D. G., I.A. reserve of offrs. apptt. on persnl. staff, a.-d.-c.	513
Reynolds, Capt. A. J., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Reynolds, *Tempy.* Capt. L. W., C.I.E., spl. list, awarded mily. cross	187
Rhenius, Lt. C. E., East Coast Voltr. Rifles, resigns his commsn.	501
Rice, 2nd-Lt. A. H. H., unattd. list, I. A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Rice, Mr. E. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Rice, Col. G. B. H., I.A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst comdg. bde.	29
Rice, Maj. H. A. H., I.A., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	252
Rice, Mr. P. S. P., apptd. to Mad. Arty. Voltrs. "Duke's Own," to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	70
Rice, 2nd-Lt. R. A., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Rich, Mr. C. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Rich, 2nd-Lt. C. N., Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	399
Rich, 2nd-Lt. E. P., attd. Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Richards, 2nd-Lt. A., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	516
Richards, Lt.-Col. C. H., Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Voltrs., voltr. offrs. decoration confd. upon —	210
Richards, Sergt. G. A., Corps of Mily. Staff clerks, to be transfd. to I. mis. list as staff-sergt.	628
Richards, Maj. W. G., M.B., I. medl. service, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	254
Richards, Sergt.-Maj. W. J., Non-deptt. warrant offr., to be sub-condr. on I. mls. list	628
Richardson, Lt.-Col. C. W. G., 21st Punjabis, I.A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst *tempy.* depy. adjt.-genl in I.	29
Richardson, Condr. F. L., I. mis. list, to be asst. comsy. with *hony.* rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628

	G. G. O. Nos.
Richardson, Lt. G. St. J., I.A., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs (since died of wounds), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Richardson, Bt. Col. H. L., 47th Sikhs, I.A., attd. to headqrs. units (graded for purposes of pay as an asst. adjt.-genl.)	417
Richardson, Staff-Sergt. R., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be sub-condr. on genl. list	125
Richardson, 2nd-Lt. R. J. D., I.A., reserve of offrs., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	11
Ricketts, Mr. E. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	408
Ricketts, Maj. P. E., M.V.O., I.A., Territorial Force, Derbyshire, relinquishes his commsn. on apptt. to service battn., 271; apptt. to 18th King George's Own Lancers, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	362
Ricketts, 2nd-Lt. T. C. D., attd. 46th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Rickie, 2nd-Lt. J. H., Burma ry. voltr. corps, to be lt.	177
Ridge, 2nd-Lt. K. J. T., attd. 99th Deccan Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 308; relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Ridgeway, Capt. D. G., I.A., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Ridley, 2nd-Lt. E. R., attd. 80th Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Rigby, Mr. H. V., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Rigg, Capt. H. M., I.A., 92nd Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Rigg, Mr. J. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Rikhesor Khattri, Havldr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Riley, Mr. E. S., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	176
Rimell, Gentleman Cadet F. J., from Royal mily. coll., with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., 216; attd. 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.), admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	436
Ripley, Lt. T., Northern Ben. Mounted Rifles, to be capt.	692
Risal Singh, Kot-Dafadar, 7th Hariana Lancers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Ritchie, Mr. C. S., apptd. to E. B. ry. voltr. rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	495
Ritchie, Mr. W. H., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Rivett-Carnac, 2nd-Lt. J. T., U. P. Horse, 2nd (Northern) regt., to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	138
Robb, Gentleman Cadet T. R., from Royal mily. coll., with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., 216; attd. 88th Carnatic Infy., admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	436
Robert, Mr. V. G., appvd. admn. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt.	312
Roberts, Capt. A. S. B., I.A., supy. list, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Roberts, Capt. E. A., I. medl service, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Roberts, 2nd-Lt. H. B., attd. 80th Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Roberts, 2nd-Lt. M. R., unattd. list, I.A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Roberts, Mr. R. F., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Roberts, Capt. W. B., 101st Grenadiers, I. A., apptd. staff capt.	702
Robertson, Mr. A., apptd. to Nilgiri Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	75
Robertson, Capt. D. E., I. A., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Robertson, 2nd-Lt. H. E., I.A., 107th Pioneers, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Robertson, Lt. H. S., Mad. Arty. Voltrs., "Duke's Own," to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	169
Robinson, Lt. D. C., I.A., 36th Sikhs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Robinson, Capt. D. G., D.S.O., 46th Punjabis, I.A., to be Companion of Distinguished Service Order, 187; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Robinson, 2nd-Lt. E. C., 39th Garhwal Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Robinson, 2nd-Lt. E. T. (supy.), B., B. and C. I. Ry. Voltr. Rifles, absorbed in vacancy	717
Robinson, Lt.-Col. G. W., 27th Punjabis, I.A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst employed as a bde. comdr., 312	471
Robinson, Mr. H., apptd. to Madras Voltr. Guards, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	1333
Robinson, 2nd-Lt. H. R., attd. 91st Punjabis (Light Infy.), from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Robinson, Gentleman Cadet W. C., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Robinson, Lt.-Col. W. H. B., I. medl. service, to be col., subject to H. M.'s appl., 31	419
Roche, Lt.-Col. H. J., C.B., I.A., to be col.	386
Roche-Kelly, Mr. J., apptd. to M. and S. M. Ry. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	179
Rock, Maj. B. P. S., retired pay, I.A., *tempy.* ord. offr., 4th class, to be *tempy.* ord. offr., 3rd class, whilst holding a spl. apptt.	680
Rocke, Capt. C. E. A. S., S. and T. Corps, I.A., Croix de offr. decoration bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign, 361; apptt. to G. S. Os., 3rd grade, 571; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Rodger, Mr. A., apptd. to Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	697
Rodgers, 2nd-Lt. J. J., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Rodwell, Gentleman Cadet E. H., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Rodwell, Mr. L. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Roe, Mr. W. B., apptd. to E. I. Ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	142
Roger, Lt. G. B., Army reserves, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	516
Rogers, Capt. G. H., I.A., 11th Rajputs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Rogers, Lt. G. S., I.A., 39th Garhwal Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Rogerson, Mr. E., apptd. to E. I. Ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	454

	G. G. O. Nos.
Rohde, Lt. H. T., I.A., 89th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Rolfe, Lt. A. N., I.A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Rounfeldt, Gentleman Cadet W. E., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Rooke, Mr. C. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs. Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 567; apptd. ry. trans. offr., (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt., 1st class)	702
Rose, Col. H. R., retired pay (late I. A.), apptt. to Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be lt.-col. (*tempy.*)	608
Rose, Lt.-Col. J. L., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), I.A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst employed as inspr.-genl. of impl. service troops, in I., *temply.*	513
Rose, Mr. W. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Rosevearc, 2nd-Lt. F. B., attd. Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Roshan Khan, Jemdr., 27th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Ross, Capt. A. C., D.S.O., I.A., 20th Deccan Horse, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Ross, Mr. G. S. W., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Ross, Capt. G. W., I.A., mily. accts. dept., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Ross, Maj. H., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	611
Ross, Asst. Comsy. and *Hony.* Lt. R., Ord. dept., Southern Army, to be depy. comsy. and to have *hony.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	125
Ross, Capt. R. C., 6th Jat Light Infy., I.A., to be Companionof Distinguished Service Order	187
Ross, Mr. T. R., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	57
Rosse, Mr. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	311
Rossel, 2nd-Lt. H. G. T., attd. 64th Pioneers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Rosser, Sub-Condr. J. C., I. mis. list, to be condr.	650
Rossiter, Mr. H. D., apptd. to Assam Valley Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	375
Rothera, Mr. G. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	269
Rouch, 2nd-Lt. E. A., I.A., army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	157
Rouse, Maj. A. H. T., I.A., 61st King George's Own Pioneers, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	620
Rowan, Lt. A., East Coast Voltr. Rifles, I.A., spl. apptd. to comds. and staff, and to be *tempy.* lt. whilst so employed (graded for purposes of pay as staff lts., 2nd class)	271
Rowan-Robinson, Capt. J. R., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Rowlandson, Capt. M. G. D., I.A., 38th Dogras, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Rowley, 4th class Asst. Surgn. F. H. J., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Rowlinson, 2nd-Lt. O. A., attd. 80th Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Roxburgh, 2nd-Lt. G. A., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Ruck, Lt. R. C., I.A., 95th Russell's Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Rudkin, Lt. B. A., I.A., 80th Carnatic Infy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 188; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Ruel, Capt. W. G., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Ruff, 2nd-Lt. F. M., I.A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	279
Rugg, Maj. G. F., R.A.M.C., re-apptd. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. surgn., 504	537
Rukunddin, Jemdr., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), awarded I. D. S. medal for gallantry in operations on N.-W.F.	103
Rumal Singh, Kot-Dafadar, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Rumbold, Condr. (Supy. Asst. Commsy. and Hony. Lt.) W., S. and T. Corps (late) Ben.-Pun. List, to be absorbed in rank of asst. commsy. with *hony.* rank of lt.	32
Rup Singh, No. 862 Driver, 27th Mule Corps, S. and T. Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Rup Singh, Kot-Dafadar, 12th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	553
Rupa Singh, Jemdr. [55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force)], 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Rur Singh, Havldr.-Maj., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	1323
Rur Singh, Jemdr., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, to be subdr.	615
Russell, Maj. F. D., 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), I.A., apptd. asst. adjt. and qr. mr.-genl., and to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst so employed	1321
Russell, Capt. J. C. (9th Hodson's Horse, I.A.), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be *tempy.* maj., 120; to be *tempy,* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Russell, Mr. J. M., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	240
Russell, 2nd-Lt. O. B. P., attd. 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Russell, Mr. R. T., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Russell, Lt. R. W., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Rust, 2nd-Lt. L. D., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Rutherford, Maj. T. C., M.D., I. medl. service, promn. antedated	343
Ryan, Mr. A. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Rybot, Maj. N. V. L., 76th Punjabis, I.A., to be companion of Distinguished Service Order	547
Ryder, Lt.-Col. W. J., I.A., apptt. to Highland Light Infy., to be lt.-col. (*tempy.*)	

	G. G. O. Nos.
Rynd, Lt.-Col. F. C., retired pay, I.A., spl. apptt. to comds. and staff (graded for purposes of pay as staff lt., 1st class)	702

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Sabhapathi, Jemdr., retired I. offr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., re-employed to 2nd Queen Victoria's Own S. and M., in I.A.	482
Sadashiva Krishna Bapat, Risldr., 32nd Lancers, retired Indian offrs., re-employed in base remount depôt, Marseilles	198
Sada Sukh, Jemdr. (99th Deccan Infy.) 98th Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	708
Sadda Singh, Jemdr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	686
Saddha Singh, Risldr., *Bahadur*, 4th Cavy., to be risldr.-maj.	393
Sadhu, Havldr., 37th Dogras, admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Sadik Aaron, No. 196 1st class, sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M. D., Bom. estabt., to be senr. sub-asst. surgn., 1st class, ranking as subdr.	392
Sadul Singh, Jemdr., Bikaner Camel Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	641
Sahib Haq, Havldr., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Sahib Shah, Havldr. (19th Punjabis), 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	708
Sahib Singh, Jemdr. (8th Cavy.), 3rd Skinner's Horse, to be risdr., to complete estabt.	246
Said Gul, Havldr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	519
Saidullah Khan, Colour-Havldr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	519
Saif Ali, Jemdr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	574
Saimdhoj Raj, No. 723 Rifleman, 2-10th Battn., Gurkha Rifles, awarded I. D. S. medal	680
Saiyid Akhmad Shah, Kot-Dafadar, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Sajawal Khan, Havldr., 84th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	1323
Sajawal Khan, Havldr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Salah Muhammad, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Saleh Muhammad, No. 3450 Sapper, 21st Compy., 3rd S. and M., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Salim, Colour-Havldr. (106th Hazara Pioneers), 107th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Salim Khan, Lance-Dafadar, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Salim Khan, Colour-Havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Salkeld, Capt. H. Y., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), I.A., apptt. to adjt.-genl.'s and qr. mr.-genl.'s staff, staff capt.	441
Salmon, Capt. W. H. B., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Saltanat Singh, Havldr., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Salusbury, Capt. R. T. G., I.A., 26th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Salvesen, 2nd Lt. F. M. R., attd. 87th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Salvesen, 2nd-Lt. H. K., attd. 42nd Deoli regt., from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl., 308; relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Samandar Khan, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Samarbahadur Mal, Jemdr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	319
Samardhaj Rai, Colour-Havldr., 2nd Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to the jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Samedin, No. 9339 Bearer, Army Bearer Corps, to be promtd. lance-naik	630
Samrat Singh, Jemdr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	96
Sams, Mr. H. A., apptd. to Nagpur Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	172
Samundar, Jemdr., 107th Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Samuel, P., Colour-Havldr., 86th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	274
Samundar Khan, Kot-Dafadar, 32nd Mule Corps, apptd. jemdr. on probn., confirmed in that rank	277
Sanak Sing Limbu, 2nd Battn., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Sandeman, Capt. A. P., I.A., supy. list, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Sanders, Lt. C. W., I.A., 1st Brahmans, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Sanders, Capt. G. P., I.A., 5th Gurkha Rifles, (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Sanders, Mr. H. H., apptd. to 2nd (Presdy.) Battn., Calcutta Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	402
Sanderson, Capt. F. G. O., I.A., 126th Baluchistan Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Sandiford, Capt. V. V. V. (62nd Punjabis) (I. A.), apptt. to Buffs (East Kent regt.), to be *tempy.* maj.	386
Sangara, Colour-Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 34; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	444
Sanobar Khan, Dafadar, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Sant Singh, Jemdr., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	34
Sant Singh, Jemdr. [23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force)], 36th Jacob's Horse, to be risdr., to complete estabt.	96
Sant Singh, Kot-Dafadar, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), I. A., decoration medailla militaire bestowed on —	361
Sant Singh, Jemdr., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, to be subdr.	615
Santa Singh, Jemdr., 12th Cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	159
Santa Singh, No. 1925 Havldr., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Santa Singh, Jemdr., 22nd Derajat Mountain Batty. (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., supy. to estabt.	421
Santbir Gurung, Jemdr. (2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles), 1st Battn.,	

	G. G. O. Nos.
4th Gurkha Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	62
Santbir Gurung, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, promn. effect from 12th Aug. 1914	63
Santbir Thapa, Jemdr., 2nd Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, retired I. offr., re-employed in I.A., to 2nd battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles	653
Sanwal Ram, Havldr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Sanwalya Singh, Subdr., 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to be *tempy.* subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	365
Sao Tu, No. 4508 Sepoy, Burma mily. police, awarded I. D. S. medal for gallant and distinguished conduct	280
Sapuran Singh, Jemdr., apptd. *tempy.* jemdr. in 15th Ludhiana Sikhs	1322
Sapuran Singh, Havildr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Sapuran Singh, Havldr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Saran Singh, Subdr.-Maj., *Bahadur*, Burma mily. police, awarded to 1st class with title of "Sardar Bahadur," Order of British I.	2
Sarbjit Gurung, Subdr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, awarded 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	187
Sardar Khan, Dafadar, 9th Hodson's Horse, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Sardar Khan, Havldr. [Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's)], 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Sardar Khan (1), Havldr., 69th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Sardar Khan, No. 215 Private, 128th Pioneers, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Sardar Singh, 295 Dafadar, 20th Deccan Horse, I. A., decoration Croix de Guerre bestowed on ——	361
Sardara Singh, Subdr.-Maj., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), promn. to 2nd class with title of "Bahadur," Order of British I.	633
Sarfaraz Khan, Havldr., 24th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	34
Sargent, Capt. A. E. E., S. and T. Corps, I.A., awarded mily. cross, 187; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Sarup Singh, Jemdr., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	574
Sarwana, Jemdr. (42nd Deoli regt.), 44th Merwara Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Satalsing Thapa, Subdr., 1-6th Battn., Gurkha Rifles, awarded 2nd class I. Order of Merit	680
Satar Muhammad, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 34; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	96
Sathe, Vinayak Laxman, F.R.C.S., apptd. to I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	236
Sattidin Sukul, Pay-Havldr., 3rd Brahmans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	15
Saunders, Capt. E. H., D.S.O., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Saunders, 2nd-Lt. H. F., Cawnpore Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	668
Saunders, Capt. P. C., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Saunders-Jones, 2nd-Lt. H. St. J., I.A., reserve of offrs., being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Savory, 2nd-Lt. R. A., I.A., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Sawan Singh, No. 1183 2nd class sub-asst. surgeon., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class, and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	651
Sawyer, Sub-Condr. W. A., sub-engr., 6th grade, Madras, p. w. d., on apptt. to provnl. engr. estabt. of p. w. d. permtd. to resign his rank and retire from army	451
Saxby, 2nd-Lt. H. B., B., B. and C. Ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	717
Sayed Hassan, 2723 Dafadar, 36th Jacob's Horse, I.A., decoration Croix de Guerre bestowed on —	361
Sayyid Abdullah, Jemdr., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	96
Sayyid Padshah, Subdr., 75th Carnatic Infy., to be subdr.-maj.	96
Sayyid Zaman, Colour-havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Schofield, Lt. W. H. S., I.A., 18th Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Scholefield, 2nd-Lt. M. T., I.A. reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	297
Scoones, Lt. G. A. P., 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles (I. A.), awarded mily. cross	187
Scoll, Capt. A. E. S., I.A., 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Scott, Capt. A. N. deV., I.A., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Scott, 2nd-Lt. G. E., Upper Burma Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	498
Scott, Capt. H. L., 1-1st Gurkha Rifles, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Scott, Capt. R., I.A., Cantt. magtes.' dept., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	611
Scott, Lt. R. N. G., I.A., 28th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Scott, Lt.-Col. (*tempy.*) Col. T. E., C.I.E., D.S.O., mily. secy. to c.-in-c., I., to be bt.-col.	1321
Scratton, Lt. G. W. B., I.A., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Scrivener, Mr. R. S. R., apptd. to E. I. Ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	142
Scroope, Lt. C. F., I.A., 66th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Scaly, Maj. A. E., Comdt., 1st Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	648
Searle, 2nd-Lt. C. S., unattd. list, I.A., relinquishes rank of *tempy.* lt.	441
Sears, Mr. R. H., apptd. to E. I. Ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	590
Semini, Lt. E. J., I.A., 79th Carnatic Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Sen Gupta, Satis Chandra, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., apptd., to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	1319
Seton, Lt. H. W., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Sevenoake, Gentleman Cadet C. L., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Sewa Ram, Colour-Havldr., 95th Russell's Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Sewan Singh, Havldr., 36th Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	553

	G. G. O. Nos.
Sewell, Maj. R. A. D., v.d., Hyderabad Voltr. Rifles, granted *hony.* rank of lt.-col.	48
Seymour, Capt. C. R. F., I.A., 13th Rajputs (Shekhawati regt.) to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Seymour, Lt. E. V. F., I.A., 9th Hodson's Horse, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Seymour, Mr. H. C., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	87
Shadim Khan, Subdr., 30th Mountain Batty., promn. to 2nd class with title of "Bahadur" Order of British I. for distinguished conduct in field, this apptt. will be supy. to authorised estabt.	689
Shafi Muhammad Khan, Jemdr., 8th Cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	246
Shah Baz, Havldr., 33rd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to be complete estabt.	196
Shah, Jelal Moochal, *tempy.* rank of lt. in I. medl. service, appvd.	312
Shah Qudam, Havldr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	220
Shaikh Abdul Qadir, Jemdr., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	196
Shaikh Ahmad, Jemdr., 3rd S. & M., retired Indian offr., re-employed in I.A., Labour Corps	195
Shaikh Ahmad, Havldr., 81st Pioneers, to be jemdr.	421
Shaikh Ahmad Ali, Jemdr., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be resdr.	1323
Shaikh Amin, Subdr.-Maj., 64th Pioneers, retired I. offr., re-employed in I.A., to depôt, 64th Pioneers	653
Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, Sardar Bahadur, *Khan Bahadur*, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I.A., on war hospl., Amballa	13
Shaikh Babu, Subdr.-Maj., *Bahadur*, 116th Mahrattas, admn. to 1st class with title of "Sardar Bahadur," Order of British I.	633
Shaikh Faqir Muhammad, No. 2188 Havldr., 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Shaikh Husain, Risldr., *Bahadur*, retired I. offr., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., re-employed in I.A., to war hospl., Secunderabad	482
Shaikh Husain, Havldr.-Maj., 80th Carnatic Infy., to be jemdr.	574
Shaikh Imam, Subdr.-Maj., *Khan Sahib, Bahadur*, 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., admn. to 1st class with title of "Sardar Bahadur" Order of British I.	633
Shaikh Kamaluddin, Havldr., 99th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Shaikh Muhammad Ishaq, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed on depot, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse)	13
Shaikh Rahman, Jemdr., 114th Mahrattas, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	652
Shaikh Ramzan, No. 2869 Lance-Naik, 3rd S. and M., awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Shaikh Tajuddin, 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse)	13
Shaikh Tajuddin Husain, *Khan Bahadur*, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., retired offr., I.S.M.D., re-employed in I.A., on depôt, 12th Cavy.	13
Shakespear, Lt. G. F. C., 88th Carnatic Infy., I.A., apptt. to genl. staff offr., 3rd grade, and to be *tempy.* capt. whilst so employed	702
Shakespear, Lt.-Col. J., c.i.e., d.s.o., I.A., supy. list, permtd. to retire from service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	302
Shakespear, Capt. W. A., 1st Battn., B. N. Ry. Voltr. Rifle Corps, voltr. offr.'s decoration confd. upon —	334
Shakespear, Lt. W. B., I.A., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, (Sirmoor Rifles) to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Sham Singh, Subdr.-Maj., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, I.A., decoration medaille militaire bestowed on —	361
Shamangal Singh, No. 2057 Sepoy, 12th Divnl. Signal Compy., S. and M., awarded I.D.S. medal	525
Shambhu Nath, No. 1436 I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having passed his final exmn. admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	508
Shamir Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Shamsher Gurung, Havldr., 1st Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Shamsher Thapa, Havldr., 1st Battn., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Sham Sukh, Jemdr., 87th Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	365
Shankar Lawande, Havldr.-Maj., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Shanker Rao, 255 Dafadar, 20th Deccan Horse, I.A., decoration Croix de Guerre bestowed on —, 361	441
Shanmugham, Colour-Havldr., 64th Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	519
Shanur Khan, Jemdr., 128th Pioneers, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	274
Sharbat Khan, Jemdr., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	553
Sharif Khan, Havldr., 121st Pioneers, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Sharman, Lt.-Col. E. H., retired list, re-employed in I. medl. service during the period of war	149
Sharpe, 2nd-Lt. R. A., M. and S. M. Ry. Rifles, to be lt., to fill an existing vacancy	401
Shaw, Capt. C. C. C., m.d., I. medl. service, be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	315
Shaw, Capt. H. M. D., I.A., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (Malaun regt.), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Shaw, Lt. J., I.A., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Shaw, Lt. J. J. A., Moulmein Voltr. Rifles, to be capt.	284
Shaw, 2nd-Lt. R. L., attd. 48th Pioneers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Shea, Capt. A. G., I.A., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Shea, Lt.-Col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-genl.) I.S.M., c.b., d.s.o., 35th Scinde Horse, I.A., to be bt.-col.	187
Sheard, 2nd-Lt. C., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Shedu Ram, Private, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Sheepshanks, Lt. R. H., d.s.o., I.A., 12th Cavy., to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442

	G. G. O. Nos.
Sheobakhsh Singh, Havldr., 89th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	208
Sheobakhsh Singh, Havldr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Sheolal, Jemdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	298
Sheoram, Private, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, awarded I. D. S. Medal	525
Sher Ali, Subdr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr.-maj.	393
Sher Ali Khan, Jemdr., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be resdr., supy. to authorised estabt.	632
Sher Baz, Havldr., 54th Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Sher Baz Khan, Colour-Havldr., 72nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Sher Gul, Jemdr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	246
Sher Jang, Havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Sher Khan, Jemdr., retired offr., 107th Pioneers, re-employed in I. A., on depôt, 107th Pioneers	13
Sher Khan, Havldr., No. 4391, 30th Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal, for gallantry in operations on N.-W. F.	103
Sher Khan, Colour-Havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Sher Khan, Havldr., 125th Napier's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Sherlock, Maj. G. W. S., 6th Gurkha Rifles, I. A., apptd. genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	513
Sherlock, 2nd-Lt. W. W., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	551
Sher Muhammad, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Sher Muhammad Khan, Colour-Havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Sher Muhammad Khan, Colour-Havldr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Sher Muhammad Khan, Kot-Dafadar, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be Jemdr.	708
Sher Shah, Havildr., 27th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 96; to be subdr., to complete estabt.	574
Sher Singh, Kot-Dafadar, 17th Mule Corps, apptd. jemdr., on probn., confirmed in that rank	17
Sher Singh, Jemdr., 36th Sikhs, to be subdr.	34
Sher Singh, Jemdr., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	34
Sher Singh, Resdr., 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be risldr., to complete estabt.	421
Sher Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	421
Sherston, Lt. J. R. V., I.A., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Sherwood, Mr. W. O., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	437
Shera, Jemdr., retired I. offr., 44th Merwara Infy., re-employed to depôt, 44th Merwara Infy., I. A.	482
Sheraz, Colour-Havldr., 40th Pathans, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Shibaram Singh, No. 3548 Sepoy, 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Shibhu, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Shiblal, No. 3261 Havldr., 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525

	G. G. O. Nos.
Shilstone, 2nd-Lt. W. C. N., I.A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt. while employed as offr. comdg. No. 3 Labour corps, subject to H. M.'s appl.	413
Shine, Capt. E. P. F., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Shiraz, No. 3362 Colour-Havldr., 40th Pathans, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Shirin Khan, Havldr., Labour corps, S. and M., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Shirley, Capt. S. R., 54th Sikhs, I.A., awarded mily. cross	187
Shinghar Singh, Havldr., 53rd Sikhs (Frontr. Force), admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Shiulal, Subdr., 6th Jat Light Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Shiumangal Singh, Havldr., 8th Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Shiunandan Misr, Jemdr., 3rd Brahmans, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	246
Shiunarayan Rane, Havldr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Shiu Parshad Tewari, Colour-Havldr. (1st Brahmans), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	519
Shiu Suhai, No. 3788 Sepoy, 97th Deccan Infy., awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Shiv Charan, No. 7208 Bearer, No. 7 compy., Army Bearer Corps, attd. 128th Indian Field Ambulance, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Shore, Col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-Genl.) O.B.S.F., C.B., D.S.O., I. A., retains his *tempy.* rank whilst employed as sub-chief of genl. staff	295
Shorrack, Mr. A.G., apptd. to Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	45
Shunker, 4th class Asst. Surgn. W. H. D., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Shute, Capt. C. A., I.A., 107th Pioneers, apptd. staff capt.	680
Shuttleworth, Capt. B. W., I.A., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H.M.'s appl.	610
Siddiq Ahmad, No. 1179, 2nd class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 1st class sub-asst. surgn.	651
Siedle, Mr. C. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	212
Siedle, 2nd-Lt. F. J., I.A. reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	388
Sil Singh, Havldr., 38th Dogras, to be jemdr., on probn., to complete estabt.	298
Simmons, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. B. H., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Simmons, Mr. F., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
Simmons, 2nd-Lt. J. W., Bangalore Rifle Voltrs., to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	589
Simpson, Gentleman Cadet F. C., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Simpson, G. C., to be *tempy.* capt whilst employed as a meteorologist	646
Simpson, Capt. J., I.A., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Simpson, Lt. R. C., I.A., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Singbir Gharti, Subdr., *Bahadur*, retired offrs., 1st Battn., 4th Gurkha Rifles, re-employed in I. A., on recruiting duty, Gorakhpur	13

	G. G. O. Nos.
Sircar, Jotiprokas, M.B., I. medl. service, to be *tempy.* lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	117
Sirdara Ram, Private, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, awarded I. D. S. medal.	525
Sirparsad Gurung, Havldr., 2nd Battn. 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	62
Sispal Singh, Jemdr., 62nd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	15
Sitaram Ghogle, retired Subdr.-Maj. (*Hony.* Lt.), 117th Mahrattas, re-employed in I.A., to depôt, 103rd Mahratta Light Infy.	13
Sita Ram Sabarwal, No. 1435, I. mily. pupil, I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having passed his final exmn., admtd. into service as 3rd class sub-asst. surgn.	508
Sita Ram Nawar, Jemdr., 114th Mahrattas, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	481
Sitare Khan, Havldr., 99th Deccan Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	196
Sitla Bakhsh, Havldr.-Maj., 11th Rajputs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	481
Siwa Moduck, Subdr.-Maj. (*Hony.* Capt.) *Sardar Bahadur*, 101st Grenadiers, retired Indianoffr., re-employed in I. A., depôt, 101st Grenadiers	195
Skem, Lt.-Col. and Bt.-Col. (*tempy.* Brigdr.-Genl.) A., 24th Punjabis, I. A., Croix de Guerre decoration bestowed on — in recogn. of his distinguished service during campaign; apptt. to genl. staff, brigdr.-genl., and to retain his *tempy.* rank whilst so employed, 361; to retain his *tempy.* rank whilst employed as dir. of mily. operations, army head qrs., I.	386
Skene, Gentleman Cadet, S. G. S., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Skinner, Capt. A. B., I.A., 5th Cavy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Skinner, Lt. A. L., I.A., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Skipwith, Lt. C. G. Y., I.A., to be *tempy.* capt.	91
Skipwith, Capt. F., I.A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.; 58, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Slade, 2nd-Lt. M., 64th Pioneers, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Slater, Lt. A. F., Mussoorie Voltr. Rifles, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	230
Slingsby Capt. A. M., 56th Punjabi Rifles, I. A., appvd. apptt. of — to be Companion of Distinguished Service Order	547
Small, Mr. G. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	358
Smallwood, 2nd-Lt. E. S., I. A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	64
Smart, Mr. C. N. B., apptd. admn. to I.A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt.	312
Smith, Capt. A. A., I. A., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Smith, Mr. A. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	269
Smith, Gentleman Cadet B. L. S., from cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Smith, Capt. C. A. J., I.A., 109th Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Smith, Mr. C. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
Smith, Mr. E., apptd. to Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	670
Smith, Capt. E. C., I.A., 22nd Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Smith, Staff Sergt. E. W., I. mis. list, to be sub-condr.	101
Smith, Maj. F. A., M.D., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Smith, Mr. G. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
Smith, Mr. G. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Smith, Capt. H. H., I.A., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 514; to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	515
Smith, Lt. L., I.A., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy. to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Smith, Condr. R., I. Ord. dept., to be asst. comy. with *hony.* rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Smith, Capt. S. H. P., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Smith, Lt. I. M. O. C., I.A., 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Smith, 2nd-Lt. V. W., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	649
Smither, 2nd-Lt. M., Eastern Ben. Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	462
Smyth, 2nd-Lt. G. C. G., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	472
Smyth, Col. J., M.D., V.H.S., I. medl. service, retained in service for one year or for the period of war, and will be borne supy. in his rank and grade	581
Snelling, 2nd-Lt. A. H. J., 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Snow, Mr. F. W., apptd. to Allahabad Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	261
Snowden, Mr. W. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Sobha Ram, Jemdr., 94th Russell's Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	34
Sobha Singh, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Sobha Singh, Resdr., retired I. offr., 12th Cavy., re-employed to depôt, 12th Cavy., in I. A.	482
Sodagar Singh, Havldr., 41st Dogras, admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524
Soden, 2nd-Lt. J. N., attd. 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Sohaj Khan, Colour-Havldr., 87th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	365
Sohan Singh, Havldr., 92nd Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Sohan Singh, Havldr., 28th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Sohawa Singh, Subdr.-Maj., *Sardar Bahadur*, late 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs and Burma mily. police, I.A., to be *hony.* capt., on retirement	9
Solano, Lt. B. A., I.A., 46th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Solly, 2nd-Lt. A. R., attd. 116th Mahrattas, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Solomon Ezekiel, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infy.	13
Somayya, Subdr., *Bahadur*, 81st Pioneers, to be subdr.-maj.	421
Somervaille, 2nd-Lt. G., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.	595

	G. G. O. Nos.
Somerville, Lt. E. A., I.A., 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 58; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Souter, Maj. H. M. W., I.A., Dorset (Queen's Own), to be lt.-col. (*tempy.*), 312; to be Companion of Distinguished Service Order	513
Southerland, Maj. W., V.D., Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.-col., to fill an existing vacancy	529
Sowerby, Capt. M. H., Bom. Voltr. Arty., to be maj., to fill an existing vacancy	585
Spain, Lt. G. A. R., I.A., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Spaull, 2nd-Lt. C. M., attd. 86th Carnatic Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Spear, Gentleman Cadet C. R., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s. appl	407
Speare, Sergt. F. W., Corps of mily. staff clerks, to be transfd. to I. mis. list	629
Spence, Surgn.-Lt. A. D., M.B., CH.B. (Edin.), Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be surgn.-capt.	47
Spence, Maj. A. H. O., I.A., 39th King George's Own C. I. Horse, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	243
Spencer, Capt. C. W., I. Voltr. Force, Bihar Light Horse, granted *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 92; relinquishes his *tempy.* rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	562
Spencer, Lt. L., I.A., 8th Rajputs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Spiller, 2nd-Lt. I. B., I. A. reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	388
Splane, Mr. E. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	467
Spragge-White, Mr. T. E., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Spreckley, Lt. A. F., I.A., 9th Gurkha Rifles (since deceased), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Spurgin, Lt. E. W., I.A., 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Srichand, Colour-Havldr., 113th Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Sri Ram Misr, Colour-Havldr., 1st Brahmans, to be jemdr.	519
Stafford, Mr. H. C. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Standen, Lt. J. D., I. A., 10th Jats, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Stanley, Condr. J. C., I. Ord. dept., to be asst. comsy. with hony. rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Stanton, Mr. C. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl, 87; transfd. from Infy. branch to Cavy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs.	512
Staples, Lt. E. C., 11th Rajputs, I. A., mily. cross confd. on —, 417; to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Stapylton, Mr. A., apptd. to A.-B. ry. voltr. rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	114
Stapylton, 2nd-Lt. J.M., attd. 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Stedman, 2nd-Lt. H., I. A. reserve of offrs., to be *tempy.* lt. whilst holding a spl. apptt.	646
Stedman, Mr. R. G., apptd. to Allahabad Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	695
Steel, Maj. R. A., 17th Cavy., I. A., from genl. staff offr., 3rd grade, *tempy.* apptt. genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	271
Steer, 2nd-Lt. J. M. B., attd. 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Stenson, Staff Sergt. W. S., supvr., 1st grade, p. w. d., C. I., to be sub-condr., to complete estabt.	344
Sterndale-Bennett, Capt. J., I.A., 107th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Stevens, 2nd-Lt. J. R., I. A. reserve of offrs., to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	388
Stevens, Lt.-Col. M., Cantt. Magte., 2nd grade, s. *p. t.*, to be cantt. magte., 2nd grade, substantive, 51; having attained age of 55 years, retained for service in dept. as supy. in his present rank and grades	219
Stevenson, Mr. R. C., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	437
Stevenson, Sub-condr. W., S. and T. Corps, to be Condr.	101
Steward, Capt. E. M., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Steward, Lt. H., I. A., 6th King Edward's Own Cavy., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Stewart, Capt. A. E., 124th Baluchistan Infy., I. A., apptt. to persnl. staff, a-d.-c.	702
Stewart, Capt. A. F., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Stewart, Gentleman Cadet C. H., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Stewart, Mr. F. W., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	
Stewart, Capt. J. M. V., I.A., 10th Gurkha Rifles, to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 188; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Stewart, Maj. R. J. T., asst. cantt. magte., to be 3rd grade cantt. magte., s. *p. t.*	296
Stilling, Private (Local Sergt.) N. A., from Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), apptt. to Duke of Wellington's (West Riding regt.), to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	116
St. John, Maj. R. S., 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infy. (Brownlow's Punjabis), I.A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst employed as asst. qr. mr.-genl., on lines of communication	513
Stokes, Mr. H. G., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Stones, Lt. G. L. B., I.A., 7th Hariana Lancers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Stoney, Capt. P. S., I.A., 26th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Storr, Maj. C. L., 54th Sikhs, I.A., asst. secy., comtee. of impl. defence (formerly attd. War Office), Croix de Chevalier decoration confd. on —	547
Strachan, 2nd-Lt. A. W., I.A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	161
Strahan, Lt. G. C., I.A., 6th Gurkha Rifles, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Strettell, *Tempy.* Maj. C. B. D. (Capt., I. A.), 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons (service) Squad., relinquishes his *tempy.* rank on vacating comd. of squad.	471
Strettell, Capt. C. B. D., I.A., 23rd Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610

	G. G. O. Nos.
Strong, Maj. A. D., 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), (attd. Jodhpur Impl. Service Lancers), I. A., to be Companion of Distinguished Service Order	187
Strong, Capt R. G., I.A., 11th Rajputs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Strover, Lt. E. J., I.A., 3rd Brahmans, to be capt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 243; to be *tempy.* Capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Stuart, Mr. C. H., apptd. to Simla Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	260
Stuart, Maj. L., Lucknow Voltr. Rifles, to be lt.-col. and comdt.	174
Stuart, 2nd-Lt. P. P., I. A. reserve of offrs., granted *tempy.* rank of capt. while employed under for. and poll. dept., subject to H. M.'s appl.	310
Stuart, Maj.-genl. R. C. O., c.s.i., British Service, as dir.-genl. of ord. in I., tenure of apptt. of extended	505
Stuart, 3rd class Asst. Surgn. T. J., I.S.M.D., Ben. estabt., having completed 5 years' service in that class and passed deptl. exmn., to be 2nd class asst. surgn.	317
Stuart, Capt. W., I.A., 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Studd, Lt. E., Calcutta Light Horse, to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	257
Studd, *Tempy.* 2nd-Lt. E., I.A., to be *tempy.* capt. whilst employed as a garrison qr.-mr. in I.	386
Sturrock, 2nd-Lt. L. A., I. A. reserve of offrs., apptd. asst. equipment offr.	547
Suba Khan, Jemdr., 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	96
Suba Singh, Subdr., 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Subh Karam, No. 2409 Sepoy, 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Subh Ram, Jemdr. (14th Murray's Jat Lancers), 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96
Subhan Singh, No. 4485 Bearer, Army Bearer corps, to be promtd. lance-naik	630
Sucha Singh, No. 2636, Sepoy (attd. Meerut Signal Compy.), 92nd Punjabis, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Suchet Singh, Jemdr., No. 31 (Divnl. Signal Compy), S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	126
Sudhan, Jemdr., 12th Pioneers (Khelat-i-Ghilzie regt.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	159
Sugan Singh, No. 1326 Naik, Bikaner Camel Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	641
Suhail Singh, Sardar Bahadur, *Rai Bahadur*, 1st class senr. sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse)	298
Suhel Singh, Subdr., *Bahadur*, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontr. Force), awarded 1st class with title of *Sardar Bahadur*; Order of British I.	1
Sukh Lal, Jemdr., apptd. to be *tempy.* jemdr. in 9th Bhopal Infy., I.A.	1322
Sukhde, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Sukh Ram, Colour-Havldr., spl. Jat Companies (attd. Depôt, 109th Infy.) to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	686
Sukhram Das, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offr., re-employed in I. A., on cantt. hospl., Lahore cantt.	13
Sulakhan Singh, Havldr., 28th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	444
Suleman Khan, Jemdr., 43rd Erinpura Regt., to be subdr.	126
Sulla, Havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Sulley, 2nd-Lt. J. P., Army reserves, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	443
Sullivan, Mr. J. H. B., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Cavy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	699
Sultan, Jemdr., 1st King George's Own S. and M., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	96
Sultan, Havldr., 6th Jat Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Sultan Jan, Risldr., Army Remount Dept., to be risldr.-maj.	350
Sultan Khan, Jemdr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be subdr.	519
Sultan Khan, Kot-Dafadar, 52nd Camel Corps, to be resdr.	367
Sultan Muhammad, Qr. Mr.-havldr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Sultan Sharif, Subdr., 81st Pioneers, promn. to 2nd class with title *Bahadur*, Order of British I.	633
Sultan Sikhandar Khan, Dafadar, 17th Cavy., to be jemdr., on probn., to complete estabt.	15
Sultan Singh, Colour-Havldr., 89th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Summers, Maj. G. H., I.A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst actg. as depy. comr. and offr. comdg. troops, Somaliland	417
Sundar, Havldr., 37th Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., attd. 41st Dogras, to be subdr.	393
Sundar, Subdr., 28th Punjabis, to be subdr.-maj., to complete estabt.	652
Sundar Sigh, Jemdr., 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to be resdr., to complete estabt.	96
Sundar Singh, Havldr.-Maj., 27th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt., 96.	298
Sundar Singh, Colour-Havldr., 91st Pujnabis (Light Infy.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	96
Sundar Singh, No. 319 Lance-Naik, 38th Mule Corps, S and T. Corps, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Sundar Singh, Jemdr., 62nd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	393
Sundar Singh, Jemdr., 92nd Punjabis, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	393
Sundar Singh, Jemdr., 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavy., to be woordi-maj., to complete estabt.	444
Sundar Singh, No. 869 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D. (Ben.), to be 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn., ranking as jemdr.	630
Sundar Singh, No. 972 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D. (Ben.), to be 2nd class senr. sub-asst. surgn., ranking as jemdr.	630
Sundar Singh, Kot-Dafadar, 55th Silladar Camel Corps, to be resdr.	657
Sunit Chand, Havldr. [52nd Sikhs (Frontr. Force)], 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Sunkha Singh, Havldr., 69th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Suraijan Singh, Havldr., 51st Sikhs (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Surain Singh, Havldr., 35th Sikhs, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	274
Suraj Pande, Jemdr., 90th Punjabis, to be subdr.	652
Surja Ram, Private, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Surjan Singh, No. 547, Naik, 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal, 187; admn. to 2nd class to mily. divn., I. Order of Merit	524

	G. G. O. Nos.
Surjan, Sepoy, 37th Dogras, admn. to 2nd class of I. Order of Merit	524
Sutcliffe, Gentleman Cadet C. D., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Sutherland, Capt. A. O., I.A., 22nd Punjabis, to I. A., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Sutton, Mr. J. R., Mgr., Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, apptt. to ord. dept., gazetted	185
Swaine, 2nd-Lt. F. C., I. A. reserve of offrs., permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	370
Swainson, Mr. J. A., apptd. to Pun. Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy, 167; apptd. to I. A. R. O., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	567
Swayne, Capt. F. G., I.A., 35th Sikhs, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	681
Sweeney, Mily. Pupil E. R. S., I.S.M.D., having passed his final exmn., to be 4th class asst. surgn.	380
Sweeny, Capt. R. L. C., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Swift, 2nd-Lt. W. H., I. A. reserve of offrs., apptd. from territorial force, granted *tempy.* rank of lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	268
Sydenham, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. J. P., I. ord. dept., to be depy. comsy. with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Syer, Capt. H. H., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Syid Ahmed, Risldr., Mysore Lancers, Impl. service troops, awarded I. D. S. medal	630
Sykes, Capt. C. A. V., Grenadier Guards (spcl. reserve), apptt. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be a.-d.-c.	357
Sykes, Lt.-col. *Sir* P. M., K.C.I.E., C.M.G., supy. list I.A., to be *tempy.* brigdr.-genl. whilst employed on spl. duty.	386
Symons, Maj. T. H., I. medl. service, to be lt.-col., subject to H. M.'s appl.	123
Synge, Maj. M., S. and T. Corps, I.A., to be lt.-col. whilst holding a spl. apptt.	312
Szczepanski, Capt. H. C., I.A., mily. accts. dept., to be maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 30; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Tacchella, Mr. C. E. H., *tempy.* apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	506
Tahil Singh, Havldr., 2nd (Provsnl.) Battn., 67th Punjabis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Tahourdin, 2nd Lt. P. R., I.A., 47th Sikhs, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Taihal Singh, Colour-Havldr., 93rd Burma Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	652
Tainsh, Capt. J. R., Bengal and N.-W. Ry. Voltr. Rifles, to be maj.	232
Tait, Mr. A., apptd. to Rangoon Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt.	595
Taj Muhammad, Havldr. No. 4442, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontr. Force) (Lumsden's), awarded I. D. S. medal for gallantry in operations on N.-W. F.	103
Taj Muhammad, Havldr., 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be jemdr.	519
Taj Muhammad Khan, Kot-Dafadar, 8th Cavy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	1323
Taj Muhammad Khan, Havldr., 122nd Rajputana Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	246
Talbot, Capt. F. E. G., 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, genl. staff offr., I., to be bt. maj., 1321; to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Talbot, 2nd-Lt. W. E. H., attd. 83rd Wallajabad Light Infy., from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Tancock, Capt. A. C., I.A., 31st Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Tancred, Capt. J. Y., I.A., 19th Punjabis, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Tangul Khan, Havldr.-Maj., 17th Infy. (Loyal regt.), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	159
Tanner, H. (2nd-Lt., 2nd-7th Battn., Hampshire regt., Territorial Force), to be 2nd-lt. in Infy. branch of I. A. reserve of offrs., subject to H. M.'s appl.	214
Tara Chand, Jemdr., 41st Dogras, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	393
Tara Singh, Kot-dafadar, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavy. (Frontr. Force), to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	298
Tarif Singh, Havldr., 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Tarver, Maj. A. L., D.S.O., 124th Duchess of Caunanght's Own Baluchistan Infy., I. A., to be *tempy.* lt.-col. whilst employed as a genl. staff offr., 1st grade	120
Tate, Col. A. E., Army medl. service, re-apptd. on H. E.'s persnl. staff, to be hony. surgn.	504
Tate, Lt. W. M., I.A., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Tayler, 2nd-Lt. C. H., I. A. reserve of offrs., apptd. flying offr.	271
Taylor, Lt. A. T. W., I.A., 43rd Erinpura regt., to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	442
Taylor, 2nd-Lt. J. H., I.A., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	387
Taylor, Lt. N. S., I.A., 32nd Sikh Pioneers, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Teague, 2nd-Lt. R. J. D., attd. 12th Pioneers (Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.), from unattd list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Teesdale, Capt. F. R., I.A., 25th Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (since deceased), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Tega, Subdr., 37th Dogras, admn. to 2nd class with title of "Bahadur" order of British I., apptt. will be supy. to authorised estabt.	634
Teja, Havldr., 44th Merwara Infy., to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	126
Tejbir Thapa, Jemdr., 1-5th Battn., Gurkha Rifles, awarded 2nd class I. Order of Merit	680
Tek Singh, Havldr., 37th Dogras, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	393
Tekman Pun, 2849 Havldr., 2nd Battn., 8th Gurkha Rifles, I.A., decoration medaille militaire bestowed on —	361
Templer, Lt.-Col. C.F., I.A., to be addl. member of 3rd class, or Companion, of Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, 187; to be *tempy.* col. whilst employed as dir.-genl., remount dept. in I.	216
Templeton, Mr. C. A. S., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	338
Tennant, Lt. C. A. M., I.A., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be *tempy.* capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Tester, Gentleman Cadet C. K., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Teversham, 2nd-Lt. M. S., unattd. list, I. A., relinquished rank of *tempy.* lt.	441

	G. G. O. Nos.
Teviot-Kerr, Mr. A. E. K., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	677
Thakur Dyal, No. 2061, Sepoy, 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	187
Thakur Moti Singh, Asst. Comdt., Bikaner Camel Corps, Impl. service troops. awarded I. D. S. medal	639
Thakur Pabudan Singh, Resldr., 28th Light Cavy., retired I. offr., re-employed in I. A., to depôt, 28th Light Cavy.	653
Thakur Singh, Jemdr., 9th Bhopal Infy., to be subdr., to complete estabt.	444
Thakur Singh, Risldr., *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavy. (Frontr. Force) (Daly's Horse), hony. rank of lt., confd. on retirement, subject to H. M.'s appl.	480
Thakur Singh, No. 1501 Sepoy, 41st Dogras, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Thaman Singh, Jemdr., 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to be subdr., to complete estabt.	615
Theodore, 4th class Asst. Surgn. J. H., I.S.M.D., having completed 7 years' service in that class, to be 3rd class asst. surgn.	364
Thomas, Mr. E. R. M., apptd. to I.A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl., 510	677
Thomas, 2nd-Lt. G. H., 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Thomas, 2nd-Lt. G. W., attd. 4th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I.A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Thomas, Mr. H. A. I., apptd. to Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Voltrs., to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy.	147
Thomas, Sub-Condr. W., S. and T. Corps, to becondr.	101
Thomason, Gentleman Cadet A. D. F., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I.A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
Thompson, Mr. B. N., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	186
Thompson, Mr. C. H., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	510
Thompson, *Hon'ble* Mr. J. P., apptd. to Pun. Light Horse, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy	107
Thoms, Lt. A. K., Cossipore Arty. Voltrs., to be capt., to fill an existing vacancy	258
Thorne, Capt. A. C. D., I.A., 103rd Mahratta Light Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	610
Thornhill, Capt. C. M., 24th Punjabis, attd. 129th B.	
Thornhill, Capt C. J. M., 8th Jat Light Infy., I. A., to be *tempy.* maj., whilst employed on spl. service	155
Thornhill, Capt. C. M., 24th Punjabis, attd. 129th Baluchis, I. A., awarded mily. cross.	187
Thornton, Capt. F. E., I.A., 105th Mahratta Light Infy., to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	572
Thornton, Sub-Condr. R. E., supr., 2nd grade, mily. works services, transfd. to pension estabt.	487
Thorps, Mr. J. A., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Thurley, Mr. M., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	605
Tibbs, Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lt. J., S. and T. Corps, to be depy. comsy. with hony. rank of capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	628
Tice, 2nd-Lt. C. A., Army reserve, to be lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	189
Tighe, Maj.-Genl. M. J., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., to be an addl. member of 2nd class, or Kt. Comdr., Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, in recogn. of his distinquished services whilst in confd. of forces in East Africa and Uganda, 441; to be *tempy.* inspr. of infy. in I.	698
Tikaram Majhi, Subdr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, admn. to 2nd class with title of "Bahadur" Order of British I.	634
Tikaram Khattri, Havldr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Tikka Brij Mohan Pal, direct appt. to 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), to be jemdr., on probn., to complete estabt.	688
Tikka Khan, Jemdr., 17th Cavy., to be resdr., to complete estabt.	481
Tilleir Thapa, Colour-Havldr., 1st Battn., 9th Gurkha Rifles, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	574
Tilley, Mr. J. S., apptd. to I. A. reserve of offrs., Infy. branch, to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	8
Tilley, Mr. W. E. C., appvd. admn. to I. A. reserve of offrs., to be 2nd-lt.	312
Timbrell, Capt. T., I.A., S. and T. Corps, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	549
Tinker, Mr. H., apptd. to Allahabad Voltr. Rifles, to be 2nd-lt., to fill an existing vacancy.	623
Tinney, 2nd-Lt. G. E., attd. 25th Punjabis, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Tipping, 2nd-Lt. R. P. M., I. A. reserve of offrs. being admtd. to Cadet coll., Quetta, permtd. to resign service, subject to H. M.'s appl.	371
Tirath Ram, 1st class sub-asst. surgn., I.S.M.D., retired offrs. re-employed in I. A., on Detachment 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Multan	13
Tirebuck, 2nd-Lt. C. T., 4th Gurkha Rifles, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	308
Tirka Ram, Havldr., 125th Napier's Rifles, awarded I. D. S. medal	525
Tirkha Ram, Jemdr., spl. Jat companies (attd. depôt, 109th Infy.), to be subdr., to complete estabt.	686
Titchmarsh, 2nd-Lt. E. A., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, from unattd. list, admtd. to I. A., subject to H. M.'s appl.	265
Tiwana Khan, Havldr. (124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infy.), 129th Duke of Connought's Own Baluchis, to be jemdr., to complete estabt.	347
Tobin, Capt. H. W., I.A., 128th Pioneers, to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl., 572, apptd. genl. staff offr., 2nd grade	680
Todd, Capt. O. E., I.A., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontr. Force), to be *tempy.* maj., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Todd, Lt. R. J. K., I.A., 93rd Burma Infy. (since killed in actn.) to be *tempy.* Capt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	647
Tomkins, Gentleman Cadet C. L., from Cadet coll., Wellington, with a view to his apptt. to I. A., to be 2nd-lt., subject to H. M.'s appl.	407
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HAMPSON, MR. J. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14
Harne, Mr. P. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14
Hayward, Lt. R. L., R.I.M., permtd. to retire from service 9
Headlam, Comdr. E. J., R.I.M., granted *tempy.* commsn. as comdr. in H. M.'s Fleet . . 6
Haus, Mr. J. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14

G. G. O. Nos.

Hickman, Comdr. C. S., R.I.M., survr.-in-chge., Marine S. of I., services of — placed at displ. govt. of Bom. for employment as port offr., Bom. 43
Hodgman, Mr. J. D., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 23
Hood, Mr. A. P., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr. 14
Hordern, Capt. E. J. C., R.I.M., reverted to his substantive apptt. of asst. dir., R.I.M. . . 17
Howes, Mr. G. A. V., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 3
Huddleston, Comdr. W. B., A.D.C., R.I.M., granted *tempy.* rank of capt., R.I.M., while employed as princl. marine transport offr., I. expdnry. force "D" 2
Humphreys, Mr. T. M., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14
Hutton, Mr. R., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr. 14

INMAN, MR W. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr. 14
Innes, Mr. R. McG., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* asst. engr. 3
Inwood, Mr. J. M., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr. 14
Irvine, Mr. J. M., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr. 14

JACKSON, MR. B. G., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* sub.-lt. 3
Jackson, Mr. G. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 23
James, Mr. W. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14
Jenner, Mr. A. E. A., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* asst. engr. 14
Jennings, Mr. T., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14
Jones, Mr. H. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr. 14
Jones, Mr. H. N. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14
Jordan, Mr. B., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14

K

KEELING, MR. G. B., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 23
Keil, Mr. A. P. McL., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr. 14
Knowles, Mr. E. O., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 3

LAKER, MR. J. W. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr. 14
Lawson, Mr. R. McG., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr. 15
Lee, Mr. O. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14
Lennox, Mr. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14
Lincoln, Mr. T., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt. 14

	G. G. O. Nos.
Llewellyn, Mr. A. P., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* sub-lt.	3
Lloyd-Jones, Mr. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* sub.-lt.	3
M	
MacCallum, Mr. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	3
MacIntyre, Mr. A., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* asst. engr.	14
MacIntyre, Mr. J. D., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	4
MacKellar, Mr. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
MacLean, Mr. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Malone, Mr. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	3
Mann, Mr. T., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* sub.-lt.	24
Marshall, Mr. J. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Marshall, Mr. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Martin, Mr. P. L., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	15
Matson, Mr. F. A., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	23
Mason, Mr. E. A., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Maxwell Mr. R. D., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Mazery, Mr. M., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* sub.-lt.	5
McConnell, Sub.-Lt. R. A. H., R.I.M., to be lt.	7
McGhie, Mr. J. A., apptd. in R. I. M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
McLeod, Mr. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
McMurray, Mr. S. F., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
McMurtry, Mr. S., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* sub.-lt.	3
McPhail, Mr. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Mcharg, Mr. R. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Miller, Sub.-Lt. L. R., R.I.M., to be lt.	7
Mills, Comdr. E. G., R.I.M., serivces of — placed at displ. of govt. of Ben. for employment as port offr., Chittagong, s. *p. t.*	22
Milne, Mr. W. A., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	3
Minto, Mr. D. K., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Mitchell, Mr. A. L., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	5
Monks, Mr. T. V., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Morgan, Mr. P. R., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	3
Moulton, Mr. E. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Munro, Mr. W. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Murdock, Mr. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr	14
N	
Nairn, Mr. F. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* asst. engr.	14
Neill, Mr. A. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Oakley, Mr. H. R., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Oakley, Mr. J. F., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Page, Mr. S. M., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	24
Parry, Mr. W. O., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	23
Paterson, Mr. A., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	15
Paynter, Mr. R. B., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Pearson, Mr. W. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	23
Penington, Mr. T. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Pigg, Mr. A. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Pinkham, Mr. B. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* sub-lt.	3
Poo, Mr. F. G., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* sub-lt.	5
R	
Radcliffe, Mr. A. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Readman, Mr. W. G., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	3
Reid, Mr. T., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Reynolds, Mr. W. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Richardson, Mr. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	15
Roberts, Mr. T. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Rogers, Mr. H. M., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
S	
Sangster, Mr. A., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Seddon, Mr. F. W. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Sharvell, Chief Engr. W. C., R.I.M., services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Burma, to carry on, as a *tempy.* measure, combined duties of marine transport offr. and supdg. engr., Mandalay	20
Shearme, Comdr. C. W., R.I.M., port offr., Bom., (sub. *pro tem.*), services of — placed at displ. of govt. of Mad. for employment as presdy. port offr. and marine transport offr., Mad. (sub. *pro tem*)	42
Sheppard, Mr. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Shepherd, Mr. F., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Sherriff-Mitchell, Mr. F. D., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	15

	G. G. O. Nos.
Sinclair, Mr. B., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	23
Sinclair, Mr. W., apptd. in R. I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Singleton, Mr. W. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Skinner, Mr. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Skinnet, Mr. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* asst. engr.	
Smiles, Mr. W. T., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	15
Smith, Mr. E. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Smith, Asst. Engr. H., R.I.M., permtd. to resign his apptt. in R.I.M.	8
Smith, Mr. J. G., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Smith, Mr. R. F., Marine storekeeper, R.I.M., Dockyard, Bom., granted priv. leave combined with furlo.	18
Smith, Mr. T., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Smith, Mr. W. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Smithson, Mr. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	5
Sprott, Mr. T., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Stancliffe, Mr. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	5
Steele, Mr. J. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Stephen, Mr. H. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Stephenson, Mr. A. R., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	15
Steven, Mr. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Stevens, Mr. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Stewart, Mr. W. M., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Storey, Mr. A. D., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Story, Mr. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Sudbury, Mr. H. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	3
Swan, Mr. A. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	23
Symonds, Mr. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* asst. engr.	
TANNER, Mr. F. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	
Taylor, Mr. H. A., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Thirlwell, Mr. W. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Thomas, Sub-Lt. H. W., R.I.M., to be lt.	44
Thompson, Mr. G. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Thompson, Mr. J. L., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	15
Thompson, Mr. W. H., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	23
Threlfell, Mr. R. L., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Tibbs, Mr. B. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Tovey, Mr. H. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	3
Trick, Mr. A. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14

W

	G. G. O. Nos.
WALLACE, Mr. J. S., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Watson, Mr. A. C., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* asst. engr.	14
Watt, Mr. J., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Whayman, Mr. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Whitby, Mr. O. R., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* asst. engr.	3
White, Mr. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Willey, Mr. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Williams, Mr. E. T., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Williams, Mr. J. E., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	15
Williams, Mr. J. L., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Williams, Engr. W. A., R.I.M., asst. engr. and shipwright survr. and supdg. engr. to govt. of Burma, apptd. engr. and shipwright survr. and supdg. engr. to that govt., *s. p. t.*	21
Williams, Mr. W. R., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	5
Wilson, Comdr. N. F. J., R.I.M., apptd. depy. dir., R.I.M.	17
Worthington, Mr. J. W., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14
Wright, Mr. A., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* engr.	14
Wright, Mr. H. P., apptd. in R.I.M., to be *tempy.* lt.	14

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No. 375-*M.*—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi Main Station at noon on the 1st February 1916, to visit Bankipore and Benares and return to Delhi on the morning of Saturday, the 5th February. The departure and arrival to and from Bankipore and Benares, will be private 117

No. 761-*M.*—Notifies that the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General from Delhi to visit Jodhpore by special train on the afternoon of Friday, the 25th February 1916, and arrival at Delhi on the morning of Monday, the 28th February, will be private, and arrival at Jodhpore will be public 211

No. 1248-*M.*—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi at 6-15 P.M. on Friday, the 31st March 1916, His Excellency's departure will be public, and arrival at Bombay on the morning of 2nd April will be private 347

No. 1249-*M.*—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive at Delhi at 7-30 A.M. on Thursday, the 6th April 1916, and arrival will be public . . 348

No. 1692-*M.*—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi by special train, will halt at Dehra Dun and will visit Calcutta and arrive at Simla on the 20th April. His Excellency's arrival at, and departure from, Delhi, Dehra Dun and Calcutta will be private 409

No. 1717-*M.*—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive at Simla Main Station on Thursday, the 20th April 1916, and arrival will be public . . 429

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

No. 95.—Notifies that a vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General by reason of the resignation of the *Hon'ble* Maung Mye, an Additional Member of the said Council, who represented the Non-Official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, the Governor-General is pleased in pursuance of the provisions of the Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, to call upon the Non-Official members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 15th day of January, 1916 . . 1

Notifies an Ordinance to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 . . 61

Notifies an Ordinance to take power to prevent the clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, of dutiable goods the demand for which is excessive, having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions, and to take power to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt works 101

Notifies an Ordinance to provide for the trial by court-martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules 118

No. 6.—Publishes certain statutes for general information 137

No. 16.—Publishes certain statutes for general information 280

No. 18.—Publishes regulation passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the fifth day of October, 1871, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870, were declared applicable to the Hill District of Arakan 348

No. 19.—Calls upon the electorate to elect in accordance with Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Indian Legislative Council 378

No. 20.—Makes certain amendments in the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab . . 378

No. 19.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Indian Legislative Council, published in the notification of the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, as amended by the like notification No. 46, dated the 20th August, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to call upon the electorates to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, the members assigned to them, by the first day of June, 1916 430

No. 25.—Republishes certain note by the Foreign Office, dated 1st March, 1916 . . 460

No. 29.—Calls upon the electorate to elect, in accordance with Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Indian Legislative Council, by the 1st day of July, 1916 . 651

No. 30.—Calls upon the electorates to elect in accordance with Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for Nomination and Election of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India . . . 673

No. 31.—Makes certain amendment in Legislative Department Notification No. 20, dated the 30th March, 1916 674

Issues an Ordinance to provide further power to prohibit or restrict the import and export of goods to and from British India . . 759

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 946-*C.*—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, cap. 18), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint certain gentlemen to be Temporary Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras . . .

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Establishments.

No. 87-*C.*—Publishes certain regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in August, 1916 63

No. 277.—Publishes certain rules relating to the nomination of Indian candidates for the Civil Service of India made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India under the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 and 6 George V, cap. 87), for general information 537

Judicial.

No. 502-*C.*—In continuation of this Department Notification No. 946-C., dated the 30th December 1915, and in pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the period for which certain gentlemen have been appointed to be Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, shall extend to and include the 31st December 1916 172

No. 635-*C.*—Publishes Letters Patent constituting the High Court of Judicature at Patna in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, bearing date the 9th February 1916 . . 213

No. 1038-*C.*—Extends to the Province of Delhi the Punjab Military Transport Act, 1916 (Punjab Act I of 1916) 351

Medical.

No. 269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916), the Governor-General is pleased to authorise the institution now known as the National Medical College situated in Calcutta to grant certificates of attendance and proficiency to such students as shall have passed the fourth year's examination of the said institution prior to the 16th of March 1918, subject to certain conditions 628

Police.

No. 1-*C.*—Notifies that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to confer the King's Police medal on certain officers and men of the Indian Police establishments . 18

No. 105-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India, or as locally applied, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direc that certain amendment shall be made in this Department notification No. 1153, dated the 31st December 1909, as subsequently amended, creating a general police district comprising railway lands situate within the Central Provinces and certain Native States . 62

No. 193-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the name of Raja Chhatar Singh of Rampura shall be substituted for that of the late Raja Ram Singh, C.I.E., of Rampura, in clause 19 (*b*) of schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909 . . . 119

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No. 696-*C.*—Directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Philip Lloyd Cansley of Calcutta 255

No. 966-*C.*—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909 351

No. 246.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), as in force in British India or as locally applied, and in supersession of notifications of the Government of India in Home Department, No. 760-Police, dated the 9th June 1908, and No. 1014-Police, dated the 31st July 1908, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to create a general police district, embracing all the lands occupied for the time being by certain railway lines and portions of railway lines, including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings or for the other purposes of the said lines, namely, first those situate within the Presidency of Bengal, excluding those specified in schedule A, and secondly, those specified in schedule B, and situate in provinces and places beyond the limit of the said Presidency; to direct the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and to appoint the Governor of Bengal in Council to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof . 431

No. 248.—Creates a general police district embracing all the lands occupied for the time being by certain railway lines and portions of railway lines, including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings or for the other purposes of the said lines, namely, first those situate within the province of Bihar and Orissa excluding those specified in schedule A, and secondly, those specified in schedule B, and situate in province and places beyond the limit of the said province of Bihar and Orissa; directs the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and appoints the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in Council to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof . . . 432

No. 250.—Creates a general police district embracing all the lands occupied for the time being by certain railway lines and portions of railway lines, including the lands occupied by stations, out-buildings or for the other purposes of the said lines, namely, first those situate within the province of Assam excluding those specified in schedule A, and secondly those specified in Schedule B, and situate in provinces and places beyond the limit of the said province of Assam; directs the enrolment under the Police Act,

Page.

1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and appoints the Chief Commissioner of Assam to discharge with respect to the general police district and the police force aforesaid the functions of the local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Code of Criminal Prodedure, 1898 (V of 1898), and any other enactments relating to the police for the time being in force in the lands aforesaid or in any part thereof . 432

No. 384.—Directs that the exception from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to David Campbell Russell and Alfred Gauge of Calcutta . . 566

No. 411.—Directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to George Carew of Sagaing and to James Mercer, late of Kyaitthin in the Shwebo district and now resident in the Hanthawaddy district of Burma . . 606

No. 419.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1578, dated the 22nd November 1912, as subsequently amended 606

No. 424.—In modification of entry (13) of schedule 1 to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, directs that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to George Alwyn Monier of Calcutta 628

No. 436.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909 629

No. 495.—Directs that the name of Raja Lokendra Sah of Jagamanpur shall be substituted for that of the late Raja Rup Sah of Jagamanpur in the list of nobles contained in clause 19 (*b*) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and that the name of Rao Udabir Singh of Gopalpura shall be added to that list 674

No. 566.—Extends to the Province of Delhi the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (Bombay Act IV of 1887), as subsequently amended, subject to certain modifications 778

Political.

No. 187.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), directs that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force, with effect from the date of this notification, in certain four districts of the province of Burma 119

No. 900.—Delegates to the Commissioner in Sind in regard to the area administered by him the powers delegated to the local Government of Bombay under the Notification of the Government of India in this department, No. 1374, dated 12th September 1914 280

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No. 1010.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), directs that for the words "or able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria" in the Home Department Notification No. 907, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notification No. 4467, dated the 10th November 1915, shall be substituted the words "or male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria who are 17 years of age or over but not more than 55 years of age" 328

No. 1011.—Directs that for the words "or in respect of able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria" in the Home Department Notification No. 908, dated the 22nd August, 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notification No. 4468, dated the 10th November 1915, shall be substituted the words "or in respect of male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria who are not less than 17 or more than 55 years of age" . 433

No. 1012.—Directs that for the words "or who is an able-bodied male subject of the Kingdom of Bulgaria" in the Home Department notification No. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department Notification No. 4469, dated the 10th November 1915, shall be substituted the words "or who is a male subject of the Kingdom of Bulgaria and is 17 years of age or over but not more than 55 years of age" 539

No. 1211.—Directs that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force with effect from the date of this notification in that part of the presidency of Bengal in which the said sections are not already in force . . . .

No. 1504.—Publishes notifications Nos. 500, 501 and 503, respectively relating to foreigners specified in the schedule and Reverend Father Andreas Schmidt, Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain, Quetta, shall remove themselves from British India from port of Bombay by embarking on the S.S. "Golconda" sailing from that port on or about the 1st March 1916, for the United Kingdom by way of the Cape of Good Hope . . . . .

No. 1961.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915 . . . . .

Public.

No. 507-*C*.—Publishes certain regulations for general information 166

No. 636-*C*.—*Erratum* in rule 7 of the Regulations under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, published with this Department Notification No. 507-*C*., dated the 11th February 1916, for the words "having obtained my majority" substitute the words "having attained my majority" . .

No. 891-*C*.—Notifies that the Right *Hon'ble Sir* F. J. N. Thesiger, P.C., G.C.M.G., Baron Chelmsford, is expected to arrive at Aden on Thursday, the 30th March 1916, and at Bombay on the 4th April to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Resident at Aden will receive Lord Chelmsford with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with

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the Naval and Military authorities, for the landing and reception of Lord Chelmsford at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India 329

No. 933-*C.*—Issues certain supplementary instructions with reference to rules 8, 9 and 13 of the Regulations under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, published with the Home Department Notification No. 507-C., dated the 11th February 1916, in the *Gazette of India* of 12th February 1916 . 329

No. 1190-*C.*—Notifies that the Emigration Agent at Madras will take rank in Article 73 of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with this department Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899 . . 380

No. 1204-*C.*—Directs that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Bombay in the Presidency of Bombay on the 4th April 1916 380

No. 1260-*C.*—The Right *Hon'ble Sir* Frederic John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Baron Chelmsford, appointed by the King, Emperor of India, to be His Imperial Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, arrived by Peninsular and Oriental steamship "Kaisar-i-Hind" at Bombay, attended by his personal staff. Lord Chelmsford was received at the Apollo Bandar by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels, East Indies Station, the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations (resident in the Bombay Presidency), the Secretaries to the Government of India, Home, Foreign and Political Departments and principal officials of the Bombay Government, and by other high officials present in the Presidency Town. His Lordship then proceeded to Government House, Malabar Point. After bidding farewell to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Lord Chelmsford proceeded to the Secretariat where his Warrant from His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, was read by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department in the Council Chamber in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Council and the principal officials of the Bombay Government. His Excellency thereupon took his seat in Council. A Royal salute was fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of Lord Chelmsford on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India 411

No. 234.—Directs that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall after the 4th April 1916 assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab .. . 411

No. 1261-*C.*—The Right *Hon'ble Sir* Frederic John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Baron Chelmsford, has been appointed by His Majesty to be His Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified and it is proclaimed that the said Right *Hon'ble* Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council . . . 411

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No. 253.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in Rule IV of the rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ, which were published with the Home Department Notification No. 3580, dated the 6th September 1911, as amended by the Home Department Notification No. 2470, dated the 29th November 1913 433

No. 308.—Notifies that the words "Electric Inspectors, or Electrical Engineers" are substituted for the words "Electrical Inspectors" in item No. 18 of the Home Department Notification No. 2013, dated the 1st October 1913 630

No. 451.—Notifies that a memorial service for Field Marshal the Right *Hon'ble* Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., will be held at Christ Church, Simla, at 12 noon of Tuesday the 13th instant 675

Assam Secretariat, Revenue Department.

No. 2023-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5-A. of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to extend sections 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), to Parganas Ghurla, Jumira, Makrampur and Aurangabad, Mechpura, Kalumalupura, Taria, Gola Alamganj, Noabad Faturi, Habraghat and Khuntaghat, Parbatjoar, Chapar and Karaibari in the district of Goalpara in Assam in the restricted and modified form set out below subject to the further modification that the word "estate" used in these provisions shall have the same meaning as in the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 (I of 1886) . . 795

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Ecclesiastical.

No. 25.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act, 1899 (XXIII of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland at Lahore has been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 119

No. 31.—Publishes certain programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon 120

No. 195.—Notifies that the Kirk Session of St. Margaret's Church, Murree and Kirk Session of St. Paul's Church, Rawal Pindi, have been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purpose in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 765

Education.

No. 168.—Declares that in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act,

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1890, the scheme settled under the said sections for the administration of the properties vested by Vesting Order published in the *Gazette of India* on the 29th May 1909, in Notification No. 433, dated the 27th May 1909, in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay as the endowment of the Indian Institute of Science (such scheme being set forth in Schedule H to the said Vesting Order) hereby modifies in manner hereinafter set forth 220

No. 176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (3), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to approve of certain elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties of Science and Law and by Registered Graduates of the University with effect from the 11th March 1916 221

No. 214.—Nominates Mr. E. E. Biss to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from 8th April 1916 280

No. 255.—Directs that Benares Hindu University Act, 1915 (XVI of 1915) shall come into force on and with effect from 1st April 1916 352

No. 331.—Declares that Colonel His Highness *Maharaja Sri Sir* Krishnaraja Wadiyar, *Bahadur*, G.C.S.I., of Mysore, shall be the first Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University 440

No. 223.—Declares that Major-General His Highness *Maharaja Sir* Madho Rao Scindia, *Bahadur*, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.-D.-C., LL.D., of Gwalior, shall be the first Pro-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University . . . 440

No. 335.—Declares that the *Hon'ble* Dr. Sundar Lal, *Rai Bahadur*, B.A., LL.D., C.I.E., shall be the first Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University 441

Examination.

No. 21.—Notifies that certain amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with this department Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 . . . .

No. 24.—Notifies that certain amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages, published with this department Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 . . . . .

No. 36.—Makes certain amendment in the rules for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour examinations in the Tibetan language published with this department Notification No. 203, dated the 20th November 1914 . 380

No. 61.—Makes certain amendment in the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental Language, published with this department Notification No. 80, dated the 6th January 1914 639

Municipalities.

No. 91.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Provident Funds established by the Municipalities and the District Boards in Bengal under section 47 (*b*) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (III of 1884), and section 35-A of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (III of 1885), respectively, as subsequently amended . . 639

Sanitary.

No. 11.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanur, Seapet Road, Trivellore, Kadambattur, Manur and Tiruvelangadu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 25th January 1916 to the 7th February 1916 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival at Trivellore 30

No. 18.—Publishes certain draft of a rule, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 11th March 1916 79

No. 58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make certain addition after rule 52 of the rules published with the Home Department Notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910 139

No. 141.—Makes certain alteration in rule 54 (1) of the rules under the Act, 1895, published with the Home Department Notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910 329

No. 182.—Directs that no tickets to travel by railway to the station of Singareni Collieries on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway shall be sold from the 6th to 16th April 1916 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Sriramanavami festival at Bhadrachalam . . . 415

No. 301.—Publishes letter from the India Office, No. 2415-R. and S., dated the 25th May 1916, for general information . . 784

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 633-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 27 and 39 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 732-D., dated the 19th March 1913, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make certain rules . . . . .

No. 656-*D.*—Corrigendum, in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2192-I.B, dated the 23rd September 1915, certain amendments shall be made . . . . . .

No. 24-*D.*—Notifies that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, has been pleased to grant

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a personal salute of 9 guns to Shri Hamirsinhji Jaswatsinhji *Maharana* of Danta 31

No. 25-*D.*—Notifies that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to give orders for certain promotion in, and appointments to, the Most *Hon'ble* Order of the Bath . . . 31

No. 26-*D.*—Notifies that His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood . . 35

No. 27-*D.*—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class for Public Service in India . . . 35

No. 28-*D.*—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the second class for Public Service in India . 36

No. 29-*D.*—Notifies that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the second class for Public Service in India . 37

No. 127-*D.*—Notifies that Safdar Khan, Khan of Nawagai, in the Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency is hereby deprived of the title of "*Nawab*" which was conferred on him as a personal distinction in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 737-F., dated the 20th March 1903 80

No. 144-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that certain amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, applying certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State . 80

No. 148-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), as applied to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, shall apply to the said areas, subject to any amendments to which the rules are for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to certain modifications 80

No. 149-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), as applied to Berar, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in this Department, Nos. 1047-I.B., 1331-I.B., and 1811-I.B., dated, respectively, the 8th and 30th June, and the 17th August 1915, directs that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, shall apply to Berar, subject to any amendments to which the rules are for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to certain modifications 81

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No. 229-*D.*—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government in India in the Foreign Department, No. 2817-I.B., dated the 10th July 1908, as subsequently amended, creating a general police district comprising railway lands situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and the Rajputana and Central India Agencies 104

No. 270-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue to limit or restrict in such way as he thinks fit the clearance or removal of salt from the salt sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbhadra within the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur notwithstanding that all the requirements of the rules governing such removal or clearance have been complied with 121

No. 287-*D.*—Directs that certain addition shall be made to the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 781-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Bombay Presidency . . . 121

No. 288-*D.*—Directs that certain addition shall be made to the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 783-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Bombay Presidency and in the Baroda State 121

No. 135-*Est. A.*—In this Department Notification No. 2016-Est A., dated the 31st August 1914, publishing revised rules regulating the admission of junior military officers to the Political Department of the Government of India make certain amendment to Rule 6 122

No. 140-*C.*—Notifies that travellers to French Indo-China are required to provide themselves with passports which must be vised by a French Consular Officer 139

No. 425-*D.*—Publishes certain extract from an Order in Council, dated the 30th November, further amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made by His Majesty in Council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as subsequently amended 139

No. 422-*D.*—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 999-D., dated the 22nd February 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that certain notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to Berar 140

No. 424-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Ordinance, 1916 (III of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed 140

No. 433-*D.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 24, sub-section (1), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Northern Shan States and to the

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States of Hsamöughkam and Yawnghwe in the Southern Shan States, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that drafts of rules which it may be proposed to make under the said Act as so applied shall be published . . . . . .

No. 145-*I.C.*—Erratum in the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 9-D., dated the 1st January 1916, for the words "M. R. Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rao Pantula Garu, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency", read "M. R. Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rao Pantula Garu, Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency" 173

No. 602-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the Regulation for the better administration of the Indore Residency Bazars, 1904 189

No. 632-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, makes certain rules in regard to the supply of registers and forms to ministers and persons licensed under sections 6 and 9 respectively of the said Act and Marriage Registrars in the said Dominions 189

No. 227-*G.*—Notifies that the Vice-Consulate for Brazil at Bombay has been raised by the Brazilian Government to the rank of a Consulate 223

No. 232-*G.*—Publishes certain notice under the hand of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 17th January 1916 . . 223

No. 773-*D.*—Declares that the Cantonment Code, 1912, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, shall be in force in the said Cantonment subject to any amendments to which the Code is for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to certain modifications 224

No. 784-*D.*—Applies the Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (II of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable to the areas specified in the schedule 256

No. 786-*D.*—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1554-I.B., dated the 5th August 1910 . .

No. 849-*D.*—Erratum in the notification of the Government of India in this department, No. 11-D., dated the 1st January 1916, for the words "Saifoo, sub-inspector, 1st grade, Telegraph Engineering, Lahore Telegraph Division, Jhelum, in the Punjab", read "Saif Ali, sub-inspector, 1st grade, Telegraph Engineering, Lahore Telegraph Division, Jhelum, in the Punjab" . . .

No. 833-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in pursuance of the agreement made with the Chief of the State of Jaipur, dated the 7th August 1869, and the agreements made with the Chief of the State of Jodhpur, dated the 27th January 1870, the 18th April 1870, and the 18th January, 1879, which provide for the lease to the British Government of the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbhadra within the said States, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1750-Exc., dated the 20th March 1907, declares that, on and after the 1st March 1916, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured at any of the said salt-sources shall be one rupee and four annas for each maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois .

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No. 835-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1051-I.A., dated the 20th March 1907, directs that, on and after the 1st March 1916, a duty of one rupee and four annas per maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois shall be paid 382

No. 976-*D.*—Notifies that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to continue to Major-General His Highness *Maharaja Bahadur Sir* Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.-D.-C., for life, the personal salute of 17 guns which he received as Regent of the Jodhpur State 382

No. 1164-*D.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 424-D., dated the 3rd February 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Act, 1916 (III of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable to the areas specified in the schedule 382

No. 472-*Est.B.*—Publishes certain revised rules for the examination of officers serving in Baluchistan, in the Pushtu and Baluchi languages, which have received the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India

No. 1384-*D.*—Directs that certain further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in Foreign Department, No. 2877-I.A., dated 13th July 1906, specifying the Courts of certain Native States, the decrees of which may be executed by Courts in British India . . .

No. 1385-*D.*—Directs that certain further amendments shall be made in the list annexed to the notification of the Government of of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2053-I.B., dated the 22nd September 1911, of Courts in Native States by which the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India, may be executed 382

No. 1439-*D.*—Directs that certain additions shall be made to the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I.B., dated the 17th March 1913, providing for the administration of justice within the railway lands situated in certain Native States in the Punjab 382

No. 1440-*D.*—Directs that certain additions shall be made to the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784 of 1890, and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905), to the lands occupied by certain railways in Native States . . . . .

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No. 1441-*D.*—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the Berar Rural Boards Law, 1885 383

No. 438-*I.B.*—Directs that certain further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I.B., dated the 14th November 1912, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in Central India 412

No. 592-*Est.A.*—Announces with deep regret that the *Hon'ble* Lieutenant-Colonel *Sir* Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., Resident, Hyderabad, died unexpectedly from enteric fever at Hyderabad on Friday, April 7th. *Sir* A. Pinhey joined the Government of India, Political Department, in 1886 and served for 20 years in the Agencies of Rajputana and Central India gaining a reputation as a wise and tactful officer in sympathetic touch with the Darbars of the States to which he was accredited. In 1908 he officiated for some months as Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Lord Minto, in which appointment his wide knowledge of Native States made him especially useful. After a year as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana he was again recalled to the Private Secretaryship which he held until Lord Minto's departure from India. In 1911, he was appointed to be Resident, Hyderabad from which post he was due to retire in July next. The Government of India desire to place on record their high appreciation of his long and distinguished service and they deplore the untimely fate which struck him down on the eve of retirement. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order as a mark of respect that at Simla, at Hyderabad and at the headquarters of all other Local Governments and Administrations, flags shall be hoisted halfmast high on the day fixed for the funeral and that 13 minute guns shall be fired at the hour when the funeral takes place 433

No. 538-*I.B.*—Declares that the decrees of the Courts named in the schedule, situate in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India . . . 434

No. 539-*I.B.*—Makes certain further additions to the list annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2053-I.B., dated the 22nd September 1911, of Courts in Native States by which the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India, may be executed 435

No. 571-*G.*—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to grant to His Highness Aga *Sir* Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., of Bombay, for his lifetime, a salute of 11 guns together with the rank and status of a first class Ruling Chief in the Bombay Presidency . . . 461

No. 707-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 (II of 1899), to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Schore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong, and to the railway lands in Central India over which the Governor-General in Council exercises jurisdiction, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3098-I.B., dated the 9th August 1907, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the Indian Stamp Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1140-I., dated the 14th August 1914, shall apply to the said areas, subject to any amendments to which the rules are for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to certain modifications 546

N. 800-*Est.B.*—Publishes certain amendments to the rules for the examination of officers serving in Baluchistan in the Pushtu and Baluchi languages published in the notification by the Government of India in this department, No. 472--Est.B., dated the 22nd March 1916 547

No. 861-*Est. A.*—Publishes certain amendments in the rules for the examination in the Pushtu language of officers serving in the North-West Frontier Province and Chilas published in the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1476-G., dated the 25th June 1909 . 567

No. 801-*I.B.*—Notifies that certain amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in Foreign Department, No. 2623-I.B., dated the 24th December 1912, shewing the Native States which have agreed that the decrees passed by Civil Courts established or continued by the authority of the Governor-General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State may be executed by the Courts in their territories 567

No. 805-*I.B.*—Proposes certain draft rules to make for the guidance of Registrars of Births and Deaths in the Hyderabad State, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), are published as required by sub-section (3) of that section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 13th July 1916 567

No. 833-*I.B.*—Directs that certain addition shall be made to the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I.B., dated the 17th March 1913, providing for the administration of justice within the railway lands situated in certain Native States in the Punjab 606

No. 834-*I.B.*—Directs that certain addition shall be made to the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913, applying the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, (IV of 1905), to the lands occupied by certain railways in Native States 607

No. 857-*I.B.*—Directs that certain addition shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I.B., dated the 12th March, 1909, as subsequently amended, applying certain Acts to the British Reserve, Manipur, as therein defined 607

No. 889-*G.*—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the notification of the Gov-

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ernment of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913, as subsequently amended, supplying certain enactments to Berar . . . 631

No. 890-*G.*—Directs that the Indian Arms Rules published in Home Department Notification No. 3102, dated the 16th August 1909, as for the time being in force, shall be in force in Berar, subject to the modifications and restrictions shown in the schedule . . . 631

No. 895-*I.B.*—Directs that certain additions shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1413-I.B., dated the 4th July 1912, applying the Cantonments Code, 1912 . . 633

No. 1013-*I.B.*—Issues certain orders in certain cases Criminal Jurisdiction within the Feudatory States of Sirguja, Jushpur, Udaipur, Korea and Changbhakar 694

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Commerce and Trade.

No. 1246-*W.*—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make certain rules 190

No. 2401-*W.*—Prohibits on and from the 1st April 1916 upto and including 31st March 1917, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India 384

No. 2402-*W.*—Directs that on and from the 1st April 1916 up to and including 31st March 1917, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit . . . 384

No. 1765-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, prohibits the export of raw jute to the United States of America . 437

No. 2506-*W.*—Directs that on and from the 1st May 1916 no wheat or wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat or wheat flour, and unless such wheat or wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms 549

No. 3257-*W.*—Prohibits the export of raw jute to the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Dutch and Danish West Indies, Dutch Guiana, Panama, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Central America, Chile, Peru and Mexico 608

No. 1193-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint certain officer to act as Custodian for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act, in respect of the territories specified against him 106

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No. 478-*W.*—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914), and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as in force in virtue of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that certain amendment shall be made in the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order 106

No. 1502-*W.*—Publishes certain Royal Proclamation for general information . . 226

No. 1557-*W.*—Appoints certain officers to act as Custodians for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to them in pursuance of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), in respect of the territories specified against them . 227

No. 1973-*W.*—Appoints the Official Trustee, Madras, to act as Custodian for the province of Coorg for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915) 282

No. 3009—34-*W.*—Publishes Royal Proclamation making certain additions to and amendments in the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war 578

No. 3012-*W.*—Declares that the persons named in the schedule attached to this notification are well disposed towards the British Government 578

No. 3231-*W.*—Declares that the persons named in the schedule attached to this notification are well disposed towards the British Government 610

No. 3931-*W. II.*—Appoints the District Judge, Delhi, to act as Custodian for the province of Delhi for the purposes of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915) . . . 655

No. 3968—34-*W. II.*—Publishes certain list of articles declared to be contraband of war 655

No. 3947-*W. II.*—Declares that David Shaaool Obadi of Kermanshah is well disposed towards the British Government . . . 657

No. 4260-*W. II.*—Directs that no person shall carry on trade or business with or transfer any property, moveable or immoveable, to Jacques Hurlimann, a foreigner in respect of whom an order has been made under the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864) . . . 726

No. 4819-*W. II.*—Declares that Heskel Dangoor of Hamadan is well disposed towards the British Government 784

Customs.

No. 80-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by land of such metal-workers' tools and materials as are capable of being used in the manufacture of arms from the North-West Frontier Province to the tribal territories adjoining that Province . . . 48

No. 137-*W.*—Publishes certain Royal Proclamation for general information . . . 48

No. 221-*W.*—Prohibits the importation of unset diamonds into British India from the United Kingdom, with effect from the 15th February

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1916, provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to diamonds shipped by or for the use of the Crown 82

No. 309-*W.*—Publishes certain order by the Lords of His Majesty's Most *Hon'ble* Privy Council for general information . . . 82

No. 441.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the newspaper *Intiquam* (*Revenge*) in Persian or any other language 106

No. 678-*W.*—Publishes certain order by the Lords of His Majesty's Most *Hon'ble* Privy Council 123

No. 869-*W.*—Publishes certain order by the Lords of His Majesty's Most *Hon'ble* Privy Council for general information . . . 141

No. 911-*W.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, directs that certain goods shall be substituted for clause (*e*) of the first proviso to the notification in this Department, No. 13467-W., dated the 14th August 1915 . . 142

No. 1086-*W.*—Prohibits the export of pepper and capsicum to all countries other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates 174

No. 1321—8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by Act III of 1912, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower the officers noted in the margin to search, or cause search to be made, for dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products in course of transmission by post to any place out of British India the taking of which by sea or by land out of British India is prohibited by the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 13879-W., dated the 21st August 1915, and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all postal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such dyes and dyestuffs to the nearest Collector of Customs 191

No. 1898-*W.*—Publishes certain order by the Lords of His Majesty's Most *Hon'ble* Privy Council 282

No. 868.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Reflections on the political situation in India" with a personal note and extracts from Indian and English newspapers, etc., by Lajpat Rai, of Lahore, India . . 283

No. 2102-*W.*—Exempts pearls unset from the import duty leviable thereon under item No. 88 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, IV of 1916 332

No. 2099-*W.*—Publishes certain Royal Proclamation for general information . . . 332

No. 2100-*W.*—Republishes certain extracts from the *London Gazette* for information . 333

No. 2121-*W.*—Publishes certain order by the Lords of His Majesty's Most *Hon'ble* Privy Council 334

No. 2343-*W.*—Publishes certain Order in Council 362

No. 2345.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of an article in English by William Jennings Bryan entitled "British Rule in India" or of any part of it, or of any translation thereof in part or in full in any of the Indian languages . 363

No. 2473.—Fixes, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule 384

No. 2059—90-*W.*—Publishes for general information certain order by the Lords of His Majesty's Most *Hon'ble* Privy Council . 463

No. 2103-*W.*—Directs that certain words shall be substituted for the proviso to this Department's Notification (Customs) No. 15127-W., dated the 25th September 1915 . . 465

No. 2117.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the American monthly magazine entitle "The Open Court" for the month of February 1916, and all subsequent issues . . . 465

No. 2570—90-*W.*—Publishes certain order by the Lords of His Majesty's Most *Hon'ble* Privy Council 549

No. 3023.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of a publication entitled "Ghadr di Gunj, No. 2" (Echo of Mutiny, No. 2) issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Press, San Francisco, in Gurmukhi or any other Indian language . . 579

No. 3025.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of a book entitled "Rusi Baghion ki Dastaneu" (Stories of Russian Revolutionaries), published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, in Urdu or any other language . . 579

No. 3106-*W.*—Prohibits the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gum lac, seed lac and stick lac, but not lac dye to all countries except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates 579

No. 3352-*W.*—Republishes certain extract from the *London Gazette* for general information 608

No. 3513—90-*W. II.*—Publishes certain Order in Council for general information . . 637

No. 4064-*W. II.*—Directs that the exportation from British India of certain goods shall be prohibited to all destinations . . . 707

No. 4183—90-*W. II.*—Publishes certain Royal Proclamation for general information . . 707

No. 4297-*W. II.*—Prohibits the export of coal (other than Welsh coal) and coke from British India except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates . . . 724

No. 4226—78-*W. II.*—Publishes certain Royal Proclamation for general information . . 724

No. 4262-*W. I.*—Prohibits the taking out of British India of sickle dressed block clear ruby and slightly stained ruby mica sizes of Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Bengal standard, to all destinations, and of all other descriptions of mica to countries other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions . . . 725

No. 4560.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th Century" by Mr. Frederic Mackarness, published with an Introductory Note and an Appendix by the Hindustan Gadar Office, San Francisco, in November 1915 765

No. 4562.—Prohibits the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "India's Loyalty to England," published by the Indian National Party in September 1915 765

No. 4816—90-*W. II.*—Publishes certain Order in Council for general information . . . 783

Emigration.

No. 2475—45.—Notifies that the rate of cess payable from 1st July 1916 up to and including

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the 30th June 1917 on every gardon Sardar deputed by his employer to engage labourers and on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV of section 91 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), shall be Rs. 2 per head 551

No. 2568—55.—Approves the election of Mr. Charles Wood to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as representative of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association . . . 551

Publishes Resolution No. 2846—79, by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, with reference to the Resolution No. 15735—68, dated the 11th October 1915, intimation has been received that the prohibition issued by the Government of Canada against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at ports of entry in British Columbia has been further extended to 30th September 1916 . . 577

No. 4062—55.—Approves the election of Mr. T. D. Wood to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as representative of the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, and of the Indian Tea Association, London 726

Factories.

No. 2183-*C*.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, directs that certain amendment shall be made in Rule 11A. of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915 363

Geology and Minerals.

No. 567—27.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968—82-Geology and Minerals, dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended by Notification No. 9709—131-Geology and Minerals, dated the 23rd October 1908, the Governor-General in Council has approved of the California University, United States of America, in respect of its degree of Mining Engineer and the Pittsburg University, United States of America, in respect of its degree of Engineer of Mines, with effect from the date of this notification 191

No. 641—132.—Publishes certain draft of amendments which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), in the rules issued with Notification No. 11793—103 (Geology and Minerals), dated the 30th December 1908, as required by the same section, for the information of persons concerned 227

Insurance.

No. 549—99.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited, carries on life assurance

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business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, cap. 49) 192

Lighting of Coasts.

No. 17437—14.—Publishes certain statement showing the receipts and charges on account of Madras Coast Lights Fund for the year 1914-15 49

Merchandise Marks.

No. 4028—5.—Directs that certain rule shall be substituted for rule 1 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891 . 725

Merchant Shipping.

No. 264—44-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1354, dated the 14th March 1889 84

No. 2152-*W*.—Publishes certain order of His Majesty the King in Council . . . 335

No. 2169-*W*.—Directs that certain amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Wolfram) Rules, 1915 336

Orders.

No. 473-*W*.—In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is desirable in the public interest to restrict the issue of dutiable goods from warehouses at warehousing ports in India; now, therefore the Governor-General in Council, in pursuance of section 3 of the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance, 1916, is pleased to authorise all Chief Customs Officers in British India to refuse to allow clearances for home consumption from such warehouses on payment of duty of any dutiable goods where in the opinion of such Customs Officer the demand for clearance of such goods is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions . .

No. 488-*W*.—In the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it is desirable in the public interest to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt Works. Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council, in pursuance of section 4 of the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance, 1916, is pleased to authorise the certain officers being persons having control on behalf of Government over salt works to limit or restrict in such way as such persons think fit the clearance or removal of salt therefrom, notwithstanding that all sums due or leviable in respect of such salt have been paid . . . . .

No. 1247-*W*.—Under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower Mr. A. C. McWalters, Wheat

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Commissioner in India, to grant licenses in writing in such terms as he may think fit to any persons to purchase wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim 191

Patents and Designs.

No. 779—5.—Publishes certain draft of an amendment to the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 48 (2) and 77 (1) of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), as required by section 77 (2) of the said Act for information of all persons 268

No. 3149-5.—Makes certain amendment to the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 . 610

Post Office.

No. 96—191.—Notifies that certain days will be observed as post office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1916 in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King-Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day 50

No. 38.—In pursuance of the proviso to section 2 (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1903 (II of 1903), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that certain word shall be added to the list of places specified in clause (1) of the note to Rule 1 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2883—45, dated the 26th April 1913 51

No. 428—16.—Directs that certain amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2883—45, dated the 26th April 1913 143

No. 579—35.—Directs that, with effect from the 1st April 1916, certain amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2883—45, dated the 26th April 1913 192

No. 845—45.—Notifies that the post office holiday on account of *Holi* will be observed in the Bihar and Orissa Province on the 20th March 1916, instead of the 18th idem, as stated in the notification in this department, No. 96—191, dated the 8th January 1916 . 283

Publishes Resolution No. 1690—52 by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, that the Government of India have recently considered the amendment of the rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, with the object of simplifying the existing procedure in regard to investments in Government securities and of extending the rules so as to make them applicable to the purchase and sale of holdings in the 4 per cent. terminable loan of 1915-16 through the Post Office. The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that the certain rules shall be substituted for those bearing the same numbers which were published with the Resolution in this Department, No. 1446—1440-29, dated the 5th March 1914, and that they shall come into force with effect from the 15th May 1916 437

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Publishes Resolution No. 2962—52, by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that certain note shall be inserted between the heading "Purchase of Government Securities" and rule 46 (1) of the revised rules for investments in Government securities which were published with the Resolution in this Department, No. 1690—52, dated the 15th April 1916 . . . 577

Salt.

No. 1545-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1748-Exc., dated the 20th March 1907, directs that, on and after the 1st March 1916, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India 269

No. 1547-*Exc.*—Directs that on and after the 1st March 1916, a duty of one rupee and four annas per maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois shall be paid . . . . . .

No. 2463.—Directs that on and from the date of this notification a duty at the rate of seven and a half annas per maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois shall be levied on salted fish, dry and wet, imported into any customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India 400

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Accounts and Finance.

No. 20-*A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the sub-section shall apply to the office of the Registrar, Chief Court, Lower Burma 81

No. 124-*A*.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, certain list is hereby advertised of securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate security or for the issue of such duplicate security. All persons, other than the respective claimants who have any claim upon these securities should communicate immediately with the Controller of Currency, the Treasury, Calcutta 257

No. 237-*A*.—Prescribes the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the Khulna-Bagirhaut Railway and the Larkhana-Jacobabad (Sind) Light Railway Companies as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (*a*) of the Presidency Banks Act, XI of 1876, as amended by section 3 (*ii*) of Act I of 1907 . . 413

No. 901-*F*.—His Excellency the Right *Hon'ble* the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow funds four per cent. conver-

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sion loan for the public service in certain manner 697

No. 449-*A.*—The attention of holders of Government promissory notes, who hold these as an investment of more or less permanence, is invited to the advantages afforded by the system of inscribed stock, *i.e.*, the registration of holdings in the Book Debt Account maintained by the Public Debt Office; under this system non-transferable stock certificate are issued to each holder in respect of the amount of debt registered in his name 761

Leave and Appointments.

No. 45-*F. E.*—Notifies that in Notification No. 1385-F. E., dated the 22nd December 1915, appearing on page 7 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 1st January 1916, *for* the words "1 month and 30 days" *substitute* the words "2 months and 1 day" and *for* the words "4 months and 1 day" *substitute* the words "3 months and 30 days" . 104

Pay, Allowances and Finance Officers.

Publishes Resolution No. 301-F. E., by the Government of India, Finance Department, that certain rule is substituted for Rule VIII of the rules prescribed in Resolution No. 1251-F. E., dated the 30th September 1914, for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department 435

Pensions and Gratuities.

No. 521-*F. E.*—Publishes Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3-Financial (Funds), dated the 28th April 1916 694

Separate Revenue—Stamps.

No. 269-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that certain bond shall be added after entry No. 37-A., of the notification of the Government of India in this department, No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended 224

No. 431-*F.*—Directs that the words "The Revenue Department (in respect of minor irrigation works contracts in the Madras Presidency only)" shall be inserted after the words "entered into with" in entry No. 53 of the notification of the Government of India in this department, No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended 332

No. 813-*F.*—Directs that for entry No. 37-A. published with the notification of the Government of India in this department, No. 1083-F., dated the 17th June 1915, certain entry shall be substituted 653

No. 816-*F.*—Directs that the duty chargeable under Article 47-D., Schedule 1, of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), on the classes of life insurance policies specified in column 1 of the schedule shall be reduced to the amounts mentioned in column 11 of the said schedule 654

No. 940-*F.*—Remits the duty chargeable under Article 12 of Schedule 1 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), on the awards of arbitrators in all disputes to which Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency are parties 780

Separate Revenue—Income Tax.

No. 723-*F.*—In exercise of eht powers conferred by section 38 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), as amended by the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1916 (V of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments the power to make rules prescribing the procedure to be followed on applications for refund of the tax chargeable under the said Act . . 608

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

No. 97-*P.*—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Eastenrn Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Barasi, a station on the Katihar-Parbatipur section of the Esastern Bengal Railway, to Harischandrapur, a station on the Katihar-Godagari section of the same railway, a distance of about 16 miles. The survey will be known as the Barasi-Harischandrapur Railway reconnaissance survey . 98

No. 117-*P.*—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Guzerat Railways Company, of the extension of the Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway, 2′ 6″ gauge, from Shivrajpur to Pani, a distance of about 14 miles. The line will be known as the Shivrajpur-Pani Extension of the Champaner-Shivrajpur Light Railway 98

No. 51-*P.*—Notifies that the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, having inspected the Karanja-Yeotmal Section of the Murtajapur-Yeotmal Light Railway, authorised its opening to public traffic with effect from 30th September 1915. The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action 115

No. 124-*P.*—Notifies that in continuation of Notification No. 174, dated the 1st July 1914, the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the broad and 2′ 6″ gauges alternatively from Ishurdi on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Sadhuganj, *vid* Pabna, a distance of about 46 miles. The survey will be known as the Ishurdi-Sadhuganj Railway survey . . 115

No. 152-*P.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801 of 24th March 1905 in respect of section 25 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Railway Board hereby delegate to the Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles I, II,

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IIA. and III to VII, the power under sections 18 and 19 of the said Act to sanction the opening for the public carriage of passengers of new lines within their respective circles, subject to the conditions and restrictions recommended by them being observed until such time as they, after further inspection, shall order that they may be relaxed or removed in the interest of the public, any such relaxation or alteration being reported to the Railway Board for information. The Railway Board reserve to themselves the power to confirm or cancel any sanction or order given under the authority hereby delegated, on receipt of the results of inspection 115

No. 55-*F.*—Corrigendum, in the schedule, annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 121, dated the 13th May 1914, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, *delete* the present entry "Conservancy and House tax" against Damoh Municipality, and *substitute* the entry "Haisiyat tax" . . 115

No. 89-*P.*—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Badarganj, a station on the Katihar-Kaunia section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Mahimaganj, a distance of about 48 miles. The survey will be known as the Badarganj-Mahimaganj Railway survey . 135

No. 209-*P.*—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the carrying out of reconnaissance surveys in the area lying to the north-east of the Najibabad-Moradabad section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with a view to the framing of proposals for a system of light railway or tramway lines branching out from Kalaghar into Patli Dun, Palain and Sonanadi Valleys in the Lansdowne and Ramnagar forest divisions and ascertaining the best method of providing railway communication with the town of Kalagarh in the Garhwal district of the United Provinces. The surveys will be known as the Garhwal District Railways reconnaissance surveys 163

No. 207-*P.*—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by Messrs. W. A. Lee and Company, Calcutta, for a branch line of railway on 2′ 6″ gauge from Chakardharpur to Jaintgarh *vid* Chaibassa, a distance of about 54 miles. This survey will be known as the Chakardharpur-Jaintgarh Railway survey 164

No. 159-*P.*—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned the carrying out of reconnaissance surveys for certain lines of railway on the 2′ 6″ and metre gauges by the Agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. These surveys will be known as the Ahmednagar and Nasik District Railway reconnaissance surveys 185

No. 153-*P.*—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Assam-Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Amguri, a station on the Assam-Bengal Railway, to Silghat, a distance of about 100 miles. The survey will be known as the Amguri-Silghat Railway survey . . . 185

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No. 293-*P.*—Notifies that the Senior Government Inspector, Circle No. 6, Bombay, having inspected the Amla-Parassia Section of the Pench Valley Branch of the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway, authorised its opening to public traffic with effect from 1st November 1915. The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action . . 185

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No. 73-*F.*—Notifies that in the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 121, dated the 13th May 1914, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the entry "Agra do. .. water rate," *read* "Agra do. .. water rate and house tax" 249

No. 73-*F.*—Declares that the administration of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof . . . 250

No. 73-*F.*—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), declares that the administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof 250

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No. 225-*W.*—Notifies that the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, having inspected the double line Shegaon to Murtajapur, Great Indian Peninsula Railway (a length of 46·80 miles) authorised the opening of the Shegaon-Akola Section to public traffic with effect from 27th March 1915, and the Akola-Murtajapur Section,

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No. 225-*W.*—*16.*—Notifies that the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, having inspected the double line, Murtajapur to Badnera, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a length of 25·46 miles, authorised its opening to public traffic with effect from 9th November 1915. The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action 324

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No. 11-*T.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, and in pursuance of section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Railway Board sanction certain rules, made under sub-section (1), clause (*f*) of the said section, for and to be applicable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway situate in British India or in Native States for regulating the terms and conditions on which the Railway Administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station or depôt on behalf of the consignee or owner 478

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No. 498-*P.*—16.—Notifies that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the agency of Messrs. McLeod and Co., Calcutta, for a line of railway on the 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauges alternatively, from Magra Hat, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Kulpi *viâ* Bistopur with a branch from Bistopur to Kharee, a distance of about 28 miles. The survey will be known as the Magra Hat-Kulpi-Khare Railway reconnaissance survey 624

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No. 667-*W.*—16.—Notifies that the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, having inspected the extension of the double line between Baroda and Baroda "D" cabin on the Baroda-Godhra Chord of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (a length of 6·34 miles), authorised its opening to public traffic, with effect from the 10th April 1916. The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action 671

No. 411-*P.*—16.—Notifies that the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, Madras, having inspected the Guntur-Tenali-Repalle Railway authorised its opening for passenger traffic from the 18th March 1916. The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action . . 758

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on no business at all and has, therefore, become a defunct compy., and at the expiration of 3 months, the name of the compy. will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the compy. will be dissolved ; publishes retn. of births and deaths regstd. at certain munpl. towns in — province during week ending 8th April 1916 ; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in —province during half month ending 31st March 1916, 726 ; directs that M. Khan Alam, naib tahsldr., shall exercise, in respect to the area added to the — province, by the proclamation published in Govt. of I., home dept., notfn. No. 984-C., dated 22nd Feb. 1915, all the powers and perform all the duties of a tahsldr. laid down in secs. 33 (3), 34, 35 and 39 of the N.-W. P. and Oudh Land Reve. Act, 1901 (III of 1901) ; publishes certain bye-laws framed by the Notified Area comtee. of — under the provisions of secs. 188 (*s*) (*i*) (*ii*) and (*iii*) and 199 of Act III of 1911, the Pun. Munpl. Act, regdg. the proper control of dogs within the limits of the Notified Area of —; publishes declrn. of land required for public purpose, 727 ; publishes retns. showing births and deaths regstd. in — province during the month of March 1916, 728 ; proposes to declare that certain monuments are protected monuments within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, 729 ; Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, asst. comr., assumed chge. of the duties of city magte., —, and invested with the powers of a magte. of 1st class in the — dist., also apptd. as a member of the Notified Area, —; publishes retn. of births and deaths regstd. at certain munpl. towns in — province during week ending 15th April 1916, 760 ; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in — province during half month ending 15th April 1916 ; declares to be forfeited to H. M. all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English entitled "Liberty" "A Review" beginning with the words "O Freedom! Thy birth-right was not given by humain hands ; thou wert twin born with man" and ending with the words "For Freedom and Humanity are the gifts of Heaven;" makes certain addns. and amendments to the rules published with notfn. No. 865-C. & I., dated 31st Jan 1913, for the better control of factories situated in — province as amended by notfn. No. 6071-C. & I., dated 9th Aug. 1913, 761; publishes retn. of births and deaths regstd. at certain munpl. towns in — province during week ending 22nd April 1916 ; publishes certain bye-laws framed by the Notified Area Comtees. of — under secs. 188 (*t*) and 199 of the Pun. Munpl. Act, III of 1911, regdg. the introduction of the terminal tax in place of the existing octroi within the limits of the Notified Area of —, 809 ; publishes certain bye-laws framed by the Munpl. comtee. of —, under secs. 188 (*t*) and 199 of the Pun. Munpl. Act III of 1911, regdg. the introduction of the terminal tax in place of the existing octroi within the limits of the — munplty., 817 ; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headqrs. of the —dist. during the fortnight ending 15th April 1916, 824 ; invests Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, I.C.S., magte. of 1st class, with power to try summarily under sec. 260 of the Code of Criml. Procedure, 1898, in the — dist., the offences falling under the Pun.

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Munpl. Act, III of 1911, and sec., 34 of the Police Act, V of 1861 ; publishes retn. of births and deaths regstd. at certain munpl. towns in — province during week ending 29th April 1916, 825 ; appts. Maj. F. C. Nicolas to be the dist. judge of civil dist., —, and appts. him as sessions judge within the limits of the sessions divn. of — ; makes certain further amendments in the rules issued with Pun. Govt. notfn. No. 232, dated 15th Dec. 1900, and amended by subsequent notfns ; declares to be forfeited to H. M. all copies wherever found of a leaflet in English headed "Indian National Defence Camp" and addressed "To our patriotic countrymen, Declaration of our Policy" beginning with the words "Patriots and beloved brethern, we consider, it to be our privilege" and ending with the words "heart within and prepare the way of the motherland—Bande Mataram" ; publishes declrn. of land required for public purpose, 861 ; proposes to declare that certain monuments are protected monuments within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904 ; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headqrs. of the — dist. during fortnight ending 30th April 1916, 862 ; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in — province during half month ending 30th April 1916, 863 ; publishes declrn. of land required for public purpose, 899 ; publishes retn. of births and deaths regstd. at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 6th May 1916 ; made certain corrns. in notfns. Nos. 2952-Edn. and 2955-Edn., dated 29th April 1916, 900 ; publishes retns. showing births and deaths regstd. in — province during month of April 1916, 901 ; publishes retn. of births and deaths regstd. at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 13th May 1916, 941 ; publishes retns. of wholesale and retail prices current of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headqrs. of — dist. during fortnight ending 15th May 1916, 942 ; makes certain amendment in the rule regulating the import and transport of rum for the use of troops issued under notfn. No. 7299-C. &.I., dated 11th Nov. 1915 ; declares that the 3rd June 1916 shall be observed as a public holiday on acct. of H. M. the King-Emperor's birthday will be celebrated in — province, 943 ; publishes retn. of births and deaths regstd. at certain munpl. towns in the province of — for week ending 20th May 1916 ; publishes retn. of deaths regstd. in — province during half month ending the 15th May 1916, 997 ; confirms notfn. No. 2655-Edn., dated 18th April 1916, directs that certain words appearing in rule 54 of the rules for the grant of licenses for the manufacture, supply, storage and sale of certain kinds of liquor in the — province prescribed by notfn. No. 1314-C. &, I., dated 25th Feb. 1915, shall be deleted from the said rule ; declares that the terminal tax sanctioned in notfn. No. 1184-Edn., dated 28th Feb. 1916, shall come into force in the civil stn. Notified Area of —, with effect from the 11th June 1916, instead of date previously notified ; declares that terminal tax sanctioned in notfn. No. 1183-Edn., dated 28th Feb. 1916, shall come into force in the munplty. of — with effect from 11th June 1916 instead of date previously notified, 998 ; publishes retn. of births and deaths regstd. at certain munpl. towns in — province for week ending

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

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J. P. HEWETT,
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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 6.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The last issue of the Notices of the Patent Office appeared in the "Gazette of India," Part II, dated the 25th December 1915.

December 20.

2413. C. T. Walker. *Combination syphon.*

2414. S. A. Bhisey. *Improvements in shuttles.*

2415. F. Reichmann. *An improved device for opening straw and other vegetable matter for spinning purposes.*

December 23.

2416. S. Isaac. *"The feed-door" of "Sanitobin" or Dr. Isaac's Intramural self-closing sanitary rubbish bin.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2381. R. H. Gahagan. *Improved commode with arrangement for spraying or covering excrements.*

2394. F. L. Milne. *An improved electric heating element.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

2198. A. H. Parry. *Haulage clip.*

2324. W. C. Edman. *An improved chair combined with spiral spring key for single headed rails.*

2332. H. L. Allan. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for continuous fractionation and dephlegmation of petroleum or other hydrocarbons, shale or coal distillates, and mixtures of volatile liquids.*

2335. S. S. Lawrence and L. Lawrence. *An improved eye shade or protector.*

2338. V. G. Naik. *Combined chula and water heater.*

2343. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle. *New and useful box for holding ampullae, phials and the like.*

2344. The Holt Manufacturing Company. *Improvements in and relating to vehicles having endless self-laying tracks.*

2345. F. Spencer. *Improvements in buffer, draw, and other springs constructed of India-rubber.*

2352. H. Neel. *Improvements relating to the purification, clarification and sterilisation of water.*

2354. C. Day, G. E. Windeler and P. Grant. *Improvements in supplying injection air to internal combustion engines.*

2355. Uberoi, Limited. *An improved press for tennis and the like rackets.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R80, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1818. Were.
1941. Raney-Laird Petroleum Dehydrating Co.
2075. Wood.
2237. Kharegat.
2263. General Electric Company.
2273. Julius.
2274. Julius.
2277. Hawke.
2279. Andrew, Sloacombe and Kingham.
2282. The Holt Manufacturing Company.
2283. Faraday.
2284. Squibb.
2285. Cox.
2286. Braithwaite & Kirk, Braithwaite & Humphreys.
2287. Sandford.
2289. Lines.

PATENTS SEALED.

1539. Larymore.
2064. Pearson.
2169. Farley.
2230. Middleton.
2239. The Holt Manufacturing Co.
2240. The Holt Manufacturing Co.
2245. Robinson.
2256. Robinson.
2257. Sandberg.
2261. Evans.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

564 of 1905. Lawrence. (To 29 May 1917.)
283 of 1905. Phillips. (To 16 January 1917.)
605 of 1907. Schoop. (To 26 March 1917.)
320 of 1909. Sub-Target Co. Ld. (To 11 February 1917.)
557 of 1909. Wall. (To 3 January 1917.)
582 of 1909. Consolidated Brake & Engineering Co. Ld. (To 3 January 1917.)
673 of 1909. Donovan. (To 21 February 1917.)
432 of 1910. Anderson and ors. (To 22 March 1917.)
433 of 1910. Anderson and ors. (To 20 March 1917.)
631 of 1910. Wilson. (To 14 July 1917.)
298 of 1911. Burdon and ors. (To 20 December 1916.)
322 of 1911. Goyder and ors. (To 10 January 1917.)
3 of 1912. Killen. (To 2 January 1917.)
93 of 1912. Genessenschaft für Textilpatente. (To 26 February 1917.)
121 of 1912. Heenan. (To 11 March 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1908.

404, (Shallis).

1909.

404, (Wright).

1910.

144, (Cooke).

1911.

79, (Danby and anr.).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

December 20th to 25th, 1915.

Class 18. Nos. 3417 to 3428. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester. December 20.

NOTICES.

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H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

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This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

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3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

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2.	M. Ahmed Din	1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
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1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2.	M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz	Islamabad, Quetta.
3.	M. Mohd. Rahim Shah	Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4.	M. Ahmed Bux	Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RANIKHET.

1.	M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, Standing Camp, Ranikhet.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul	Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani	Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar .	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman . .	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi . .	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab .	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola P. O., Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	2A, 2B, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib .	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

A. H. HARLEY,

Offg. Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ½-lb., ¼-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ½ and ¼ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th January 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1915.

	Total amount of Notes in circulation.			Reserve.										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (Purchased price).		Total.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	52,50,000	23,73,05,315	24,25,55,315	9,10,73,447	1,51,96,065	...	6,15,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	30,77,69,458	(a) Nominal value—R10,99,31,500.
Cawnpore	..	2,56,08,895	2,56,08,895	3,91,60,055	1,81,60,265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,73,20,323	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Lahore	..	4,62,57,325	4,62,57,325	3,14,53,207	2,27,75,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,42,30,210	
Bombay	56,21,100	14,77,33,285	15,33,59,385	2,59,56,760	4,65,44,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,25,00,860	
Karachi	..	2,35,44,860	2,35,44,860	65,81,693	37,88,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,03,70,398	
Madras	26,91,355	8,08,64,995	8,35,57,350	3,30,91,843	1,12,95,607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,43,87,450	
Rangoon	..	4,85,65,910	4,85,65,910	6,26,56,311	99,24,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,25,80,371	
	1,35,63,455	60,98,85,615	62,34,49,070	29,49,75,316	12,75,73,905	...	6,15,00,000		..	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	62,40,49,070	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			Nil	Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									6,00,000	
Total Circulation R			62,34,49,070									Total Reserve R	62,34,49,070	

£333,000 (Rs. 1,24,20,000) was transferred in Gold from the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve during the week ending 31st December 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st December 1915 to 2 thousands in Sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 31ST DECEMBER 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	..	7	...	7	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 3rd January 1916.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1915.

PARTICULARS	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans						4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01	Total.	of 1882-83.	of 1885-86.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. Terminable of 1915-16.	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	
Balance of 15th December 1915 .	29,34,200	99,93,800	5,02,46,200	1,55,12,300	73,86,500	26,24,350	8,57,75,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,87,09,650
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November 1908, up to 25th November 1915 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,800
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 11th December 1915 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	3,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between and 191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29,34,200	99,93,800	5,02,46,200	1,55,12,300	73,86,500	26,29,150	8,57,80,250	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,87,17,950
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	5,500	71,200	2,80,000	67,000	1,72,000	1,500	5,91,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,97,200
Balance on 31st December 1915 .	29,28,700	99,22,600	4,99,66,200	1,54,45,300	72,14,500	26,27,650	8,51,83,550	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,81,20,750

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,348 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,802 lakhs.

„	1st Nov. 1915	„ 15th Nov. „	ditto	...	ditto	...
„	16th „	„ 30th „ „	ditto	...	ditto	6 lakhs.
„	1st Dec. „	„ 15th Dec. „	ditto	...	ditto	1 lakh.
„	16th „	„ 31st „ „	ditto	...	ditto	6 lakhs.
				12,348		12,815

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th January

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th January 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	6,98,32,225	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000 0 0				Other authorised Investments	94,48,360	0	0
Transfer to Sepcial Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000 0 0	1,54,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,14,71,626	10	7
				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,67,52,735	5	9
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,48,02,760	2	7
				Balances with other Banks	21,09,710	12	2
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0	Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	28,46,197	1	9
				Stamps	10,982	8	1
				Sundries	16,61,133	9	3
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,08,46,491 6 8					18,89,35,731	2	2
Public Deposits at Branches 1,47,70,495 13 5	2,56,16,987	4	1				
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 4,76,56,366 0 2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,52,36,289	15	10	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,96,19,908 10 9	7,72,76,274	10	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	17,08,286	9	9				
Sundries	32,50,441	15	5				
RUPEES	26,62,12,005	13	1	RUPEES	26,62,12,005	13	1

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 2,78,490 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,87,820 0 0

Rs. 11,66,310 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, N. H. Y. WARREN,

Calcutta, 6th January 1916. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent., from 1st January 1916.

Percentage 84·22.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1916.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. S. Lees to act as Agent at Akyab Branch, *vice* Mr. J. R. Fergie proceeding on furlough.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

NOTICE.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901.

An examination for first and second class coal mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1916.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively. In the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid not less than one month prior to the date of the examination to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad, East Indian Railway, and not to any officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application is received on or before the 3rd February 1916.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dated at Sialkot, this 1st day of January 1916.

Number, Rank, and Name—9697, Private, Arthur Horner.
Age—27 years.
Height—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair brown ; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Mill hand.
Date of enlistment—29th April 1909.
Place of enlistment—Halifax.
Parish and County in which born—Queensbury near Halifax, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—Tattoo, 31st December 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot.
Marks—Scars: Black spot bottom of back. Scar across left thumb.
On furlough. Under seven years of services.

W. G. OFFICER, Capt. and Adjt. for Major,
Commanding, 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Depôt, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment, dated at Poona, this 3rd day of January 1916.

Number, Rank, and Name—15410, Private, Leahy.
Age—22 years 7 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark ; hair, black ; eyes, brown
Trade—Plater.
Date of enlistment—13th August 1915.
Place of enlistment—Poona.
Parish and County in which born—Igatpuri, Bombay Presidency.
Date of desertion or absence—27th December 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Chakaradarpur.
Marks—Tattoo mark (Eagle on right shoulder). Nude woman (tattooed) right forearm.
Whilst on furlough. Under 6 months of service.

G. D. YEATMAN, Captain,
Depôt, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment.

IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 24th December 1915.

No. 2123—2124-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898 / 42 of the Indore Residency Bazars Excise Law, 1904, and in supersession of the form of pass prescribed in the Central India Agency Notification No. 905-C., dated the 4th May 1912, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to prescribe the annexed form of pass for the import from the Bombay Presidency of all intoxicating drugs including opium / opium and all intoxicating drugs

COUNTERFOIL.

(To remain attached to book.)

FORM OF PASS FOR THE IMPORT OF OPIUM / INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Pass granted to ..... (here state name and designation of the consignee) to import from or *viâ* ..... (here state locality and district) into ..... (here state locality and district) opium / intoxicating drugs to the amount of ..... as specified below (here state description and weight or quantity of each class of drugs to be imported):—

This pass must be used within one month from the date of its issue.

This pass shall be delivered on arrival of the opium / intoxicating drugs at its destination to ..... (here enter official designation of the person to whom the pass is to be delivered).

The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated ..... 191 . Excise Authority or Political Agent (as the case may be).

NOTE.—Before the drugs covered by this pass are exported from the Bombay Presidency, this pass must be presented by the holder to the Collector of Customs, Bombay or Karachi, as the case may be, in the case of opium / intoxicating drugs to be imported direct from the custom-house at Bombay or Karachi, and in other cases to the Collector of the district of export, and the export pass below must be completed and signed by such officer.

FORM OF PASS FOR THE EXPORT OF OPIUM / INTOXICATING DRUGS FROM THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(*Vide* rule 27 of the Bombay Opium Rules and section 12 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.)

This pass is to remain in force—
from ..... (here specify date and hour)
to ..... (here specify date and hour).

The opium / intoxicating drugs covered by it shall be conveyed—
by ..... (here state route and mode of conveyance)
in charge of ..... (here give the name of person, if any) in ..... (here state number and description of packages).

Dated ..... 191 . Collector or (as the case may be).

DUPLICATE.

(To be forwarded to the authority of the exporting district.)

FORM OF PASS FOR THE IMPORT OF OPIUM / INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Pass granted to ..... (here state name and designation of the consignee) to import from or *viâ* ..... (here state locality and district) into ..... (here state locality and district) opium / intoxicating drugs to the amount of ..... as specified below (here state description and weight or quantity of each class of drugs to be imported):—

This pass must be used within one month from the date of its issue.

This pass shall be delivered on arrival of the opium / intoxicating drugs at its destination to ..... (here enter official designation of the person to whom the pass is to be delivered).

The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated ..... 191 . Excise Authority or Political Agent (as the case may be).

NOTE.—Before the drugs covered by this pass are exported from the Bombay Presidency, this pass must be presented by the holder to the Collector of Customs, Bombay or Karachi, as the case may be, in the case of opium / intoxicating drugs to be imported direct from the custom-house at Bombay or Karachi, and in other cases to the Collector of the district of export, and the export pass below must be completed and signed by such officer.

FORM OF PASS FOR THE EXPORT OF OPIUM / INTOXICATING DRUGS FROM THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(*Vide* rule 27 of the Bombay Opium Rules and section 12 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.)

This pass is to remain in force—
from ..... (here specify date and hour)
to ..... (here specify date and hour).

The opium / intoxicating drugs covered by it shall be conveyed—
by ..... (here state route and mode of conveyance)
in charge of ..... (here give the name of person, if any) in ..... (here state number and description of packages).

Dated ..... 191 . Collector or (as the case may be).

TRIPLICATE.

(To accompany the consignment.)

FORM OF PASS FOR THE IMPORT OF OPIUM / INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Pass granted to ..... (here state name and designation of the consignee) to import from or *viâ* ..... (here state locality and district) into ..... (here state locality and district) opium / intoxicating drugs to the amount of ..... as specified below (here state description and weight or quantity of each class of drugs to be imported):—

This pass must be used within one month from the date of its issue.

This pass shall be delivered on arrival of the opium / intoxicating drugs at its destination to ..... (here enter official designation of the person to whom the pass is to be delivered).

The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated ..... 191 . Excise Authority or Political Agent (as the case may be).

NOTE.—Before the drugs covered by this pass are exported from the Bombay Presidency, this pass must be presented by the holder to the Collector of Customs, Bombay or Karachi, as the case may be, in the case of opium / intoxicating drugs to be imported direct from the custom-house at Bombay or Karachi, and in other cases to the Collector of the district of export, and the export pass below must be completed and signed by such officer.

FORM OF PASS FOR THE EXPORT OF OPIUM / INTOXICATING DRUGS FROM THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(*Vide* rule 27 of the Bombay Opium Rules and section 12 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.)

This pass is to remain in force—
from ..... (here specify date and hour)
to ..... (here specify date and hour).

The opium / intoxicating drugs covered by it shall be conveyed—
by ..... (here state route and mode of conveyance)
in charge of ..... (here give the name of person, if any) in ..... (here state number and description of packages).

Dated ..... 191 . Collector or (as the case may be).

No._____.

Dated _____ the _____

Copy forwarded to the _____

_____ for information _____

Excise Authority or Political Agent
(as the case may be).

No._____.

Dated _____ the _____ 191 .

Copy forwarded to the _____

_____ for information _____

Excise Authority or Political Agent
(as the case may be).

By order,

A. R. JELF,
First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rajputana, the 29th December 1915.

No. 3526-C.—8.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

District.	Paragana.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	Remarks.
Ajmer-Marwara.	Ajmer	Ajmer	Area 37⅛ square yards. *East*—Ditch. *West*—Street. *North*—Old Pagalkhana. *South*—House of Imam Khan.	For making a passage.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector, Ajmer-Marwara.

Under section 7 of the Act the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th December 1915.

No. 4689-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 67 of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the following shall be added as paragraph 2 to his notification No. 2867-R. dated the 4th October 1915 :—

"2. This exemption does not apply to the importation of the preparations above specified by sea by means of the post, but applies only to their transmission by means of the inland post."

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th January 1916.

No. 43-*Military*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, 2nd-Lieutenant R. Wood, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the old Cantonment, Delhi.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th December 1915.

No. 4684-*R.*—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 3rd January 1916, the creation, for a period not exceeding five weeks, of a temporary appointment of an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the sixth grade for the Bori Sub-Division in the Loralai District.

No. 4685-*R.*—M. Muhammad Yusaf Khan, a Tahsildar of the 1st grade and Tahsildar, Bori, is appointed as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bori Sub-Division, until further orders.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 235 of 1915.

Dated this 17th day of December 1915.

Re Norendra Nath Bose, residing at No. 15-1, Mirzapore Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as order suppliers at No. 33, Canning Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Bose Chowdhury & Co., at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. R. C. Mitter, Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 14th day of December 1915 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 241 of 1915.

Dated this 22nd day of December 1915.

Re Kartick Chandra Chatterjee, residing at No. 27, Chashadhopaparah Street, in the town of Calcutta, a clerk in the employ of the Government Telegraph Office.

Ex parte the debtor. Jyotindra Nath Mitter, Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 18th day of December 1915 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 243 of 1915.

Dated this 22nd day of December 1915.

Re Upendra Nath Ghose, residing at No. 10, Lukhsmi Dutt's Lane, formerly No. 10, Ram Kanto Bose's 1st Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a milkman at the same place but now having no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Manmatha Nath Sen, Insolvent's Solicitor.

On the 20th day of December 1915 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 240 of 1915.

Dated the 23rd December 1915.

Re Lakhi Narain Dutt residing at No. 72, Beniatolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as trader in jute at No. 72, Beniatolla Street, aforesaid under the name and style of Lakhi Narain Dutt and Co.

Ex parte Mati Lal Dutt, the creditor. H. K. Ghose, creditor's solicitor.

On the 21st day of December 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 242 of 1915.

Dated the 23rd December 1915.

Re Kanhya Lal and Munna Lal both residing at No. 11, Roy Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business in piece-goods, in co-partnership under the name and style of Kanhya Lal Munna Lal and the said Kanhya Lal now serving as a salesman at the firm of Bunkey Lal Gunga Bissen at Barabazar and the said Munna Lal now serving as a salesman at the firm of Sew Charan Lal Khettry of Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor.

Babu Rajendra Lal Dutt, Insolvent's attorney, 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

On the 20th day of December 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 178 of 1914.

Dated the 17th December 1915.

Re Charles Baker (of Vandyke & Co., Photographers).

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 113 of 1915.

Dated the 22nd December 1915.

Re Bepin Behary Ghose (of Bepin Behary Ghose and Sons).

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 52 of 1913.

Dated the 22nd December 1915.

Re Shamuzdin Mohamed Amin.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 23rd day of May 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 17th day of March 1913 was annulled.

No. 228 OF 1913.

The 4th January 1916.

Re (1) Shama Charan Bhar, (2) Bolai Chandra Bhar, (3) Bhudari Charan Kundu, (4) Bhupati Charan Kundu, (5) Pasupati Charan Kundu and (6) Jadupati Kundu.

Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 13th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of December 1913, was annulled.

C. E. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 191 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Maung Oung Ba, clerk, residing at No. 19, Oliphant Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Oung Ba, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 20th day of December 1915.

CASE No. 195 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Ally Nusoo, residing at No. 13, 27th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ally Nusoo an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 20th day of December 1915.

CASE No. 197 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Allagappa Salayappah, residing at No. 124, Montgomery Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Allagappa Salayappah, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 20th day of December 1915.

CASE No. 245 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th December 1915.

In the matter of Goolam Moideen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Goolam Moideen, clerk, Auditor's Office, residing at No. 51, 30th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Goolam Moideen.

CASE No. 246 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th December 1915.

In the matter of Bascala Gadayya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Bascala Gadayya, Maistry, residing at No. 29, 47th Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Bascala Gadayya.

CASE No. 247 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Badhamma Damodar Das, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Badhamma Damodar Das, general clerk, Water and Sewage Department, Rangoon Municipality, residing at Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 20th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Badhamma Damodar Das.

CASE No. 248 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Aw Ho Shain, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Aw Ho Shain, broker, of No. 150, Lower Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 20th day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Aw Ho Shain.

CASE No. 250 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd day of December 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Hman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Hman, headman and rice-seller of No. 190, Mayo Street, Maymyo Quarter, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of December 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Hman.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th January 1916.

No. 5158-*G*.—The following reversion of an officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made in the 1st (Peshawar) Division with effect from the 1st December 1915 :—

Mr. W. H. Johnston, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to his own grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1916.

No. 50-*T*.—Mr. J. T. D. Rodrigues, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, pay Rs. 325—400, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days in combination with furlough for three months and six days with effect from the 15th December 1916.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, BURMA DIVISION.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of itary Accounts, Burma Division, on 31st December 1915, on account of security deposits of contors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.								
		3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
140567 136229	Divisional Disbursing Officer	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	600
275788 233443	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
108306 103585	Ditto	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	600
M-009935 M-005886	Ditto	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
108309 103585	Ditto	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	600
M-009937 M-005886	Ditto	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
M-007375 083997	Ditto	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	700
Stock.	Ditto	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	700
100191 086150	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
M-013977	Ditto	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
209170	Ditto	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	300
106637 065580	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
141660	Ditto	...	700	..	...	...	...	...	...	700
141562	Ditto	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
150583	Ditto	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
011741	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
M-003358 M-002164	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
M-004140	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
088681	Ditto	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	500
54—12	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
53—27 I-2902	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	700
53—39 I-2914	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
53—46 I-2921	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Burma Division, on 31st December 1915, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of Investment.								
		3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896 97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
53—49 I-2024	Divisional Disbursing Officer.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,200
53—50 I-2925	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
53—51 I-2926	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
54—157	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
53—87 I-2962	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
53—95 I-2970	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	800	800
53—324 H-10345	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	700
54—551	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
53—102 I-304	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
53—172 I-3051	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	500	500
240	Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
241	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
242	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
243	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
244	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
245	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
246	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
247	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
248	Ditto	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
249	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
250	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
251	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
252	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
253	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000	...	1,000
254	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000	...	1,000
255	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
256	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000	...	1,000
257	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000

MAYMYO;
Dated 21st December 1915.

H. CHANDLER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Controller of Military Accounts,
Burma Division.

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

st of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Controller of Currency on the 31st December 1915, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, under articles 164—166, Civil Account Code, Volume I.

ial o.	Name of the District Military Works Services.	Name of person or Fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
			3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1900-01.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	Total.	
1	Presidency .	Rakhal Dass Shome, Storekeeper	...	...	100	...	...	100	
2	Jubbulpore .	Beni Pershad, Cashier . .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
3	Barrackpore .	Abhoy Churn Ghosh, Cashier	...	..	2,000	...	...	2,000	
4	Bombay .	Krishnarao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	
5	Secunderabad .	T. Venkannah, Store keeper .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
6	Ditto .	Sachdanand, Cashier . . .	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
7	Jubbulpore .	Endowments of monuments in Saugor Cemetery . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
8	Presidency .	Endowments of monuments in Dinapore Cemetery . .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
9	Barrackpore .	Endowments of monuments in Barrackpore Cemetery . .	...	...	500	..	...	500	
0	Ditto .	Endowments of monument in Dum Dum Cemetery . .	...	..	500	...	...	500	
1	Presidency .	Endowments of monuments in Calcutta Cemetery . . .	..	. .	2,800	...	...	2,800	
2	Poona .	Balkrishna Shankar, Cashier .	...	1,000	..	...	...	1,000	
3	Ditto . .	Ganga Ram Vithoba Hendre, Storekeeper.	...	...	...	500	...	500	
4	Meerut .	Harjeewan Lall, Cashier . .	...	..	1,000	...	..	1,000	
5	Bareilly	Endowment of monument in Rosa (Shahjehanpore) Cemetery	200	...	...	...	...	200	
6	Ahmednagar .	Bhagirath Shanker, Cashier .	..	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
7	Mhow . .	Baramjee Jamsetjee Jagus, Cashier	500	...	...	...	...	500	
8	Bareilly .	Chote Lall, Cashier . . .	..	...	900	..	...	900	
9	Barrackpore .	Noresh Chander Sarcar, Storekeeper	...	...	...	500	...	500	
0	Bombay .	Mr. P. N. D. Silva, Storekeeper .	...	.	...	500	.	500	
1	Ditto .	Messers. Jivaji Sorabjee & Co., Auctioneers	...	1,000	...	...	..	1,000	
2	Ditto .	Messers. Anamd Jetha and Sons, Contractors	...	...	..	1,000	...	1,000	
3	Poona . .	Nil Kanth Gopal, Storekeeper .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
4	Mhow .	Umrao Singh, „ .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
5	Dera Dun and Garhwal.	Rahim Khan, Cashier . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
6	Presidency .	Nagendranath Bose, Cashier .	...	..	1,000	...	...	1,000	
7	Wellington	P. M. Sama Sundra Mudliar, Cashier . . .	...	500	...	...	500	1,000	
8	Bangalore .	V. Chinna Swamy Mudliar, Contractor	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	
9	Sirhind . .	Nahar Singh Jaini, Cashier .	...	..	...	...	800	800	
0	Barrackpore .	Satya Charan Ghosh, Cashier .	...	...	..	1,000	...	1,000	
		Total .	1,700	5,500	12,800	3,500	3,800	27,300	

Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

G. BAYLEY,
Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

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Third Cotton Forecast, 1915-16. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Trade of Indian Ports in the First year of War. Return showing the quantities of the Principal Agricultural Products imported into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras Ports by Rail, River and Sea and exported from India by Sea to Foreign Countries, during the first year of War (August 1914 to July 1915). Foolscap. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Cotton Press Return. Return showing the quantity of Cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories, and of Cotton received in the Spinning Mills in India in the half month ending the 15th October 1915, together with the Totals from 1st September 1915. Foolscap. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Final General Memorandum on the Indigo Crop of 1915-16, December 24th, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

First Wheat Forecast, December 29th, 1915. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Second Rice Forecast, December 29th, 1915. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly Prices). Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (raw), Salt, etc., in India by Districts for the fortnight ending 31st October 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Official Secrets Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, ch. 28). 2a. 3p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Code, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. (3a.)

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series Volume V, Memoir No. 2, by Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

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Monthly Weather Review for February to June 1915. Re. 1 per month.

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REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

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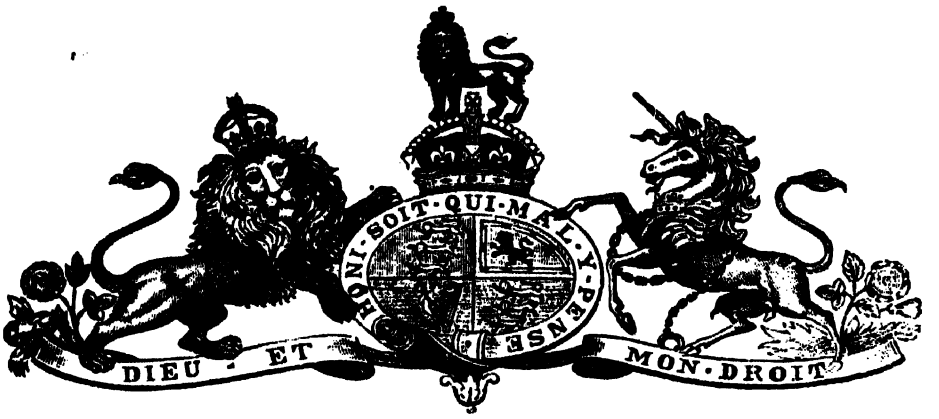
LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 073502 and 079252 of the three per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 100 each originally standing in the name of Sreekumar Pal and Prosad Das Boral & Bros. respectively and last endorsed to Kailas Chandra Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person but the 2nd note endorsed in blank having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KAILASH CHANDRA SARKAR.

Residence—Sodepur, District 24-Parganas.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 5, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending: 31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi (white)	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9	4 7 3
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1).	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11
	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5
	Aligarh	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8
	Cawnpore	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 2	4 9 1
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
	Lucknow	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
	Akola	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1 0
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3	4 12 7
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9
	(Median Average)	4 2 3	4 2 6	4 3 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 5
	Index Numbers (*a*).	100	100	102	103	104	105

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(*a*) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

FORTNIGHT ENDING

31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 3	5 3 9	5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	6 2 4	6 4 4	5 6 4	5 4 3
4 3 6	4 9 5	4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	5 5 9	5 2 8	4 13 6	4 7 7
5 2 6	5 5 0	5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	5 4 0	5 2 0
4 3 3	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 14 9	5 5 3	5 2 6	5 0 0
4 3 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	5 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
4 2 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
3 14 6	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 6 9	5 6 0	4 14 9	5 0 0
4 2 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 9 6	4 7 0
3 12 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 5 0
4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	5 13 0
4 11 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	6 6 0
4 7 6	4 9 10	4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	5 14 7	5 14 7	5 12 1	5 8 10
4 13 8	5 5 8	5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	5 15 2	...	5 5 7	5 11 2
4 12 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	6 10 8	6 2 0	5 12 0	5 0 0
4 9 0	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 5 3	6 2 6
4 2 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	5 11 6	5 14 3	6 2 3	4 9 0
4 13 6	5 5 6	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	6 10 8	6 10 8	5 8 3	6 6 4
4 2 3	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	6 2 9	6 2 9	5 4 6	4 12 3
4 9 2	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 3	5 0 0	4 13 6
4 8 1	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	4 6 7
4 9 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	6 6 5	5 14 10	5 14 10	4 11 4
4 1 7	4 8 0	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	6 9 7	6 0 0	5 3 2	3 14 5
5 5 7	5 2 0	5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	6 1 7	5 10 5	5 8 10	4 12 5
3 11 6	3 15 7	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	5 3 11	5 0 0	4 11 10	4 3 10
4 1 0	4 5 6	4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 14 6	5 8 4	5 10 7	5 5 2
...	...	5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	6 5 3	5 8 4	5 1 11	5 6 2
4 12 4	...	...	...	6 14 4	...	6 1 7	5 2 3	5 2 3	4 8 4	4 6 6
5 0 0	5 2 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0
4 12 4	4 10 3	4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6	4 6 6	4 1 5	3 11 10	3 10 6
3 14 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 6 0
4 8 0	4 11 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	5 12 0	4 13 0
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	6 10 6
5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
5 1 4	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 12 11	6 12 11	6 1 6	6 1 6
5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5
5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 7 6	5 2 7	4 13 7
4 9 0	4 12 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	5 12 10	5 5 9	5 0 0
110	115	121	121	125	133	134	145	140	129	121

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1915.	30th April 1915.	15th May 1915.	31st May 1915.	15th June 1915.	30th June 1915.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port (a)	Karachi (white)	5 4 3	4 12 3	4 7 9	4 9 3	4 5 3	4 4 3
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	4 15 2	4 11 1	4 12 7	4 15 2	4 9 10	...
	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	5 3 6	4 13 0	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 6 6	4 8 0
Punjab	Lahore	4 13 6	4 3 3	3 7 6	3 13 0	3 11 6	3 11 6
	Ferozepur	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 14 3	3 13 0	3 13 0
	Lyallpur	4 10 0	4 1 0	3 11 0	3 14 6	3 9 0	3 13 0
	Amritsar	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 7 9	3 12 3	3 12 0	3 12 0
	Multan	4 6 0	3 13 0	3 7 6	3 14 0	3 11 6	3 10 0
	Rawalpindi	4 8 0	4 6 6	3 10 0	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 14 0
	Ambala	5 4 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 15 6	3 15 6	3 15 6
Delhi	Delhi	5 0 0	4 7 1	4 1 6	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 15 3	4 13 11	4 8 8	4 7 6	4 5 0	4 6 5
	Aligarh	4 8 8	4 3 6	4 0 2	3 14 1	3 14 5	4 3 5
	Cawnpore	4 9 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0
	Meerut	4 8 6	4 0 0	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0	3 13 0
	Shajahanpur	4 5 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Agra	4 11 3	4 7 1	3 12 11	4 5 2	4 4 8	4 9 1
	Fyzabad	4 9 2	4 5 6	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 9 0
	Lucknow	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 2 6	4 4 3	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 1 11	4 3 5	4 3 6	4 5 0
	Jubbulpore	4 8 2	4 8 2	4 3 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 8 2
	Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 10	4 4 10
	Akola	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 8 10	4 2 10	4 2 10	3 15 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	4 8 7	4 8 7	3 11 6	3 4 6	3 8 10	3 8 10
Baluchistan	Quetta	5 2 0	4 15 6	4 13 6	4 11 2	4 10 0	4 7 3
Bombay	Poona	5 7 10	5 6 2	5 10 6	5 6 2	5 1 11	5 1 4
	Ahmednagar	4 ... 1	...	4 11 11	4 10 1	4 8 4	4 10 1
	Ahmedabad	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0
	Dharwar	3 3 5	3 7 0	3 10 6	3 8 1	3 7 0	3 11 9
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0
	Bhagalpur	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 8 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 8 0
	Cuttack	4 11 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	4 11 3
Bengal	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5
	Mandalay	4 12 5	4 12 5	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median Average)	4 11 3	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 5 2	4 5 0	4 6 2
	Index Numbers (b)	114	109	103	104	104	106

(a) Prices at ports after 30th November 1915.

Ports	Rate per	On 3rd December.	On 10th December.	On 17th December.	On 24th December.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	4 9 9	4 9 3	4 8 9	4 8 3
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	„	4 15 4	5 0 3	4 15 4	4 15 4
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	„	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 4 0	5 3 0

(b) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

Fortnight ending																									Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 30th November 1915 compared with preceding fortnight.
15th July 1915.			31st July 1915.			15th August 1915.			31st August 1915.			15th September 1915.			30th September 1915.			15th October 1915.			31st October 1915.			15th November 1915.			30th November 1915.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
4	6	3	4	5		4	5	9	4	8	3	4	12	3	4	12	3	4	9	9	4	9	9	4	10	6	4	9	0	—2
	...			...			...		5	3	0	5	4	4	5	0	3	4	15	11	5	0	5	5	0	3	4	15	4	—1
4	12	0	4	12	6	4	14	0	4	15	0	5	2	6	5	1	0	5	2	0	5	2	6	5	3	0	5	4	0	+1
4	0	0	4	3	3	4	11	3	4	9	3	4	9	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	5	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	*Nil*
4	0	0	4	1	6	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	5	3	4	5	3	*Nil*
4	0	0	4	1	6	4	5	0	4	7	6	4	6	0	4	4	0	4	5	6	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	2	0	—3
3	14	0	4	0	0	4	4	3	4	6	0	4	9	8	4	8	0	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	0	4	5	0	*Nil*
3	13	0	3	13	0	3	14	6	4	0	0	4	3	3	4	8	0	4	6	3	4	5	6	4	5	3	4	3	6	—3
4	6	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	6	0	4	10	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	9	0	4	8	0	—1
4	5	0	4	7	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	6	6	—3
4	9	0	4	9	0	4	13	6	4	11	0	4	11	0	4	12	6	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	13	0	*Nil*
4	6	5	4	6	5	4	9	4	4	9	4	4	9	4	4	10	6	4	12	11	4	11	3	4	14	3	4	14	3	*Nil*
4	9	4	4	7	5	4	14	9	4	7	10	4	11	3	4	9	3	4	12	0	4	15	0	5	5	6	4	13	7	—9
4	9	0	4	9	0	4	13	6	4	11	3	4	13	6	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	+3
4	3	6	4	7	3	4	13	6	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	11	3	4	11	3*	4	13	0	+2
4	2	0	4	4	0	4	8	0	4	9	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	9	3	4	15	0	4	10	3	—6
4	7	1	4	13	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	6	5	2	6	5	8	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	*Nil*
4	9	6	4	10	0	4	11	6	4	11	3	4	11	6	4	13	0	5	5	3	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	8	—1
4	7	1	4	7	1	4	7	1	4	9	2	4	9	2	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	*Nil*
4	5	10	4	7	2	4	12	0	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	11	2	4	10	5	4	10	5	4	9	7	—1
4	8	2	4	8	2	4	3	5	4	8	2	4	8	2	4	13	7	4	11	4	5	0	0	5	2	7	5	2	7	*Nil*
4	7	3	4	7	2	4	12	10	4	11	2	4	11	2	4	11	2	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	*Nil*
3	15	7	3	14	5	3	15	7	3	15	7	3	15	7	3	15	7	4	6	0	4	10	10	4	10	7	4	5	10	—6
3	13	4	4	1	7	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	*Nil*
4	0	5	3	15	6	4	1	1	4	2	0	4	2	6	4	3	3	4	3	6	4	7	0	4	13	3	4	13	6	*Nil*
5	4	1	5	4	1	5	5	1		...		5	8	11	5	8	11	5	8	11	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	8	11	+3
4	13	9	4	14	8	4	6	9	4	15	7	4	11	11	4	15	6	5	1	4	5	2	3	4	5	7	4	4	8	—1
4	12	0	4	12	0	5	4	0	5	2	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	2	5	5	4	+5
3	8	1	3	8	1	3	9	3	3	10	8	3	12	9	3	12	1	3	14	11	3	12	1	3	14	11	3	15	9	+1
4	8	0	4	11	0	4	14	0	4	8	0	4	11	0	5	0	0	4	6	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	*Nil*
4	8	0	4	8	0	4	13	0	4	14	3	5	5	0	5	9	7	5	4	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	4	0	—1
4	10	9	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	*Nil*
5	8	0	5	10	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	14	0	+2
4	11	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	*Nil*
5	... 8	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	*Nil*
6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	*Nil*
5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	7	6	5	7	6	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	*Nil*
4	7	1	4	7	4	4	11	9	4	9	3	4	11	3	4	12	10	4	12	0	4	13	6	4	14	3†	4	13	7	—1
107			108			114			111			114			116			115			117			118 *			117			

*Since reported † Revised

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 30th November as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1914 and 1915 :—

	1915.			1914.		
	15th November.	30th November.	Increase or Decrease.	15th November.	30th November.	Increase or Decrease.
India . . .	100	99	—1	100	105	+5
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	100	*Nil*
United Provinces .	100	100	*Nil*	100	105	+5
Central Provinces	100	97	—3	100	102	+2

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending					
		31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Bombay	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14
	Calcutta	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0
	Ferozepur	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Rawalpindi	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12
	Lyallpur	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4
	Multan	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4
	Ambala	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13
	Cawnpore	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4
	Meerut	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12
	Agra	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8
	Lucknow	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Akola	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5½	10 0	9 13
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8
	Dharwar	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Murshidabad	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0
	Malda	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12
	(Median Average)	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12
	Index Numbers (*a*)	100	103	103	106	106	109

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(*a*) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India. [The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING

31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	7 8	7 8
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 3	5 3	5 8
7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	7 12
9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	7 12	7 12
10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	8 0	7 12
10 4	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	9 0
9 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	8 4	8 4
9 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 12
9 12	7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 8
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	6 0
8 8	8 6	8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	6 12	7 5
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 8	6 12	7 12
8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	6 8	7 4	6 4
8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 0
8 8	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 14	8 0
8 12	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	5 14
9 8	8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	6 4	7 4
9 8	8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	8 5	8 2
8 4	8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	8 4	8 15
8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 4
9 8	8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	10 0
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6
10 0	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	8 6	9 2
9 13	9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¼	7 4¼	7 1	7 8½
6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	6 13	7 2
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 2
7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	9 9	10 0
10 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8
9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 14	8 4
8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 8
8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 4	8 0
7 14	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9
7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	7 5	7 12
8 8	8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	7 1	7 12
112	120	121	123	127	137	137	150	147	135	123

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending					
		15th April 1915.	30th April 1915.	15th May 1915.	31st May 1915.	15th June 1915.	30th June 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Bombay	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14
	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	9 0	11 4	10 4	10 8	10 8
	Ferozepur	8 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 4
	Amritsar	7 14	8 8	11 4	10 8	10 10	10 4
	Rawalpindi	8 12	8 14	10 12	10 4	10 4	10 0
	Lyallpur	8 8	9 8	10 4	10 0	10 8	11 0
	Multan	9 0	10 4	11 4	10 0	10 8	10 12
	Ambala	7 8	10 4	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12
Delhi	Delhi	7 12	9 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 4
United Provinces	Benares	7 13	7 13	7 15	8 6	...	8 8
	Cawnpore	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Meerut	8 4	9 12	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 0
	Agra	8 0	8 8	...	9 0	9 0	8 8
	Lucknow	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 2	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	8 2	8 14	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0
	Shahjahanpur	8 12	9 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Fyzabad	8 8	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 10	8 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 15	8 15	9 4	8 15	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8
	Raipur	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 12
	Akola	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	8 7	8 7	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	7 13	8 1	8 4	8 8½	8 11½	9 0
Bombay	Poona	6 13	7 2	6 13	6 13	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0
	Dharwar	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 1	10 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	8 12	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 6
	Bhagalpur	8 12	8 14	8 14	8 12	8 10	8 12
	Muzaffarpur	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Ranchi	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0
	Cuttack	8 8	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	8 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Mandalay	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 5	7 5	7 5
	(Median Average)	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 14	8 12
	Index Numbers(a)	116	112	106	106	108	109

(a) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India. [The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending																				Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 30th November 1915 compared with preceding fortnight.
15th July 1915.		31st July 1915.		15th August 1915.		31st August 1915.		15th September 1915.		30th September 1915.		15th October 1915.		31st October 1915.		15th November 1915.		30th November 1915.		
sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	Per cent
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Nil
5	14	5	14	5	14	5	8	5	6	5	8	5	8	5	8	5	3	5	3	Nil
9	12	9	4	8		8	8	8	8	8	12	8	12	9	0	8	12	8	12	Nil
9	12	9	5	8		8	0	8	12	8	12	8	14	9	14	8	0	8	0	Nil
9	0	8	12	8		8	12	8	4	8	8	8	8	9	4	8	0	8	0	Nil
9	12	8	6	8		8	12	8	4	8	8	8	8	9	12	8	0	8	0	Nil
9	4	10	4	10		9	12	9	12	9	14	9	14	9	8	9	0	9	4	
9	6	8	12	8		8	8	8	12	8	12	8	8	8	8	8	12	8	0	
8	0	8	8	8	0	8	4	8	4	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Nil
8	8	8	8	8	4	7	15	8	4	7	15	7	13	7	11	7	11	7	11	Nil
8	8	8	12	8	0	7	14	8	0	7	12	7	12	7	10	7	10	7	12	+ 8
8	8	8	8	7	12	7	12	7	12	7	12	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Nil
8	12	8	12	8	12	7	14	8	0	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	12	7	14	Nil
8	12	8	4	8	4	7	14	8	0	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	12	7	14	+ 7
8	14	8	6	8	6	7	14	8	0	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	14	— 1
8	8	8	8	8	8	7	14	8	0	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	14	7	14	Nil
8	15	8	12	8	8	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	7	14	7	14	Nil
8	12	8	12	8	8	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	7	12	7	12	Nil
8	12	8	12	8	8	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	7	12	7	12	Nil
8	6	8	7	8	7	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	7	12	7	12	— 12
9	0	9	7	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	14	Nil
10	0	10	2	9	13	9	11½	9	10½	9	8½	9	8	9	0½	8	4½	8	4½	Nil
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	Nil
7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	Nil
10	8	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	9	15	9	7	9	7	9	7	9	7	+ 7
8	8	8	8	8	0	8	0	7	12	8	8	8	8	7	12	7	12	7	12	Nil
8	14	8	12	8	8	8	8	7	14	8	8	8	8	7	14	7	14	7	14	Nil
8	8	8	12	8	0	8	0	7	14	8	8	8	8	7	14	7	14	7	14	Nil
8	8	8	14	8	14	8	14	8	12	8	12	8	14	7	14	7	12	7	14	Nil
	0	5	10	5	10			5	10	5	10	5	10	5	1	5	1	5	1	Nil
	6	7	6	7	6			6	14	7	8	7	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	Nil
8	8	8	8	8				8	4	8	0	8	2	8	0	8	0	8	0	
										20				20						

repo

ons expressed in Index Number during the fortnigh ending the 30th November with those in the previous fort ght in 1914 and 19 :—

	Number.	Number.	Increase or Decrease.	1914. 15th November.	1914. 30th November.	1914. Increase or Decrease.
India	100	100	Nil	100	102	+ 2
Punjab	100	100	Nil	100	100	Nil
United Provinces	100	102	+ 2	100	105	+ 5
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	95	— 5	100	104	+ 4

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending 3rd September 1915=100]

Date.	Karachi. White. Price.	Karachi. White. Index Numbers.	Karachi. Red. Price.	Karachi. Red. Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pressy). Price.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pressy). Index Numbers.	Calcutta (Club No. 2). Price.	Calcutta (Club No. 2). Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 22nd April 1915	41 0	113	40 0	113	38 11½	93	40 4½	99
„ 13th May „	35 9	99	35 0	99	38 2	91	34 10½	85
„ 24th June „	34 0	94	33 3	94	37 0½	88	35 1½	86
„ 22nd July „	34 9	96	34 0	96	38 6½	92	37 1½	91
„ 27th August „	36 0	99	35 0	99	41 4½	98	39 4½	96
„ 3rd September „	36 3	100	35 3	100	42 1	100	40 10	100
„ 10th „ „	37 3	103	36 3	103	42 3	100	40 10	100
„ 17th „ „	38 0	105	37 6	106	42 0	100	41 1	101
„ 30th „ „	38 0	105	37 3	106	40 0	95	40 4½	99
„ 8th October „	37 6	103	36 9	104	39 5½	94	40 10½	100
„ 15th „ „	36 9	101	36 3	103	39 9½	95	40 10½	100
„ 22nd „ „	36 9	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	...	...
„ 29th „ „	36 9	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	41 1½	101
„ 5th November „	37 9	104	37 3	106	40 4	96	42 4	104
„ 12th „ „	37 1½	102	36 10½	105	40 0	95	41 4	101
„ 19th „ „	36 6	101	36 3	103	39 10	95	41 4	101
„ 26th „ „	36 4½	100	36 3	103	39 6	94	41 10	102
„ 3rd December „	36 9	101	36 6	104	39 6	94	41 10	102
„ 10th „ „	36 6	101	36 3	103	40 0	95	42 4	104
„ 19th „ „	36 3	100	36 0	102	39 6	94	41 10	102
„ 24th „ „	36 0	99	35 9	101	39 6	94	41 4	101

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Prices on 3rd September 1915=100]

Date.	Choice White Karachi. Price.	Choice White Karachi. Index Numbers.	Red Karachi. Price.	Red Karachi. Index Numbers.	Delhi. Price.	Delhi. Index Numbers.	Choice White Bombay. Price.	Choice White Bombay. Index Numbers.	Club No. 1. Price.	Club No. 1. Index Numbers.	Club No. 2. Price.	Club No. 2. Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
22nd April 1915	67 0 May.	124	64 9 May-June Sellers.	121	66 3 May.	...	68 3 May-June.	...	...	...	67 6 May.	126
11th May „	63 9 June July.	118	63 9 June-July.	118	64 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...	64 0 May-June.	119
14th „ „	67 0 May.	124	65 3 June.	122	66 0 June.	...	67 3 June.	...	66 3 June.	117	66 6 June Sellers.	122
21st June „	49 9 June-July.	92	51 3 June-July.	96	51 9 June-July.	...	52 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...
24th July „	56 6 July Sellers.	105	56 1½ July Sellers.	105	56 9 July Sellers.	...	57 3 July Sellers.	...	56 9 July Sellers.	100	56 3 July Sellers.	105
28th August „	54 6 July Sellers.	101	54 1½ July Sellers.	101	Nominal .	...	Nominal .	...	56 9 August Sellers.	100	54 3 August Sellers.	101
3rd September 1915	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	No quotation .	...	Do. .	...	56 9 July Sellers.	100	53 7½	100
8th „ „	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	56 9 Do.	100	...	...
16th „ „	54 0 Do.	100	No Sellers .	...	No Sellers .	...	No Sellers .	...	No Sellers .	...	...	...
24th „ „ to 28th Dec. 1915.	Nominal. No Sellers .	...	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	...	...

Note.—The Indian price quotations are market and not F. O. B. prices. The source of these quotations is the Price Current published weekly by Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24, 1915

Final General Memorandum on the INDIGO Crop of 1915-16

This memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces containing practically the whole area under indigo in British India. The figures refer to the crop which is now being marketed.

The total area (314,300 acres) is 112 per cent in excess of the finally revised acreage (148,400) of last year.

The total yield of dye is estimated at 39,900 cwts against 25,200 cwts, the revised estimate of last year, or an increase of 58 per cent. The average outturn per acre, however, works out to 14 lbs as against 19 lbs in the preceding year.

The increase in area is due to high prices of indigo on account of the war. The price of middle ordinary violet to good indigo in London at the end of November, 1914 and 1915, was 12*s.* to 13*s.* per lb as against 2*s.* 8*d.* in the corresponding period of 1913, the year before the outbreak of war. The season has not, on the whole, been favourable for the crop, except in Madras, where the crop is generally reported to have done well except in the Circars. In the United Provinces, although the season was not unfavourable, there was a scarcity of reliable seed for sowing. In Madras also much indifferent seed was sown owing to the exceptionally high prices of seed at sowing time.

The figures for the provinces are :—

Province	Estimated total yield		Acreage		Average yield per acre	
	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15
	cwts	cwts			lbs	lbs
Bihar and Orissa .	7,100	5,500	60,800	38,500	13	16
Madras . . .	24,700	13,600	182,800	71,700	15	28
Punjab . . .	3,000	3,400	20,600	20,400	16	17
United Provinces .	4,000	1,500	42,300	12,300	11	14
Bombay and Sind (including Native States) . .	900	1,000	6,200	4,200	16	27
Bengal . . .	200	200	1,600	1,300	14	17
Total .	39,900	25,200	314,300	148,400	14	19

In addition to the area for which particulars are given above, the crop is grown on a very limited scale in Upper Burma, for which no forecast is prepared, and the average area so grown for the last five years has been some 200 acres. On the basis of the average outturn per acre in other provinces, this area would produce about 25 cwts of dye.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Bihar and Orissa (38·7 **per cent** of the total area under indigo in British India).—The total area sown is estimated at 60,800 acres as against 38,500 acres for last year, or an increase of 58 per cent. The increase is attributed to the phenomenal rise in the price of indigo on account of the war. The total yield is estimated at 7,100 cwts as against 5,500 cwts finally reported last year. The trade estimate of the Bihar indigo crop is stated to be 6,000 cwts. Owing to the failure of rains during September, 1914, there was not sufficient moisture in the land in the North Bihar districts for securing both the Java and Sumatrana crops. The floods towards the end of August, 1915, and also the poor quality of much of the seed obtained from upcountry for the Sumatrana crop, have affected the outturn. The weather conditions during manufacture were also not generally favourable.

Madras (31·2 **per cent** of the total area under indigo in British India).—The total area sown with the indigo crop is now reported to be 182,800 acres, which is two and a half times the actual area sown in 1914-15 and about twice the normal area. After allowing for seed and to some extent for loss of weight due to moisture, the total yield is estimated at 24,700 cwts, which is 82 per cent above the estimate (13,600 cwts) of last year. The crop is generally reported to have done very well throughout except in the Circars. At sowing time seed was selling at exceptionally high rates, and as a result much indifferent seed was sown; also many old vats have been put into temporary repair. High yields of dye of good quality are thus unlikely.

Punjab (15·4 **per cent** of the total area under indigo in British India).—The total area under indigo is reported to be 20,600 acres, which is only 200 acres more than the area sown last year. The gross outturn of seed is estimated to amount to 1,692,100 seers (=31,100 cwts) and of dye 164,100 seers (=3,000 cwts); the former is about 222 per cent in excess and the latter is about 12 per cent in defect of the last year's outturn. The season was not favourable on the whole and the outturn was consequently below normal, very much so in the eastern Punjab. Much more of the crop is being kept for seed for next year than is usual. It is reported from two districts in the eastern Punjab that the whole crop is being kept for seed and that no dye is being made.

United Provinces (12·4 **per cent** of the total area under indigo in British India).—The total area is now reported to be 42,300 acres as against 12,300 acres, the revised area for last year, or an increase of 244 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 4,000 cwts, being about 167 per cent in excess of last year's estimate. Although the season was not unfavourable, yet difficulty was experienced in procuring reliable seed, and germination was poor in places. Some portion of the dye is consumed locally, and thus the amount available for the Calcutta market will be somewhat less than the estimated outturn stated above.

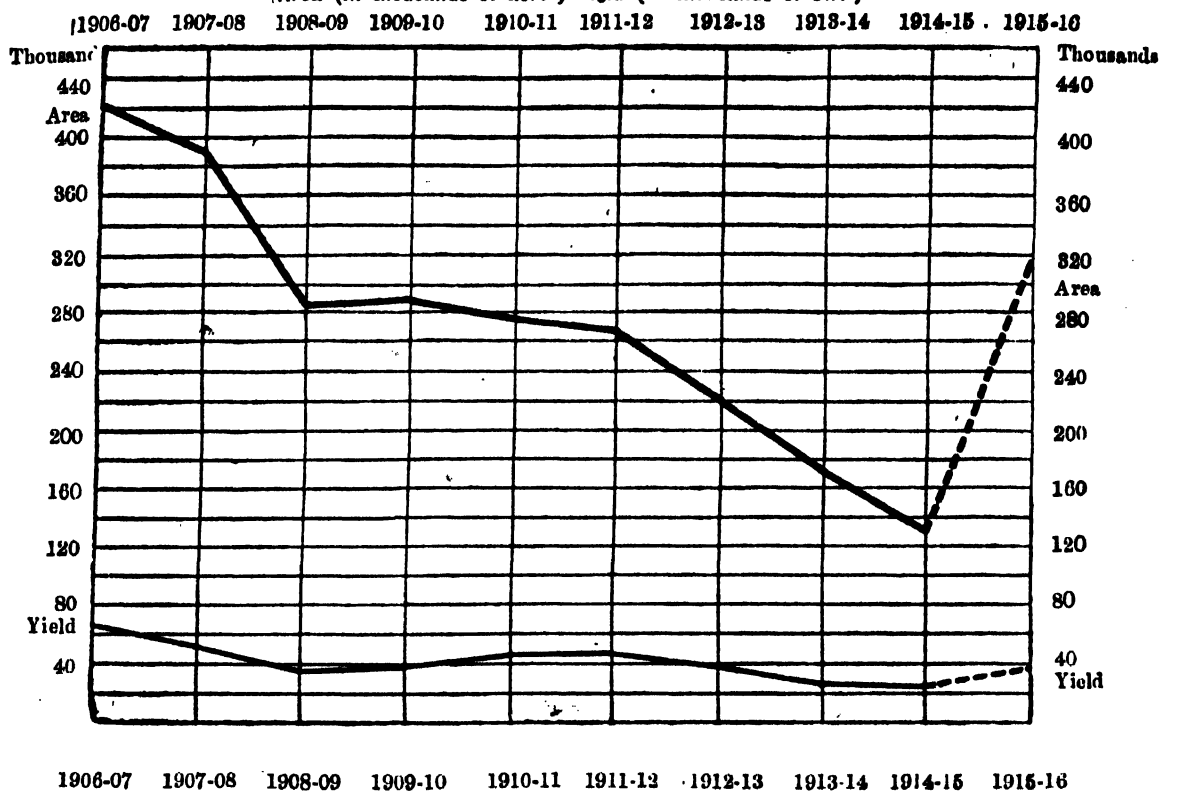
Bombay and Sind (1·8 **per cent** of the total area under indigo in British India).—The total area sown is now estimated at 6,200 acres (including 2,400 acres for the Khairpur State), which is 48 per cent in excess of the area of last year. The extended cultivation is attributed to the incentive afforded by the high prices realised since the outbreak of war. The yield, however, is estimated at only 900 cwts, as against 1,000 cwts last year. The crop suffered somewhat from the deficiency of water supply.

Bengal (0·5 **per cent** of the total area under indigo in British India).—The total area and outturn are 1,600 acres and 200 cwts, as compared with 1,300 acres and 200 cwts last year.

The chart below illustrates the variations in the present figures of area and yield as compared with the finally revised figures of the last nine years. The figures of area are in thousands of acres and those of yield in thousands of cwts.

AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO

(Area (in thousands of acres) Yield (in thousands of cwts)



Exports and Prices.—The exports by sea to foreign countries in each of the last five years have been (in cwts) :—

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Calcutta .	10,985	14,498	9,229	8,752	9,897
Madras ports	2,364	2,510	2,065	1,787	5,393
Bombay .	740	434	320	173	1,426
Karachi .	2,850	1,705	236	227	425
Rangoon .	...	8	7	...	1
Total .	16,939	19,155	11,857	10,939	17,142

The exports in each month of the last two years are stated below with the declared value per cwt :—

	Exports		Average declared value per cwt	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16
	cwts	cwts	₹	₹
April . . .	673	824	200	487
May . . .	436	703	221	429
June . . .	378	778	218	348
July . . .	188	974	184	471
August . . .	28	1,241	190	402
September . . .	141	2,440	303	356
October . . .	943	3,662	301	412
November . . .	1,972	4,088	438	462
December . . .	3,286	...	573	...
January . . .	5,400	...	626	...
February . . .	3,094	...	566	...
March . . .	643	...	652	...

Prices realised at the Calcutta sales in each month of the last three indigo seasons are stated below (in rupees per cwt of good to fine indigo) :—

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	per cwt.	per cwt.	per cwt.	per cwt.
December . . .	225	255	1,012	937
January . . .	232	262	1,050	(Nom.)
February . . .	232	262	1,050	
March . . .	225	262	1,012	

The imports of synthetic and natural indigo into the United Kingdom in the last five calendar years are stated below. Synthetic dye has been shown separately :—

	Synthetic indigo	Indigo	Total
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1910	28,196	3,350	31,546
1911	24,287	4,917	29,204
1912	28,302	7,073	35,375
1913	23,889	4,174	28,063
1914	15,517	5,314	20,831
1915 (10 months) . .	6,542	18,980	25,522

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Final Estimate of the Indigo crop of 1915-16.

Provinces	Area			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in the current year as compared with	
	Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bihar and Orissa	60,800	38,500	96,500	+57·9	−31·0
Madras	182,800	71,700	77,700	+155·0	+135·3
Punjab	20,600	20,400	37,800	+1·0	−45·5
United Provinces	42,300	12,300	30,900	+243·9	+37·3
Bombay and Sind (*a*)	6,200	4,200	(*b*)4,700	+47·6	+31·9
Bengal	1,600	1,300	(*c*)1,100	+23·1	+45·5
TOTAL	314,300	148,400	248,600	+111·8	+26·4

Provinces	Yield of dye			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in the current year as compared with	
	Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bihar and Orissa	7,100	5,500	12,900	+29·1	−45·0
Madras	24,700	13,600	15,000	+81·6	+64·7
Punjab	3,000	3,400	6,400	−11·8	−53·1
United Provinces	4,000	1,500	3,600	+166·7	+11·1
Bombay and Sind (*a*)	900	1,000	(*d*) 1,700	−10·0	−47·1
Bengal	200	200	(*c*) 100	...	+100·0
TOTAL	39,900	25,200	39,700	+58·3	+0·5

(*a*) Including Native States. (*b*) For two years. (*c*) For three years. (*d*) For one year (1913-14).

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29, 1915

First WHEAT Forecast, 1915-16.

This forecast is based on reports received from the local authorities, and refers to 98·5 per cent of the total wheat acreage of India. The statistics below cover all the important wheat-growing areas, except Indore and Bhopal in Central India and six States of comparatively small importance in Rajputana. The figures set out in this report generally represent the area sown up to the end of November, and therefore do not include all the areas that will be ultimately sown with wheat, since sowings continue after November.

The total area so far reported amounts to 27,604,000 acres as against 28,852,000 acres the revised figure for the same tracts on the corresponding date of last year, or a decrease of 1,248,000 acres or 4 per cent.

The sowing season has, on the whole, been quite favourable, except in the western and south-eastern Punjab, the western districts of the United Provinces, in Gujarat, Sind, and in parts of the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana. In these tracts the rainfall was deficient. The present condition and prospects of the crop are reported to be, on the whole, from fair to good, but rain is urgently required in the Punjab and in the western districts of the United Provinces. The rain which fell in parts of these tracts on the 15th December, must, however, have benefited the crop.

The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

First Forecast, December.

Provinces and States	1915-16	1914-15	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres(*b*)	Acres
Punjab (*a*)	9,509,000	10,375,000	−866,000
United Provinces	7,500,000	7,450,000	+50,000
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	3,398,000	(*b*) 3,511,000	−113,000
Bombay and Sind (*a*)	2,140,000	2,043,000	+97,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,138,000	1,182,000	−44,000
North-West Frontier Province	824,000	1,029,000	−205,000
Bengal	135,000	133,000	+2,000
Ajmer-Merwara	12,000	16,000	−4,000
Central India (*c*)	1,762,000	1,787,000	−25,000
Rajputana (*d*)	286,000	426,000	−140,000
Hyderabad	898,000	898,000	...
Mysore	2,000	2,000	...
Total	27,604,000	28,852,000	−1,248,000

(*a*) Including Native States.

(*b*) Revised figures.

(*c*) Excluding Bhopal and Indore. The area reported by Bhopal at this date last year was 899,789 acres and that by Indore in the second forecast (March) 369,331 acres.

(*d*) For fourteen States.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Punjab (32·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 9,509,000 acres (including 1,119,000 acres in Native States), which is 8 per cent below the revised estimate at this time last year and 16 per cent below the total actual area of 1914-15. It may be noted, however, that the estimate at this time last year did not include half the area under mixed wheat and gram and wheat and barley, which are included in the present forecast. The principal decreases are in Hissar 51 per cent, Shahpur 38 per cent, Rohtak 36 per cent, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan 32 per cent each, and Mianwali and Montgomery 24 per cent each; while the largest increases occur in the districts of Hoshiarpur 30 per cent, Jullundar 23 per cent, and Lahore 15 per cent. Sowings were in progress in most districts at the date of report (18th December). In July and August the monsoon was much less active than usual and never penetrated in full strength into the Punjab, with the result that the rainfall was scanty and occurred merely as sporadic showers at long intervals. The first 13 days of September experienced a spell of unusually dry weather, after which there were two well defined periods of rainfall; one from 14th to 18th and the other from 24th to 29th of the month. During these periods the monsoon current extended over the greater part of the Punjab, and the resulting rainfall was sufficient for the sowing of the *rabi* (spring) crop, except in parts of the south-east and west of the province, where the rain was slight and insufficient. Useful showers were also received in the first week of October in most districts, but the remainder of the month and the whole of November were entirely rainless. Water in inundation canals was short and river floods were low. Sowings began in normal time everywhere, and germination has been good, considering that the land got less preliminary cultivation than usual during the summer owing to the absence of rain. The prospects are, on the whole, average on irrigated area and somewhat below average on unirrigated area; rain was at the time of report urgently required everywhere for the unirrigated crop, which showed signs of withering in some districts of the Lahore and Rawalpindi divisions. The crop will doubtless have benefited by the rain that fell on December 15th in parts of the province. But it was not heavy and details as to its distribution are not yet available.

United Provinces (23·3 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 7,500,000 acres, which is about 1 per cent in excess of the estimate made at this time last year. Except in the Agra and parts of the Meerut divisions, there was ample moisture for sowing the wheat crop. In some parts of the eastern submontane districts, which had been subjected to heavy flooding in September, sowings were delayed on account of excessive moisture in the soil; elsewhere they commenced at the usual time. The month of November was practically rainless, but tanks were unusually full over the greater part of the provinces, and irrigation from them is actively proceeding. The crop has got a good start but rain is now needed in the western districts. This relates to the condition of the crop up to the 17th December.

Central Provinces and Berar (11·6 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is now estimated at 3,398,000 acres (including 119,000 acres in the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon), as against 3,511,000 acres, the revised estimate at this time last year, or a decrease

of 3 per cent. The decline in the northern districts is generally due to a shortage of seed and to some degree to the extension of jawar cultivation consequent on last year's excellent crop. In the southern districts and in Berar, there should be a fair increase owing partly to high prices of wheat and to low prices of cotton and partly to a fairly plentiful supply of seed. Sowings began late practically in all the important wheat-growing districts, owing to the monsoon lasting longer than usual. The monsoon rainfall was favourable throughout the provinces. The continuous and excessive rainfall in the last week of September and the first fortnight of October further improved the seed-bed. This was followed by a most opportune break. Light showers were, however, received in a few districts in the last week of November. Sowings were generally successful and germination on the whole good. Some resowing was necessary in parts of Nagpur, Chanda, and Raipur, owing to defective germination. In the first two districts the seed was not good and in Raipur heavy rain soon after sowing interfered with the growth of the plants. Some of the plants are withering in Nimar owing to clouds. The weather is now clear and cool and the condition of the young plants is all that could be desired, and prospects are favourable.

Bombay and Sind (**7·7 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The information is up to the 5th December and is incomplete as sowings continued at that date. The total estimated area so far sown in British districts and Native States is 2,140,000 acres (553,000 acres being in Native States including Baroda), which is about 5 per cent above the corresponding estimate of last year. In Gujarat short rainfall considerably restricted sowings except in the more favoured localities and where irrigation facilities were available. General sowings commenced two to three weeks later than usual and still continue in places. The condition of crop is fair in north and good in south. In the Deccan and Karnatak plentiful late rains and expectation of high prices induced extended sowings, and lands not sown with cotton were utilised for wheat. The dry crop was sown seasonably and the wet crop a fortnight to a month later. The crop is progressing well everywhere. In Sind low inundation of the year and deficient rainfall curtailed the area under wheat everywhere except in Thar and Parkar, where sowings extended under stimulus of high prices. The condition of the crop is fair in the south and satisfactory in the north of Sind. Sowings were made in the first fortnight of November as usual.

Bihar and Orissa (**4·3 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown up to the 18th December is reported to be 1,138,000 acres, which is about 4 per cent less than the area estimated at this time last year. In September the rainfall was general, the fall being above the normal in Saran, Champaran, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, Sambalpur, and Ranchi, and below the normal in the remaining districts. In October the rainfall was about the normal in all the districts. In November it was above the normal in all the districts except Champaran, the coast districts of Orissa having received excessive amounts. Sowings began in normal time except in parts of Tirhut, where it was late owing to excessive moisture in the soil on account of rain and floods. The present condition of the crop is reported to be generally good in Bihar, but fair in Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

North-West Frontier Province (**3·4 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 824,000 acres (251,000 acres being irrigated) as against 1,029,000 acres at this time last year, or a decrease of 20 per cent. The decrease is confined chiefly to the unirrigated areas and occurs principally in the Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, owing to the failure of rain at the sowing time. The stoppage of the Paharpur Canal from the 9th October, 1915, is also partly responsible for the decrease in Dera Ismail Khan. If the winter rains set in early or even before the middle of January next, considerable further sowings may be expected on the unirrigated lands. The condition of the irrigated crop is so far generally fair, but that of the unirrigated crop poor in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan owing to drought. In Hazara the condition of the crop as a whole is also reported to be below the average. It must be emphasized, however, that the ultimate success of the wheat harvest depends on the winter rains now looked for. Sowings commenced at the usual time except in Kohat where they were somewhat early.

Bengal (**0·5 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown amounts to 135,000 acres as against 133,000 acres estimated at this time last year. There was sufficient rainfall both in September and October for the sowings of the crop, which were generally commenced at the normal time. The character of the season has been on the whole favourable and the general outlook is so far hopeful.

Ajmer-Merwara (**0·1 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown is estimated at 12,000 acres as compared with 16,000 acres reported at this time last year. The present condition and prospects of the crop are reported to be good.

Central India (**8·8 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—No estimate of the area sown has been furnished by Indore and Bhopal. Excluding these, the total area so far reported amounts to 1,762,000 acres as against 1,787,000 acres reported for the same tracts at this time last year. The condition of the crop is reported to be good. Sowings commenced as usual from the middle of October in Gwalior, and between then and the beginning of November elsewhere, except in Malwa and Indore where it was a little later than usual. In Indore the second inspection of fields has not yet commenced, and consequently no detailed information is available. Bhopal, which reported 899,789 acres this time last year, has not yet been able to furnish estimates of acreage for this season 1915-16. Sowings are still in progress in Gwalior and Baghelkhand. The details are as follows:—

	1915-16 acres	1914-15 acres
Gwalior . . .	1,119,500	1,117,900
Bundelkhand . .	272,700	264,400
Baghelkhand . .	128,900	126,100
Malwa	85,900	123,900
Southern States . .	155,400	154,700
Total	1,762,400	1,787,000

Rajputana (**3·2 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown in the fourteen States which have furnished estimates is 286,000 acres as against 426,000 acres reported by these States at this time last year, or a decrease of 33 per cent. Sowing generally commenced in the normal time except in Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Alwar, where it was delayed owing to scanty rainfall. Sowing is still continuing in Jaipur and Dungarpur. The condition of the crop is reported to be good in Partabgarh, Banswara, Marwar, Sirohi, Dholpur,

Kotah, and Jhalawar, and fair elsewhere. Detailed figures for the States which have furnished estimates are as follows :—

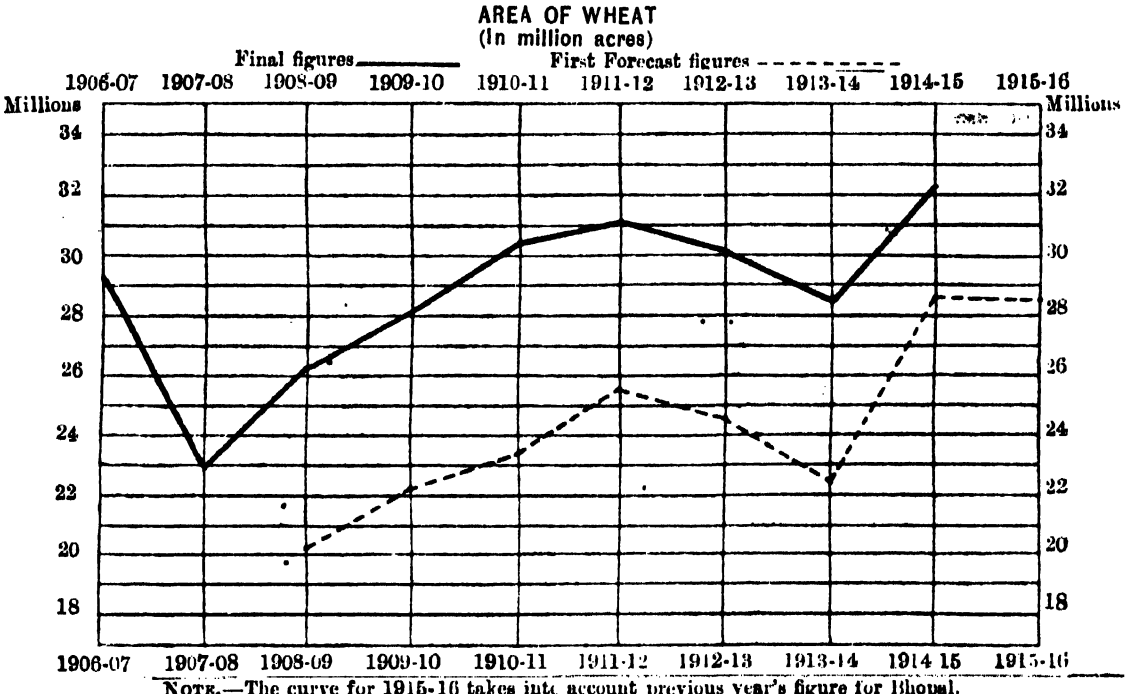
	1915-16 acres	1914-15 acres
Bundi	35,802	80,000
Tonk	97,210	96,833
Kishangarh	683	2,221
Dungarpur	5,500	1,000
Kushalgarh	2,920	3,675
Jaisalmer	83	not reported
Marwar	62,817	87,764
Bikaner	786	31,011
Karauli	3,900	5,818
Dholpur	9,469	11,609
Bharatpur	33,220	49,081
Alwar	23,370	41,302
Jhalawar	7,947	13,429
Shahpura	2,015	2,412
Total (a)	285,722	426,155

The area finally returned for the whole of Rajputana last year was 904,000 acres.

Hyderabad (3·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—Sowings of the crop generally commenced at the usual time, *i.e.*, in the month of October, and the crop is thriving. Full particulars have not yet been obtained with regard to the area sown, but judging from the fact that the season is a favourable one, as it was last year, the area may be placed at the same figure as last year, namely, 898,000 acres.

Mysore (0·01 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is estimated at 2,000 acres, which is the same as returned at the corresponding forecast of last year. The condition of the crop is generally reported to be fair.

The chart below shows the preliminary estimates of acreage and the final estimates for the last few years for the whole of India.



NOTE.—The curve for 1915-16 takes into account previous year's figure for Bhopal.

(a) Excludes the States of Jaipur, Banswara, Partabgarh, Sirohi, Kotah and Mewar, which do not furnish estimates of acreage at this stage.

Wheat crop in Foreign Countries. The latest available information published in November by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, is as follows :—

In France October was in general a good month and the weather mostly favourable to agricultural work. Sowing and preparatory work are proceeding everywhere with all possible speed. In England and Wales, autumn cultivation is in many districts not so far forward as usual, ploughing having been delayed by the hardness of the ground and also, in many cases, by the shortage of labour. In other districts, more especially in the south-eastern and northern counties, good progress has been made, and a fair proportion of the wheat sown. In Australia the area sown this year is roughly estimated at 11,495,000 acres and the yield at 3,822,000 tons as against 666,000 tons in 1914-15. In Canada the area under winter wheat sown in 1915 is 1,100,000 acres, which is 15 per cent below the corresponding area in 1914. Heavy rains have made sowing of winter wheat difficult in Ontario. The final figure of area sown with wheat in the Argentine in 1915-16 is 16,413,000 acres as against 15,465,000 acres in 1914-15.

From unofficial sources it appears that in the Argentine the total crop is reported to be 5,357,000 tons as against 4,500,000 tons last year. According to the general opinion of firms engaged in the grain trade, there will be a surplus of 2,946,000 tons of Argentine wheat for export. It is also reported that the wheat harvest will be generally late, and it is certain that the northern harvest is belated. The total yield in Canada is estimated at 9,000,000 tons as against 4,286,000 tons last year. The monthly Crop Reporter, issued by the Department of Agriculture, United States of America, on October 16, 1915, estimated the combined winter and spring wheat in the United States of America at 26,839,000 tons (a record crop) as against 23,866,000 tons last year. It is, however, reported that a crop of 2,571,000 tons was damaged by rain at harvest time. The surplus available for export from Australia is estimated at 2,143,000 tons. The condition of the new winter crop in Russia is reported to be generally good, except in the southern regions, where the sowings have been unfavourably affected by a long period of dry weather. Recently the fields have received a good snow cover, which extends practically throughout the country with the exception of the southern regions. In Italy the weather in the southern regions is reported to be very stormy and unfavourable, but otherwise the autumn has been seasonable and favourable for putting in the new crop.

The figures of estimated outturn so far received from the different countries are noted below :—

	1915-16 tons	1914-15 tons
United States	26,839,000	23,866,000
Canada	9,000,000	4,286,000
Australia	3,822,000	666,000
Argentine	5,357,000	4,500,000
Total	45,018,000	33,318,000

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4, 1916

First Forecast WINTER OILSEEDS (Rape, Mustard, and Linseed), 1915-16.

This memorandum is based upon reports received from those provinces where rape, mustard, and linseed are grown to any considerable extent. These provinces contain 99·2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India, and 98·9 per cent of the total linseed area in British India. Of the Native States, estimates are furnished by Hyderabad and the Native States in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda). No report is made by any other Native State.

The weather conditions have, on the whole, been favourable, and the prospects of the crops are fair to good. Rain is, however, urgently required in the Punjab and in the western districts of the United Provinces.

The total estimated area under rape and mustard reported up to date is 3,560,400 acres (excluding the mixed crop of the United Provinces, for which no estimate is made at this stage). This is 6 per cent below the area at this time last year.

The detailed figures for provinces are :—

Rape and Mustard.

First forecast, December.

Provinces.	1915-16.	1914-15.	Increase + or Decrease—.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
United Provinces (unmixed crop)	188,000	145,000	+43,000
Bengal	1,292,700	1,309,400	—16,700
Punjab	799,500	939,400*	—139,900
Bihar and Orissa	705,400	663,400	+42,000
Assam	322,000	299,100	+22,900
Bombay and Sind (including Native States)	201,500	313,300	—111,800
North-West Frontier Province	45,000	116,800	—71,800
Hyderabad	6,300	7,200	—900
TOTAL	3,560,400	3,793,600	—233,200

The total estimated area under linseed reported up to date is 2,705,700 acres (excluding the mixed crop of the United Provinces for which no estimate is at present available). This is 10 per cent above the area at this time last year.

The figures for the provinces are :—

Linseed.

First forecast, December.

Provinces.	1915-16.	1914-15.	Increase or Decrease-
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Central Provinces and Berar	1,198,800	1,109,400	+89,400
United Provinces (unmixed crop)	300,000	202,000	+98,000
Bihar and Orissa	640,200	581,400	+58,800
Bengal	182,800	188,700	—5,900
Bombay (including Native States)	97,200	83,800	+13,400
Punjab	47,200	39,000*	+8,200
Hyderabad	239,500	255,300	—15,800
TOTAL	2,705,700	2,459,600	+246,100

The following is a summary of the provincial reports in respect of each crop :—

(i) RAPE AND MUSTARD.

United Provinces (40·2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown with the *unmixed* crop is roughly estimated at 188,000 acres, which is 30 per cent above the area estimated at this date last year. No estimate of the area under rape and mustard sown interspersed with other crops is made at this time of year.† Moisture in the soil was generally ample when sowings began early in October. Germination has been good, and prospects are up to the date of report favourable. An early fall of rain is required in the western districts. This relates to conditions up to the 17th December.

Bengal (21·1 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 1,292,700 acres, which is 1 per cent below the area reported at this date last year. The most noticeable decrease is in Dacca, due to heavy floods. The rainfall in September and October, though defective, was general throughout the province. Consequently sufficient moisture was left in the soil, which helped the sowings to a great extent. Good showers received in the third week of November generally favoured the growth of the crops. The season has been, on the whole, favourable, and the present condition of the crops is reported to be fairly good.

Punjab (18·1 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 799,500 acres, which is 15 per cent below the revised area at this date last year. The character of the season has been only fairly favourable for sowings. The rain that fell at the end of September was rather late for the sowing of *rabi* (winter) oilseeds. This combined with the anticipated restriction in the export demand for foreign countries and abnormally low prices led to the decrease in the area. The heavy decreases are in Rawalpindi (72 per cent), Jhang (60 per cent), Mianwali (52 per cent), and Dera Ghazi Khan (38 per cent), which were partly set off by increases in Karnal (378 per cent), Hoshiarpur (147 per cent), Ludhiana (101 per cent), and Gujrat (116 per cent). The reaping of toria (an early variety of rapeseed) is in progress. Other oilseeds have germinated well, and prospects are generally fair except in the unirrigated areas of certain districts which need rain badly. Some of them will have benefited by the rain that fell on the 15th December; but exact information as to its distribution is not yet available.

Bihar and Orissa (17·4 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is at present estimated at 705,400 acres, which is 6 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date last year. In September the rainfall was general, the fall being above normal in Saran, Champaran, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, Sambalpur, and Ranchi, but below normal in the remaining districts. In October the rainfall was about normal in all districts. In November it was above normal in all the districts except Champaran, the coast districts of Orissa receiving excessive

* Revised figure.

† The area under rape and mustard sown interspersed with other crops, such as gram, barley, etc., is given in the final forecast published in June.

amounts of rain. Sowings began in the province as a whole at the usual time except in parts of Tirhut where they were late on account of the heavy *huthiya* rain. The present condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good.

Assam (**4·8 per cent** of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is estimated at 322,000 acres, an increase of 8 per cent over the area returned at this date last year. The increases in Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur are largely due to the early subsidence of floods and favourable weather at the time of sowing. In Sylhet and Darrang the damage done by floods to the winter rice crop stimulated the cultivation of mustard. There was, however, a decrease in area in the Garo Hills and Nowgong due to the late subsidence of floods. The weather was generally good at the time of sowing; since then it has been unfavourable to the growth of the crop in a good many districts. In October and November all the districts had less than the normal rainfall. The average outturn per acre is at present estimated at 82 per cent of the normal as against 87 per cent last year.

Bombay and Sind (**2 per cent** of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The estimates are up to the 5th December, and the information now available is incomplete. The total area so far sown is reported to be 201,500 acres (43,700 acres being in Native States), which is 35 per cent below the area at the corresponding date last year. The decrease is attributed to low inundation and insufficient rains in Sind and to want of sufficient moisture in the Gujarat States. The crop is doing well in the Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is only fair.

North-West Frontier Province (**1·6 per cent** of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 45,000 acres (irrigated area being 11,100 acres), which is 61 per cent short of last year's area at this date. The decrease in area is almost entirely confined to unirrigated land, and the area sown on unirrigated land is about three-fourths of the total acreage sown. The contraction of 61 per cent in area for the province as a whole is said to be due to the scarcity of rainfall. The contraction of sowings is mainly noticeable in the Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, and Hazara districts, where there have been decreases of 38,700, 22,000 and 8,000 acres, respectively. The decrease in Dera Ismail Khan is due to want of rain and to the stoppage of the Paharpur Canal from 9th October 1915, while in Peshawar and Hazara it is attributed to general drought and to want of sufficient rain at sowing time. The prospects of the crop are generally fair at present on the irrigated lands, but poor in the unirrigated areas in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. In Hazara the condition of the crop is reported to be below the average.

Hyderabad reports 6,300 acres under mustard as compared with 7,200 acres at this date last year.

(ii) LINSEED.

Central Provinces and Berar (**37·6 per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is estimated at 1,198,800 acres, being 8 per cent above the area estimated at this date last year. In all the important linseed-growing districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh divisions, except Wardha and Nagpur, a fairly substantial increase in the area is anticipated, owing to favourable conditions at sowing time. In Wardha and Nagpur the decrease is attributed to unfavourable seasonal conditions and to the fall in prices. Germination was generally good, and no re-sowings were necessary except in parts of Chanda where the plants were uprooted on low-lying lands owing to heavy rains. Prospects at present are generally good everywhere.

United Provinces (**32 per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area under the unmixed crop is roughly estimated at 300,000 acres, being 48 per cent above the area estimated at this date last year. No estimate of the area under linseed sown interspersed with other crops is made at this time of the season.* Moisture in the soil was generally ample when sowings began. Germination has been good, and prospects are so far favourable. An early fall of rain is required in the western districts. Some increase is anticipated in the area in those parts of the provinces where linseed follows the rice crop when sufficient moisture remains in the soil.

Bihar and Orissa (**17·1 per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area under the crop is estimated at 640,200 acres, which is 10 per cent in excess of the area at this date last year. The character of the season and the prospects of the crop are the same as described above under "rape and mustard".

Bengal (**5·9 per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area under the crop is now estimated at 182,800 acres, being 3 per cent below the area reported at the corresponding date last year. The character of the season and the prospects of sowings are the same as described above under "rape and mustard".

Bombay (**5·1 per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—Estimates are made up to the 5th December, and at that date the information as to sowings was incomplete. The total area so far sown is estimated at 97,200 acres (12,800 acres being in Native States), which is 16 per cent in excess of the area at the corresponding date last year. The crop was sown seasonably in October under favourable late rains. The area has largely extended in Ahmednagar and Bijapur where lands usually sown with cotton were utilised for the oilseed. The crop is reported to be generally doing well everywhere.

Punjab (**1·2 per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown up to the end of November is estimated at 47,200 acres, being 21 per cent above the revised area at this date last year. The condition and prospects of sowings are the same as described above under "rape and mustard".

Hyderabad.—The total area under the crop is estimated at 239,500 acres, which is 6 per cent below the area at this date last year. The character of the season is reported to be favourable The outturn is estimated at 72 per cent of the normal, as against 70 per cent in the previous year.

* The area under linseed sown interspersed with other crops, such as, gram, barley, etc., is given in the final forecast published in June.

Chart.—The two charts below show (1) the preliminary estimates of acreage and (2) the final estimates for all the reporting provinces in respect of each crop :—

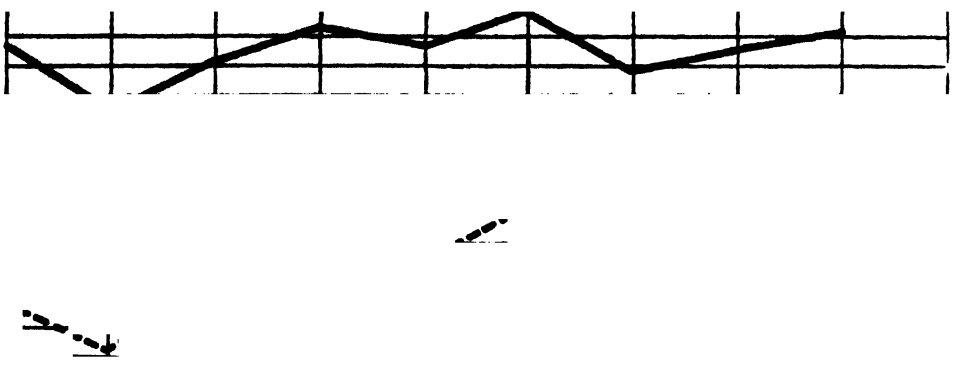
(I) AREA OF RAPE AND MUSTARD.

(In million acres.)

Final Figures ——— First Forecast Figures - - - - -

1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16

Millions 8 Millions



1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16

(II) AREA OF LINSEED.

(In million acres.)

Final Figures. ——— First Forecast Figures - -

1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16

Millions Millions 6 5 4 3 2 1

1906-07 1907-08 1908-09 1909-10 1910-11 1911-12 1912-13 1913-14 1914-15 1915-16

Oilseed crops in foreign countries.—The latest information published in November by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, shows that in the Argentine the final estimate of the area sown with linseed is 3,999,000 acres as against 4,256,000 acres last year, a decrease of 6 per cent. His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Petrograd notifies that in Russia, according to reports published in the *Torg. Prom. Gazeta* (Petrograd) of 1st—14th October, the linseed crop is uneven, but in general not below the average. In the south and south-west, the yield is fully satisfactory. Winter rape-seed is in general an average crop, and mustard seed fully satisfactory. As regards quality, the oilseed crops of European Russia are, in general, fully satisfactory. In the north-east, north-west, and in parts of the south-west, however, the seed is often light in weight. In the central Volga region, and in places in the midlands, it is in general small, and, owing to excess of rain during the gathering-in time, often damp and spoilt. From unofficial sources it would appear that in Canada the preliminary estimate of this season's linseed crop is about 300,000 tons.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29, 1915

Second RICE Forecast, 1915-16

This forecast is based on reports received from provinces which contain 99 per cent of the total area under rice in British India. It refers practically to the whole crop (early and late) in all the reporting provinces, with the exception of the late (spring) rice of Bombay, which is insignificant, amounting to about 15,000 acres. The reports relate to conditions up to the 1st December.

The total area so far reported amounts to 76,027,000 acres, as compared with 75,214,000 acres (the revised figure) at this date last year, or an increase of 1 per cent. As compared with the area reported in the final forecast of last year (76,181,000 acres), the present estimate falls short by 154,000 acres only.

The season has, especially in regard to the winter or *aman* rice crop in Bengal, been favourable. In Assam and the Bombay Presidency, however, the prospects have been less favourable: in Assam the crop suffered through floods and insects, and in Bombay, through deficient rainfall.

The figures for the provinces are given below:—

Second forecast

Provinces	1915-16	1914-15	Increase + or Decrease −
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Bengal(*a*)	20,916,000	20,440,000	+476,000
Bihar and Orissa(*b*)	16,116,000	16,144,000	−28,000
Madras	10,226,000	9,716,000	+510,000
Burma	10,069,000	10,020,000	+49,000
United Provinces	6,358,000	6,215,000	+143,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,097,000	5,083,000	+14,000
Assam (*c*)	4,053,000	3,844,000	+209,000
Bombay (*d*)	2,150,000	(*e*)2,635,000	−485,000
Sind (*d*)	1,042,000	(*e*)1,117,000	−75,000
Total	76,027,000	75,214,000	+813,000

(*a*) Includes Summer, Autumn and Winter rice. The figure for Summer rice for 1914-15 is a revised figure.
(*b*) Includes Summer, Autumn and Winter rice. The figure for Autumn rice for 1914-15 is a revised figure.
(*c*) Includes Summer, Autumn, and Winter rice.
(*d*) Includes Native States.
(*e*) Revised figures.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—

Bengal (26·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area sown with autumn (*aus*) rice is reported to be 5,436,000 acres as against 4,990,000 acres last year, or an increase of 9 per cent. The increase in the area this year is due to a corresponding decrease in jute cultivation. The season, on the whole, was not quite favourable for the growth of the crop. The weather at sowing time was rather too dry in Western Bengal. It was favourable in Eastern Bengal, but excessive rain and floods later on interrupted the growth of the crop, especially in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions. For the province, as a whole, the average outturn per acre for autumn (*aus*) rice is estimated at 83 per cent of the normal; and on this basis the gross yield of cleaned rice works out to 1,657,000 tons, as against 1,448,000 tons last year, or an increase of 14 per cent.

The area under winter (*aman*) rice is estimated at 15,105,000 acres, which is 0·2 per cent in excess of the area reported at this time last year. Good rain fell throughout the province during the month of September. This enabled further transplantation of paddy seedlings. The falling-off in the total acreage figure shown in the first forecast was thus made up to a large extent. Heavy floods in parts of the Dacca and Chittagong divisions resulted in damage to the crop on low lands. On high lands, however, a bumper crop is expected. This will in some measure compensate for the low outturn in the flood-affected areas. In October the rainfall was rather excessive in the Chittagong division, but was moderate and evenly distributed in the rest of the province. The season, on the whole, is regarded as fairly satisfactory. The average outturn per acre for winter rice for the province is at present estimated at 96 per cent of the normal, as against 81 per cent last year. On this basis the gross yield is estimated at 6,392,000 tons, which is about 19 per cent over the corresponding estimate of last year.

An area of 375,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer (*boro*) rice with an estimated yield of 160,000 tons as against 376,000 acres and 175,000 tons in the preceding year.

Bihar and Orissa (21·9 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area under autumn rice is reported to be 3,780,000 acres as against 3,718,000 acres, the revised area of last year, or an increase of nearly 2 per cent. As reported in the first forecast, the heavy rain and subsequent high floods towards the end of August in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Monghyr, damaged the crop in parts of these districts. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur the rainfall from June to August was somewhat defective. The rainfall in September and October, however, benefited the crop and improved prospects. The average outturn for the province for autumn rice is estimated at 88 per cent of the normal, as against 85 per cent this time last year. On this basis the total yield is calculated at 1,222,000 tons as against 1,161,000 tons, the revised estimate of last year, or an increase of 5 per cent.

The area under winter rice is now estimated at 12,296,000 acres, as against 12,373,000 acres estimated at this time last year, or a decrease of 0·6 per cent. The heavy downpour of rain towards the end of August caused high floods in the Tirhut division and in Monghyr and Bhagalpur, which damaged the crop in parts of these districts, especially in Muzaffarpur. Retransplantation was done in parts of the flood-affected areas. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur, the rainfall was deficient from June to August, and transplantation was retarded in many places. The rainfall was, however, fairly distributed and the crop suffered only in a few places, especially in parts of Manbhum and Singhbhum. The good rainfall in September and October materially benefited the crop throughout the province and improved prospects greatly. In November the rainfall was above the normal in most districts, the coast districts of Orissa having received very heavy amounts. It is stated that the average outturn per acre of winter rice will not

fall far short of normal (*i.e.*, 100 per cent). On this basis the total yield is estimated at 6,775,000 tons as against 5,113,000 tons estimated at this date last year, or an increase of 32 per cent.

An area of 40,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer rice with an estimated outturn of 12,000 tons, as against 53,000 acres and 19,000 tons last year.

Madras (13·6 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area sown with rice in the Presidency up to the 1st December is estimated at 10,226,000 acres, which is 5 per cent in excess of the area reported at this date last year. The increase has been general in all parts except the Carnatic, where sowings were delayed owing to the late arrival of the north-east monsoon rains. No serious damage has been reported from any tract, and the yield is generally expected to be in advance of that of last year. The average outturn is at present estimated at 85 per cent of the normal.

Burma (13 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 10,069,000 acres, as against 10,020,000 acres reported at this time last year. In Lower Burma the rains were early and generally favourable. A smaller area (220,000 acres) has this year been destroyed by floods than last year (400,000 acres). In the dry zone of Upper Burma, the season opened with promise but long breaks in the monsoon caused considerable destruction of the rice crop, where the area was not protected by some means of irrigation. In the wet zone of Upper Burma the crop promises well. For the province as a whole the average yield per acre is estimated at 94 per cent of the normal, as against 83 per cent this time last year, and the total yield at 6,734,500 tons of unhusked rice (=about 4,500,000 tons of cleaned rice), which is 14 per cent larger than the estimate made at this date last year. The surplus available for export is expected to be 3,622,500 tons of unhusked rice, equivalent to 2,850,000 tons of cargo rice or 2,412,500 tons of cleaned rice.

United Provinces (7·8 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under rice amounts to 6,358,000 acres, compared with 6,215,000 acres estimated at this time last year, showing an increase of 2 per cent. During August and September the rainfall was abnormally heavy in the eastern and central parts of the province, and seriously damaged the crop in lowlying areas. During the first week of October again there was heavy rain for the time of the year in the eastern districts and parts of the Allahabad and Jhansi divisions. The rain was very valuable for the late rice, which has been unusually good. For the province as a whole, the yield of early rice is estimated at 90 per cent of the normal and that of late rice at normal, *i.e.*, 100 per cent.

Central Provinces and Berar (6·3 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area placed under rice is reported to be 5,097,000 acres as against 5,083,000 acres last year. Sowings were made under favourable conditions, but a break seriously interrupted transplanting operations and insects caused a little damage in Chattisgarh. Subsequently, however, heavy rainfall assisted in completing transplanting operations and though the crop was distinctly late, the excellent rain in September and the beginning of October immensely benefited the plants. Seasonal conditions on the whole were favourable for rice. The average yield per acre is estimated at 117 per cent of the normal (=624 lbs. per acre). The total yield is estimated at 1,693,000 tons, which is 2 per cent above the estimate of last year.

Assam (5·9 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The area sown with autumn rice is reported to be 729,000 acres as against 725,000 acres last year. As reported in the first forecast in October, the earlier part of the season was generally unfavourable. The prospects of the autumn crop were further adversely affected in most districts by the heavy rainfall in July and August and by the damage caused by insect pests in the Surma Valley. The average outturn per acre is estimated at 67 per cent of the normal (=6 cwts per acre), and the total yield at 146,000 tons, which is 15 per cent less than the estimate of last year.

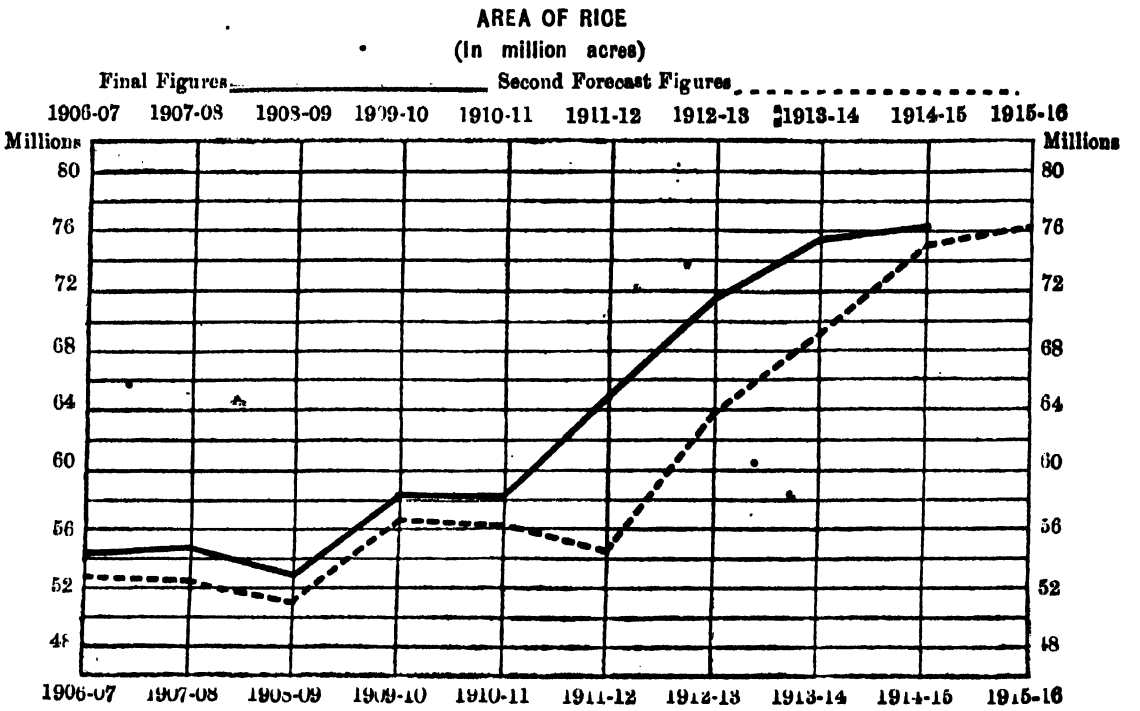
The area under winter rice is estimated at 3,104,000 acres, which is 7 per cent above the estimate made at this time last year. Since the first forecast was issued, weather conditions have been, on the whole, favourable. Deposits of silt at the time of the floods in July much benefited the transplanted crop over the affected parts of the Surma Valley, while moderate rain in September and October was very favourable to the growth of the crop in all districts. The average outturn per acre is at present estimated at 76 per cent of the normal (normal =9 cwt per acre), as against 87 per cent this time last year, and the total yield at 1,061,000 tons, which is 7 per cent less than the estimate at this time last year.

An area of 220,000 acres was reported in March last to be under summer rice with an estimated yield of 99,000 tons, as against 216,000 acres and 97,000 tons last year.

Bombay (2·3 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area is reported to be 2,150,000 acres (603,000 acres being in Native States), which is 18 per cent less than the revised area of last year. In North Gujarat rain was practically absent and the crop withered except in places where it could be helped by irrigation. In South Gujarat it suffered through the deficiency of rain. In the Deccan, and in the Belgaum district and the Kolhapur State in the Karnatak, the crop generally throve well; elsewhere in the Karnatak it suffered through the deficiency of rain in the middle of the season. In the Konkan the crop suffered through prolonged break in August and September in parts of Ratnagiri and Kanara and in north Thana. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was fairly satisfactory. The total yield is reported to be 992,000 tons as against 1,388,000 tons, the revised estimate of last year, or a decrease of 28 per cent.

Sind (1·4 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area is estimated at 1,042,000 acres (7,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), as against 1,117,000 acres, the revised area of last year. There was good water supply in the Upper Sind Frontier district where the condition of the crop is reported to be good, but elsewhere it is only fair due to low inundation. The total yield is reported to be 380,000 tons, as against 406,000 tons, the revised estimate for last year.

The chart below shows the variations in the 2nd forecast estimates as compared with those in the final figures for the last nine years. It should, however, be borne in mind that the large increases from 1911-12 to 1913-14 are due to a considerable extent to the addition of reporting tracts from year to year.



Rice crop in foreign countries.—From the latest information published in November by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that in Japan the total area under rice is estimated at 7,559,000 acres and the yield at 9,893,000 tons, as against 7,431,000 acres and 10,125,000 tons last year. In a report dated October 4, 1915, the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, Yokohama, says :—" According to the second official estimate of the Rice crop, published in the official Gazette, the estimated crop is 55,701,025 koku (about 7,400,000 tons), which is a reduction of 1,985,500 koku or 3·4 per cent as compared with the figure given in the first forecast. Again, it is a reduction of 1,305,183 koku or 2·2 per cent as compared with the actual result of harvests last year, though still it is 4,388,672 koku or 8½ per cent above the normal figure. The decrease reported in the present forecast as compared with the first forecast is explained as due to the visits of typhoons (after the publication of the last forecast) to Shikoku, Sanyodo, Kyushu, and other parts." In the United States of America the total area and yield are estimated at 815,000 acres and 526,000 tons as against 693,000 acres and 474,000 tons last year. In Italy the estimates are 361,000 acres, the same as in the previous year, and 521,000 tons as against 535,000 tons last year. In Egypt the total area is estimated at 331,000 acres as against 37,000 acres last year ; the weather has been favourable and water supply sufficient.

From unofficial sources, it appears that in Korea the crop is estimated at 1,572,000 tons as against 1,689,000 tons last year. In Formosa the total crop of the year is estimated at 694,000 tons.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Second Estimate of the Rice Crop.

Provinces and States.		Area (acres)		Increase + or Decrease —		Yield (tons)		Increase + or Decrease —	
		Current year (1915-16)	Corresponding date previous year (1914-15)	Actual	Per cent	Current year (1915-16)	Corresponding date previous year (1914-15)	Actual	Per cent
Bengal	Summer	375,000	(*b*) 376,000	—1,000	—0·3	160,000	(*b*) 175,000	—15,000	—8·6
	Autumn	5,436,000	4,990,000	+446,000	+9·0	1,657,000	1,448,000	+209,000	+14·4
	Winter	15,105,000	15,074,000	+31,000	+0·2	6,392,000	5,383,000	+1,009,000	+18·7
Bihar and Orissa	Summer	40,000	53,000	—13,000	—24·5	12,000	19,000	—7,000	—36·8
	Autumn	3,780,000	(*b*) 3,718,000	+62,000	+1·7	1,222,000	(*b*) 1,161,000	+61,000	+5·3
	Winter	12,296,000	12,373,000	—77,000	—0·6	6,775,000	5,113,000	+1,662,000	+32·5
Madras		10,226,000	9,716,000	+510,000	+5·2	(*c*)	...	...	...
Burma		10,069,000	10,020,000	+49,000	+0·5	4,512,000	3,950,000	+562,000	+14·4
United Provinces		6,358,000	6,215,000	+143,000	+2·3	(*c*)	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar		5,097,000	5,083,000	+14,000	+0·3	1,693,000	1,655,000	+38,000	+2·3
Assam	Summer	220,000	216,000	+4,000	+1·9	99,000	97,000	+2,000	+2·1
	Autumn	729,000	725,000	+4,000	+0·6	146,000	172,000	—26,000	—15·1
	Winter	3,104,000	2,903,000	+201,000	+6·9	1,061,000	1,136,000	—75,000	—6·6
Bombay (*a*)		2,150,000	(*b*) 2,635,000	—485,000	—18·4	992,000	(*b*) 1,388,000	—396,000	+28·5
Sind (*a*)		1,042,000	(*b*) 1,117,000	—75,000	—6·7	380,000	(*b*) 406,000	—26,000	—6·4
Total		76,027,000	75,214,000	+813,000	+1·1	...	...	...	...

(*a*) Including Native States (*b*) Revised figures (*c*) Not yet available

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Nine months, April to December of									
	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
SEA CUSTOMS										
Imports										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,16	4,06	3,99	3,76	3,74	3,67	4,67	4,94	4,31	4,09
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	2,22	2,17	3,71	3,74	5,98	5,80	6,35	6,21	5,38	3,92
Spirits and liqueurs	55,16	65,02	69,59	69,81	79,52	80,33	79,99	85,46	81,66	75,89
Wines	2,75	2,92	2,87	2,84	4,17	4,22	4,03	4,21	3,29	3,38
Opium and its alkaloids *	2	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	3	3
Petroleum	26,75	31,91	40,01	34,96	43,57	55,99	49,25	49,03	62,02	51,67
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	31,04	37,34	50,03	44,42	1,26,90	79,33	83,54	63,81	1,07,34	75,33
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1903)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	2,19	2,76	2,50	3,26	22,32	19,88	19,80	21,74	19,15	20,14
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	14,41	16,07	20,02	18,00	19,09	19,98	21,58	22,72	20,57	23,13
Sugar (ordinary duties)	34,90	33,54	39,40	43,90	47,63	42,63	53,73	73,32	34,81	39,81
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	8,65	10,70	9,70	10,56	12,27	12,04	13,09	13,86	10,37	10,53
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	47,96	50,19	39,67	45,53	42,90	50,00	63,74	65,23	53,21	45,22
,, white	17,63	23,51	21,54	17,42	22,69	27,23	32,27	36,34	30,33	25,93
,, coloured	24,63	27,96	27,24	21,84	29,75	32,71	36,47	49,61	31,78	20,54
Other goods	4,92	5,19	4,93	4,91	6,49	6,69	7,23	10,28	5,26	3,37
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	25,12	30,71	36,00	32,90	33,25	37,83	36,03	52,37	41,11	26,39
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,54	2,01	1,06	88	1,04	85	1,10	1,41	1,26	1,34
Manufactured articles	62,02	73,20	73,93	63,89	85,99	93,78	1,02,87	1,17,40	84,27	86,36
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	8,48	10,40	12,54	10,95	10,81	11,05	13,21	10,29	10,33	10,27
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,73,56	4,39,69	4,58,80	4,38,15	6,03,13	5,84,66	6,29,11	6,68,28	6,13,05	5,27,28
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	18,55	22,25	22,09	24,04	25,50	31,37	34,49	34,89	33,11	28,50
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	57,84	56,19	42,27	52,08	69,23	74,93	86,11	75,53	54,53	42,93
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,78	7,50	6,57	7,44	7,37	8,55	9,59	10,16	10,88	10,02
GRAND TOTAL	4,56,73	5,25,63	5,29,73	5,21,71	7,05,23	6,99,51	7,59,30	8,08,86	7,10,57	6,08,93
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,31,94	1,64,97	1,49,17	1,56,54	1,89,73	2,05,03	2,14,73	2,47,10	2,14,44	1,88,27
Bengal — Exports	8,23	5,20	4,53	8,40	12,87	15,65	18,93	12,38	7,53	2,73
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	76	14	...
Bombay — Imports	1,40,34	1,63,37	1,71,04	1,63,33	2,03,47	2,21,85	2,47,23	2,49,53	2,41,79	2,09,73
Bombay — Exports	1,23	1,11	1,54	2,30	1,55	99	1,29	1,74	1,83	1,87
Sind — Imports	35,23	37,90	46,40	39,58	53,05	57,86	59,63	66,33	52,54	49,21
Sind — Exports	2,83	2,93	1,57	1,90	1,57	1,51	1,59	2,45	1,94	2,20
Madras — Imports	30,61	34,03	41,79	36,37	43,59	47,69	49,06	57,20	53,99	41,36
Madras — Exports	6,63	9,11	7,81	4,77	4,63	5,87	4,63	6,30	7,47	10,00
Burma — Imports	35,39	41,33	50,40	41,78	48,29	52,33	53,47	63,62	49,29	47,76
Burma — Exports	33,37	37,34	33,79	34,71	43,63	50,91	53,79	51,90	35,57	25,34

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."

(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*."

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Calcutta, January 7, 1916.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 6th January 1916.

No. 47-C.—Colonel G J. H. Bell, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector General of Prisons, Burma, is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the date of his assuming charge.

S. R. HIGNELL,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE.)

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 1-C.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments :—

MADRAS.

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
1. Richard Howard Hitchcock, Superintendent of Police.	A serious outbreak of crime began in the South Malabar District in December 1914, and culminated in a fanatical outbreak on the part of a gang of Mappillas. Mr. Hitchcock made careful and continuous enquiries, established signalling parties to disseminate information, and kept a close watch on dangerous and suspected criminals. When the final outburst came he had his forces ready to meet it, and by his promptness and resource put a speedy end to it. Mr. Innes, the Collector of the District, was ambushed on the 27th February between Pandikad and Karuvarakundu; Mr. Hitchcock was on the spot at once, searched for the gang of fanatics, obtained information of their movements the next day, encircled them with his forces on the 1st March, planned the attack on the temple in which they had taken up their stand, and stormed it, killing three of the fanatics and wounding two. His measures stopped the outbreak and prevented any dangerous developments of the situation. This is believed to be the first outbreak of this nature which has been quelled by the police unaided by the military.
2. Leslie Withinshaw, Officiating Superintendent of Police.	During the Mohurrum of 1914 at Gudur in the Kurnool District, trouble being anticipated between the Muhammadans and the Katris, owing to long-standing enmity, Mr. Withinshaw was on the spot during the dangerous days of the festival. On the 30th November three Muhammadans approached him saying that the Katris were going to do *puja* in their temple and there might be trouble. Mr. Withinshaw went to the spot, and finding some 70 Muhammadans round the temple, tried to induce them to disperse. They refused and when the bell in the Katri temple rang, began an attack upon the temple and endeavoured to beat the Katris in it. Mr. Withinshaw interposed himself between the parties, and while pulling two Muhammadans out of the temple, was assaulted from behind, receiving injuries on his head and shoulder. He seized a *lathi* from a Muhammadan and drove away the rioters to the end of the street. There they stopped and were re-inforced and began to hurl large stones and make rushes at Mr. Withinshaw, but recoiled on coming within striking distance of his *lathi*. Mr. Withinshaw thus kept the mob at bay till the arrival of a party of the Reserve which, after firing on the mob and wounding several of its members, forced it to disperse. That there was not serious injury to life and property was due entirely to Mr. Withinshaw interposing himself and keeping the mob at bay, despite the injuries he had received, until assistance arrived.

MADRAS—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
3. Lakshmana Rao, probationary sub-inspector of police.	During the riot at Gudur in the Kurnool District in 1914, when the Superintendent of Police was facing an infuriated mob alone, this sub-inspector, then a head constable, went to the assistance of his superior officer and supported him in keeping the mob at bay until the arrival of reinforcements. Despite showers of stones and the rushes of the mob the sub-inspector refused to take shelter until specifically ordered to do so by his Superintendent and though severely injured displayed great bravery.
4. Ellati Valiagatti Amu, sub-inspector of police.	During the recent fanatical outbreak amongst the Mappillas of the South Malabar District, sub-inspector Amu, himself a Mappilla, rendered valuable assistance to his Superintendent and displayed great bravery. He was the first person to obtain definite information of the movements of the gang of fanatics; he followed them up and actually got into conversation with them, and discovered the place where they intended making their stand. With the aid of a small party of constables he watched their stronghold during the night of the 28th February till reinforcements arrived the next day. He then approached the temple in which they had barricaded themselves and endeavoured to persuade the fanatics to surrender. He warned them that they would be shot, but the men who had taken possession of the upper room of the temple gate-house replied defiantly and invited Amu to send for his force. Amu then posted guards and sent an urgent message to the Superintendent of Police, who was in search of the fanatics. Amu was present throughout the action which resulted in the destruction of the fanatics. It was largely owing to the courage and presence of mind of the sub-inspector that the law-breakers were so quickly traced and the outbreak ended.
5. John Moore, Superintendent of Police.	On the outbreak of the war there was a movement among certain Christian "Gurus" and leading Naiks of the Koraput Agency to oust the British, the belief obtaining that Germany would win the war and that there was no need to obey the British Government any longer. Mr. Moore had early information of the movement and kept the Agent to the Governor fully informed about it. The first overt sign came with an attack on two constables and this was followed by an assault on a sub-inspector; but the effective steps taken by Mr. Moore to meet the outbreak and the promptitude with which he brought the state of affairs to notice prevented the affair from assuming serious proportions.
6. Jack Elliott, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Elliott did excellent work during the recent Mappilla outbreak in the South Malabar District. On hearing of the outbreak he at once proceeded to the disturbed area alone. With a party of special police he took part in the search for the fanatics on the 27th and 28th February in the neighbourhood of Karuvarakundu, and on the 1st March, having received news of the movements of the gang, he marched to Alanallur where the gang was located and surrounded. On the morning of the 2nd March, Mr. Elliott moved out with a party of picked shots before daylight and in the rain took up a well-chosen position under cover on the north side of the temple in which the fanatics had decided to make their stand. Thence the fire of the party was brought to bear on the temple, and two of the gang who ventured outside the temple were killed by it. Mr. Elliott worked with great energy and the speedy termination of the outbreak was due in some part to his getting the men of the special police under him speedily to the scene of action.

MADRAS—*concld.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
7. Tharmapuram Venkatarama Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar, inspector of police.	This inspector has a record of consistently meritorious work and has shown marked ability in the conduct of special investigations and in the control of difficult police circles, in which he has exhibited high qualities of tact in dealing with the people.
8. Abhiramapuram K. Rajah Ayyar, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police.	In the Cuddapah District a gang of persons who were associated together for the purpose of committing murder for mercenary considerations sprang into existence about 11 years ago and came prominently to notice in 1909. Their services were utilized in faction fights and at first they enjoyed immunity as there were no grounds for suspecting them and the factions implicated members of hostile factions. As they grew bolder they raised the price of their services which varied according to the rank and position of the victim. Their crimes were carefully organized and skilfully carried out so that detection was most difficult. In the absence of evidence sufficient to secure convictions under the Penal Code, it was necessary to institute proceedings against the gang under the Criminal Procedure Code, and Deputy Superintendent M. R. Ry. A. K. Rajah Ayyar worked up and brought to a successful issue the security cases against the leaders and also rendered great assistance in the preparation of the case against them under the Criminal Tribes Act. Although his life was in danger he did his duty unflinchingly, and was largely instrumental in ridding the Ceded Districts of this menace to the lives and security of their inhabitants.
9. Govindan Nayar, head constable.	Head constable Govindan Nayar joined the department in 1885 and is now the senior head constable in the Mallapuram Special Force. He has taken part in the suppression of six Mappilla outbreaks, and has received the thanks of Government in connection with three of them. During the outbreak of the present year he was in charge of the signallers and rendered valuable services both prior to the actual outbreak and during its continuance. During his long and valuable service in the police Govindan Nayar has maintained an unblemished record of good conduct.
10. Edmond Harvey Sullivan, Officiating Superintendent of Police.	On receipt of news of the rebellion in the Daspalla State within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Mr. Sullivan marched the Chatrapur Reserve from Berhampur to Daspalla. Great difficulties were encountered as regards transport and finally Mr. Sullivan decided to proceed, each man carrying his own supplies and ammunition. Though the capital of Daspalla was reached only after the outbreak had been crushed by other forces, the Chatrapur police deserved great credit for the promptness of the assistance rendered by them, which was largely due to Mr. Sullivan's initiative and energy. Subsequently, owing to his admirable arrangements, two of the leading rebels who absconded to British territory were arrested by the Ganjam Police. Mr. Sullivan has received the thanks of the Government of Bihar and Orissa for the services rendered by him in connection with this outbreak.

BOMBAY.

11. Wilfrid Henry Luck, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.	Mr. Luck is a very sound and capable officer with 28 years' service who did exceptionally good work in suppressing serious and widespread crime and disorder by the Bhils in Khandesh and in effecting the capture on the 31st July 1901 of the notorious Rumalya and some of his followers. His work in Káthiáwar also, where he kept the Agency Police Force in a high state of efficiency, was exceptionally good and his personal services were invaluable.

BOMBAY—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
12. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police.	As Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bombay the bulk of the work in connection with enemy subjects and of the enquiries necessitated by war conditions has fallen on Mr. Griffith's shoulders, and the fact that the orders of Government have been carried out without a hitch is largely due to his care and control. At the same time he has in no way relaxed his personal supervision over the ordinary business of the Criminal Investigation Department and has kept the regular work of the Department running, while at the same time dealing with a mass of special work in novel circumstances and conditions.
13. Simon Favel, inspector of police.	Inspector Favel joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1894, and is now senior inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department in charge of the Foreign Branch. He has had no bad entry or punishment throughout his service, and has earned 17 special entries for good work. Since the outbreak of the war in August 1914 he has done hard and capable work in dealing with enemy subjects, meeting and boarding every ship that has entered the port, and carrying out all the detailed work in connection with the internment, surveillance, maintenance, etc., of foreign subjects for which he is specially fitted by his complete knowledge of the foreign European population. His services since the outbreak of war have been invaluable.
14. Abdul Wahab *alias* Shaik Fajee, head constable, G. I. P. Railway Police.	During a period of 19 years' service in which he has risen from constable to first grade head constable this officer has obtained no less than 106 certificates and rewards in connection with the detection of crime. In the majority of the above cases he had worked entirely on his own initiative although he is illiterate. With the exception of one warning of an insignificant nature this officer's record is without a punishment, censure or adverse remark.
15. Khán Sáheb Muhammad Faizullah, Muhammad Taki, inspector of police.	This officer holds the personal title of "Khán Sáheb" and the Medal of the Royal Victorian Order. Since the grant of the title in the year 1913, he has in addition to his ordinary duties in the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked very hard amongst the Muhammadan public, and has been largely instrumental in bringing about the excellent relations which now exist between the Mussalmans of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police. His work in the city and among the non-combatant subjects of Turkey has been of the greatest merit and value since the outbreak of war.
16. J. Acton, inspector of police, Ahmedabad.	On the 18th April 1913, a fire broke out at a house in Ahmedabad, and on receipt of information Mr. Acton at once proceeded to the scene. On arrival he learnt that all the inmates of the house had escaped except a young girl aged 12 years, who, he was informed, was in the top room. Mr. Acton at once obtained a ladder and mounted to a barred window outside the room pointed out to him. He had to wrench out the bars before he could enter the room, and on his first attempt to search for the girl was forced back by the dense volumes of smoke; but he resumed his efforts after drenching his clothes and covering his face with a wet cloth. He discovered the body of the girl and carried it out but unfortunately too late to save the girl's life. Mr. Acton ran considerable risk as the floor of the room collapsed a few minutes later.

BOMBAY—*concld.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
17. Dhondu Narayan, constable.	Early on the morning of July 12th, 1915, a burglary took place in Bombay and on the alarm being given Dhondu Narayan ran forward to arrest one of the burglars who was armed with a long knife and had already stabbed a coolie. Dhondu Narayan seized and wrestled with the burglar, who stabbed him so severely in the back that he had to loose his hold. The burglar then made off, but Dhondu Narayan, though badly wounded, followed him up and seized him again. Although stabbed again twice he still clung to the man, and eventually let go only on receiving a fourth stab over the left eye. The burglar then made his escape, stabbing on the road two townsmen who were running up to the constable's assistance. The manner in which this young constable though unarmed and badly wounded, followed the man up and continued his attempt to arrest him evidences courage and a devotion to duty of a high order.
18. Oswald Allen Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police.	As Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Harker from the outbreak of the war was placed in charge of all the special police arrangements required by the Military authorities in connection with the movement to Bombay and embarkation of the expeditionary forces. He has been in direct control of the police arrangements in the Alexandra Dock, which have been carried out without any hitch and has also dealt direct with the Brigade Office in all matters concerning the presence of large bodies of troops in Bombay. He has also had extra work in connection with sudden demands for assistance from both the Military and Naval authorities. He has shown well-directed energy in these matters, while simultaneously carrying on his ordinary duties, which are by no means light, and his work merits special recognition.
19. John Joseph Stenson, inspector of police.	This officer joined the Bombay City Police Force in 1898, and has a perfectly clean record. He has earned twenty-seven special entries for excellent work in connection with various forms of crime, and for the last four years has been in charge of one of the new sub-divisions under the organization scheme, where, by his hard work, experience, and care, he has brought the administration of a troublesome area to a very high level. On the outbreak of war with Turkey he was charged with the extra task of making a complete register of all the Turkish subjects, most of whom live in his sub-division, and he carried out this duty with so much tact and expedition that practically no movement took place among the population of the "E" Division at a time when a panic and exodus might well have been expected. He has never been censured in any way by a court of law, but on the contrary has twice been specially complimented by the Magistracy.

BENGAL.

20. William Thomas Moore, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	This officer, who joined the Bengal Police in 1886 and has held charge of several important and heavy districts, was promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General in Eastern Bengal and Assam in April 1911 and placed in charge of the Eastern Range consisting of the districts of Assam and of the Chittagong Division. On the constitution of the province of Bengal he was appointed to the heaviest police range comprising the 11 districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. As a Superintendent of Police he was commended for careful and hard work, and as Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Eastern Bengal and Assam he did much to improve the discipline and working of the force. His work in the Presidency

BENGAL—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	Range has been equally satisfactory. Although in charge of a very heavy range he has devoted himself to his work with zeal and the efficient management of the range is due largely to his supervision and control. He is entirely responsible for the initiation and organization in Western Bengal of the village defence scheme which promises to be popular and which has, in several instances, been instrumental in preventing crime. He is a most zealous and conscientious worker, and an officer of sound judgment who has rendered long and meritorious service.
21. Trevor Claude Simpson, Superintendent of Police.	This officer was commended several times for his successful administration of the police in the heavy criminal districts of Bakarganj and Monghyr. He is an enthusiastic and hardworking officer and a strong disciplinarian. He has done excellent work as Assistant to the Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, and as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, in which capacity his work during the past two years has been of a very high order. The recent progress in the reform and reorganization of the Police Department is attributed in a great measure to his indefatigable industry and hard work combined with his experience and devotion to duty.
22. Lionel Hewitt Colson, Superintendent of Police.	This officer was specially selected for executive work in the Intelligence Branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Bengal, on the reconstitution of the province in April 1912. He has fully justified his selection and has done remarkably good work. He is very careful and sound in his judgment and can be trusted to conduct the most intricate cases.
23. Keramat Husain, head constable.	This officer displayed conspicuous gallantry and presence of mind on the occasion of a Sonthal disturbance in Dinajpur in March last. After Mr. Burton, the Superintendent of Police, had been wounded, Keramat Husain assumed charge and with great presence of mind and by an intelligent use of his men succeeded in keeping the refractory Sonthals within their houses and in arresting them on the arrival of reinforcements from headquarters. The head constable by his gallant example prevented any further breach of the peace.

UNITED PROVINCES.

24. Elliot Kaye, Superintendent of Police.	The village of Bargadwa in the Basti District was the scene of a serious attempt at rioting on the occasion of the Muhammadan festival of the *Id* in October 1914. The Muhammadan inhabitants of the village had determined to sacrifice buffaloes in accordance with their time-honoured practice and the Hindus of the neighbouring villages were equally determined to prevent the sacrifices taking place. On the 31st October a determined effort was made by the Hindus to force their way into Bargadwa and rescue the sacrificial animals. Mr. Kaye, Superintendent of Police, accompanied by the Sub-Divisional Officer, the tahsildar, and a small force of police, was occupied the whole day in stopping the rushes of the crowds which had gathered in considerable numbers and which made repeated attacks to get into the village. First a crowd of 200 was dispersed, and this was followed by simultaneous attacks by two larger bodies, which were only dispersed with great difficulty and after they had actually broken

UNITED PROVINCES—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	through the police cordon and started attacking the Muhammadans. The situation at this stage was critical as the police were outnumbered, and Mr. Kaye was finally forced to fire at the leaders and this resolute action on his part had the desired effect of driving off the crowd. Mr. Kaye's promptitude and masterly handling of the police undoubtedly saved the situation and prevented serious rioting and loss of life.
25. Bashir Husain, sub-inspector of police.	Two notorious dacoits, named Barkau Singh and Gauri Shankar, had given the police of the Hardoi and Farrakhabad districts much anxiety by their criminal activity and immunity from arrest. On the 24th of September 1914 information was received that they were resting in a hut and sub-inspector Bashir Husain with other police at once left for the jungle where the hut was situated and gradually surrounded it. This sub-inspector with two constables crept up to the hut and saw Barkau Singh and Gauri Shankar asleep inside on the ground with loaded firearms beside them. The police crawled into the hut and secured Barkau Singh before he could use his revolver. Gauri Shankar, however, managed to snatch his gun and fire at the police before they could seize him. Sub-inspector Bashir Husain and the constables were all severely injured, but in spite of their wounds they held the two dacoits down till the rest of the police party arrived.

PUNJAB.

26. H. V. B. Scott, Superintendent of Police.	This officer, who entered the Police Department in 1894, has done excellent work wherever he has served. He held the important charge of the Delhi district from August 1907 to April 1912, and on him fell the organization of the preliminary arrangements for His Majesty the King-Emperor's Darbar in the winter of 1911. His services before and during the Darbar were of a most valuable nature. Mr. Scott's work in connection with sedition also entitles him to recognition.
27. A. W. Mercer, Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Mercer rendered valuable services to Government as Assistant Political Officer and Commandant of the Waziristan Levies, from May 1896 to September 1898, during which period he also officiated for three months as Political Officer, Wano. He subsequently proceeded to Kohat, where his services in negotiations with the Adam Khel tribesmen for the construction of a good road through the Kohat Pass were acknowledged by the Government of India. In his capacity as Adjutant of the Samana Rifles he did excellent work in organizing and training this newly raised Military Police Corps. Since February 1911 Mr. Mercer has done splendid work as Principal, Police Training School, Phillaur, in which capacity he has trained both gazetted and non-gazetted officers on sound lines. On the outbreak of war it was realized that certain tracts in the Punjab were likely to get out of hand, and it was therefore decided to bring the Punjab police reserves together at Phillaur and train them to operate in separate bodies over large tracts of country and at the same time to keep in touch with each other and the movements of hostile gangs. All this training devolved upon Mr. Mercer and, in spite of many difficulties, excellent results were obtained, as was evidenced subsequently when reconnaissances in force were carried out under Mr. Mercer's command with valuable results in the Doaba tract. Excellent work was

PUNJAB—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of the services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	also done in other parts of the province by bodies of reserves which had been trained by Mr. Mercer, and it was largely due to the operations of these reserves that the situation was kept well in hand and disorder suppressed.
28. J. F Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	When the recent trouble in the south-west portion of the Punjab was at its height Mr. Coatman was sent from Phillaur to Muzaffargarh to assist in the suppression of dacoities in that district. Immediately on arrival, Mr. Coatman proceeded with a small body of reserves to Jatoi, the storm centre, where he acted with great vigour, patrolling himself night and day and sending out well organized patrol parties in different directions. Several dacoities were prevented by the energy of Mr. Coatman who sent out patrols to villages likely to be attacked and himself drove off several gangs. In one of these cases he personally captured a dacoit red-handed, and, in another case, one of his patrol parties encountered and after a brief fight dispersed a gang of 500 dacoits. Mr. Coatman's firm, vigorous, and courageous action put an immediate stop to the trouble then prevailing in the Muzaffargarh District. His health subsequently broke down as a result of the strain and exposure entailed in carrying out his arduous duties.
29. Abdul Aziz, inspector of police.	This officer entered the Police Department on the 1st June 1898 as a constable and has by steady application and honest work raised himself to his present position as inspector with the well deserved reputation of being one of the best detectives and investigating officers in the department. During his service of 16 years he has gained no less than 81 commendatory entries in his character roll for special service and, on many occasions, he has also been rewarded in other ways while, on the other hand, he has never incurred so much as a censure. He has figured with success in many difficult and well known investigations in which his work has been of the greatest value.
30. Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Sardar Liaqat Hayat Khan has rendered most valuable service in the investigation of important cases in which he has displayed great coolness, courage, and promptitude.
31. Amir Ali, inspector of police.	Inspector Amir Ali has assisted in important investigations in which he has given valuable help and has shown great courage and coolness.
32. Sant Singh, sub-inspector.	Sub-inspector Sant Singh has rendered services of special value in obtaining information connected with the investigation of cases of exceptional importance.
33. Fazil Imam, sub-inspector of police.	This officer joined the Patiala State Police under Mr. J. P. Warburton, C.I.E., in May 1902, subsequently receiving an appointment as sub-inspector in the Punjab Police in August 1912. During his police service he has shown himself to be a detective of the first order and has a fine record of investigation work to his credit. He has shown great acumen and tact in several important cases.
34. Amar Singh, sub-inspector of police.	Amar Singh has rendered services of great value in important investigations and has shown great courage and disregard of danger in the performance of his duties.
35. Sher Muhammad, head constable, Dera Ghazi Khan District.	During the recent trouble in the Muzaffargarh District, head constable Sher Muhammad with a party of police constables was on duty with Mr. Coatman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was engaged in suppressing dacoities in the neighbourhood. On the 14th March last this

PUNJAB—*concld.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	head constable, with six foot constables, was despatched to the town of Khairpur Sadat, on which a raid by dacoits was expected. The head constable and his men reached Khairpur at 8 P.M. and began to patrol. Between 9 and 10 P.M. the sound of persons assembling in the date palms outside was heard, and, shortly afterwards, a large gang of dacoits approached the town uttering wild cries. The head constable doubled his men to the side of the town against which the attack was expected. The dacoits rushed on firing a gun as they advanced. The police fired a volley as a warning and the dacoits drew back for a space. Then, thinking that the resistance of the police was not of a serious nature, the whole raiding party again rushed to attack. The head constable, therefore, gave the order to fire a volley of buck-shot, and, under his directions, independent firing was continued until the dacoits broke and fled, leaving two of their number dead on the ground, another in a dying condition, and a fourth who was severely wounded. The strength of the gang has been variously estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, but, whatever their actual number may have been, it is certain that the gang was a very large one and that, had it not been for the presence of the police and their cool and determined resistance inspired by the head constable, Khairpur would have been sacked and burnt.
36. Phuman Singh, foot constable.	Phuman Singh, though himself unarmed, chased and seized a desperate criminal armed with a dagger and, though wounded in several places, held on to his prisoner till help arrived.

BURMA.

37. Edward Cheke Smalley Shuttleworth, Superintendent of Police.	Mr. Shuttleworth joined the Police in February 1887, and served with success in various districts until 1905. In that year he was employed on special duty in connection with the reforms resulting from the report of the Indian Police Commission, and his work was of much assistance to the Local Government. He was then employed as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police until 1909, when he was appointed to be Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon Town. He still holds this appointment, and has officiated as Commissioner of Police on several occasions. Since the outbreak of war Mr. Shuttleworth's services have been of special value. His career as a police-officer has been throughout exceptionally meritorious and he has shown special ability in administrative work and in organization.
38. Nawab Ali, head constable.	On the 19th February 1915 two Burmans, of whom one was armed with a revolver and clasp-knife and the other with a gun and dagger, committed a highway robbery on Mandalay Hill. They were chased by Nawab Ali, who was unarmed. He brought the robbers to bay and seized one of them single-handed. Although a crowd was collecting, Nawab Ali at this time received no help from the onlookers, and the second robber came to his companion's assistance and attempted to fire his revolver twice at Nawab Ali at very close range but twice the revolver missed fire. Nawab Ali then attempted to seize both the robbers. One of them broke loose and made a third attempt to shoot the head constable at point-blank range, but again the revolver missed fire. The crowd then rushed in, and the two robbers were secured. It was entirely due to Nawab Ali's bravery and endurance that the robbers were captured.

BURMA—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
39. *Daim Khan, head constable.	On the 14th February 1915 three men, of whom one was armed with a revolver, committed a robbery in Mandalay Town. Two of them were traced to a certain house. Head constable Daim Khan, who was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1913 for conspicuous bravery, was ordered to go up on to the roof of the house and see if the men were hiding there. Daim Khan found two men crouching on the roof, and one of them fired a shot at him. Daim Khan thereupon though unarmed closed with this man and seized him by the hair. A struggle ensued, in the course of which both Daim Khan and his assailant fell to the ground, a distance of 20 feet. Although badly hurt by the fall and almost unconscious, Daim Khan held on to the robber until he was taken into custody. The other robber was subsequently secured.
40. Maung Mo Zwe, head constable, and officiating sub-inspector of police.	On the evening of the 28th November 1914, at a pagoda festival in Thayetmyo, one Nga Shwe, who had been drinking, suddenly ran amok, armed with a dagger, and after fatally stabbing one man, ran stabbing right and left at everybody whom he met, including an Indian police constable, an old woman, a blind beggar and several others. He then met head constable Maung Mo Zwe and constable Maung San Baw, who were on duty armed with sticks. Maung Mo Zwe without hestitation attacked Nga Shwe but was stabbed in the hand and wrist and compelled to drop his stick. Maung San Baw went to his assistance and, finding his stick ineffective, dropped it and grappled with Nga Shwe seizing him round the waist and trying to get him down. While doing this he was severely stabbed in the back, but held on while Maung Mo Zwe, with the assistance of a bystander, beat Nga Shwe to the ground, where he lost his dagger and was secured. Nga Shwe killed one person and wounded eleven others, including two women, and there is no doubt that if it had not been for the prompt and gallant behaviour of head constable Maung Mo Zwe and constable Maung San Baw, he would have killed and injured many more, as the place was crowded and he was in a state of frenzy.
41. Maung San Baw, constable.	Maung San Baw showed conspicious bravery in assisting head constable Maung Mo Zwe in arresting Nga Shwe, who had run amok and stabbed several people as described in the previous recommendation (No. 40).
42. Sukraj Limbu, subadar .	Subadar Sukraj Limbu, of the Putao Battalion of the Burma Military Police, who is now serving in Europe with the 3rd (Q.A.O.) Gurkha Rifles, has served for 25 years in the Burma Military Police. He was Jemadar-Adjutant of his Battalion for eight years. He has been awarded the India Medal, 1854, with Burma Clasp, 1889-92, and 1892-93. He served in the operations on the North-East Frontier in connection with Hākmti Lōng in 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13, and received a Sword of Honour from the Lieutenant-Governor in 1911. During the recent operations against the Kachins, Subadar Sukraj Limbu displayed conspicuous gallantry and leading, and was warmly praised by the British officers under whom he served. He has always been distinguished for keenness and efficiency, and by his conduct and example he has helped to keep his battalion of Military Police in good order

* Recommended for the addition of a Bar to the Medal conferred on him in 1913.

BURMA—*concld.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
43. Maung Aung Ban, A.T.M., Deputy Superintendent of Police.	Maung Aung Ban joined the Police as a head constable, and has worked his way up to his present position of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, by consistent good work and ability. He served in the Yaméthin District as an inspector in the troubleus days following the annexation of Upper Burma, and has served subsequently both in charge of important sub-divisions and as assistant at district headquarters. On two occasions he has officiated as District Superintendent of Police during short periods, and he has acquitted himself well in all the charges which he has held. He is now nearing retirement after long and loyal service for the British Government. Maung Aung Ban has always had the reputation of being a most valuable officer, thoroughly upright in all his dealings.

ASSAM.

44. Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Edward Woods, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Police.	Lieutenant-Colonel Woods has been Inspector-General of Police since the reconstitution of the province in April 1912 and has rendered valuable service in reorganizing the Police Department. Having served with them on numerous trans-frontier expeditions he has a very intimate knowledge of the working of the Military Police. His special knowledge of this branch of the service has been of the greatest value to the Administration.
45. Hirarup Sahi, Jemadar, Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion.	Hirarup Sahi is a most capable non-commissioned officer with 28 years' meritorious service, who rendered exceptionally good assistance in connection with the Debong survey escort party, 1912-13.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

46. Muhammad Akbar, officiating sub-inspector of police.	On the 27th February 1915, sub-inspector Muhammad Akbar left Police Station Shankargarh, accompanied by two constables, to investigate a dacoity case. As he approached Piari village he saw, and recognized, a man named Faizulla, who had been expelled from the district under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and was suspected of complicity in two cases of dacoity. Faizulla was armed with a ·303 Martini-Metford carbine and was wearing a bandolier full of cartridges. On seeing the police he started off for the border. The police were unarmed and sub-inspector Muhammad Akbar sent the constables to the village to get assistance while he himself followed Faizulla. The latter threatened to shoot him unless he went away. The sub-inspector managed to get close to Faizulla, threw himself on him, and overpowered him. Faizulla fired his carbine but without effect and, on the arrival of the constables with assistance, he was secured.
47. Khan Sahib Boi Khan, Subadar-Major, Frontier Constabulary.	On the 14th April 1915, a party of 38 rifles of the Frontier Constabulary returning from patrol under the command of Subadar-Major Boi Khan was crossing the river Gomal near the Manjhi post. On reaching an island half way across left by the flood, the river was found to be rapidly rising, and the party endeavoured to return to the Manjhi bank. Sepoy Aslam, with others was attempting to cross the river, when e was carried away into deep water under a cliff, and disppeared from view. Subadar-Major Boi Khan was at the ad of the island mentioned above, and deliberately put his horse into the main stream, in which he was carried down until he managed to reach the further bank. Owing o the force of the stream none of the men carrying rifles

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
	were able to follow him. On reaching the further bank the Subadar-Major galloped down stream about a thousand yards to a place where the bed of the river was dotted with boulders, and where the sepoy had last been seen. Dismounting at this point he entered the stream, and by bracing himself against boulders, reached the sepoy about six yards from the bank, where he was caught in some rocks. The sepoy was badly wounded in the head and succumbed to his injuries about four hours later.

HYDERABAD.

48. William Alfred Gayer, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, His Highness the Nizam's Government.	Mr. W. A. Gayer joined the Indian Police Department in December 1887 and in 1894 was appointed Assistant to the General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti. In 1896 he was transferred from Rajputana to Hyderabad as Thagi Assistant. When the Thagi and Dakaiti establishment in the Hyderabad State was made over to His Highness' Government in 1904, Mr. Gayer's services were transferred with it as Assistant to the Inspector General of His Highness the Nizam's District Police, and in 1910 his designation was altered to Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Gayer is a conscientious and hardworking officer. As head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Hyderabad State he has displayed marked ability, whilst his untiring energy and single-hearted devotion to duty have been of the greatest value to Mr. Hankin in the task of improving the police administration of His Highness' Dominions. His skill in detective work has recently been utilized by the Nizam in the investigation of confidential cases of much importance for which he has been specially rewarded.

AJMER-MERWARA.

49. Subhan Khan, constable .	On the 28th March 1914, Subhan Khan showed great gallantry in defending a cart, containing treasure to the value of R20,000, which was attacked by 8 to 10 dacoits armed with guns, swords, and bludgeons. The party escorting the cart, numbering eight persons (only 2 of whom were constables), fled with the exception of this constable but, though unarmed except for a bludgeon, he resisted the dacoits and seized one of their number and it was not till he was felled to the ground after being wounded in the head and thigh with slugs fired from a gun that he released the dacoit. As a result of his resistance the dacoits dropped the one bag of R6,000 which they had seized and the object of their attack was entirely frustrated. It is doubtful whether the injury which Subhan Khan received will not be permanent.

BALUCHISTAN.

50. Abbas Raza Khan, sub-inspector of police.	Previous to his enrolment in the Baluchistan Police, Abbas Raza Khan served as a Jemadar in the 106th Hazara Pioneers for 8 years and 9 months. On the 8th February 1915, sub-inspector Abbas Raza was at Killa Abdulla, near the Afghan frontier, in charge of a small force of 15 policemen. He got information that the place was going to be raided in a few hours by a powerful and well-armed gang from across the frontier. He made the best dispositions possible and induced the police to hold their fire till the critical moment. The result was that the raiders did no damage while they lost four killed and two wounded. There is no doubt that others who got away were also wounded. This repulse had the most salutary effect on the border, and the sub-inspector's conduct showed disciplined courage of a high order.

BALUCHISTAN—*contd.*

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which in particular the decoration has been conferred.
51. Gulab Shah, mounted head constable.	At Fort Sandeman on the 14th August 1914, *ex*-head constable Sher Singh after being dismissed from the police got possession of a Pathan's rifle and a number of rounds of ammunition and attempted to shoot sub-inspector Sundar Singh. He fired at the sub-inspector and missed and then ran to the bazaar where he wounded a local Pathan who died from the effects of the wound. The offender then ran and took cover in a sangar on the hill behind the police rifle butts, and opened fire on the police who were pursuing him. Gulab Shah and seven other policemen ran to cover within 70 yards of where Sher Singh was hiding. Gulab Shah was not content to lie down as soon as he reached cover, but with great gallantry crept up to within 28 yards of the murderer, then stood up, challenged him and took him prisoner. Had Sher Singh's rifle been loaded at the time he was challenged, Gulab Shah would certainly have lost his life. His brave act secured the surrender of Sher Singh without further bloodshed.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 7th January 1916.

No. 6.—In supersession of this Department notification no. 537, dated the 26th October 1915, it is hereby notified that the Reverend George Henry Bruce Kerr, B.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, was permitted to resign the service with effect from the afternoon of the 18th September 1915.

SANITARY.

The 7th January 1916.

No. 11.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Trivellore in the Trivellore Taluk of the Chingleput district, Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Viraraghavaswami:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanur, Sevvapet Road, Trivellore, Kadambattur, Manur and Tiruvelangadu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 25th January 1916 to the 7th February 1916 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival at Trivellore.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 24-D.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to grant a personal salute of 9 guns to Shri HAMIRSINHJI JASWATSINHJI Maharana of Danta.

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 25-D.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the 2nd Class or Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Order.

Major-General ARTHUR PHAYRE, C.B., Commanding Secunderabad Division.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) FRANCIS JOHN FOWLER, D.S.O.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) ALEXANDER HENRY EUSTACE, D.S.O.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) WYNDHAM CHARLES KNIGHT, D.S.O., A.-D.-C.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) FREDERICK HOPEWELL PETERSON, D.S.O.

Colonel FRANCIS HERBERT SULLIVAN THOMAS.

Colonel ARTHUR WILLIAM CRIPPS.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) CHARLES EDWARD HENDLEY.

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-General) EDWARD HEARLE COLE.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) WILLIAM WESTROPP WHITE, Indian Medical Service.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the 3rd Class or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order.

MONTAGU SHERARD DAWES BUTLER, Esquire, C.V.O., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, lately Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 1-S. I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency General Sir BEAUCHAMP DUFF, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India.

To be Knights Commanders.

Sir STEYNING WILLIAM EDGERLEY, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The Honourable Mr. HARRINGTON VERNEY LOVETT, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, United Provinces, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. ROBERT WOODBURN GILLAN, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, President of the Railway Board, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Maharaj Sri BHAIRON SINGH, Bahadur, C.S.I., Vice-President and Political Member of the State Council, Bikaner, Rajputana.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. HENRY SHARP, C.I.E., Indian Educational Service, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

LUDOVIC CHARLES PORTER, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service (on leave), lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department.

ROBERT RUSSELL SCOTT, Esquire, lately Secretary to the Royal Commission on Public Services in India.

And for meritorious service in connection with the war :—

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN WALTER EDWARD DOUGLAS-SCOTT-MONTAGU, BARON MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 1-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJAGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Jind, Punjab.

To be a Knight Commander.

The Honourable Mr EDWARD VERE LEVINGE, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

To be Companions.

Major CECIL JOHN LYONS ALLANSON, Indian Army, lately Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

Rao Bahadur CHUNILAL HARI LAL SETALVAD, Barrister-at-Law, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Dr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

Dr. SURESH PROSAD SARBADHIKARY, M.D, Medical Practitioner, Calcutta.

JOHN NORMAN TAYLOR, Esquire, Public Works Department, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Jhelum Circle, Punjab.

Khan Bahadur SARDAR DIN MUHAMMAD KHAN, Laghari, late Acting Tumandar of the Laghari tribe in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

LIONEL LINTON TOMKINS, Esquire, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

The Honourable Mr. DOUGLAS MARSHALL STRAIGHT, Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Babu MOTI CHAND, Rais and Land-owner of Benares, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

MATTHEW HUNTER, Esquire, M.A., F.C.S., Indian Educational Service, Principal, Government College, Rangoon.

JOHN TARLTON WHITTY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

MOSES MORDECAI SIMEON GUBBAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, and lately Wheat Commissioner for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES AUGUSTUS MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, Royal Artillery, Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India.

Raja BHAGWAT RAJ BAHADUR SINGH, of Sohawal, Central India.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT CHARLES MACWATT, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, and Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

GEORGE PARIS DICK, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Central Provinces.

HORATIO NORMAN BOLTON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District, North-West Frontier Province.

Major WILLIAM JOHN KEEN, Indian Army, Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, North-West Frontier Province.

Major WILLIAM MAGILL KENNEDY, Indian Army, President of the Assam Labour Board.

Khan Bahadur SHEIKH MAQBUL HUSAIN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, United Provinces, Provincial Service, Revenue Minister in the Kashmir State.

And for meritorious service in connection with the war :—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) CYRIL HARCOURT ROE, Director of Movements and Quarterings, Quartermaster General's Branch, Army Headquarters.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) OFFLEY BOHUN STOVIN FAIRLESS SHORE, C.B., D.S.O., Director of Staff Duties and Military Training, Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE SIM OGG, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.

Major CHARLES HUGH HODGES NUGENT, Royal Engineers, Inspector of Machinery, Military Works Services.

Commander MICHAEL WARREN FAREWELL, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer and Marine Transport Officer, Karachi.

Major JOHN BERTRAM CUNLIFFE, Madras Artillery Volunteers.

EVELYN BERKELEY HOWELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Censor of Indian Mails, Indian Expeditionary Force, France.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 26-D.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on :—

The Honourable Mr. Justice HERBERT HOLMWOOD, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Rai DR. KAILASH CHANDRA BASU BAHADUR, C.I.E., Medical Practitioner, Calcutta, and a member of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

MARSHALL FREDERICK REID, Esquire, C.I.E., Managing Director, Bombay Company, Limited, Bombay.

BABA GURBAKHSH SINGH, Bedi, C.I.E., of Kallar, Rawalpindi District, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

WILLIAM BARNES HUNTER, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.

The Honourable Mr. Justice EDWARD MAYNARD DES CHAMPS CHAMIER, Barrister-at-Law, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

HENRY JAMES WAKELY FRY, Esquire, C.I.E., lately Director-General of Stores, India Office.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 27-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

The RANI SAHIB SITA BAI of Wadhwan, Proprietrix of Nakkapalli, Munagapaka and Anakapalli Estates, Vizagapatam District, Madras Presidency.

The Honourable Mr. RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM PARANJPYE, B.Sc. Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Reverend JOHN SHILLIDY, M.A., D.D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Surat, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. IDA MARGARET FERARD, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Allahabad, United Provinces.

The Reverend Dr. CHARLES ALVORD NICHOLS, D.D., of the American Baptist Mission, in charge of the Sgaw-Karen Mission of Bassein and Myaungmya Districts, Burma.

THEODORE BENFEY COPELAND, Esquire, M.A., Indian Civil Service, Political Agent, Wana, North-West Frontier Province.

RANI ABHAYESWARI DEBI of Bijni, Goalpara District, Assam.

Her Highness The RANI SHIV KUNWAR SAHIBA of Narsinghgarh in Central India.

WALTER SAMUEL SHARPE, Esquire, Indian Telegraph Department, Superintendent of Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division.

FREDRICK REGINALD VANDYKE, Esquire, Manager, Litho Office, Survey Department, Calcutta.

HENRY JAMES HEAMEY GLENN, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Project Division, No. 4, Delhi Province.

No. 28-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Mrs. MOTIRAM S. ADVANI, wife of Mr. Motiram S. Advani, District and Sessions Judge, Surat, Bombay Presidency.

The Reverend ALEXANDER MACRAE, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H., Medical Missionary, Keith Falconer Mission, Sheikh Othman, Aden.

Mr. LAKSHMAN KASHINATH KIRLOSKAR, head of the firm of Kirloskar Brothers, Kirloskarwadi, Aundh State, Bombay Presidency.

Miss EMILY CONSTANCE SWISS, Lady Superintendent of Nursing, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

HENRY FRANCIS HILL, Esquire, Senior Jailor, Presidency Jail, Calcutta.

MOULVI MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM, Muktear, Bogra, Bengal.

Mr. MUKHTAR AHMAD, Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Manager of the Central Co-operative Bank, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

Miss KIROTH BOSE, of the Church Missionary Society, Asrapur, Amritsar District, Punjab.

Senior Assistant Surgeon LALA UDHAI BHAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Gujranwala, Punjab.

(Doctor) Miss ALICE LEARMOUTH MCKENZIE, M.D., Medical Officer in charge of the Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

Khan Bahadur SHER JUNG, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, lately of the Turco-Persian Frontier Boundary Commission.

Mrs. MABEL FOX THOMAS, wife of the Reverend S. S. Thomas, Baptist Mission, Delhi.

EDWARD PHILIP REUBEN GILMAN, Esquire, J.P., V.D., Tea-planter, Kamrup District, Vice-Chairman of the Gauhati Local Board, Assam.

Mr. PESTONJI JAMSETJI GANDHY, Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bushire.

Mrs. MARY DWANE, wife of Mr. E. H. Dwane, Chief Accountant and Auditor of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Mrs. HLA AUNG (MA MYA MAY) of Rangoon, Burma, widow of Mr. Hla Aung, late Comptroller of India Treasuries.

WILLIAM SHIRCORE, Esquire, Land-valuer and Agent, Rangoon, Burma.

Captain CYRIL EDMUND ALAN SPENCER ROCKE, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Corps.

HERBERT GEORGE CLARK, Esquire, District Superintendent, No. 3 District, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, Bombay.

No. 29-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

(Doctor) Miss LOUISA HART, M.D., of the American Mission Gosha Hospital, Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

ROBERT STEWART KING, Esquire, Assistant Manager to the Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwara Singh, G.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

No. 1-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sardar Ravisher Singh, Chief of Kalsia, in the Punjab, the title of Raja, as a hereditary distinction.

No. 2-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Bahadur Maniloll Singh Roy, of Chakdighi, Burdwan District, in Bengal.

Rai Bahadur Ragho Prasad Narayan Singh, of Baraon, Allahabad District, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

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No. 3-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur Malik Ata Muhammad Khan, of Kalabagh, Mianwali District, in the Punjab.

Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Qayum, C.I.E., Assistant Political Agent, Khyber, in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 4-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

Brahmasri Pazhamarneri Vembaiyer Panchapagesa Sastrigal Avargal, Principal of the Raja's Sanskrit College at Tirupunithora, Cochin, in the Madras Presidency.

Pandit Ajit Nath Nayaratna, Nadia, in Bengal.

No. 5-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction, upon—

Moulvi Syed Shah Abdul Latif Sahib Kadiri, High Priest of the Hazarath Makhan, Vellore, in the Madras Presidency.

Maulvi Mir Muhammad, Professor, Hooghly Madrassa, in Bengal.

Moulana Saiyid Nasir Husain, of Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

No. 6-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur George Thomas Vurgese Avargal, Vice-President, District Board, Malabar, in the Madras Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Lala Moti Lal, Member of the State Council, Tonk, in Rajputana.

No. 7-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bhai Arjan Singh, of Bagrian, Ludhiana District, in the Punjab.

Subedar-Major Mohan Lal, Malwa Bhil Corps, Central India.

No. 8-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Ovinagathu Mammi Kunhi Haji, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cannanore, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Akbar Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Dewan of the Banganapalle State, Kurnool District, in the Madras Presidency.

Haji Badruddin Sahib, landlord and merchant of Vaniyambadi, North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Jamshedji Bomanji Vakil, President, Alibag Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahomed Ibrahim Sheikh Ismail, Deputy Collector and Vazir of the Khairpur State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Temuras Navroji Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., late Judge, Small Causes Court, Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

Hormasji Limjibhai Batlivala, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, in Bombay.

Haji Khundkar Fazl-ul-Haq, Deputy Magistrate, in Bengal.

Maulvi Muhammad Azhur, Mymensingh, retired Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Munshi Muhammad Husain, Deputy Magistrate, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Dr. Masha Allah Khan; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), Civil Surgeon, Unao, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Maulvi Bashir-ud-din, manager of the Islamia School, Etawah, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Qasim Ali, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Bahram Khan, ex-Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Paindeh Khan, of Darapur, Jhelum District, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Khan, Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, in the Punjab.

Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Jhelum, in the Punjab.

Sardar Murid Hussain Khan, Drishak of Asni, Dera Ghazi Khan District, in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Munshi Imam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Punjab.

Mir Muhammad Khan, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Simla, in the Punjab.

Saiyid Abdul Majid, late Vice-Chairman of the Barh Municipality, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Syed Azmat Hussain, Khatib of Ellichpur, in Berar.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Yar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Indian Assistant, Dir, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Mir Alam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Arbab Abdul Khaliq Khan, of Gulbela, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Inayatullah Khan, Khan Khel of Thana, Swat, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. Cassum Rahimtoola, contractor, Supply and Transport Corps, of Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 9-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Doddi Venkoba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., 1st Grade Subordinate Judge and sub. *pro tem.* 4th Grade District and Sessions Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Nistaran Banarji, late Small Cause Court Judge, Sealdah, in Bengal.

Babu Kamala Nath Das, late Small Cause Court Judge, Dacca and Munshiganj, in Bengal.

Babu Jogendra Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Ambica Prasad Sen, Deputy Collector in Bengal.

Babu Soshi Bhusan Mozumdar, Executive Engineer, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Lal Behari Ganguli, Assistant Surgeon, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Rai Sahib Tarak Nath Sadhu, Pleader, Police Court, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Sri Nath Ray, manager of the Estates of the Hon'ble Raja Shashi Kanta Acharji Chaudhuri Bahadur, Muktagacha, Mymensingh, in Bengal.

Lala Banke Bahari Lal, B.A., District and Sessions Judge, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Baleshwar Prasad, retired Deputy Collector, Allahabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Chakra Dhar Jayal, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Chaudhri Param Singh, of Seohara, Bijnor, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Rai Sahib Behari Lal, contractor, Lucknow, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Srish Chandra Chakrabatti, B.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Radha Charan Das, Balasore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Shyama Charan Ghosh, Chapra, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Babu Gopi Krishna, Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, Hazaribagh

Subadar-Major Hans Ram, Northern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Nrit Gopal Bose, Pleader, Narsinghpur, in the Central Provinces.

Srijut Kanak Lal Barua, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Surendra Narain Singh Chowdhuri, zamindar of Bagribari, Goalpara District, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Chandra Kanta Sen, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Kanwar Chhagan Mal, Government Treasurer, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Rai Sahib Pandit Raj Kishen Kaul, Diwan of the Sailana State, in Central India.

Rai Sahib Pandit Sham Behari Misra, Revenue Member of the Jodhpur State Council, in Rajputana.

Pandit Shri Ram Dikshit, Diwan of Banswara, in Rajputana.

Babu Abinash Chander Sen, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, in Rajputana.

Pandit Hari Shanker, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Delhi.

No. 10-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Periakottai Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, B.A., President of the Madura Taluk Board, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Markada Covilagath Krishna Varma Raja Avargal, Vice-President, Malappuram Taluk Board, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Rebala Lakshminarasa Reddi Garu, landholder and merchant, Nellore, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Duggirala Ramalingaswami Pantulu Garu, retired Inspector of Police and now non-official President of the Vizianagram Taluk Board, in the Madras Presidency.

Goutam Motichand Shah, High Court pleader and President of the Sholapur Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Krishna Chitale, B.A., LL.B., President of the Ahmednagar Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Sakarlal Nabhulal Desai, retired Deputy Collector and Honorary Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivram Kashinath Bhagwat, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Ganesh Keshav Kelkar, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Narayan Khare, B.A., Acting Educational Inspector, Central Division, in the Bombay Presidency.

Krishnaji Balavant Moghe Karbhari of the Jamkhandi State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganpat Mahadeo Kenjale, contractor for the Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Balbir Singh, of Rewari, Gurgaon District, in the Punjab.

Raghunath Balwant Sheore, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, in the Central Provinces.

Ramanujapuram Anandanpille Narasimhachar, in charge of the Mysore Archæological Department.

Rao Sahib Babu Bholanath Chatterjee, Home Member of the State Council, Karauli, in Rajputana.

Ramkrishna Hanumant Page, Deputy Superintendent of Police, employed under the Director, Criminal Intelligence.

Mr. Perumbulipakam Anantha Krishnama Charlu, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices and Officiating Assistant Director-General of the Post Office.

No. 11-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Valiya Jarathaigal Saiyid Muhammad Bin Mustafa Hydross Atta Koya Tangal, Union Chairman, Ponnani, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khaja Khan Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly District, in the Madras Presidency.

Ghulam Hussain Yusuf Ali Bohori, Municipal Commissioner, of Yeola in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahbubmian Imambaksh Kadri, Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ali Jafar Abdul Rahim, head clerk and head interpreter of the Arabic Branch of the Aden Residency.

Wadero Sayad Khan *walad* Jaffar Khan Rind, landholder, in Upper Sind Frontier, in the Bombay Presidency.

Wadero Bahadur Khan *walad* Dil Murad Khan Khoso, landholder, in Upper Sind Frontier, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Gaibandha, Rangpur, in Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, in Bengal.

Maulvi Abdul Khair Kabiruddin Ahmad, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Maulvi Qamar-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Munshi Fazl Rabb, Deputy Collector, Bahraich, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Saiyid Razi, Honorary Magistrate, Sitapur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Faiz Bakhsh, Tahsildar, in the Punjab.

Malik Buland Khan, of Kufri, Khushab Tahsil, Shahpur District, in the Punjab.

Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Hassan, of Sitapur, Muzaffargarh District, in the Punjab.

Khan Ahmad Khan, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Maulvi Qazi Nazir Muhammad, Cuttack, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Sayidullah, Kanungo, North Bihar Settlement, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Muhammad Yasin, Professor of Persian, Patna College, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Saiyid Muin-ud-din Ahmad, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Patna City, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maung Po Mya *alias* Abdul Shakur, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Bassein, in Burma.

Tafazzul Hussain, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Central Provinces.

Nadirshah Cursetjee, Deputy Superintendent of Manufactures, Central Jail, Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

Subadar-Major Muqaddar Khan, Frontier Constabulary, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Wazirzada Ataullah Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Haji Sohbat Khan, of Charsadda tahsil, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Malik Khushal Khan, of Mardan, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Bahram Khan, Khan Khel of Thana, Swat, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khudadad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Muhammad Afzal Khan, of Tangi, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mahammad Akbar Khan, of Katlang, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Ressaidar Shahzad Mir, Bahadur, 11th K.E.O. Lancers, retired, of Pirpai, Peshawar District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. Ramiar Ardeshir Ichapuria, member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Committee, in the Hyderabad State.

Seth Ahmad Ala-ud-din Mauji, merchant, of Secunderabad, in the Hyderabad State.

Munshi Enayat Husain, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Munshi Abdul Samad Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer.

Maulvi Abdul Ahad, late Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.

Munshi Ghulam Mohammad, Jailor, District Jail, Delhi.

Mirza Muhammad bin Ahmad, head munshi of the British Residency, in the Persian Gulf.

Mirza Muhammad Rahim Dehdashti, head munshi of the British Vice-Consulate, Ahwaz, in the Persian Gulf.

Fazl Ilahi, 3rd grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, I.S.M.D., lately in medical charge of the British Vice-Consulate, Ahwaz, in the Persian Gulf.

Munshi Tasaduq Hussain, Inspector of Police, Criminal Intelligence Department, United Provinces.

Muhammad Mihr Din, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, of Bhogiwal, Lahore District, in the Punjab.

Mian Nabbi Bux, Landing and Shipping Inspector, Kiamari, North-Western Railway.

Mr. Fateh Din, Officiating Superintendent, Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India.

Saifoo, Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, Telegraph Engineering, Lahore Telegraph Division, Jhelum, in the Punjab.

No. 12-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Senior Assistant Surgeon Bhai Dalip Singh, Officiating Civil Surgeon in the Punjab.

Sardar Harkishen Singh, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Punjab.

Sardar Jhanda Singh, Gyani, Pleader, Ambala, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Bachittar Singh, of Shahabad, Karnal District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Chattar Singh, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Ishar Singh, Zaildar of Sainsia, Amritsar District, in the Punjab.

Bhai Hari Singh, M.A., of the Provincial Educational Service, in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Sundar Singh, Rais of Gujar Khan, Rawalpindi District, in the Punjab.

Subadar Niranjan Singh, ead Indian Passenger Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 13-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Perla Ramamurti Chetti Garu, landholder and merchant, Vizagapatam District, in the Madras Presidency.

Lalla Atmaram Gopal, son of Lala Bhupchand, Nurmahal, Jullundur District, in the Punjab.

Babu Sripati Charan Sarkar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in Bengal.

Babu Harihar Mukharji, Inspector of Police, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Kumud Mohan Das Gupta, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, in Bengal.

Babu Promatha Nath Ghosh, Munshiganj, Dacca, in Bengal.

Babu Surendra Nath Sinha, Subordinate Educational Service, in Bengal.

Babu Benoy Krishna Basu, Howrah, in Bengal.

Babu Peary Mohan Talukdar, Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling, in Bengal.

Lala Bankee Lal, late Munsarim, District Judge's Court, Bareilly, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Parbhu Lal, Chairman, Jahangirabad Central Bank, Bulandshahr, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Munshi Jwala Prasad, Tahsildar, Budaun, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Mathura Datta Pande, B.A., LL.B., Naini Tal, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Hari Das, Municipal Commissioner, Benares, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Mahadeo Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Azamgarh, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Panna Lal, Honorary Magistrate and mill owner of Ambala, in the Punjab.

Diwan Khilanda Ram, Public Prosecutor, Multan, in the Punjab.

Lala Khushal Rai, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Mr. Amar Nath Nanda, B.A., temporary Engineer, Personal Assistant to the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the Punjab.

Lala Ganga Ram, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Ambala, in the Punjab.

Lala Diwan Chand, M.A., LL.B., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Rana Upendra Chand, Rajput, of Hoshiarpur District, in the Punjab.

Doctor Hira Lal, medical practitioner, Lahore, in the Punjab.

Babu Girish Chandra Datta, special Excise Deputy Collector, Santal Parganas, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Ashutosh Mukharji, B.L., Pleader of Madhepura, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Kedar Nath Das Gupta, B.A., Headmaster of the Zilla School, Purulia, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Law Lecturer, Patna Law College, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Ramji Prasad, District Sub-Registrar, Muzaffarpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Bihari Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Police Training College, Hazaribagh, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa

Babu Jogendra Nath Sen, Government Pleader, Sambalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Jharkandu Lal, of Nawadah, District Gaya, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Dr. Santiram Chakrabatti, Medical Officer in charge of the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Sakchi, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Monomohan Lahiri, Vice-Chairman, Tezpur Municipality, in the Province of Assam.

Babu Raghupati Bhattacharjya, Overseer, Public Works Department, in the Province of Assam.

Srijut Bhabani Charan Sarma, Honorary Magistrate, in the Province of Assam.

Lala Devi Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Land Acquisition Officer, Upper Swat River Canal, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Lala Mohan Lal, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, of Quetta, in Baluchistan.

Lala Har Prasad, head clerk, Gwalior Residency Office, in Central India.

Lala Ram Swarup, manager, Edward Mills at Beawar, in Ajmer-Merwara.

Lala Raj Narain, Bar.-at-Law, Delhi.

Sonam Wangyal, Tibetan clerk in the office of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

Lala Reejumal Hardasmal, late head clerk, Supply and Transport Corps, of Shikarpur, Sukkur District, Sind, in the Bombay Presidency.

Babu Trailokya Nath Dey, Superintendent, Office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Babu Srish Chandra Sinha, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, Rawal Pindi, in the Punjab.

Babu Hari Nath Das, B.A., Assistant, Grade I, in the Public Works Department of the Government of India.

Babu Krishna Chandra Ghatak, clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Kanchrapara, Eastern Bengal Railway.

Pandit Dwarkanath Mubayi, Chief Accountant, Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Khargpur, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Seth Ajodhiapershad, banker and railway contractor, of Lahore, in the Punjab.

Mr. Mangal Sain, Postmaster, Srinagar, in Kashmir.

Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, at present Superintendent of Archæology, Kashmir State.

Babu Amal Chandra Pal, Superintendent of the Park, Barrackpore, in Bengal.

Babu Mon Mohan Bose, senior Indian Assistant in the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

No. 14-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Naraiana Swaminadha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B. E. (M.C.E.), Executive Engineer of the Godavari Western Delta, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Udipi Rama Rao Avargal, private medical practitioner, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Vedantam Ramanadham Pantulu Garu, special Tahsildar on palm duty, Kistna District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Seshagiri Raghavendra Rao Avargal, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Neelum Ramaswami Nayudu Garu, retired Senior Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Manjakuppam Ganapathi Mudaliar Avargal, manager of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s Agency in Cuddalore, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Babajirao Narayanrao Rane, Sub-Inspector of Police, Belgaum District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Lakshman Vishnu Parulekar, President, Ratnagiri Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Balwant Jagade, B.A., Mamlatdar of Pandharpur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivlal Parbhudas Desai, Sub-Overseer, 1st grade, and Sub-divisional Officer, Hathmati Canal, in the Bombay Presidency.

Narayanprasad Ranchhodji Mehta, Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, in Bombay.

Marutee Babaji Oorankar, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Ganasham Sabnis, Educational Inspector, Savantvadi State, in the Bombay Presidency.

Munjunath Timappa Sirsikar, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Krishnaji Vinayak Vaze, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramchandra Raghunath Abhyankar, Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Ramchandra Vishnu Mahajani, Pleader, Akola, in Berar.

D. Lakshmanswami, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

No. 15-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Hkun Num, *Sawbwa* of Möng Pan, Southern Shan States, in Burma.

Maung San Ko, T. D. M., Inspector of Police, in Burma.

No. 16-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Maung Aung Gyaw, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in Burma, the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

No. 17-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Hkam Hsaü, Myoôk of Möng Tun, Southern Shan States, in Burma.

Maung Ba Shin, Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon, in Burma.

Maung Pein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Po Saing, Supervisor, Public Works Department, in Burma.

Maung Po U, Superintendent of Land Records, in Burma.

No. 18-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Aggamahāpandita, as a personal distinction, upon—

U Wilatha, Ashe Kinmagan *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Nyana, Atumashi Taik Ôk *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Pyin Nya, Pazundaung Kyaunggyi *Sayadaw*, Burma.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd January 1916.

No. 3-Est. A.—Major G. H. Anderson of the Political Department is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, with effect from the 29th November 1915.

The 4th January 1916.

No. 16-Est. A.—Mr. Indravadanram Madhuvachram Hora, Shirestedar of the Talukdari Settlement Office, Ahmedabad, is appointed as Indian Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, on probation with effect from the 20th December 1915, and until further orders.

The 5th January 1916.

No. 23-Est. A.—Captain J. Gordon Rae, 123rd Rifles, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 29th December 1915.

The 6th January 1916.

No. 29-Est. A.—Major A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., Political Agent, Loralai, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

No. 30-Est. A.—Major C. E. Bruce, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Political Agent, Loralai, with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 4th January 1916.

No. 2-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Charles Barret as Acting Consul-General for France at Calcutta.

No. 5-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Harold Martin as Acting Consul for France at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Charles Barret.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 6th January 1916.

No. 38.—Mr. R. A. Mant, I.C.S., (Punjab), is appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th January 1916.

H. W. EMERSON,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1916.

No. 174-C.—Mr. W. H. Lovegrove, Conservator of Forests, on deputation in the Kashmir State, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the afternoon of the 21st October 1915.

From the same date Mr. B. O. Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, Kashmir State.

No. 175-F.—The undermentioned officers who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Forest Department are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of Forests with effect from the dates specified against their names and are posted to the provinces named below :—

Mr. H. G. Champion, United Provinces, 6th December 1915 (forenoon).
(Service for pension begins one year before the date mentioned).
Mr. W. J. Lambert, United Provinces, 6th December 1915 (forenoon).
Mr. G. R. Edwards, Assam, 6th December 1915 (forenoon).
Mr. H. S. George, Central Provinces, 6th December 1915 (forenoon).
Mr. H. C. Smith, Burma, 21st December 1915 (forenoon).
Mr. E. S. Hartnoll, Burma, 21st December 1915 (forenoon).

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 8th January 1916

No. 80-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by land of such metal-workers' tools and materials as are capable of being used in the manufacture of arms from the North-West Frontier Province to the tribal territories adjoining that Province.

No. 137-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF MACHINE TOOLS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

Whereas by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools, should be prohibited as hereinafter provided :

Now, Therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As and after the 21st day of December 1915, subject as hereinafter provided, all machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools, shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to machine tools and parts thereof, imported under the licence of the Board of Trade and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Machine Tools (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LIGHTING OF COASTS.

The 8th January 1916.

No. 17437-14.—The following statement showing the receipts and charges for the year 1914-15 on account of the Madras Coast Lights is published for general information.

Statement showing the receipts and charges on account of Madras Coast Lights fund for the year 1914-15.

Opening balance.		Receipts.			Charges.					Surplus (+) or deficit (—).		Closing balance.	
								Transfer to Capital account for major works and repairs.					
Cash.	Government securities.	Gross receipts.	Refunds.	Net receipts.	Repayment instalment (capital and interest) of the debt due to the Imperial Government.	Maintenance and repair charges.	Establishment contingencies, travelling allowance and miscellaneous.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.	Cash.	Government securities.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
74,565 2 5	72,000 0 0	(a)1,37,478 9 9	1 8	1,36,248 10 1	(b) 47,828 0 0	5382 9 7	18891 3 11	...	...	—8,853 3 5	+28,000 0 0	65,711 15 0	1,00,000 0 0

(a) Includes Rs. 1,826-13-9, profit on investments. Face-value of securities purchased is Rs. 28,000.

(b) Interest, Rs. 23,274-7-4 and repayment of loan, Rs. 24,553-8-8. Loan received from Imperial funds in 1904, Rs. 9,38,476. Loan outstanding on the 31st March 1915, Rs. 5,57,297-15-4.

POST OFFICE.

The 8th January 1916.

No. 96-191.—The following days will be observed as Post Office holidays in the several postal circles during the year 1916 in addition to the holidays on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day :—

	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab and North-West Frontier.	Bombay.	Madras.	Central.	Burma.
Pongul	...	...	...	...	...	January 14	...	...
Sri Panchami or Basant Panchami	February 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivratri	...	...	...	...	March 2	...	March 2	...
Holi or Doljatra	...	March 18	March 20	...	...	...	...	...
Telegu New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	...	April 3	...	...
Baisakhi	...	...	...	April 12	...	...	...	...
Tamil New Year's Day	...	...	...	...	...	April 13	...	...
Burmese New Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 14
Beginning of Budhist Lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	July 14
Id-ul-Fitr or Ramzan	August 1	August 1 (a)	July 31 (b)	August 1 (a)	August 1	August 1	August 1 (a)	...
Janmastami or Gokul Ashtami	August 21	August 21	August 21	August 21	...	...	ust 21	...
Ganesh Chaturthi	...	...	...	...	September 1	...	...	...
Dasehra Ayudha Puja or Durga Puja	October 4	October 6	October 6	October 6	October 6	...	October 6	...
Id-uz-Zuha or Bakrid	...	October 9	October 9	October 7	...	...	October 9 (c)	...
End of Budhist Lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	October 11
Diwali Dipavali or Kali Puja	October 26	October 26	October 27	October 26	October 26	October 25	October 26	...
Mohurram	November 7	...	...	...	November 7	November 7	...	...
Taraingdaing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 9

(a) If the moon be visible on 31st July the holiday will be observed on 1st August, otherwise on 2nd August.
(b) If the moon be visible on 30th July the holiday will be observed on 31st July, otherwise on 1st August
(c) If the moon be visible on 29th September the holiday will be observed on 9th October, otherwise on 10th October.

No. 38.—In pursuance of the proviso to section 2 (*b*) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1903 (II of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added to the list of places specified in clause (1) of the note to Rule 1 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

(8) Ahwaz.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 1st January 1916.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar Suhel Singh, *Bahadur*, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), *vice* Pensioned Risaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Lehna Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 2nd Central India Horse, deceased. Dated 31st March 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar-Major Ibrahim Ap Khan, 28th Light Cavalry, *vice* Subadar Suhel Singh, *Bahadur*, promoted. Dated 31st March 1915.

Subadar Bostan Khan, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), *vice* Ex-Subadar Hayat Khan, late 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), removed from the rolls of the Order. Dated 31st March 1915.

Subadar-Major Gulmir, 28th Punjabis, *vice* Subadar Jahandad Khan, *Bahadur*, 40th Pathans, deceased. Dated 26th April 1915.

Subadar-Major Nain Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Pensioned Jemadar Gurdit Singh, *Bahadur*, Punjab Garrison Battery, deceased. Dated 10th July 1915.

Subadar-Major Gopi, 30th Punjabis, *vice* Pensioned Ressaidar Shaikh Shabrati, *Bahadur*, 1st Central India Horse, deceased. Dated 6th August 1915.

No. 2.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, among Indian officers of the Military Police and Frontier Militia Corps :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Saran Singh, *Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, *vice* Subadar Akbar Jan, *Sardar Bahadur*, Kurram Militia, deceased. Dated 14th November 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Pall Singh, *Rai Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhammad Sadiq Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, *Bahadur*, Frontier Constabulary, deceased. Dated 21st January 1915.

Subadar-Major Jamaluddin, Assam Military Police, *vice* Subadar-Major Saran Singh, *Bahadur*, Burma Military Police, promoted. Dated 14th November 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 7th January 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 4, dated the 7th January 1916, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 3rd January 1916 : —

Rai Sahib S. C. Biswas, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as a Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. E. G. Kirk, Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, to officiate as a Superintendent 3rd grade.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 4.—Mr. A. B. Kunning, Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 5.—Walter Scott Hogg Hearn (Temporary Lieutenant, 2nd-5th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant, in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 21st December 1915, but to rank as Second Lieutenant from the 3rd October 1914, and as temporary Lieutenant from the 21st November 1914.

No. 6.—The date of appointment of George Henry Bruce Ker as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is the 18th September 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 890, dated the 17th September 1915.

No. 7.—In Army Department Notification No. 1295, dated the 24th December 1915, *for* "Charles Herbert Baldry" *read* "Charles Herbert Baldrey."

No. 8.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

CAVALRY BRANCH.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Edward Laurence Gavaghan. Dated 31st December 1915.

INFANTRY BRANCH.

To be Major.

Harris Grant Warburton. Dated 30th December 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

William Hamilton Ritchie.	Dated 30th December 1915.
Reginald Malcolm Ellis Brady.	
Augustin Franks Ryan	
Francis Howard Hebberd.	Dated 1st January 1916.
Arthur Ernest Mould.	
John Garry	
James McLean Wilson.	
Ernest Graves.	
Robert Arthur Douglas Elliot.	
William Roy Stone Morley.	
Ernest William Tomsett.	
William Gerald Morris.	
George Herbert Neil Pepper.	
Edward Michael St. George Danitith.	
Herbert Stanley Cooper.	
Frederick Alexander Pawson	
Walter Thomas Read.	
Edmund Louis Cecil Hasell-Wright.	
James Stanley Tilley.	
Percival Michael Julius Feilmann.	
Francis William Stewart.	
Farquhar Donald Mackinnon.	
Cecil Percy Winckler.	
Joseph Ignatius Nugent Lentaigne.	
Charles Hodding.	
Fred Banister.	
Reginald Geoffrey Torrens.	
Alan Gordon Grant.	
George Stewart White Ross.	
John Aymas Thorpe.	
Frank Holroyd French.	

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 9.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement dated the 1st December 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 30th November 1915, pages 12021 and 12025.

War Office,
1st December 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * * *

Major Clifford B. Winter, 112th Infantry, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst an Assistant Quartermaster General. Dated 29th October 1915.

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"London Gazette" dated the 3rd December 1915, pages 12056, 12061, 12071, 12075 and 12076.

War Office,
3rd December 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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Major Claude L. Norman, M. V. O., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as a General Staff Officer, 1st grade. Dated 25th November 1915.

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INFANTRY.

* * * * * *

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

Major (Captain, half-pay, Indian Army) William R. Carey, from The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), to be Major (temporary). Dated 4th December 1915.

* * * * * *

India Office,
3rd December 1915.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following Officers of the * * Indian Medical Service, * * * * :—

* * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

* * * * * *

Temporary Lieutenant to be temporary Captain.

John Frederick Henry Morgan. Dated 21st November 1915.

* * * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of temporary rank in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned Gentleman :—

To be temporary Captain.

John Rutter Williamson. Dated 21st October 1915.

* * * * *

The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned Gentlemen to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

CAVALRY BRANCH.

* * * * * *

Dated 13th October 1915.

James Morton Wilson.

INFANTRY BRANCH.

* * * * * *

Dated 30th October 1915.

Roland Maurice Marks.

The KING has approved the resignation of the Service by the undermentioned Officers of the * * and Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

* * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Captain Percival Christopher Wren. Dated 1st November 1915.

* * * * * *

Second Supplement dated the 6th December 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 3rd December 1915, pages 12169 and 12173.

War Office,
6th December 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Native Officer, Indian Army, to be Honorary Captain on retirement :—

Subadar-Major Sohawa Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late 14th King George's Own Ferozepors Sikhs and Burma Military Police. Dated 8th January 1915.

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"London Gazette" dated the 7th December 1915, pages 12195 and 12198.

War Office,
7th December 1915.

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THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned to be temporary Majors :—

Captain H. G. F. Christie, Indian Army. Dated 18th September 1915.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 10.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9th November 1915.

Harry Sumner Garratt, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Army Reserves.

No. 11.—Second Lieutenant Rosslyn James Dilyell Richardson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be temporary Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 24th December 1915.

NATIVE INDIAN LAND FORCES.

No. 12.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

1st January 1916.

Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan.
Kanwar Pirthi Singh.
Bala Sahib Daphle.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 13.—The following retired Indian Officers and Warrant Officers have been re-employed in the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Rank and Name.	Former Regiment or Department.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Subadar-Major (Honorary Captain) Karan Sing Gurung, *Sardar Bahadur*.	1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.	Depôt 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.	15th July 1915.
Subadar-Major (Honorary Lieutenant) Sitaram Ghogle.	117th Mahrattas . .	Depôt 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.	19th August 1915.
Subadar-Major Megchand Gharti, *Bahadur*.	1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.	Depôt 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.	23rd September 1915.
Subadar-Major Mahabal Tiwari, *Bahadur*.	110th Mahratta Light Infantry.	Depôt 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.	24th September 1915.
Risaldar Fateh Khan . .	12th Cavalry . . .	War Hospital, Ambala .	26th June 1915.
Subadar Jawand Singh, I. O. M.	93rd Burma Infantry .	Depôt 93rd Burma Infantry.	19th September 1915.
Subadar Matwali . .	Ditto	Ditto	27th September 1915
Subadar Ganpat Yadhow .	103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.	Depôt 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.	28th June 1915.
Subadar Singbir Gharti, *Bahadur*.	1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.	On Recruiting Duty, Gorakhpur.	1st September 1915.
Subadar Jangbir Thapa .	1st Battalion. 1st Gurkha Rifles.	Depot 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.	15th July 1915.
Subadar Fateh Ali, *Khan Sahib, Bahadur*.	Bengal Sappers and Miners.	War Hospital, Poona .	15th August 1915.
Jemadar Sher Khan . .	107th Pioneers . .	Depôt 107th Pioneers .	1st September 1915.
Jemadar Bagh Ali . .	124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.	Depôt 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).	4th October 1915.
Jemadar Bhura . . .	120th Rajputana Infantry.	Depôt 120th Rajputana Infantry.	16th July 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Ismail Khan.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Remount Depôt, Saharanpur.	30th November 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Tajuddin Husain, *Khan Bahadur*.	Ditto . .	Depôt 12th Cavalry . .	15th November 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Singh, *Bahadur*.	Ditto . .	Depôt 72nd Punjabis .	8th November 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jahangir Bakhsh, *Khan Sahib*.	Ditto . .	5th Cavalry . . .	5th August 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Natha Singh.	Ditto . .	35th Sikhs . . .	6th April 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hira Nand.	Ditto . .	Depôt 84th Punjabis .	8th July 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abdur Razzaq Khan.	Ditto . .	Depôt 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.	5th August 1914.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abdur Rahman, *Bahadur*.	Ditto . .	Depôt 2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.	5th August 1914.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nihal Chand.	Ditto . .	Depôt 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).	10th June 1915.

Rank and Name.	Former Regiment or Department.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Kishan.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Depôt 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	1st November 1914.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Maya Das.	Ditto	55th Silladar Camel Corps.	22nd September 1914.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Amir Bakhsh, *Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.*	Ditto	War Hospital, Ambala	5th August 1914.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Raja Ram.	Ditto	Depôt 9th Hodson's Horse.	26th March 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pati Ram, *Bahadur, Rai Bahadur.*	Ditto	Army Headquarters, Simla.	12th April 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Suhail Singh, *Sardar Bahadur, Rai Bahadur.*	Ditto	21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).	16th August 1914.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Solomon Ezekiel.	Ditto	127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.	26th November 1914.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Muhammad Ishaq.	Ditto	Depot 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).	18th April 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bakraid Ali.	Ditto	Depot 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.	6th September 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hussain Ali.	Ditto	Cavalry Depot Hospital, Meerut.	7th October 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Jafar.	Ditto	Indian Infantry Detachment Hospital, Madras.	12th August 1915.
1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon A. M. Lazarus.	Ditto	No. 15 (Burma) Company, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.	26th August 1915.
2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nain Singh.	Ditto	Depots, 1st Battalion, and 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.	1st February 1915.
2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaikh Tajuddin.	Ditto	11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).	22nd September 1914.
1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sukhram Das.	Ditto	Cantonment Hospital, Lahore Cantonment.	10th September 1914.
1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rur Chand.	Ditto	Followers' Hospital, Ferozepore.	5th August 1914.
1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Manghat Rai.	Ditto	Cantonment Hospital, Multan.	27th June 1915.
1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tirath Ram.	Ditto	Detachment 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Multan.	21st January 1915.
1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Reuben Aaron.	Ditto	Followers' Hospital, Mhow.	5th August 1914.
1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon B. D. Puranik.	Ditto	Cantonment Hospital, Nasirabad.	11th June 1915.
1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hardat Singh.	Ditto	Cantonment Hospital, Meerut.	23rd February 1915.
2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jiwan Singh.	Ditto	Depôt 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.	17th September 1914.

No. 14.—The following amendments are made to Army Department Notification No. 1073, dated the 29th October 1915 :—

(1) The date of re-employment of Subadar-Major Shaikh Ahmad, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), is the 21st April 1915, and not as stated.

(2) The former Regiment of Subadar Jan Muhammad, *Bahadur*, was the 69th Punjabis, and not as stated.

(3) The former Regiment of Jemadar Amir Ali Khan was the 5th Cavalry, and not as stated.

No. 15.—The following promotions are made :—

9th Hodson's Horse.

Risaldar Mir Jafar Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, I.O.M., to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Ram Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th October 1915; Dafadar Gandarbh Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 22nd October 1915.

17th Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Malik Ghulam Husain Khan to be Jemadar and Dafadar Sultan Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th December 1915.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th December 1915.

25th Mountain Battery.

Havildar-Major Haidar Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1915.

3rd Brahmans.

Subadar Gangaparshad Sukul to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Bachanu Dichit to be Subadar and Pay-Havildar Sattidin Sukul to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th August 1915.

26th Punjabis.

Havildar Mehr Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th December 1915.

62nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Sispal Singh to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th May 1915.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Havildars Patchappan and Duraisami to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th December 1915.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Digh Ram to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Moman Ram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1915.

2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Haricharan Thapa to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Pahalman Gurung and Gajbir Rana to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th November 1915.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

No. 16.—In Army Department Notification No. 765, dated the 13th August 1915, the date of appointment of Jemadar Kunhi Ali should be the 25th January 1915, and not as therein stated.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

17th Mule Corps.

No. 17.—Kot-Dafadar Sher Singh, appointed Jemadar on probation, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 9th October 1914.

23rd Mule Corps.

No. 18.—Kot-Dafadar Báz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Boor Singh, seconded for service with the Supply (Porter) Cooly Corps; with effect from the 3rd October 1915.

Supply (Porter) Cooly Corps.

No. 19.—Kot-Dafadars Hamel Singh and Pír Khan to be Jemadars; with effect from the 3rd October 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

(*Artillery Companies.*)

No. 20.—The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Jephson Hilary to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

William Thomas Hamlyn to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 21.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Stanley Ducat to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 22.—Captain Dennis O'Sullivan to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd November 1915.

Second Lieutenant Charles Robert Plant Cooper to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. G. N. Kinch, promoted. Dated the 29th July 1915.

Lionel Henry Liptrap Carver to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. R. P. Cooper, promoted. Dated the 29th July 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th January 1916.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers were received in the Army Department between the 29th December 1915 and 4th January 1916 :—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart William King.	17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).	25th December 1915.	At sea.	
Lieutenant Harold Esmond Haddon.	119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).	24th December 1915.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick William Braide, M.B.	Indian Medical Service.	30th December 1915.	Lahore	Was Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th November 1915 and 4th January 1916.

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
				Rs. A. P.	
Major Edward Havelock Oliphant.*	96th Berar Infantry	13th July 1915	Intestate	368 14 8	6th March 1916.

**Next-of-kin* (1) *Father*—Colonel G. A. Oliphant.
Address—Crow Holt, Woburn, Bedfordshire, England.
(2) *Brother*—Mr. G. W. W. Oliphant.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th of January 1916.

No. 67.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 339, dated the 8th December 1915, Mr. E. G. Townshend, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 1st December 1915 and until further orders.

No. 67-A.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 67-E., dated the 6th January 1916, Messrs. G. A. R. Trimming and H. H. Saunders, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on deputation, are appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendents in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 1st December 1915 and until further orders.

No. 75-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 319, dated the 16th November 1915, Mr. H. E. Williams, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 11th December 1915.

The 5th January 1916.

No. 76-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 338, dated the 7th December 1915, Mr. C. A. K. Bradley, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 16th December 1915.

No. 150-E.—With reference to Notification 298, dated 1st November 1915, Mr. J. H. White, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro. tem.*, is, on the termination of his special duty with the Railway Board on the 18th December 1915, afternoon, re-posted as Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Construction, North Western Railway.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the eight days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 30th December 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A disturbance in the neighbourhood of Ceylon gave several days' rain in the south of the Peninsula, while another which appeared in Gujarat and moved eastwards caused an extension of the rainfall into the northwest of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall was thus considerably in excess of the normal in south Madras, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the west of the Central Provinces and of Central India.

A few falls of snow and rain occurred in Kashmir and along the Himalayas.

2. *Burma and Nort ea t India, including Orissa.*—Weather was dry.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell on the 26th in the west of the Central Provinces, and local rain in Central India and the south of the United Provinces. Light showers occurred at Chakrata and Bahraich on the 29th.

Northwest India.—There were light falls of snow at Dras, Sonamarg and Simla.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in southeast Madras on the 24th, 25th and 26th, in Mysore on the 25th and 26th, and in north Hyderabad on the 26th. Local rain fell in the Bombay Deccan on the 26th.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows;—

December 24th.—Negapatam 2·90″, Pamban 2·55″ and Cuddalore 1·05″.

„ 25th.—Negapatam 1·55″, Kodaikanal 1·24″ and Ootacamund 0·93″.

„ 26th.—Akola 1·25″, Khandwa 0·63″, Indore 0·53″, Ahmadnagar 2·70″, Aurangabad 1·16″, Parbhani 1·71″, Tinnevelly 1·02″, Negapatam 1·84″, Trichinopoly 1·30″, Cuddalore 1·00″ and Kodaikanal 1·19″.

„ 27th.—Pamban 1·60″, Negapatam 0·92″, and Trivandrum 0·88″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Central India West, Berar, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Southeast; it was normal in the United Provinces and 60 per cent in defect in Kashmir. No rain fell in the remaining divisions, but dry weather is usual at this time of year in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Sind, Rajputana East, Gujarat and the Konkan.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in the rest of the country, except in the following divisions where no rain usually falls during this period of the year:—Bihar, Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan

Division.	Rainfall data for 8 days ending on 30th December 1915.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 30th December 1915.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	1·2	—1·2	11·8	5·9	+5·9	+100	+151
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·9	0·2	+2·7	+1350	+1350
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·4	0·4	+1·0	+250	+250
Assam	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·3	—0·2	—67	—100
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·4	—0·3	—75	—100
Punjab, East and North	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	0·6	—0·5	—83	—75
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Kashmir	0·2	0·5	—0·3	0·4	1·5	—1·1	—73	—80
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Baluchistan	0	0·3	—0·3	0·1	1·0	—0·9	—90	—86
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·3	0·1	+0·2	+200	0
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Berar	0·9	0·2	+0·7	0·9	0·6	+0·3	+50	—100
Central Provinces, West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·5	—0·3	—60	—100
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0·6	0·1	+0·5	0·6	0·4	+0·2	50	—100
Hyderabad, North	0·6	0·1	+0·5	0·6	0·2	+0·4	+200	—100
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Mysore	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·3	0·4	—0·1	—25	—100
Malabar	0·5	0·3	+0·2	0·6	1·2	—0·6	—50	—89
Madras, South-East	2·6	1·1	+1·5	3·2	4·1	—0·9	—22	—80
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·1	1·2	—1·1	—92	—100

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 30th December 1915.

F. NOYCE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the week ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 6th January 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather was dry throughout the week, except on the 30th when a few light falls of rain occurred in northeast India and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

2. *Burma.*—There was no rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Light rain fell at Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Tezpur and Jalpaiguri.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces and Northwest India.—Weather was dry.

The Peninsula.—Trivandrum had a light fall of rain.

3. The largest amount of rain reported was 0·50″ at Tezpur.

4. The rainfall of the week was in excess by more than 20 per cent in Assam and was normal in Malabar. No rain usually falls at this time of the year in Burma, Bengal, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore; in the remaining divisions rainfall was 100 per cent in defect.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North. Elsewhere it is 20 per cent or more in defect, except in the following divisions where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature during this period of the year:—Gujarat, Sind, Berar and the Konkan.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 6th January 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 6th January 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·3	—0·3	11·8	6·2	+5·6	+90	+100
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·9	0·2	+2·7	+1350	+1350
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·4	0·4	+1·0	+250	+250
Assam	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·4	—0·2	—50	—100
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	0·5	—0·4	— 80	—67
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	0·6	—0·5	— 83	—75
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	0·1	0·9	—0·8	—89	—83
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Kashmir	0	0·4	—0·4	0·4	1·9	—1·5	—79	—73
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Baluchistan	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	1·2	—1·1	—92	—90
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·3	0·1	+0·2	+200	+200
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Berar	0	0·2	—0·2	0·9	0·8	+0·1	+13	+50
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·6	—0·4	—67	—80
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·3	+0·3	+100	+300
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0	0	0·3	0·4	—0·1	—25	—25
Malabar	0·1	0·1	0	0·7	1·3	—0·6	—46	—50
Madras, South-East	0	0·4	—0·4	3·2	4·5	—1·3	—29	—22
Madras, Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	1·4	—1·3	—93	—92

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 6th January 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 1st January 1916.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of winter rice and cultivation of spring rice and of miscellaneous crops are proceeding normally. Threshing of winter rice has commenced in some districts. Standing crops are generally good. Farm stock is healthy and pasturage is ample. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen slightly to Rs. 90 but is somewhat below normal.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable and favourable for standing crops. Harvesting of winter rice, plucking of tea and ploughing of land for autumn rice and jute continue. The outturn of winter rice is fair to good. Pressing of sugarcane and plucking of cotton are going on. Preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation in hill districts has commenced. The price of rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from three districts.

Bengal.—During the week light and scattered showers fell in a few places in north Bengal. Reaping of winter rice is reaching completion. Threshing continues. The outturn is reported to be good. Harvesting of potatoes and of other spring crops has commenced in some districts. The condition and prospects of the standing spring crops are generally reported to be satisfactory. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The daily average of persons engaged on test works amounted in Bankura to 4,767 and in Tippera to 2,601. Gratuitous relief was given to 16,398 persons in these two districts as against 15,883 persons in the preceding week. The average price of common rice for the Province fell by about 1·9 per cent as compared with that of the preceding week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in parts of Bihar. There was no rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Harvesting of paddy continues. Pressing of sugarcane and weeding of spring crops are going on. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice is still practically stationary. The supply of fodder and water is generally sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from several districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 3,654 and in Singhbhum 1,270. Gratuitous relief was given to 662 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Showers were received in most parts of the Provinces but more rain is still needed in the north and west. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops and poppy and pressing of and preparation of land for sugarcane are in progress. Standing crops are doing well The condition of agricultural stock is good and very little cattle disease is reported. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere though the former is dear in the Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Muttra and Sitapur districts. The market supplies are ample. The level of prices remains practically unchanged.

Punjab.—Except for slight showers in parts of the submontane tract the weather remained dry. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. The yield is generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Sowings of spring crops have been nearly completed. The condition of standing crops is fair on irrigated areas but the unirrigated crops are suffering for want of rain which is urgently needed everywhere. *Toria* is being harvested with yield generally normal. Cattle are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to scarcity of fodder in parts of the south, east and west. Water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and range between warning and scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Ambala 8¼, Lahore and Rawalpindi 8¾, Ferozepore 9 and Lyallpur 9¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is badly wanted throughout the Province. The weather is cold and clear. Standing crops are average on irrigated but poor on unirrigated areas in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of spring crops are proceeding. Autumn crops are still being harvested with yield average in Peshawar and Bannu and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Sugarcane is being pressed and its yield is reported to be average in the Peshawar district and below average in the Bannu tahsil. Cattle are in good condition throughout the Province but they are ill fed in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district but elsewhere it is obtainable. Water is scarce in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil and in some villages of the Dera Ismail

Khan] district. The public health is good. Prices are high and stationary in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices of maize in Peshawar and Bannu are rising and those of wheat, barley and gram in Bannu are falling slightly.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8½ to 11 and maize from 11 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Ramanagar and Riasi tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain or snow fell during the week. Agricultural operations for spring crops have been hindered for want of rain. Cattle are generally healthy. Water is inadequate. Fodder is insufficient in Baramula. Prices are rising.

Rajputana.—The weather is cool and clear. Slight showers were received in Ajmer and Dungarpur and in one Nizamat of Jaipur. Irrigation of spring crops is in progress. Standing crops on wet areas are in good condition. Rain is needed in Bikaner, Dholpur, Bharatpur, and Ajmer-Merwara. Pasturage and fodder are scarce everywhere except in Jaisalmer, Serohee, Shahpura, Banswara, Partabgarh and Dholpur. The condition of cattle is poor in Marwar, Mewar, Tonk, Kishengarh, Karauli, Alwar and Ajmer and is generally fair elsewhere. Prices are rising in Marwar, Shahpura and Karauli, falling in Tonk and steady elsewhere. The number on test works in Merwara was 816.

Central India.—Winter showers fell generally in Indore (except Nimar) and Bhopal and in parts of Bundelkhand and the Southern States; there were none elsewhere, including Gwalior where they are urgently needed. Rain has been insufficient in Gwalior and Bhopal and in the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and sufficient elsewhere. Sowing of spring crops has been completed in Gwalior. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Gwalior, Indore and Bundelkhand and is in progress in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Malwa and the Southern States. Cotton is being picked in Indore, Malwa and the Southern States Sugarcane is being pressed in Gwalior. Standing crops are good throughout. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in the Manasa, Nandwai and Rampura parganas of the Indore State, the Nagod tahsil in the Baghelkhand Agency and parts of Jhabua and Dhar of the Southern States. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be clear and cool with occasional clouds. Slight local showers were received in places. Harvesting, threshing, and winnowing of autumn crops continue and are approaching completion in several districts. Picking of cotton is proceeding. Prospects of spring crops are generally satisfactory. Fodder and water are ample. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains fluctuated slightly, the tendency being downwards.

Feudatory States:—Spring crops are generally in good condition.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops are generally in good condition but are withering in three talukas of Thar and Parkar and have been damaged by winds in Kaira and in two talukas of Bijapur. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing. Cotton picking continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kathiawar. Sowing of spring crops is progressing in parts of Sind. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Kaira, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Prices of food grains are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain fell in many districts of Mahrattwara and benefited standing crops except in a few places and little or no rain was received in Telingana. The average fall was 60 cents. Cotton is being picked and the early rice crop is being harvested in a few places. Spring crops are in fair to good condition but have been damaged somewhat by rats or locusts in parts of the Usmanabad and Nizamabad districts. Late rice lands are being prepared and sown. Cattle disease prevails in seven talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 9¾ seers per rupee in Gulbarga and the lowest 24 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was light in all districts. The price of rice has fallen slightly in Mysore and Hassan. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in fair condition. The outturn of harvested paddy and sugarcane is good and that of *ragi*, horsegram, groundnut and cotton is fair. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continue. Picking of cardamom has been completed. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in South Arcot and Tanjore, fair to good in Chingleput, the central parts except Chittoor, Travancore, the Nilgiris and the southern parts except Tanjore and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good generally but are withering or require more rain in parts of three districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are being completed normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Madura and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is generally sufficient. Fodder is available except in parts of four districts. Prices have risen slightly.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2-C—155-16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION IN INDIA, 1915.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Delhi, the 4th January 1916.

READ—

The Report of the Committee on Co-operation in India, 1915.

IN Resolution No. 16—312-7, dated the 8th October 1914, the Government of India appointed a Committee to examine whether the co-operative movement, especially in its higher stages and in its financial aspect, was progressing on sound lines and to suggest any measures of improvement which seemed to be required. Although it was intended that the enquiry should mainly be directed to financial questions its scope was not rigidly limited, and the Committee was given discretion to consider and make recommendations regarding any important aspect of the movement.

The Committee met early in November 1914 and, in the course of a tour in the larger provinces which lasted four months, examined numerous witnesses and inspected many societies. The results of these enquiries have now been submitted and although the Committee is careful to explain that the report is in no way intended to be a cyclopædia of information on co-operation in India, those interested in the movement will find it an indispensable work of reference. Some time must necessarily elapse before the numerous recommendations contained in the report can be dealt with finally, but the Government of India desire to take the first opportunity to acknowledge the care with which Sir Edward Maclagan, the President of the Committee, and his colleagues have carried out these enquiries. The valuable report which is the outcome of their labours marks a distinct stage in the history of co-operation in India.

2. Two broad results emerge from the enquiry—the first that in the majority of cases primary societies fall short of the co-operative ideal, and the second that, although, owing to the rapid expansion of deposits, co-operative banks have hitherto been able to meet their obligations promptly, it has become necessary to place the whole organization on a sounder financial footing, especially by the provision of adequate fluid resources. The Committee has therefore rightly kept in view the development of a truly co-operative system, rather than cheap money-lending, and the improvement of the financial position of the whole organization. With few exceptions the numerous recommendations contained in the report aim at securing one or other of these objects.

3. The Government of India are not at present prepared to pass orders on all the recommendations made by the Committee and the principal object of the present orders is to indicate the manner in which they propose to deal with

the report. This is shewn in the appended statement which divides the 209 recommendations contained in the report into four classes :—

(*a*) those which the Government of India consider should be adopted so far as is possible, it being understood that a reference may be made to the Government of India should any Local Government or Administration consider this necessary;

(*b*) those on which the views of Local Governments and Administrations are now invited;

(*c*) those which have already been referred to Local Governments and Administrations; and

(*d*) those on which action will be taken separately by the Government of India.

It will be observed that the second of these four classes includes practically the whole of those portions of the report which deal with the audit and supervision of Primary Societies and with Central and Provincial Banks. The Government of India, in view of the vital importance of these portions of the report, consider that it would be more convenient if the views of the Local Governments and Administrations were obtained on them as a whole.

It is hoped that Local Governments and Administrations will find it possible to place the Government of India in possession of their views not later than the 30th June 1916.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations,* to Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., President of the Committee on Co-operation and to the members of the Committee, and to Home, Finance, Commerce and Industry, Railway, Education and Foreign and Political Departments, for information, in continuation of the endorsement from this Department No. 16—312-7, dated the 8th October 1914.

*The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

The Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.

The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Revenue Department.

The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

The Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces

" " " " of Assam.

The Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

" " " Ajmer.

" " " Delhi.

The Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

F. NOYCE,

Secretary to the Government of India

Appendix.

(IN ALL CASES THE NUMBERING FOLLOWS THAT IN APPENDIX III TO THE REPORT.)

(*a*) Recommendations which Local Governments and Administrations should adopt so far as possible, it being understood that should this be considered necessary, a reference may be made to the Government of India.—

Nos. 1-7 and 9-11; 13—Non-Credit Societies.

Nos. 14-17—Credit Societies—Non-agricultural.

Nos. 19-20—Credit Societies—Agricultural.

Nos. 21-32; 34-37—Primary Societies—Constitution and Management.

Nos. 38-48; 52-55—Primary Societies—Composition of Capital.

Nos. 56; 60-66; 68-75; 77; 79; 81-87; 90-92 —Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.

Nos. 192-193; 198; 200; 203-204, 205—Public aid.

(*b*) Recommendations on which the views of Local Governments and Administrations are invited.—

Nos. 8; 12—Non-Credit Societies.

No. 18—Credit Societies—Non-agricultural.

Nos. 50-51—Primary Societies—Constitution and Management.

Nos. 58; 59; 67; 78; 80; 88; 89 —Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.

Nos. 94-105—Primary Societies—Audit and Supervision.

Nos. 107-162—Central Banks.

Nos. 164-178—Provincial Banks.

Nos. 180-187; 194-195 (*); 196; 197—Public aid.

(*c*) Recommendations which have already been referred to or reported on by Local Governments.—

No. 106—Primary Societies—Forms.

No. 163—Central Banks—Forms.

No. 179—Provincial Banks—Forms.

Nos. 188-191—Public aid—Registrar.

(*d*) Recommendations on which action will be taken separately by the Government of India.—

No. 33—Primary Societies—Constitution and Management.

No. 49—Primary Societies—Composition of Capital.

No. 57—Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.

Nos. 76; 93—Primary Societies—Employment of Capital.

Nos. 199; 201; 202; 206-209—Public aid.

(*) If not already reported on in connection with the separate reference made regarding recommendations Nos. 188-191.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

MEMORANDUM ON RECENT WEATHER AND ON THE PROBABLE CHARACTER OF THAT OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1916.

RECENT WEATHER IN NORTHERN INDIA AND THE REGION TO THE WEST.

In northwest India the principal incident in the weather of October was the occurrence of a widespread burst of monsoon rainfall during the first two weeks and the consequent delay in the establishment of the winter conditions. November was drier even than usual, and in Persia where ordinarily disturbances of cold weather type begin to appear early in the month, the weather was unusually quiet and settled throughout.

During December three disturbances affected northwest India, but of these only the first, which occurred near the middle of the month, was fairly well marked and produced precipitation of any importance. In Persia weather was singularly free from disturbance and nothing more than a few showers occurred. At the present time dry weather prevails over the whole region from the Punjab to Persia and there are no signs of an immediate change.

On the other hand the rainy season in the south of the Peninsula has been prolonged beyond its normal date.

2. According to the available information the snowfall in the mountain zone bordering upper India has been appreciably lighter than usual, and the snowline at the present time is considerably above its average elevation.

DISCUSSION OF THE PROBABLE CHARACTER OF THE WEATHER OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1916.

3. The depressions which bring rainfall to the north Indian plains and snowfall to the hills travel eastwards or southeastwards and can in the majority of cases be traced back through Persia into southeast Europe. Accordingly information regarding the severity of the present season may be derived from Persia and the regions to the west of northern India quite as satisfactorily as from the plains of northern India where winter rainfall sets in about a month later. In about three fourths of years the tpye of winter in December characterises the season of January and February as a whole; and in December last the fall of rain and snow in the Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Kashmir was only a quarter of the usual amount, while in Persia and Baluchistan the quantity was quite insignificant. Hence it would appear that the coming cold weather will be unusually mild.

4. It is well known to meteorologist that the severity of the first months in the year in north-central Europe, and to a somewhat less extent in northwest Europe, can be forecasted with considerable accuracy from either the temperature of the sea or the air temperature on the coast of Norway in December, or from the excess of pressure at the Azores above that in Iceland in October, November and December: and it might be expected that these factors would affect the number and activity of the depressions that pass into Asia from southeast Europe. The search for indications from Europe has so far however proved fruitless, and it would appear that the most conspicuous control is exercised by the conditions in Asia and the Indian Ocean. The reason that we get cold weather rains is that the region traversed by the depressions in Europe moves southward with the sun in winter, and we might therefore expect that if the meteorological conditions in this hemisphere were developed to the south of their usual positions at this time the winter rains would be in excess. Now an earlier movement southward of the seasonal conditions would mean an earlier retirement of the south-west mon-

soon from the Bay, and increased amount of rain in November in the sub-equatorial region represented by Zanzibar and Seychelles.

Now the rains in Madras were unusually abundant in November, though rather weak in December: the last fall of the season occurred near the end of the fourth week of December, an event which usually occurs near the middle of the month. In Burma and the Andamans there was a burst of unseasonable rainfall in the first week of December, and in the latter locality the month's total fall has exceeded the normal by 6½ or 151 per cent. On the other hand the rainfall both at Zanzibar and Seychelles in November was practically normal. Thus the southward movement of the region of rainfall has on the whole taken place more slowly than usual, and a corresponding prejudicial influence on the quantity of our winter rainfall is to be expected.

5. The outlook is probably affected by a curious alternation in the character of the winter seasons, those at the beginning of odd years tending to be severe and those at the beginning of even years to be mild. Thus of the forty winters since 1875 the eight severest were those at the beginning of 1877, 1878, 1891, 1893, 1901, 1905, 1907 and 1911; of these only one occurred in an even year; similarly of the five mildest winters, 1879, 1890, 1892, 1902 and and 1912 only one was in an odd year. A similar alternation has been pointed out for European winters between 1874 and 1892; since that date however it has disappeared. In the case of India the amplitude of the oscillation is four times that which would be produced by pure chance, but the average amount of rainfall in an odd year only exceeds that in an even year by 0·3 inch or 25 per cent of the normal, and in the absence of a physical explanation it would be wise not to attach as much importance to this consideration as to those which have preceded it. Like them it exercises an unfavourable influence in the present year.

6. The data accordingly point to the following conclusion: —

It is probable that the total amount of rainfall in northwest India and of snowfall on the neighbouring hills will be distinctly less than usual.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director-General of Observatories.

SIMLA,
The 3rd January 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 7th January 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 1st January 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	9	8
		Kaira District	2	1
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	7	6
		Surat District	4	4
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	1
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Nasik District	277	207
		Ahmednagar District	2	2
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		West Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	1	1
		Poona District	37	33
		Satara „	134	81
		Sholapur Town	113	98
		Sholapur District	662	508
	Southern	Alibag Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	1	1
		Belgaum „	145	100
		Dharwar „	189	90
		Kanara „	...	...
		Hubli Town	19	14
		Bijapur District	119	72
	Sind	Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	1
		Sukkur „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	21	12
		Bhavnagar Port	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	270	208
		Akalkot State	69	66
		Savanur „	1	1
		Surat Agency	3	4
		Kathiawar Agency	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	15	13
		Satara „	6	1
		TOTAL	2,109	1,542
Madras Presidency.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	30 (a)	20
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	...	...
		North Arcot District	63 (b)	38 (c)
		Cuddapah „	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	11	7
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	99	75
		Salem District	128 (a)	26 (a)
		Madura „	21	16 (a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	125 (c)	77 (a)
		Nilgiris District	1	...
		Malabar	2 (d)	2 (d)
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Visagapatam Port	...	...
		Dhanushkodi „	...	...
		TOTAL	380	261

(a) One imported. (b) Four imported. (c) Three imported. (d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum ,,	4	4
		Bankura ,,	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs ,,	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	..	..
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	..	...
		Pubna ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	4	4
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	47	29
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	19	19
		Shahabad District	123	85
	Tirhut	Saran District	180	156
		Champaran District	15	15
		Muzaffarpur ,,	..	...
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	15	10
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	..	..
		Monghyr District	88	57
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	14	12
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	-
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	501	383
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	...	...
	Allahabad	Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur ,,	...	...
		Allahabad ,,	...	...
	Benares	Benares District	...	...
		Jaunpur ,,	...	...
		Ghazipur ,,	49	35
		Ballia ,,	178	163
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	141	100
		Basti ,,	5	5
		Azamgarh ,,	165	152
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	6	6
		Unao ,,	5	5
		Rai Bareli ,,	24	19
		Sitapur ,,	1	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	23	9
		Gonda ,,	39	19
		Sultanpur ,,	...	...
		Partabgarh ,,	7	7
		Bara Banki ,,	22	22
		TOTAL	665	548

In the return for the week ending 25th December 1915, the following corrections should be made :—
Muzaffarpur district *read* 5 deaths *for* 2 deaths.
Darbhanga ,, ,, 5 cases, 2 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	...	...
		Karnal ,,	...	...
		Ambala ,,	1	1
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur ,,	1	1
		Ferozepore ,,	...	...
	Lahore	Sialkot ,,	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	..
		Jhelum ,,	...	...
		Rawalpindi ,,	...	...
		Attock ,,	...	..
	Multan	Montgomery District	2	2
		Lyallpur ,,	...	...
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	...	...
		Kalsia ,,	6	4
		Jind ,,	2	2
		TOTAL	12	10
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	1	12
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	7	8
		Hanthawaddy ,,	...	...
		Pegu District	4	4
		Prome ,,	2	2
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	2	2
		Bassein District	7	7
		Henzada ,,	4	4
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	1	1
		Magwe ,,	16	15
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	5	5
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila ,,	33	28
		Yamethin ,,	...	...
		Myingyan ,,	19	9
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	115	97
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	4	4
		Nagpur District	23	15
		Kamptee Cantonment	....	...
		Bhandara District	32	20
		Wardha Town	2	2
		Wardha District	74	55
		Chanda ,,	7	2
	Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Saugor Town	...	...
		Seoni Town	7	4
		Seoni District	103	63
		Mandla ,,	4	1
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...
		Khandwa Town	...	...
		Nimar Town	...	...
		Nimar District	...	...
		Burhanpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	12	9
		Chindwara Town	8	8
		Chindwara District	10	8
	Berar	Amraoti Town	7	6
		Amraoti District	169	132
		Yeotmal Town	61	55
		Yeotmal District	7	4
		Akola Town	1	2
		Akola District	195	148
		Buldana ,,	136	99
		TOTAL	862	632

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	15	12
		Bangalore City	2	3
		Bangalore District	69	41
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	33	28
		Hassan „	1	1
		Kadur „	10	8
		Kolar „	7	5
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	34	22
		Chitaldroog „	73	42
		TOTAL	244	162
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Gulbarga „	6	5
		Usmanabad „	1,822	1,416
		Bidar „	265	179
		Medak „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	385	287
		Parbhani District	112	77
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Nander „	5	3
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	97	68
		TOTAL	2,693(a)	2,035(a)
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	9	8
		Gwalior „	5	6
		Jaora City	1	1
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	118	67
		Indore State	27	26
		Indore Residency Bazar	1	...
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „	2	1
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow „	13	11
		TOTAL	176 (b)	120 (b)
RAJPUTANA.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Hasara District	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	26	11
		TOTAL	26	11
		GRAND TOTAL	7,787	5,800

(a) From the 13th to the 26th December 1915.
13th to 19th December 921 cases, 726 deaths.
20th to 26th „ 1,772 „ 1,309 „
(b) For the week ending 25th December 1915.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.			TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING			EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK			TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO—			COMPARED WITH 1913-14.		COMPARED WITH 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	*1913.*	*1914.*	1915.	*26th December 1913.*	*25th December 1914.*	25th December 1915.	*1913.*	*1914*	1915.	*26th December 1913.*	*25th December 1914.*	25th December 1915.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,669*	*2,676*	2,686	*9,50.309*	*9,19,765*	9,08,000	*356*	*306*	338	*2,97,47,701*	*2,89,78,477*	3,01,12,000	3,64,259	...	12,33,523	...
ia Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*7,159*	*8 813*	9,000	*341*	*420*	420	*2 74 097*	*3,19,906*	3.35,000	60,903	...	15,094	...
y, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*7,22,428*	*6,79,495*	7,43,000	*724*	*678*	747	*2,52,59,236*	*2,41,04,599*	2,49,77,000	...	2,82,236	8,74,401	...
a Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" ge lines)	401	*1,572*	*1,570*	1,587	*7.32.311*	*6,88,683*	6,42,000	*456*	*439*	405	*2,79,49.264*	*2.35.20 782*	2,48,04,000	...	31,44,264	12,83,218	...
ndian	777	*2.549*	*2,571*	2,573	*19 88.451*	*20,12 441*	20,36,000	*780*	*783*	792	*7,53,26,988*	*7,46,33,920*	7,50,88,000	...	2,38,988	4,54,080	...
Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*19,53,469*	*15.42,407*	18,84,000	*770*	*604*	723	*5,85.01,060*	*5,22,25,789*	5,85,43,000	41,940	...	63,17.211	...
agra-Delhi Chord	489	*126*	*126*	126	*49.443*	*75,200*	62,400	*393*	*597*	495	*15,28.225*	*21,98.129*	19,34,000	3,05,775	...	....	2,64,129
Baran-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*2,716*	*1,500*	4,000	*67*	*45*	100	*1.17.057*	*99.233*	1,57,000	39,943	...	57,767	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*25,915*	*22.319*	36,000	*457*	*392*	632	*11,89 061*	*8,26,697*	10,24,000	...	1,65,061	1,97,303	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*593*	*6,045*	5,100	*18*	*79*	67	*43,928*	*1,31,328*	1,97,000	1,53,072	...	65,672	...
a and Southern Mahratta (including 3" gauge lines)	281	*2,585*	*2,553*	2,551	*7,53,456*	*7,17,356*	7,47,000	*291*	*281*	293	*2,69 40,304*	*2,67,83,707*	2,93,99,000	24,58,696	...	26,15,293	...
-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*16,66,355*	*14 22,206*	15,80,000	*415*	*355*	394	*6,37,85,328*	*6,16,56,508*	6,07,10,000	...	30,75,328	...	9,46,508
and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-hwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*4,72,152*	*4,96.101*	4,30,000	*295*	*310*	268	*1,72 03,480*	*1,43,98,021*	1,57,60,000	...	14,43,480	13,61,979	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*9,697*	*7,811*	7,800	*303*	*244*	244	*3,50,763*	*3,42,599*	3,66,000	15,237	...	23,401	...
-Bengal	156	*812*	*848*	864	*1,32 081*	*1,20,672*	1,14,000	*162*	*143*	132	*49.68 498*	*48,62,400*	48,71,000	...	97,498	8,600	...
ay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,03,820*	*5,50,015*	6,70,000	*330*	*301*	367	*2 08 69,478*	*2,01.72,348*	2,15,60,000	6,90,522	...	13,87,652	...
a	310	*1,552*	*1,342*	1,342	*4,34,159*	*3,52.671*	3,50,000	*280*	*262*	261	*1,66,51,990*	*1,47,75.795*	1,35,56,000	...	30,95,990	...	12,19,795
ma Extensions	169	...	*187*	187	...	*24,261*	27,000	...	*130*	145	...	*11,54 042*	11,44,000	11,44,000	...	...	10,042
thern Shan States	35	...	*48*	70	...	*1.365*	6,000	...	*28*	86	...	*34,935*	2,16,000	2,16,000	...	1,81,065	...
e-Kurnool	68	...	*32*	32	...	*2.070*	2,100	...	*65*	66	...	*77,427*	88,200	88,200	...	10,773	...
pur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*24,752*	*19,266*	20,900	*200*	*155*	169	*9,93,150*	*7,21.906*	8,99,000	...	94,150	1,77,094	...
now-Bareilly	119	*288*	*305*	297	*37,926*	*41,041*	37,600	*132*	*135*	127	*15.74,377*	*13,50.759*	13,44,000	...	2,30,377	...	6,759
re (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*83,448*	*60,961*	72,800	*203*	*148*	177	*27,98,843*	*26,90,746*	26,87,000	...	1,11,843	...	3,746
Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge es)	360	*1,451*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,26,124*	*5,01,123*	5,61,000	*363*	*342*	386	*2,06,12,462*	*2,02,14,894*	2,14,34,000	8,21,538	...	12,19,106	...
avancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*17,972*	*12.870*	14,700	*166*	*119*	136	*6.78.296*	*6,73,526*	7,21,000	42,704	...	47,474	...
ot	232	*785*	*788*	826	*2,25,373*	*1,67,637*	2,03,000	*287*	*213*	243	*73,43,916*	*68,75,779*	62,58,000	...	10,85,916	...	6,17,779
osh-Jambusar	14	...	*30*	30	...	*1,337*	1,200	...	*45*	40	...	(a)*5,822*	52,500	52,500	...	46,678	...
hat Provincial	73	*32*	*32*	32	*2,460*	*2,065*	4,000	*76*	*65*	125	*94,598*	*90,208*	1,15,000	20,402	...	24,792	...
TOTAL	392	*26,222*	*26,425*	26,573	*1,14,22,569*	*1,03,57.766*	1,11,83,600	*436*	*392*	421	*40,49,01,100*	*38,38,18,282*	39,83,51,700	...	65,49,400	1,45,33,418	...
Another Railways.																	
...ilway	240	...	...	56	*15.480*	*10.753*	11,000	*276*	*193*	196	*5,49,035*	*5,19,786*	5,42,000	...	7,095	22,214	...

...uri-Jakhal	102	79	79	79	23,150	15,610	12,000	909	172	147	9,98,898	9,65,111	9,92,000	33,302	...	1,28,889	...
...da-Ujjain	146	34	34	34	6,328	4,382	4,400	184	128	129	2,07,244	1,81,094	1,72,000	..	35,244	...	9,094
...ur's Guaranteed State	338	334	334	334	1,21,000	1,02,832	1,46,000	362	308	437	44,93,134	40,93,134	43,54,000	...	1,39,134	2,60,866	...
...al-Cumbay	182	34	34	34	5,992	6,727	6,500	176	198	191	2,14,658	2,26,058	2,36,000	21,342	...	9,942	...
...gwara-Rahon (c)	...	...	...	27	...	...	3,000	...	...	111	...	...	88,200	88,200	...	88,200	...
...para-Bhatinda	239	108	108	108	39,327	24,389	26,000	364	226	241	13,06,211	9,53,691	11,91,000	...	1,13,211	2,39,309	...
...hera Punjab (Main line)	240	425	425	425	1,25,788	94,696	1,10,000	296	223	273	39,74,622	39,03,353	44,80,000	5,05,378	...	5,76,647	...
Jullundur-Doab	65	99	133	133	10,642	10,878	8,500	107	82	64	1,82,769	2,95,305	3,24,000	1,41,231	...	28,695	...
Ludhiana Extension	149	155	155	155	24,550	21,589	26,000	158	139	168	9,75,072	8,64,501	9,98,000	22,928	...	1,33,499	...
Sutlej Valley	55	208	208	208	13,711	9,841	10,000	66	47	48	4,83,103	4,34,549	4,77,000	...	6,103	42,451	...
...i Valley	164	155	155	155	42,882	25,018	25,400	276	161	164	10,16,066	8,08,604	9,16,000	...	1,00,066	1,07,396	...
...edabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,331	2,464	2,300	69	73	68	93,803	91,995	91,600	...	2,203	...	395
...edabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,260	8,911	8,900	93	100	100	2,78,711	3,00,654	2,96,000	17,289	...	...	4,654
...gal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,242	1,99,021	1,83,046	2,11,000	161	148	170	78,45,659	77,33,021	69,96,000	...	8,49,659	...	7,37,021
...gal-Doors	201	153	153	153	35,957	32,731	46,800	235	214	306	12,67,332	11,85,142	11,82,000	...	85,332	...	3,142
...nda-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	6,933	8,432	7,200	134	163	138	2,56,446	2,85,985	2,87,000	30,554	...	1,015	...
...nagar State	130	227	227	246	27,016	31,697	34,200	119	140	139	10,76,918	11,71,595	11,43,000	66,082	...	...	28,596
...h Behar State	157	33	33	33	5,749	5,334	5,900	174	161	152	2,05,482	1,95,624	1,86,000	...	22,482	...	9,624
...u-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	24,842	21,007	27,000	289	244	314	9,90,926	9,51,504	10,21,000	30,074	...	69,496	...
...twar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol ...di)	84	184	184	199	15,617	17,038	16,500	85	93	83	5,75,340	6,11,081	6,14,000	38,660	...	2,919	...
...dal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	28,943	24,570	29,100	137	112	132	9,96,282	9,99,747	10,33,000	36,718	...	33,253	...
...rabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli ...anch)	184	442	442	442	1,13,000	77,135	1,23,000	256	175	278	29,43,470	30,36,907	28,90,000	46,530	...	...	1,46,907
...ur State	77	73	73	73	5,656	5,796	5,700	78	80	78	2,17,691	2,01,821	2,13,000	...	4,691	11,179	...
...nagar	107	54	54	54	4,997	4,351	5,200	92	81	95	2,10,912	2,17,645	2,21,000	10,088	...	3,355	...
...pur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,079	1,06,484	90,259	1,07,000	103	84	99	40,27,255	33,90,726	42,30,000	2,02,745	...	8,39,274	...
...agad State	105	113	114	121	11,384	11,663	12,800	101	102	106	4,29,221	4,36,008	4,55,000	26,779	...	18,992	...
...apur State	206	29	29	29	8,457	6,223	5,400	292	213	186	2,29,029	2,17,677	2,29,000	...	1,023	10,323	...
...ur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	5,311	4,267	4,200	53	43	42	1,55,354	1,49,832	1,54,000	...	1,354	5,168	...
...ri (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	13,993	13,153	13,000	150	141	140	5,81,460	5,71,089	5,37,000	...	44,460	...	34,088
...singh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	12,532	17,456	10,600	227	207	193	3,67,132	3,49,963	3,97,000	29,868	...	47,037	...
...lkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	37,036	30,981	36,000	138	116	134	15,23,431	12,75,995	13,18,000	...	2,05,431	42,005	...
...li State	148	5	5	5	933	701	600	187	140	120	26,744	26,463	29,600	2,856	...	3,137	...
...anur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	12,589	13,399	15,000	194	206	231	4,78,091	4,83,559	4,94,000	15,909	...	10,441	...
...ore District Board	163	103	103	112	15,251	16,112	18,300	148	156	163	7,40,826	7,16,546	7,68,000	27,174	...	51,454	...
...pur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	6,608	4,746	4,300	98	71	64	2,12,414	1,91,438	1,92,000	...	20,414	562	...
...alore-Chikballapur (d)	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,100	...	...	39	...	...	32,000	32,000	...	32,000	...
...	185	116	116	117	28,497	15,222	14,300	246	131	122	8,35,436	7,76,661	7,07,000	...	1,28,436	...	69,661
...ora-Kalamba	15	...	13	26	...	343	300	...	26	12	...	(e) 5,910	25,900	25,900	...	19,990	...
...panar-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	1,267	861	1,400	63	46	70	62,537	46,440	44,900	...	17,637	...	1,540
...d-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	973	1,200	...	35	44	...	(f) 32,840	52,100	52,100	...	19,260	...
...pur-Yeotmal	82	48	67	117	1,399	5,705	16,400	29	84	140	4,733	1,78,948	2,70,000	2,65,267	...	91,072	...
...war's Dabhoi	94	142	142	147	13,580	13,153	13,100	96	93	89	4,62,568	4,94,042	4,54,000	...	8,568	...	40,042
...ra-Lunavada	35	24	25	25	651	847	800	27	33	32	2,046	31,186	35,800	33,754	...	4,614	...
...abad-Kashmore	16	...	76	76	...	991	2,200	..	13	20	...	(g) 3,422	85,200	85,200	...	81,778	...
...r District	29	11	11	11	400	600	700	36	55	64	755	26,569	32,300	31,545	...	5,731	...
...mba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	455	504	500	17	19	19	19,809	18,283	17,400	...	1,409	...	883
...ad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	2,009	2,051	2,000	72	74	71	73,651	85,797	98,600	24,949	...	12,803	...
...d-Vaso	12	...	16	19	...	280	200	...	17	10	...	(h) 640	35,900	35,900	...	35,260	...
...ipla State	67	37	37	37	1,932	1,967	2,000	52	53	54	88,322	86,738	77,500	...	10,822	...	9,238
...rjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	51	51	19,232	18,801	19,200	377	369	376	9,19,105	8,98,261	9,30,000	10,895	...	31,739	...
...rjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (i)	...	...	...	100	...	...	5,300	...	...	53	...	...	1,04,000	1,04,000	...	1,04,000	...
...ar-Bilara	19	25	25	25	424	787	400	17	31	16	19,725	19,564	19,500	...	225	...	64
TOTAL	152	7,512	7,754	8,082	13,28,002	10,91,030	13,27,800	177	141	164	4,58,34,505	4,38,36,124	4,61,14,700	2,80,195	...	22,78,576	...
...ND TOTAL	337	33,734	34,179	34,655	1,27,50,571	1,14,48,796	1,25,11,400	378	335	361	45,07,35,605	42,76,54,406	44,44,66,400	...	62,69,205	1,68,11,994	...

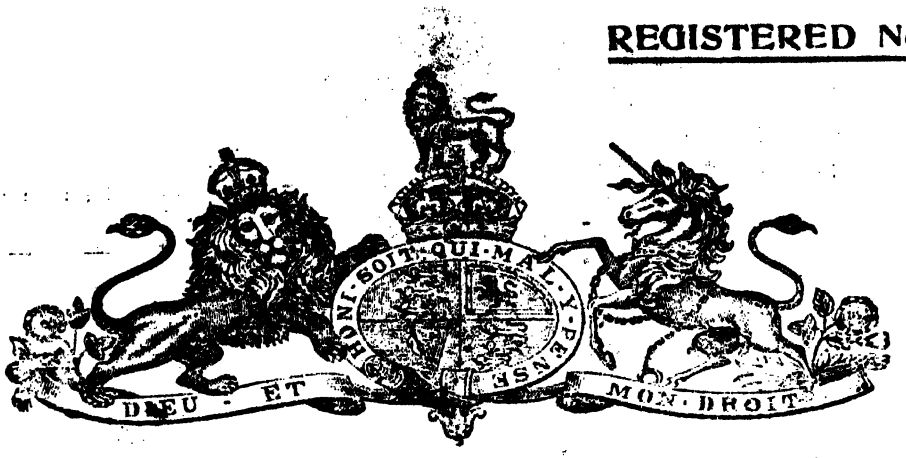
...om 23rd Nov... (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 10th June 1915. (d) Opened from 1st April 1915. (e) From 23rd July 1914. (f) From 20th May 1914. (g) From 1st December 1914.
(h) From 10th December 1914. (i) Opened from 16th June 1914.

...the 6th J...

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT.
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. B. R.-17.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first seven months of 1915-1916 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-1915.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to October.					Whole year.		April to October.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£.	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Principal Heads of Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,59,33,000	35,83,87,000	11,71,37,000	13,02,93,000	1,31,56,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,31,31,000	2,69,70,000	1,27,19,000	1,51,76,000	24,57,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,85,14,000	5,00,32,000	2,81,94,000	2,49,52,000	...	32,42,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,43,33,000	7,66,06,000	4,34,57,000	4,60,38,000	25,81,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,25,12,000	13,16,54,000	7,61,61,000	7,20,47,000	...	41,14,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	9,51,64,000	8,91,45,000	5,54,18,000	4,77,81,000	...	76,37,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	7,62,61,000	7,72,65,000	3,91,40,000	3,77,76,000	...	13,64,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Principal Heads	80,59,48,000	81,02,69,000	37,2..26,000	37,40,63,000	18,37,000	...
182,100	172,200	114,600	116,000	1,400	...	Interest	1,22,93,000	1,32,74,000	55,..1,000	63,67,000	8,46,000	...
39,900	50,300	5,200	18,100	12,900	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,32,63,000	5,35,54,000	2,97,25,000	3,12,37,000	15,12,000	...
1,300	1,500	400	500	100	...	Receipts by Civil Department	2,19,85,000	2,29,88,000	1,13,13,000	1,21,09,000	7,96,000	...
63,900	48,000	47,100	50,200	3,100	...	Miscellaneous	8..,19,000	80,28,000	35,86,000	35,15,000	...	71,000
47,700	67,900	42,600	70,100	27,500	...	Railways	53,78,82,000	53,04,40,000	30,90,19,000	31,69,33,000	79,14,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,27,52,000	4,57,86,000	2,29,66,000	2,38,71,000	9,05,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	39,51,000	38,41,000	21,39,000	22,42,000	1,03,000	...
347,900	328,700	168,400	157,700	...	10,700	Military Receipts	2,09,38,000	1,33,74,000	91,98,000	58,42,000	...	33,56,000
682,800	698,600	378,300	412,600	34,300	...	Total Revenue	1,50,71,81,000	1,50,15,44,000	76,56,93,000	77,61,79,000	1,04,86,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000		...
44,000	...	690,100	...	...	690,100	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	82,24,000	1,27,09,000	34,45,000	77,00,000	42,55,000	...
44,000	...	690,100	...	...	690,100	Total	92,24,000	1,37,09,000	44,45,000	87,00,000	42,55,000	
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	4,84,09,000	4,37,44,000	4,99,67,000	4,98,45,000	.	1,22,000
7,000,000	...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	11,00,00,000	...	4,50,00,000	...	...	4,50,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	69,48,000	69,48,000	...
...	...	793,400	...	...	793,400	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	30,44,000	27,75,000	21,91,000	22,25,000	34,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,03,20,000	2,36,43,000	89,29,000	1,34,01,000	44,72,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,11,000	1,16,000	39,000	40,000	1,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,169,900	11,752,700	3,405,200	12,257,000	8,851,800	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,148,100	7,100,000	4,020,700	4,249,800	229,100	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	1,43,25,000	7,33,95,000	5,90,70,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	18,18,24,000	7,02,78,000	12,04,51,000	14,58,54,000	2,54,03,000	...
22,318,000	18,852,700	10,219,300	16,506,800	6,287,500	...	Total Receipts	1,69,82,39,000	1,58,55,31,000	89,05,89,000	93,07,33,000	4,01,44,000	...
23,044,800	19,551,300	11,287,700	16,919,400	5,631,700	...	Opening Balance	23,41,24,000	20,78,30,000	23,41,24,000	22,16,90,000	...	1,24,34,000
8,157,700	7,620,100	8,157,700	7,913,200	..	244,500	GRAND TOTAL	1,93,23,63,000	1,79,33,61,000	1,12,47,13,000	1,15,24,23,000	2,77,10,000	...
31,202,500	27,171,400	19,445,400	24,832,600	5,387,200	...							

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to October.					Whole year.		April to October.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
64,900	100,000	30,800	59,500	28,700	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,30,13,000	14,15,90,000	7,49,74,000	8,11,72,000	61,98,000	...
2,246,200	2,303,800	1,650,300	1,722,000	71,700	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,80,13,000	6,83,26,000	3,01,69,000	2,93,93,000	...	7,76,000
218,600	174,400	145,100	70,100	...	75,000	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,37,10,000	4,83,30,000	2,52,68,000	2,25,40,000	...	27,28,000
468,700	427,400	227,200	172,300	...	54,900	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	27,44,96,000	28,17,06,000	14,62,38,000	15,63,31,000	1,00,93,000	...
2,677,100	2,299,400	1,710,500	1,444,500	...	266,000	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,16,84,000	4,23,15,000	2,31,85,000	2,36,43,000	5,58,000	...
18,200	16,500	8,900	5,200	...	3,700	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,38,23,000	1,47,52,000	86,10,000	46,07,000	...	39,73,000
9,195,900	9,418,500	6,338,500	6,415,800	77,300	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,82,80,000	31,11,09,000	18,93,66,000	17,90,46,000	...	1,03,20,000
125,600	122,200	90,900	91,900	1,000	...	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,37,69,000	3,34,13,000	1,77,13,000	1,74,87,000	...	2,26,000
83,400	21,200	72,200	29,500	...	42,700	Other Public Works	10,03,38,000	8,69,08,000	4,75,29,000	4,06,89,000	...	68,40,000
5,087,900	4,580,100	3,056,800	2,567,800	...	489,000	Military Services	35,48,11,000	25,21,41,000	17,23,37,000	10,41,60,000	...	6,80,77,000
20,206,500	19,463,500	13,371,200	12,618,600	...	752,600	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,36,19,36,000	1,28,05,90,000	73,51,27,000	65,90,93,000	...	7,60,29,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—1,61,63,000	...	...	...	...
20,206,500	19,463,500	13,371,200	12,618,600	...	752,600	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,36,19,36,000	1,26,44,27,000	73,51,27,000	65,90,93,000	...	7,60,29,600
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,469,500	1,489,200	1,534,000	657,100	...	876,900	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	10,27,03,000	1,07,28,000	5,27,60,000	—69,87,000	...	5,97,47,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,210,400	...	667,300	667,300	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,900	83,500	42,200	5,700	...	36,500	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	45,53,000	27,48,000	21,79,000	30,18,000	8,39,000	...
2,530,400	2,783,100	1,576,200	1,330,100	...	246,100	TOTAL	10,72,56,000	1,34,76,000	5,49,39,000	— 39,69,000	...	5,89,08,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
500,000	907,500	491,100	906,400	415,300	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	8,33,95,000	32,97,000	6,16,39,000	...	...	6,16,39,000
52,200	300	...	165,400	165,400	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,13,60,000	2,84,07,000	1,27,65,000	3,83,26,000	2,55,71,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	30,87,000	50,81,000	13,57,000	8,17,000	...	5,40,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,52,28,000	1,75,68,000	1,86,81,000	1,20,84,000	...	65,97,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	94,66,000	16,57,06,000	4,02,36,000	22,42,56,000	18,40,20,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	9,89,73,000	10,89,96,000	6,14,41,000	6,45,80,000	31,39,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—67,000	—6,000	—52,000	39,000	91,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,668,000	4,668,000	...	TOTAL	24,14,43,000	32,89,59,000	19,60,67,000	34,01,12,000	14,10,45,000	...
552,200	907,800	491,100	6,739,800	6,248,700	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,71,06,34,000	1,60,68,62,000	98,61,33,000	99,52,41,000	91,08,000	...
23,289,100	23,154,400	15,438,500	20,688,500	5,250,000	...	Closing Balance	22,17,29,000	18,64,99,000	13,85,80,000	15,71,82,000	1,86,02,000	...
7,913,400	4,017,000	4,006,900	4,144,100	137,200	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,93,23,63,000	1,79,33,61,000	1,12,47,13,000	1,15,24,23,000	2,77,10,000	...
31,202,500	27,171,400	19,445,400	24,832,600	5,387,200	...							

THE TREASURY:
Calcutta, the 8th January 1916.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 3.

2417. E. Murray. *Improvements in the wheel of motor cycles and other vehicles.*

2418. A. M. Moodie, J. Williamson and H. W. Nicoll. *Improvements in or relating to bearings for spinning and like spindles.*

2419. G. E. Cutler and B. L. Monesmith. *A novel and improved device for the carriage of frangible commodities.*

2420. W. Say and F. Lycett. *Improvements in and relating to means for closing sample holes in tea chests, barrels and other containers.*

2421. M. D. Robinson. *Improvement in sight feed pressure lubricators.*

2422. C. Dowson. *Improvements in or relating to shutters for kinematograph apparatus.*

2423. J. W. Leitch. *Improvements in concentrating sulphuric acid.*

2424. P. W. Druitt and W. R. Gilpin. *Improvements in justifying mechanism for typographic composing and casting machines.*

2425. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*

2426. H. Herbert. *Improvements in machines for repairing cuts, holes or the like, in textile fabrics, and for reinforcing and strengthening same.*

January 4.

2427. Woods-Gilbert Rail Planer Co., Ld. *Improvements in machines for dressing rails.*

January 6.

2428. C. C. Derrett. *Ear brand for stock.*

2429. F. C. Griffin. *Latrine regulator.*

2430. R. McDougall. *An improved device for holding and detachably securing war ribbons and like decorations to garments.*

January 7.

2431. R. L. Ross and R. L. Ross & Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to safety valves.*

2432. J. C. Butterfield and A. Ashworth. *Improvements in or relating to the extraction of tungsten from tungsten ores.*

2433. C. W. Naylor and J. E. Taylor. *Improvements in means for operating or opening and closing sliding windows, slides of ventilators, sliding doors and the like.*

January 8.

2434. J. A. Jackson and A. W. Jackson. *An improved buckling device.*

2435. M. Walton and D. Kerridge. *Electrical connector for block train lighting.*

2436. Ram Chand and Baij Nath Khanna. *Thrashing machine.*

2457. Burn & Co., Ld., and A. Crayen. *Improvements in bogies for railway vehicles or the like and applicable to spring-borne vehicles or resiliently supported mechanisms.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1697. J. C. Griere. *Improvements in the manufacture of sugar.*

2241. F. J. Gresham. *Improvements in sending apparatus.*

2387. Sitaram Narasinh Ghate. *Automatic sluice gate.*

2393. A. A. Bachmann. *Improvements in locking and sealing means for boxes, trunks, safes and the like.*

2396. W. M. Schutte. *Improvements in pumping plants.*

2397. H. D. Rankin. *Improvements in method of recovering values from metalliferous material.*

2398. E. T. Williams. *Improvements in refrigerating machines.*

2399. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle *A new process for the manufacture of a liquid blood coagulating substance.*

2401. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited. *Improvements in aerials for wireless signalling.*

2402. H. J. Woodman. *Improvements in water meters.*

2403. Mrs. M. V. Garin. *Apparatus for the electrolytic production of zinc, copper or other metals.*

2404. A. K. Modi. *Improvements in the casings of electric wires.*

2405. Bishamber Nath. *Indian commode to suit Indian habits.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

2278. Fibres Extraction Proprietary, Ld. *Improvements in the treatment of flax and like fibrous materials.*

2307. G. M. Prichard. *Improvements in the manufacture of nitrites, oxides of nitrogen and carbonates from nitrates.*

2356. S. C. Das Gupta. *A process for the manufacture of potash sulphate from soda sulphate and saltpetre.*

2357. D. H. Bibb. *Cohering masses and process of making the same.*

2360. A. Lines and C. B. Lines. *Improvements in metal sleepers for railroads.*

2361. G. O. Squier. *Improvements in or relating to telegraphy.*

2362. W. Lister. *Improvements in tension apparatus for yarn winding frames and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2280. Hudaver.
2292. Smith and Sanraine Syndicate, Ld.
2293. Mitchell.
2294. Sjöström.
2296. Billinton.
2300. Colonial Ammunition Co., Ld., and Hassall.
2301. Sturrock.
2302. Wilson.
2303. Ashton.

PATENTS SEALED.

1742. Eneas.
2209. Highfield.
2266. Sireh.
2268. Sandberg.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

80 of 1903. Lamont and anr. (To 6 May 1917.)

330 of 1904. Jackson. (To 12 April 1917.)

69 of 1905. Jackson. (To 8 September 1917.)

114 of 1905. Lamont and anr. (To 1 May 1917.)

192 of 1905. Rosenberg and anr. (To 9 January 1917.)

306 of 1905. Consolidated Engineering Co., Ld. (To 25 January 1917.)

476 of 1905. Roberts. (To 19 February 1917.)

529 of 1905. Johnson. (To 27 February 1917.)

91 of 1906. Duffy. (To 25 August 1917.)
178 of 1906. Jackson. (To 8 November 1917.)
270 of 1906. Hoyle and anr. (To 9 January 1917.)
579 of 1906. Tice. (To 23 January 1917.)
586 of 1906. Jackson. (To 9 July 1917.)
591 of 1906. Arbon and anr. (To 26 January 1917.)
619 of 1906. Western Syndicate, Ld. (To 8 February 1917.)
272 of 1907. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 28 February 1917.)
363 of 1907. Auto Strop Co (To 25 February 1917.)
364 of 1907. Robertson. (To 8 February 1917.)
577 of 1907. Rees. (To 27 January 1917.)
578 of 1907. Rees. (To 27 January 1917.)
180 of 1908. Dubern. (To 2 January 1917.)
240 of 1908. Bellini and anr. (To 5 January 1917.)
484 of 1908. Preston and anr. (To 30 April 1917.)
266 of 1909. Morris. (To 8 July 1917.)
301 of 1909. Ashford. (To 22 March 1917.)
578 of 1909. Jackson. (To 21 December 1917.)
598 of 1909. Jackson. (To 11 February 1917.)
694 of 1909. Watson. (To 16 February 1917.)
8 of 1910. Stock. (To 10 February 1917.)
18 of 1910. Woods and anr. (To 16 April 1917.)
129 of 1910. Pierpoint. (To 14 April 1917.)
141 of 1910. Pavia and anr. (To 27 April 1917.)
231 of 1910. Jackson. (To 29 July 1917.)
290 of 1910. Stock. (To 9 January 1917.)
316 of 1910. Leslie. (To 25 January 1917.)
340 of 1910. Serpek. (To 7 February 1917.)
599 of 1910. Allen-Liversidge Portable Acetylene Co., Ld. (To 13 January 1917.)
627 of 1910. McLeod. (To 13 February 1917.)
650 of 1910. Farbwerke Vorm Meister Lucius & Bruning. (To 7 February 1917.)
656 of 1910. Drage. (To 6 March 1917.)
664 of 1910. Cobbold. (To 16 March 1917.)
1 of 1911. Jackson. (To 8 March 1917.)
43 of 1911. Jackson. (To 11 April 1917.)
187 of 1911. Sutton. (To 15 January 1917.)
593 of 1911. Dubern. (To 9 January 1917.)
634 of 1911. Siemens Brothers' Dynamo Works, Ld. (To 9 January 1917.)
740 of 1911. Rees. (To 3 February 1917.)
744 of 1911. Farbwerke Vorm Meister Lucius & Bruning. (To 20 February 1917.)
749 of 1911. West. (To 7 February 1917.)
775 of 1911. Harris. (To 2 April 1917.)
20 of 1912. Belanger Spinning Process Co. (To 9 January 1917.)
34 of 1912. Lee. (To 18 January 1917.)
79 of 1912. Manganese Steel Rail Co. (To 12 February 1917.)
85 of 1912. Rees. (To 15 February 1917.)
112 of 1912. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co, Ld. (To 4 March 1917.)
139 of 1912. J. Stone & Co., Ld. (To 18 March 1917.)
209 of 1912. Biernacki. (To 25 April 1917.)
292 of 1912. Jackson. (To 10 June 1917.)
488 of 1912. Jackson. (To 9 September 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1910.

23, (Scherl and anr.). 338, (Szotczeten).

1911.

271, (Sorley). 342, (Child). 427, (Archer). 428, (Archer). 433, (Koechlin). 441, (Montesole). 445, (Peufaillit).

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT UNDER SECTION 17.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the following application to amend may at any time within three months of the date of this Gazette of India give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

1143 of 1913. George Perfect, of Barabanki, seeks leave to amend the specification of his application for a patent numbered as above. The proposed amendments as shown in the printed specification are as follows :—

On page 1, line 10, by inserting after (Figure 2) "The pinion F of the bruising roller being either under or above the pinion E of the companion roller B."

On page 2 line 2, by adding the words "so that no cane guide plate between these rollers B and C is used or required" after "roller."

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

January 3rd to 8th, 1916.

Class 13. Nos. 3429 to 3464. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 3.

Class 13. Nos. 3466 to 3478. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 6.

Class 16. No. 2935. Andrew James Harrison, of 22, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, Warwick, England. July 8, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.	
	R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(e) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1908 and Chronological List 1900-1904)	2	0
(f) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological List 1905-1911)	3	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R3 a copy.
(2)	"	"	1903-04	"	" 3 "
(3)	"	"	1904-05	"	" 3 "
(4)	"	"	1908-09	"	" 3 "
(5)	"	"	1909-10	"	" 2-8 "
(6)	"	"	1910-11	"	" 3-8 "
(7)	"	"	1912-13	"	" 2-8 "
(8)	"	"	1913-14	"	" 2-8 "

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	6th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2.	M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain	9, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3.	M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail	South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhote Lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Kurabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CHAKRATA.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Kailana Depôt, Sadar Bazar, Chakrata.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York an Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil)	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.
2.	M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq	R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1.	M. M. C. Salhgal	Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3.	M. S. Abdul Ghani	Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2.	M. Ahmed Din	1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Safdar Khan	Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2.	M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz	Islamabad, Quetta.
3.	M. Mohd. Rahim Shah	Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4.	M. Ahmed Bux	Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RANIKHET.

1.	M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, Standing Camp, Ranikhet.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul	Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani	Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	86, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola P. O., Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	2A, 2B, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

A. H. HARLEY,

Offg. Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14-9 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January 1916.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (Purchased Price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	1,51,73,000	24,07,42,475	25,59,15,475	8,83,29,382	1,50,85,950	...	8,17,50,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	32,51,65,278	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,51,500
Cawnpore	...	2,64,53,515	2,64,53,515	3,84,81,935	1,81,60,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,66,42,248	(b) Nominal value—₹4,09,26,571
Lahore	...	4,65,43,345	4,65,43,345	3,02,06,927	2,27,76,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,29,83,430	
Bombay	22,68,450	14,99,96,270	15,22,64,720	2,19,49,230	4,64,54,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,84,03,315	
Karachi	...	2,45,80,090	2,45,80,090	80,53,638	37,30,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,84,468	
Madras	13,31,950	8,30,34,195	8,43,66,145	3,17,15,653	1,12,96,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,30,11,680	
Rangoon	...	4,83,70,840	4,83,70,840	6,18,84,356	99,24,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,18,08,416	
	1,87,73,400	61,97,20,730	63,84,94,130	28,06,21,121	12,74,27,768	...	8,17,50,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	62,97,98,835	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			87,20,295	Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									25,000	
Total Circulation ₹			62,97,73,835								Total Reserve ₹		62,97,73,835	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th January 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th January 1916 to 2 thousand in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH JANUARY 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 10th January 1916.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th January 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	6,94,50,615	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000 0 0				Other authorised Investments	95,31,860	0	0
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000 0 0	1,54,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,63,01,651	15	9
				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,73,69,694	15	11
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,71,51,308	4	7
				Balances with other Banks	23,76,366	11	5
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0	Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	28,49,696	15	7
				Stamps	12,012	5	0
				Sundries	15,60,999	3	4
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,09,46,411 1 7					19,66,04,205	7	7
Public Deposits at Branches 1,63,91,618 5 10	2,73,38,029	7	5	Rs. A. P.			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,76,66,533	6	3	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 3,83,24,047 9 10	7,22,89,243	4	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	16,05,887	12	2	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,39,65,195 10 9			
Sundries	18,82,998	2	4				
RUPEES	26,88,93,448	12	2	RUPEES	26,88,93,448	12	2

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 2,78,385 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 8,89,882 8 0
Rs. 11,68,267 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 13th January 1916.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 31·63.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of November 1915 and of the form in which they were held:—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,025,887	...
Short loans	1,275,784	1,824,216
Treasury Bills	3,028,485	...
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	5,330,156	1,824,216
	7,154,372	

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 8th January 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

NOTICE.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901.

An examination for first and second class coal mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1916.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in sceintific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid not less than one month prior to the date of the examination to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad, East Indian Railway, and not to any officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application is received on or before the 3rd February 1916.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The text-books in Hindi prescribed for female candidates for the Matriculation Examination in 1916, are the following :—

Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi	Balaramayana.
Tulsidas	Ramayana, Sundara Kanda.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th January, 1916.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND ACQUISITION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1916.

No. 877-*L.-A.*—The following agreement made under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is published for general information :—

STAMP AS. 8.

Memorandum of agreement made this twenty-third day of December 1915, between Macneill and Co., Agents for the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company with limited liability, having its registered office at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, and Kilburn and Co., Managing Agents for the India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company with limited liability, having its registered office at Orient House, New Broad Street, London (hereinafter called the Companies), of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

Whereas for the purpose of providing accommodation for passengers and for the construction of cooly lines and officers' quarters at Serajganj, District Pabna, the Companies have applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of the piece or parcel of land containing 4 acres 2 roods 23·1 poles or thereabout situate in the village of Berarghona in the district of Pabna and more particularly described in the Schedule A hereto and delineated in the plan* hereunto annexed.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal, being satisfied by an enquiry held under section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public has consented to acquire on behalf of the Companies the piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal has required the Companies under the provisions of section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

(1) On demand the Companies shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the said land tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered, paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under part III of the said Act may be made or by the court or courts to which an appeal from the award of the said court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid courts, or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.

(2) On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Companies under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited, the Companies shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause.

(3) On payment by the Companies of all demands under the foregoing first clause, or, in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal (on deposit by the Companies of all estimated amounts as provided in the second clause), but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act, the Secretary of State shall make over possession of the said land to the Companies and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Companies.

(4) The said land shall be held by the Companies for the purposes of such a work as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.

(5) The Companies shall, for the convenience of passengers and to protect them from wind and weather, construct on a portion of the said land, a waiting room containing two rooms—one for first class and one for second class passengers. This work and the construction of the cooly lines and officers' quarters hereinbefore referred to shall be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within two years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Companies.

*Not printed and published herewith but may be inspected in the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Sirajganj.

(6) Should the said work not be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal or should the said land at any time thereafter cease for a period of twenty-four consecutive months, to be held and used or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause or should the Companies lease out the land or any portion of it, or erect or permit the erection of any shops or stall thereon contrary to clause 9 hereinafter contained then and in any such case the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land, and thereupon the interest of the Companies in the said land shall absolutely cease and determine.

(7) On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land as it may think proper. Should the said Government sell the said land the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Companies. Should the said Government, on taking possession, decide not to sell the land, it shall repay to the Companies all sums received from the Companies in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent.) but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.

(8) When the waiting room mentioned in the foregoing 5th clause shall have been constructed passengers disembarking from, or persons intending to travel by, the Companies' steamers shall be entitled to use the waiting room free of any charge.

(9) The Companies shall not erect or permit the erection of any shops or stalls on the said land or on any portion thereof.

(10) Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject-matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

SCHEDULE A.

BOUNDARY—North—Khal.
East—Jumna River and Str. Co.'s land.
South—Halat.
West—Halat.

AREA—14 Bighas 1 cottah equivalent to 4 acres 2 roods and 23·1 poles in village Berarghona, Towzi No. 1108, Paragana Barabazar, District Pabna.

In witness thereof (the aforesaid Companies have caused their common seals to be affixed and the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal) the day and year first above written.

The common seal of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence of—

P. T. BARRETT,

Witness.

2, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta.

Seal of the Company.

MACNEILL & Co.,

Agents, Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

The Common seal of the India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence of—

J. ERNEST WARD,

Witness.

4, Fairlie Place.

Seal of the Company.

KILBURN & Co.

Managing Agents, India General Navigation, & Ry. Co., Ltd.

Signed sealed and delivered by Leonard Birley on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of—

MANORANJAN MAITRA,

Deputy Collector on special duty, Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat.

Witness.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th January 1916.

No. 39-*Education*.—The following bye-laws framed by the Committee of the Notified Area, Delhi, under the provisions of section 31 of Act III of 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act, are approved by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the Notification.

BYE-LAWS.

Under section 31 of Act III of 1911 (the Punjab Municipal Act).

(*a*) Time and Place of Meeting.

1. The time and place of meeting both general and special shall be fixed at the discretion of the Secretary subject to the orders of the President.

(*b*) The manner in which notice of Ordinary and Special Meetings and Adjourned Meetings shall be given.

2. A notice of meeting shall be sent or circulated at least 2 days before every meeting to every member. No business not on the agenda shall be considered at any meeting without the sanction of the President.

3. The notice to attend a meeting shall specify the business proposed to be transacted thereat, and shall state the place, the day and the hour of the meeting.

(*c*) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at Ordinary Meetings.

4. The quorum necessary at all meetings of the Committee shall be three.

(*d*) Conduct of proceedings at meetings, and adjourned meetings.

5. Save when procedure is taken under the provisions of Section 25 (2) of the Act—

(1) No matter shall be laid before a special meeting save by direction of an ordinary meeting or by order of the President or Secretary.

(2) Any member wishing to bring any matter before the Committee should send his proposal to the Secretary who shall submit it to the President for information. The President will send the proposal to the Committee except in special cases in which he may consider this undesirable, when he will record his reason in writing for refusing to do so.

6. No member may be represented at a meeting by a proxy.

7. (*a*) All business shall be conducted in English.

(*b*) No motion if opposed shall be entered as passed until it has been put to the vote and any member dissenting shall be entitled to have his name recorded.

(*c*) No member except the proposer of a resolution shall speak more than once except with permission of the Chairman on that resolution. The proposer after hearing all others who wish to speak may again address the Committee.

(*d*) All other points of procedure at any meeting shall be decided at the discretion of the Chairman.

8. The Chairman may adjourn any meeting from time to time, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place, unless due notice that such business will be brought forward has been given.

9. All meetings shall be held with open doors unless a question on order, or other special matter shall arise when the Chairman may order the room to be cleared of strangers.

10. A copy of the minutes of meetings shall be supplied to a local newspaper.

(*e*) The appointment of Sub-Committees and their duties, the division of duties among the members of the Committee and the powers to be exercised by such members as are primarily responsible for the current administration, whether President, Vice-President, Members of Sub-Committees or individual members.

11. Sub-Committees shall be appointed as the Committee may decide at a special meeting. Each Sub-Committee shall contain at least three members of whom the Secretary shall be one. The quorum in all cases shall be two. The rules of procedure shall follow as closely as possible those laid down above for the conduct of meetings of the whole Committee and shall be subject in all matters to the control of a special meeting of the Committee.

12. In the absence of the President from the Province the Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President and have the same powers.

(*f*) The persons by whom receipts shall be granted on behalf of the Committee for money received under the Act.

13. Receipts shall be granted on behalf of the Committee for money received by or on behalf of the Committee by the following officers in their respective departments :—

i. The Secretary, who may at his discretion delegate this power to his head clerk in respect of sums less than Rs. 25.

ii. The Health Officer.

iii. The Garden Superintendent.

(*g*) The appointment, duties, executive powers, leave, suspension and removal of its officers and servants.

14. The appointment, suspension and dismissal of all officers and servants of the Committee paid solely out of the Notified Area Fund shall rest with the Committee subject to the following exceptions :—

The Secretary, Health Officer and Garden Superintendent shall have such powers over the departments under thir control in the case of officers and servants drawing less than Rs. 50 a month, *i.e.*, salary and allowances combined.

15. The Health Officer shall control the Sanitation Department. He shall attend to the sanitary conditions of all buildings and land, burial and burning places, markets, slaughter-houses, streets, drain and sewage connections ; the overcrowding of houses, offensive trades, foods and drugs, and epidemics. He shall also be responsible for the care of all lands, buildings, machinery, plant and stores intended for the use of the Sanitation Department and shall maintain registers and stook books in which these items shall be entered.

16. The Garden Superintendent shall be in control of all gardens vesting in the Committee and all arboricultural operations carried out by them He shall be responsible for all gardens under his charge and all buildings, machinery, plant and stores intended for use in the gardens or arboricultural operations under his charge and shall maintain registers and stock books in which these items shall be entered.

17. The Secretary shall be responsible for the remaining business of the Committee subject to the orders of the President, and shall so far as may conveniently be possible conduct the correspondence of the Committee.

18. (*a*) All officers and servants of the Committee shall carry out all orders issued to them by the Heads of their Departments and by those under whose orders they work.

(*b*) The officers and servants of the Committee who draw more than Rs. 30 per mensem shall not engage in any other profession, trade or calling, without the sanction in writing of the President or Secretary.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to any dealings in which a person may have to take part on account of his membership of a Hindoo Joint Family.

19. All leave and leave allowances shall be granted to Notified Area officers and servants in accordance with the rules in force for Government servants, so far as they can be made applicable.

The President shall have the power to grant privilege and all other leave to all officers.

The Heads of Departments shall have power to grant all leave up to two months to servants under their control, who draw less than Rs. 100 per mensem and for an indefinite period in the case of servants drawing less than Rs. 20 per month.

In the case of leave granted to the Heads of Departments the President shall sanction any arrangement necessary for carrying out the duties of the officer proceeding on leave. In all other cases the authority granting the leave may also sanction any arrangement necessary for carrying out the duties of the officer or servant proceeding on leave.

20. The President may fine any paid servant of the Committee to the extent of one month's salary and Heads of Departments may do the same in the case of those drawing less than Rs. 50 per mensem in pay and allowances.

21. There shall be one Vice-President who may be elected at a special meeting to be held in October every year or at any special meeting of the Committee on the occurrence of a vacancy and shall hold office from the date of his election until the date of the special meeting to be held in succeeding October at which a fresh election shall be held, provided that a Vice-President shall be eligible for re-election.

(*h*) Appeal from executive orders of Sub-Committees, the President, Vice-President, Members, Officers and servants of the Committee.

22. Any servant of the Committee who is aggrieved or affected by an order passed by a Head of a Department may appeal therefrom provided that the order is an executive order passed for the control of establishment. Such appeal must be submitted to the President who will send the case with such remarks as he may consider suitable to an Ordinary Meeting for disposal.

(*i*) Other matters.

I—FINANCIAL PROCEDURE.

23. The following Financial Procedure shall be observed :—

(*a*) The annual and revised budget shall be brought before the Special Meeting in October or November in each year.

(b) Once a month the Secretary shall lay on the table a statement of the income and expenditure of the Committee from the beginning of the Financial year to the end of the preceding month under each budget head and sub-head with a comparative statement of the corresponding figures for the previous year.

(c) The annual balance sheet and budget shall be published in a local newspaper.

24. The Committee may by resolution at an ordinary meeting direct that a permanent advance of not more than Rs. 200 in each case may be made to the Secretary and Health Officer and that out of these sums permanent advances may be made by the Health Officer and Secretary for various purposes at their discretion.

25. The Secretary and Health Officer shall be empowered to sanction expenditure up to Rs. 200 on any object provided for in the budget.

26. The Secretary shall be empowered to sanction payments for works of which the estimates have been approved to the amount sanctioned in the estimate and to pass orders on minor applications that require prompt attention subject to confirmation by the Committee.

27. Except in the case of permanent advances authorised under bye-law 24 above no payments shall be made except on the written order of the Secretary.

28. The President shall be empowered to sanction any expenditure provided for in the Budget in anticipation of the sanction of the Committee.

II—General Matters.

29. The Notified Area Office shall be open on all days, except on holidays observed in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and the office hours shall be from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

30. On all office days any Member of the Committee may call for and inspect in the office any papers connected with Notified Area business, except any particular file on which the President may have passed orders to a contrary effect.

31. The bye-laws, rules and regulations passed by the Notified Area Committee shall be published in the Delhi Directory every year at the cost of the Notified Area Committee. Bye-laws confirmed by the Chief Commissioner shall be published in a local newspaper.

32. A copy of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Committee shall be posted outside the office of the Committee in a place to which the public shall have access at all times, between sun-rise and sun-set.

33. All charges in the nature of rent to be paid into the Notified Area Fund and all contracts and transfers of property made on behalf of the Committee shall require the approval of the Committee.

III—Provisos.

34. Nothing in the above bye-laws shall be deemed to set aside the powers conferred on the President and in his absence on the Vice-President by letter No. 2058-Education, dated the 11th March 1913 and No. 4322-Education, dated the 29th June 1915, from the Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

35. Nothing in the above bye-laws shall be deemed to set aside any provision of the Municipal Act.

Delhi, the 6th January 1916.

No. 94-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 25th December 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	102	98	200	76	87	163	...	...	...	95	2	45	1	20	...	29	34	63	46·13	37·59
	Notified Area	3,673	2	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	57·17	28·31
	Total .	229,144	104	100	204	76	89	165	...	...	...	96	2	46	1	20	...	29	35	64	46·29	37·44

Delhi, the 8th January 1916.

No. 137-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 1st January 1916 is published for information :—

No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . . Notified Area.	225,471	117	108	225	83	65 Ret	148 urn	... not	... rece	... ived.	68	2	59	...	19	...	25	19	44	51·89	34·13
	Total	225,471	117	108	225	83	65	148	...	...	...	68	2	59	...	19	...	25	19	44	51·89	34·13

Dated Delhi, the 10th of January 1916.

No. 157-*C. & I.*—Under the authority vested in him by rule 51 (3) of the rules issued under Section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878, with Punjab Government Notification No. 232 dated the 15th December 1900, as subsequently amended, the Chief Commissioner of the Delhi Province is pleased to add the following to the conditions already contained in the form of retail license for the vend of opium and poppy heads, prescribed in Financial Commissioner, Punjab's Notification No. 140, dated 28th May 1901, and to direct that it shall have effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

"The licensee shall also keep up a register in the annexed form in which shall be entered, at the time of making the sale, every sale of 2 tolas or more to any one person in any one day and he shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries in the register. He shall not sell 2 tolas or more in any one day to any person with whom he is not personally acquainted, or who is not satisfactorily identified by some one known to him :—

Date.	Quantity of opium sold.	Name and address of purchaser.	Name and address of person identifying purchaser.
1	2	3	4

This condition shall be numbered XV-A in the retail license form.

No. 161-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Province at the close of the half month ending 31st December 1915.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs. Chs.	Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs. Chs.
Wheat, white	8 0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	7 0
Barley	10 8	Firewood	55 0
Rice { Best sort	3 0	Bengal coal	53 0
Rice { Common sort	5 12	Salt, Sambhar { Wholesale	23 0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	10 8	Salt, Sambhar { Retail	22 0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	9 8	Bejhar	11 0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	11 12	Gur	6 0
Maize	12 0	Cotton (unginned)	5 0

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 31st December 1915.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

Items.	Wholesale prices in Rupees. Rs. A. P.	Items.	Wholesale prices in Rupees. Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	...	Ghi	50 8 0
„ husked	6 10 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 4 0
Wheat, white	4 12 0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8 0 0
Barley	3 10 0	Turmeric (unground)	11 8 0
Oats	...	Salt (Sambhar)	1 12 0
Jowár	3 10 0	Raw Hides (Cow)	55 0 0
Bájra	4 0 0	Bran	2 6 0
Maize	3 3 0	Grass (dry)	1 5 4
Gram	3 4 0	Bhusa, white	1 0 0
Arhar Dál	5 4 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Linseed	5 8 0	Jowar stalks	1 0 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4 12 0	Kerosene Oil (per tin, stating the brand), Victoria.	2 8 0
Poppyseed	...	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Til (Jinjili seed)	6 12 0	Sheep per score	50 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	6 6 0	Cotton seed	2 12 0
Cotton (cleaned)	19 0 0	Bejhar	3 8 0

No. 163-*Education.*—The following amendments to the byelaws to regulate the business of the Municipal Committee of Delhi, published with Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 8951-Education, dated the 4th December 1913, have been passed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi and being approved by the Chief-Commissioner are hereby published for general information :—

In paragraphs 14 and 15 of the byelaws for the word October read the word April.

These amendments will come into force six weeks from the date of the publication of this notification.

The 12th of January 1916.

No. 205-*Edn.*—It is hereby notified that with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner the Committee of the Notified Area, Delhi, in accordance with the provisions of section 62 of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, have directed, with effect from the 1st April 1916, the imposition of a toll under section 61 (B) (*d*) of the said Act at the following rates on all loaded vehicles entering the limits of the Notified Area, *viz.*:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Class 1.	Two-wheeled carts drawn by one bullock, buffaloe or camel.	0	0	6	per day.
Class 2.	Two-wheeled carts drawn by two or three bullocks, buffaloes or camels.	0	1	0	„
Class 3.	Two-wheeled carts drawn by four or more bullocks, buffaloes or camels.	0	2	0	„
Class 4.	Four-wheeled carts and thelas drawn by one or more bullocks, buffaloes or camels.	0	2	0	„

NOTE.—Market gardeners and other persons who are the owners of vehicles kept beyond Notified Area limits, but whose carts are constantly passing and repassing toll stations, may, instead of paying toll every day, take out a monthly pass at the rate of Rs. 0-8-0 for Class 1, and at R1 for Classes 2, 3, and 4.

No. 209-*Edn.*—Under the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to direct that the marble slab housed in the mosque of the Dargah of Quth-ud-din Bakhtiyar Kaki, at Mehrauli, inscribed with four lines of Persian poetry, shall not be removed therefrom by any person, without the written permission of the Collector, Delhi.

By order,
G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th January 1916.

No. 20—1306.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Kanwar Onkar Singh, of Baghsuri, to be an Honorary Magistrate and to invest him with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class to be exercised within the limits of the Ajmer-Merwara district.

No. 23—1306.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, I of 1877, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Kanwar Onkar Singh of Baghsuri to be a Munsiff in the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

By order,
B. J. GLANCY,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th January 1916.

The Hon'ble The Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, appointed Mr. O. Moses, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown for Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, during the absence of the latter on leave on private affairs for six weeks from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1916 with permission to prefix the Xmas Vacation and Sunday the 2nd January 1916 to the said leave or until further order.

J. H. HECHLE,
Registrar.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 6th January 1916.

No. 49-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (*b*) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following persons to be members of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1916 :—

1. The Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
2. The Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.
3. The Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
4. The Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, Quetta.
5. The Executive Engineer, N. W. Railway, Sind-Pishin Section, Quetta.
6. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
7. Major A. M. Anscomb, I.S.O., V. D.
8. Doctor H. T. Holland, M.D., C.M.S.
9. Khan Bahadur Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
10. Khan Bahadur Malik Wazir Muhammad, Kasi.
11. Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dossabhoy Marker, Honorary Magistrate, Quetta.
12. Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E.
13. Rai Bahadur Basant Singh.
14. Lala Narain Dass, Banker, Quetta.
15. Mr. Shiawak Shaw Pheroz Shaw, Merchant, Quetta.
16. Seth Gagla Mal, Merchant, Quetta.
17. Hafiz Syed Ahmad, Imam of the Juma Masjid, Quetta.
18. Hakim Gopal Dass.
19. Colonel C. F. Peirse.
20. Khan Bahadur Ain-ud-din Khan, General Merchant, Quetta.
21. Khan Sahib Abdulla Asghar Ali, General Merchant, Quetta.
22. Bhagat Choohar Mal.
23. Bhai Gopal Singh.
24. Mr. B. C. Fernandes, Assistant Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.
25. Seth Kimat Ram, Banker, Quetta.

No. 50-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9(1) of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, to be Vice-Chairman of the Quetta Municipal Committee during the year 1916.

By order,
A. L. N. CATER,
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th January 1916.

No. 1.—Major L. A. H. Clerke, I.S.M.D., attached to His Excellency the Viceroy's Dispensary, in granted, under the terms of paragraph 435 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, leave for three months, with effect from the 1st November 1915.

The 7th January 1916.

No. 2.—The services of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant W. Bamford, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 23rd October 1915.

J. GOULD,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th January 1916.

Mr. P. McDermott, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, retired from the service with effect from the 1st December 1915.

The 14th January 1916.

Rai Sahib Dwarka Pershad, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Services, on attaining the age of 60 years, is retained supernumerary to the establishment with effect from the 24th December 1914 and until further orders.

H. G. LE MESURIER, Major, R.E.,
for Director-General of Military Works.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 3rd January 1916.

No. 1.—Mr. P. W. Davis, Assistant Engineer, passed the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani on the 4th and 5th October 1915.

The 5th January 1916.

No. 2.—Mr. C. J. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for 6 months in extension of the combined leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 1 of 1915, dated the 14th January 1915.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

SURVEY OF INDIA—EASTERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 10th January 1916.

No. 1.—Mr. Dhani Ram Verma, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 11 days from the 7th January 1916 under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. T. CRICHTON, Lieut.-Col., I.A.,
Superintendent, Eastern Circle.

IN THE COURT OF L. THAKUR DASS, MUNSIFF, 1ST CLASS, AT AMRITSAR.

CASE No. 464 OF 1915.

Dated 10th January 1916.

Firms of Hira Singh, Bhan Singh of Amritsar, through Paritum Singh, Plaintiff.

against

Himmat Lal, Chandra Lal and Chiman Lal of Dugrala (Madras), Defendants.

Claim for Rs. 1,000.

In the above noted case the defendants cannot be found and served in the ordinary way, so it is proclaimed that if the said defendants do not attend the court on the 20th day of January 1916, at 10 A.M., the date and time fixed for hearing of the case, it shall be heard *ex parte* against them.

THAKUR DAS,
Munsiff Saddar, 1st Class, Amritsar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 1 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1916.

In the matter of Mylippilli Appalsawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mylippilli Appalsawmy, unemployed, residing at No. 71, Thomson Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mylippilli Appalsawmy.

CASE No. 2 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1916.

In the matter of Khoo Boon Chin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Khoo Boon Chin, Trader, residing at No. 127, Tatmye Quarter, Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 4th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Khoo Boon Chin.

CASE No. 3 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1916.

In the matter of Abdul Latiff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Latiff, clerk, residing at No. 67, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Latiff.

CASE No. 153 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1916.

In the matter of P. Cannayiram Pillay, Petition-writer, residing at No. 4, Poona Basty, Puzundaung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said P. Cannayiram Pillay, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of January 1916.

CASE No. 204 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1916.

In the matter of Ckoti Appalasawmy, unemployed, residing at No. 27, 47th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ckoti Appalasawmy, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 3rd day of January 1916.

CASE No. 206 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1916.

In the matter of Jacob Raphael Aaron, Broker, residing at No. 60, 31st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Jacob Raphael Aaron, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of January 1916.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AND JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

No. 39 OF 1915.

Mr. George C. Aers, Insolvent,

against

1. Ram Jiwan of Ajmer. Creditors.
2. Bansilal „
3. Nand Ram „
4. Ram Pershad.
5. Banarse Dass.
6. Lachman.
7. Ghansham.
8. Bala Pershad.
9. Chunudlal.
10. Chiranji Lal.
11. Seth Ghaninmal
12. Moster Damodar Dass.
13. R. B. Seth Mul Chand.
14. H. Hiralal.

Whereas the applicant Mr. George C. Aers has filed an application under section 27, Act 3 of 1907 and it will be heard on the 23rd January 1916 at 10-30 A.M., the creditors are hereby informed to appear before the Court either in person or through authorised agent.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 5th day of January 1916.

No. 64 OF 1915.

Chunnamal . . . . . Insolvent,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Lala Phool Chand, Ajmer	1,750	0	0
2. Ram Bilas „	393	15	3
3. Nathmal „	339	5	0
4. Brijmohan	82	12	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
5. Berdhi Chand Srj Keshan	11	14	6
6. Ramgopal	85	0	0
7. Seth Budle Chand	143	0	0
8. Chandmal	125	0	0
9. Chogalal Ajmer	75	0	0
10. Nolheymal	350	0	0
11. Jhandulal	200	0	0
12. Surajmal	32	0	0
13. Mul Chand Ram Naran	11	0	0

Whereas Chunnamal has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 26th January 1916, at 11 A.M. the creditors are hereby informed that they must appear in person or through the recognised agent.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 5th day of January 1916.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 1 OF 1916.

Dated the 6th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Nur Ilahi, son of Jewan Bakhsh Shekh, Hawaih Kalai Subah Billimaran Dilli, Care of Firan Nur Ilahi Mohomed Amin, Merchant, Sadar Bazar.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Nur Ilahi has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 31st day of January 1916.

SUIT No. 2 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 4th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mohamed Ibrahim, son of Mirza Alof Beg of Delhi, Kucha Raiman.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohamed Ibrahim has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 26th January 1916.

SUIT No. 3 OF 1916.

Delhi, the 4th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Ram Chand, son of Bhagat Ram Vaish Agarwal, Kathra B. Kesree, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Ram Chand has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 28th January 1916.

SUIT No. 4 OF 1916.

Dated the 7th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Sarwar Ali, son of Ashraf Ali, of Kucha Natwan, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Sarwar Ali has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 10th of February 1916.

SUIT No. 5 OF 1916.

Dated the 8th January 1916.

In the matter of insolvency of Nikka Mal, son of Makhkhan Lal Khatri of Delhi Billi Maran.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907, that an application filed by Nikka Mal, has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 11th February 1916.

SUIT No. 6 OF 1916.

Dated the 10th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Laikha, son of Daulat, Chamar Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Laikha Chamar has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 5th February 1916.

SUIT No. 68 OF 1915.

Dated the 21st December 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Gori Sahai, son of Daihi Sahai Vaish Bazar Seta Ram Kucha Sarbuland Khan, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Gori Sahai to be adjudicated an Insolvent, has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 20th of January 1916.

Notice to Creditors of application for discharge (Section 44(1)).

Dated this 23rd December 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of P. Basdeo Purshad Sharma, Proprietor of Sharma Biscuit Factory, Delhi, Insolvent.

To

The Creditors,

Take notice that the above named insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 26th day of January 1916 at 10 o'clock for hearing the application.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 64 OF 1915.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1915.

In the matter of Imtiaz Beg, son of Mughal Beg, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 2nd December 1915 on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 1 OF 1916.

Dated this 13th day of January 1916.

Re Gholam Ali Kaderbhai and Tarbhai, lately carrying on business as merchants in co-partnership with each other under the name and style of Tarbhai Mahomed at No. 8, Armenian Street in the town of Calcutta, and lately residing at the same place but whose present where abouts and occupation are unknown.

Ex parte the creditor. Babu Dabi Prosad Khaitan, Attorney for the creditor, No. 10 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

On the 3rd day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 2 of 1916.

Dated this 10th day of January 1916.

Re Manick Lall Dey residing at No. 24, Sreenath Roy Lane, in the town of Calcutta lately carrying on business as commission agent under the name and style of Manick Lall Dey at the aforesaid place and now out of employment.

Debtor in person.

On the 5th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 3 of 1916.

Dated this 7th day of January 1916.

Re Gokul Chand Khettry residing at No. 194, Cross Street in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business in woollen cloth under the name and style of Kanai Lal Khettry at No. 160, Harrison Road in Calcutta, aforesaid, but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 6th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 4 of 1916.

Dated this 11th day of January 1916.

Re Monmotho Nath Bhur of No. 6-1, Ramjoy Seal's Lane in the Town of Calcutta lately residing at No. 2-3, Ramjoy Seal's Lane aforesaid, Anath Nath Bhur and Charu Chandra Bhur both of No. 6, Kali Prosad Dutt's Street in Calcutta aforesaid both lately residing at No. 59, Kali Prosad Dutt's Street, aforesaid, and Promotho Nath Bhur of No. 23, Shikdar Bagan Street in Calcutta aforesaid lately residing at the said No. 59, Kali Prosad Dutt's Street and all lately carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 155, Upper Chitpore Road in Calcutta aforesaid under the name style and firm of Kali Das Bhur, at present all service holders.

Ex parte the debtors. Babu Jyotindra Nath Mitter, Insolvent's Solicitor. 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

On the 6th day of January 1916 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 80 of 1915.

Dated this 7th day of January 1916.

Re Lokenath Pandey residing at No. 72-1, Free School Street in the town of Calcutta and also at Pohaar Batipara, District Cuttack, Sub-Division Kendrapara, and carrying on business at No. 72-1, Free School Street, aforesaid as a dealer in rice in partnership with Man Gobind Pandey, Bim Budhur Pandey and Pitamber Pandey the last being an infant under the age of 18 years under the name and style of Sopani Pandey.

Ex parte the debtor. Babu H. C. Ghosh, Attorney for the Insolvent, 11, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

On the 15th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 245 of 1915.

Dated this 10th day of January 1916.

Re Debi Sohay, Trivedi, lately residing at No. 22, Machua Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present residing at No. 10-1, Dyahatta Street in Calcutta, aforesaid, a Compositer in the Printing Press of Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji of No. 152, Harrison Road in Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Sailendro Mohan Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 22nd day of December 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 142 OF 1914.

Dated the 6th day of January 1916.

Re Mahadeo Khemka.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 143 OF 1914.

Dated the 6th day of January 1916.

Re Rambilas Khemka *alias* Balasroy Khemka.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 194 OF 1915.

Dated the 10th day of January 1916.

Re Louis Urban Cantopher and Alice Cantopher.

Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtors having applied for their discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 22 OF 1913.

Dated the 6th January 1916.

Re Shaik Yaroo and Shaik Jummon.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 25th day of May 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 29th day of January 1913, was annulled.

No. 133 OF 1912.

Dated the 11th day of January 1916.

Re Banku Behary Roy.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 1st day of September 1914, the order of adjudication made herein on the 17th day of June 1912, was annulled.

No. 175 OF 1910.

Dated the 11th day of January 1916.

Re Pran Kristo Bhur.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 1st day of July 1913, the order of adjudication made herein on the 25th day of November 1910, was annulled.

No. 214 OF 1915.

Dated the 11th January 1916.

Re Mohan Lal Mool Chand, a firm.

Ex parte the creditor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 21st day of December 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 21st day of September 1915, was annulled, and the composition entered into by the insolvent with his creditors was approved.

No. 251 OF 1912.

Dated the 6th January 1916.

Re Seetal Chander Dutt.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 3rd day of August 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 12th day of December 1912, was annulled.

C. E. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 3 OF 1916.

Bombay, the 6th January 1916.

Re Gokuldas Dayaram Master, of Bombay, Hindu Durji Inhabitant, lately residing at Matunga outside the Fort and carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Dayaram Jugjiwan, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Gokuldas Dayaram Master has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 499 OF 1914.

Bombay, the 6th January 1916.

Re Pragji Jairam Thucker, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 85, Holi Chakla, lately a Clerk in the employ of Ruttonji Ramji and Company and now unemployed, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 11th day of August 1914 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
771—1915	Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar.	Hindu . .	No. 14, Benham Hall Lane	Landed proprietor and Medical practitioner .	15th	December .	1915	16th	December .	1915
772—1915	Laxaman Rama Ghanekar .	,, . .	Victoria Bunder, Colaba .	Wireman in the Colaba Land Mills . .	16 h	,, .	,,	,,	, .	,,
773—1915	Balubhai Umed Rajput .	,, .	Gulalmadi . . .	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Co. .	17th	,, .	,,	17th	,, .	,,
774—1915	Jesa *alias* Jusa Purshotum Soni .	,, .	Bhuleshwar Phofalmadi No. 7.	Goldsmith	18th	,,	,,	18th	,, .	,,
775—1915	Kharsedji Nusserwanji Irani .	Parsee .	Dhobi Talao . . .	Lately petty dealer in eggs and poultry and now unemployed.	20th	,, .	,,	20th	,, .	,,
776—1915	Ranchhod Bechar Selat . .	Hindu . .	No. 7, Kamatipure 4th Lane	Formerly Masonry Contractor and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	21st	,, .	,,
777—1915	Sitaram Apaji Sindhey . .	,, . .	Lower Parel . . .	Clerk in the Phœnix Mills . . .	22nd	,, .	,,	22nd	,, .	,,
778—1915	Alfred Bertram Algar . .	European . .	No. 133, Fiere Road . .	Preventive Officer in H. M.'s Customs .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
779—1915	Mahadeo Vithal Doodhat . .	Hindu . .	Audhar Gully, Mathar-Pakhadi.	Lately petty dealer in grass and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
780—1915	John Ryan Gilder . . .	Eurasian . .	Off G. I. P. Railway Matunga Station.	Clerk in the General Post Office .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
781—1915	Gokuldas Atmaram Vania . .	Hindu . .	Bhuleshwar . . .	Lately clerk in the employ of Ishwardas & Co., and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of January 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
139—1911	Anandrao Ramrao Talpade	Hindu	No. 1, Dadi Seth's Agiary	Formerly carrying on business in partnership with Nagindas Ramchhordas Shroff as Commission Agents under the name and style of H. Anandrao & Co. Lately under the name and style of A. R. Talpade & Co. on his own account and now unemployed.	11th	April	1911
441—1913	Marshall Rodrigues *alias* C. S. Rodrigues	Portuguese	Church Street Mazagone	A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd.	18th	August	1913.
101—1914	Santan Pereira	„	Soparybag Improvement Trust Chawl	A Machineman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	6th	February	1914
103—1914	Govindji Tricumdas Thucker	Hindu	3rd Bhoiwada	Lately trading in partnerships with Koondanmull Buktavurmull as dealers in Woollen Cloths in the name of Govindji Tricamji and also a dealer in Woollen Cloth, etc., on my accounts and now unemployed.	„	„	„
108—1914	Anandrao Ramchandra Dhaewdhar	„	Lamington Road	A clerk in the employ of Messrs. Dharmri & Co.	7th	„	„
162—1914	Abdul Rehman Baldi *alias* Babu Ramjan Momin.	Mahamedan	Madanpura Noormahomed Rangaris Chawl.	A jobber in the Century Mills	3rd	March	„
180—1914	Ganpat Mahadoo Adejadao	Hindu	Matunga	A boilermaker in the G. I. P. Railway	9th	„	„
184—1914	Akbarali Hadi *alias* Haji Akbar Hadi Mogal.	Mahamedan	Gambli Molla	Lately a Tea etc. Shop-keeper and now unemployed	„	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*concld.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
192—1914	Abdul Karim Ayub Memon . . .	Mahomedan . .	Mahim Bazar Road	A salesman in the employ of A. K. Jaffer .	13th	March .	1914
194—1914	Dhanji Daya Khoja Tarmahomed Dhanji Khoja and Mahomedalli Dhanji alias Gulam Husein Khoja.	„ . . .	Coorla	Lately carrying on business in partnership at Bombay as dealers in grocery, etc., under the name of Dhanji Daya and Mahamedally Gulamhusein and now unemployed.	14th	„ .	„
209—1914	Kanji Oodhowji Soni	Hindu . .	No. 110, 1st Bhoiwada . . .	Lately a broker and Speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	23rd	„ .	„
215—1914	Misji Sulleman Sooni Vola, Hassam Guffoor Sooni Vola and Esmail Sulleman Sooni Vola.	Mahomedan . .	Nos. 37 & 49 Khandamolla . .	Lately doing business in partnership as Dealers in Milk in the name of Sulleman Haji Sabhai and now unemployed.	28th	„ .	„

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of January 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 12th January 1916.

No. 1124 *G—Camp.*—The following posting of an officer and transfer of a Deputy Examiner, of the Military Accounts Department, have been made :—

Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde, I.A., has been posted as Controller of Military Accounts of the 5th (Mhow) Division *vice* Major R. H. E. Pennell, I.A., deceased.

Mr. C. Rozier, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (Temporary and supernumerary), has been transferred from the 6th (Poona) to the 5th (Mhow) Division, for duty under the orders of the Controller of Military Accounts of the latter Division.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th January 1916.

No. 49*s-Ap.*—Mr. R. W. N. Scroggie, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, on deputation is granted special leave for three months from the 11th August 1915 to the 10th November 1915 inclusive, under the Government of India Army Department Order No. H-5382, dated the 4th June 1915, and privilege leave for three months from the 11th November 1915 under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1916.

No. 117-*T.*—The following reversions in the Superior Traffic Branch are ordered with effect from afternoon of the 31st December 1915, the date on which Mr. H. R. Charles, Assistant Director General, Telegraph Traffic, rejoined from combined leave :—

Name.	Rank.	
	From	To
Mr. S. W. Bunyan	Officiating Assistant Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.	Assistant to Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.
„ R. G. Walker	Officiating Assistant to Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.	Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, Madras Circle.

The 13th January 1916.

No. 133-*T.*—Mr. P. E. W. Rosemeyer, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 3rd December 1915.

Mr. J. L. Barry, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220-250, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Rosemeyer.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1916.

No. 144-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices during the period 30th December 1915 to 12th January 1916.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Akbalia	Assam	21st November 1915.	Opened.
Palipahari Camp	United Provinces	1st January 1916 .	"
Sarila	Ditto ditto	29th December 1915.	"
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Detha	North-Western Railway. .	15th December 1915 .	Opened.
Rengali	Bengal Nagpur Railway .	5th January 1916 .	Closed.

The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph offices are notified :—

On Jodhpur Bikanir Railway.

"Parche-Ji-Veri" instead of "Parchi-Ji-Veri."

"Utarlai" instead of "Utralai."

H. S. STYAN,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th January 1916.

No. 125-*E-E.*—Mr. R. A. A. Hooper, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days combined with furlough on medical certificate for nine months and twenty-two days with effect from the 15th November 1915.

C. H. HARRISON,

Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Return showing during the first Year of war: (1) Wholesale and Retail Prices in Calcutta, (2) Index Number of Retail Food Prices in other Countries, and (3) The Rise in Freights. Foolscap. Stitched. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Foreign Sea-borne Trade during November 1915. Summary of the Accounts of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of November 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Third Cotton Forecast, 1915-16. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Trade of Indian Ports in the First year of War. Return showing the quantities of the Principal Agricultural Products imported into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras Ports by Rail, River and Sea and exported from India by Sea to Foreign Countries, during the first year of War (August 1914 to July 1915). Foolscap. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Cotton Press Return. Return showing the quantity of Cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories, and of Cotton received in the Spinning Mills in India in the half month ending the 15th October 1915, together with the Totals from 1st September 1915. Foolscap. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Final General Memorandum on the Indigo Crop of 1915-16, December 24th, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

First Wheat Forecast, December 29th, 1915. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Second Rice Forecast, December 29th, 1915. 6*p.* (6*p.*)

Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly Prices). Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (raw), Salt, etc., in India by Districts for the fortnight ending 31st October 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (1a.)

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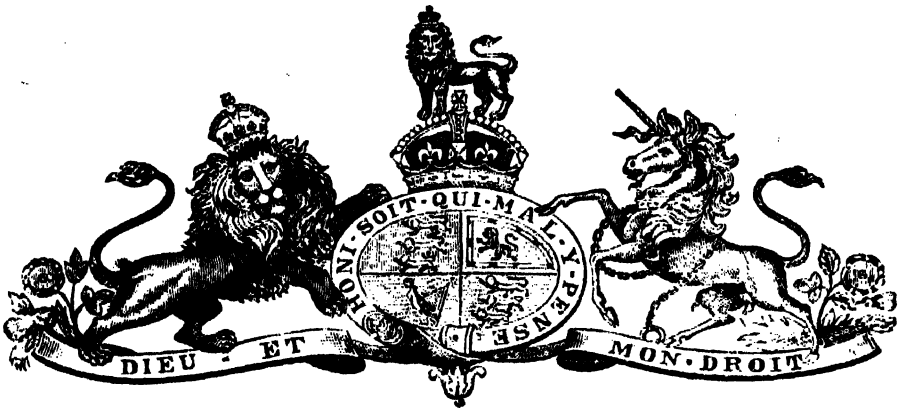
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

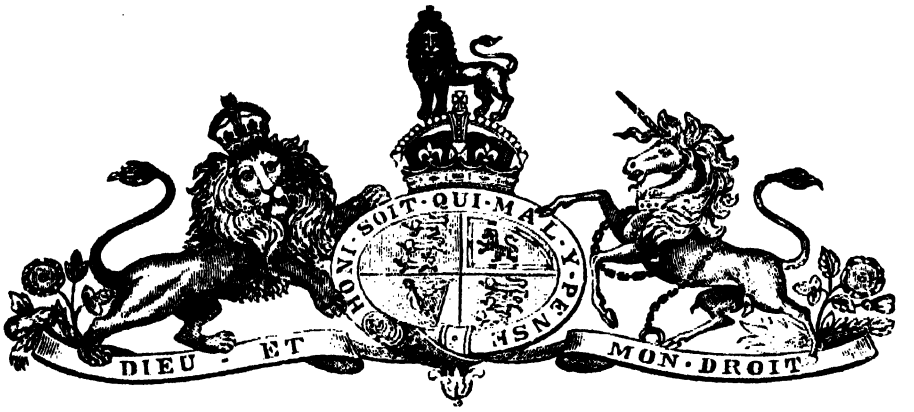
LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 073502 and 079252 of the three per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 100 each originally standing in the name of Sreekumar Pal and Prosad Das Boral & Bros. respectively and last endorsed to Kailas Chandra Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person but the 2nd note endorsed in blank having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KAILASH CHANDRA SARKAR.

Residence—Sodepur, District 24-Parganas.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH NOVEMBER 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 10, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1.

Comparison with previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th November 1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914.

Province.	Rice (Common)		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (gur)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending 15th November of																			
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Burma	100	132	100	129	...	...	...	...	100	117	100	100	100	104	100	104	...	...	100	141
Assam	100	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	103	100	138	100	110
Bengal	100	111	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	98	100	105	100	112	100	106	100	129
Bihar and Orissa	100	98	100	114	100	149	100	127	100	97	100	101	100	110	100	117	100	113	100	112
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	100	100	102	100	103	100	120	100	111	100	83	100	111	100	119	100	159	100	110
Punjab	100	100	100	96	100	107	100	134	100	99	100	84	100	112	100	116	100	151	100	105
North-West Frontier Province	100	119	100	110	100	148	100	177	100	100	100	90	100	91	100	120	100	119	100	104
Sind and Baluchistan	100	95	100	95	100	116	100	107	100	118	100	...	100	90	100	138	...	...	...	...
Bombay	100	107	100	95	100	125	100	108	...	...	100	85	100	118	100	119	100	161	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	100	104	100	98	...	...	100	79	...	...	100	80	100	106	100	117	...	...	100	101
Madras	100	94	...	...	...	...	100	91	...	...	100	96	100	102	100	91	100	143	100	113
India	100	106	100	104	100	125	100	118	100	107	100	91	100	105	100	114	100	136	100	114

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2.

Comparison with previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending 15th November 1915 as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province.	Rice (common).		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																			
	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915	15th Nov. 1915
Burma	100	96	100	103	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	100
Assam	100	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	90	100	100
Bengal	100	98	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	97	100	104	100	100	100	100	100	101
Bihar and Orissa	100	88	100	103	100	100	100	97	100	104	100	100	100	104	100	100	100	77	100	100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	100	96	100	102	100	105	100	104	100	102	100	101	100	104	100	98	100	93	100	100
Punjab	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	97	100	101	100	100	100	99	100	86	100	100
North-West Frontier Province.	100	108	100	99	100	122	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	108	100	96	100	102
Sind and Baluchistan.	100	90	100	94	100	101	100	101	100	103	100	...	100	101	100	102	...	...	...	...
Bombay	100	99	100	96	100	103	100	98	...	...	100	106	100	102	100	101	100	100	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	96	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	98	...	...	100	99
Madras	100	100	...	...	...	..	100	100	...	...	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	111
India	100	97	100	100	100	105	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	92	100	101

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅔ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending 15th November of the years 1913, 1914 and 1915.

	Wheat			Rice (common)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	5 0 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	7 8 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 12 0	3 8 0
Bombay	*5 0 8	*4 9 5	*4 4 6	5 0 6	4 12 2	...	3 2 0	...	...	4 2 0	3 7 0	...	4 0 4	...	...
Karachi	4 1 4	4 6 0	3 0 3	5 4 0	5 5 0	4 14 0	3 4 6	3 1 0	...	3 9 9	3 9 0	3 6 0	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	5 4 10	5 10 1	5 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 5	5 0 8	3 15 6
Rangoon	...	4 15 5	5 1 11	4 7 7	3 9 10	3 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 10	4 12 0	3 11 11
Dacca	...	5 8 0	4 12 0	6 12 0	5 10 0	5 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	5 0 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 9 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 13 0	2 9 0
Ranchi	5 12 0	5 4 0	...	4 11 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 14 0	...
Cuttack	5 1 3	5 4 0	4 5 8	3 15 4	4 8 7	4 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 8	3 15 8	3 12 11
Benares	4 14 3	4 9 10	3 12 9	6 0 7	5 11 7	5 8 2	3 10 3	3 7 10	...	3 14 11	3 3 1	2 13 9	4 0 1	4 3 9	2 14 3
Cawnpore	4 14 0	5 4 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 9 0	2 13 0	3 8 0	2 11 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	4 4 0	3 4 0
Meerut	4 11 3	4 13 6	3 10 0	5 11 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	...	...	3 1 3	...	3 3 3	3 10 0	3 3 0	3 13 6	3 1 3
Agra	5 5 4	5 5 6	2 14 5	6 10 8	5 11 5	5 14 9	...	2 9 3	3 3 2	3 11 6	2 13 8	3 13 0	3 5 4	4 3 4	3 4 3
Lucknow	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	4 11 3	3 10 2	2 12 2	...	3 10 2	2 12 2	3 2 3	3 8 10	4 3 4	3 5 4
Ferozepur	4 5 3	4 11 0	3 3 3	5 11 6	5 0 0	5 5 3	3 7 9	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	3 4 3	3 13 0	2 8 0
Lahore	4 7 0	4 11 3	3 8 0	5 2 6	5 14 9	5 0 0	3 1 3	...	2 7 0	4 13 6	3 10 3	2 14 0	3 3 3	4 0 0	2 12 0
Amritsar	4 5 0	4 7 0	3 2 0	5 8 6	5 8 0	5 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 3	4 0 0	2 13 0
Rawalpindi	4 9 0	4 3 0	3 7 0	5 14 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 4 0	2 8 6	1 14 0	4 6 0	3 10 0	2 12 6	3 7 0	3 11 0	2 12 0
Lyallpur	4 4 0	4 9 0	3 1 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	2 10 0
Umballa	4 9 0	5 0 6	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 4 0	2 13 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2 15 0	3 13 0	...
Delhi	4 13 0	5 6 0	3 12 0	6 10 0	6 7 0	6 11 0	3 8 6	3 8 6	2 10 6	3 13 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 1 6	3 0 0
Peshawar	4 6 2	3 15 7	3 9 10	6 2 5	5 5 9	0 6 2	5 3 9	10 1 12	11 1 14	10 3 11	6 3 9	10 3 2	5 3 8	0 3 8	3 2 11	10
Quetta	4 13 3	4 5 6	3 13 6	...	...	...	3 4 6	2 13 6	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	5 6 8	...	...	6 7 4	5 6 7	...	2 13 7	3 0 3	...	3 9 9	3 5 4	3 14 3	4 3 4	5 6 3	3 11 5
Ahmednagar	4 5 7	...	3 15 5	5 6 5	...	5 8 7	2 7 3	2 1 0	3 6 7	2 12 8	2 8 1	3 4 11	4 1 4	4 12 11	3 11 7
Ahmedabad	5 1 2	5 2 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	3 5 4	2 14 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	3 11 6	4 4 0	3 5 0
Nagpur	4 10 5	4 11 4	3 11 7	4 3 8	4 3 8	4 3 7	2 6 5	3 0 8	3 0 7	...	...	...	3 14 0	5 0 10	3 5 10
Jubbulpur	5 2 7	4 13 7	3 13 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	4 3 5	...	3 1 2	...	...	...	...	4 1 7	4 7 1	2 13 10
Godavari	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 6	5 1 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	5 1 0	5 3 1	5 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Compiled from Chamber of Commerce price current.

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 4.

Comparison with previous fortnight—

RETAIL PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th November 1915 as compared with the previous fortnight

Province	Rice (common).	Wheat.	Barley.	Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)	Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)	Salt
	Index numbers of prices during the fortnight ending							
	31st Oct. 1915 / 15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915 / 15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915 / 15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915 / 15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915 / 15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915 / 15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915 / 15th Nov. 1915	31st Oct. 1915 / 15th Nov. 1915
Burma	100 / 94	100 / 105	... / ...	... / ...	100 / 100	100 / 97	100 / 100	100 / 98
Assam	100 / 96	100 / 97	... / ...	... / ...	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 105	100 / 100
Bengal	100 / 92	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	100 / 102	100 / 102
Bihar and Orissa	100 / 100	100 / 102	100 / 100	100 / 99	100 / 101	100 / 100	100 / 102	100 / 102
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100 / 93	100 / 100	100 / 102	100 / 98	100 / 102	100 / 100	100 / 102	100 / 100
Rajputana and Central India	100 / 96	100 / 106	100 / 102	100 / 97	100 / 105	100 / 104	100 / 112	100 / 100
Punjab	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 105	100 / 91	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 98	100 / 102
North-West Frontier Province	100 / 100	100 / 100	100 / 103	100 / 99	100 / 100	100 / 103	100 / 100	100 / 100
Sind and Baluchistan	100 / 100	100 / 102	100 / 97	100 / 98	100 / 105	100 / 101	100 / 100	100 / 100
Bombay	100 / 100	100 / 96	... / ...	100 / 98	... / ...	100 / 100	100 / 101	100 / 99
Central Provinces and Berar	100 / 98	100 / 99	... / ...	100 / 97	... / ...	100 / 103	100 / 101	100 / 100
Madras	100 / 99	... / ...	... / ...	100 / 101	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	100 / 101
India	100 / 97	100 / 101	100 / 101	100 / 98	100 / 102	100 / 101	100 / 102	100 / 100

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Burma *—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	55·17	35·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	32·99	25·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	49·23	30·19	71·91	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	44·76	36·16	...	49·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	45·07	38·1	88·88	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	49·23	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	41·29	38·79	68·08	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	46·72	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	16·72	32·99	51·61	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	51·61	35·75	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam *—															
Surma—															
Sylhet (Balaganj)	30	25	55	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	30	32·5	50	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	22·5	23·75	55	49·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal *—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	...	...	52·5	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	37·5	...	67·5	56·25	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	37·5	...	75	62·5	50	56·25	...	...	...	38·75	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	36·25	...	52·5	50	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	25	...	55	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Pabna	31·25	33·28	61·25	55	47·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	22·5	30	70	60	52·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa *—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	...	...	49·06	60	53·12	46·87	...	...	45	30	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	66·56	53·12	44·37	...	...	31·87	27·5	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	53·75	45	50	43·75	...	...	40·94	27·5	25	27·5	...	...	30
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	39·58	45·36	50·78	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	28·23	28·23	60·26	57·24	48·91	46·15	58·07	48·91	37·97	33·8	36·67	34·9	39·32	31·98	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	26·25	22·5	52·5	...	48·75	52·5	55	55·62	36·25	35	30	25·62	35	26·87	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	48·91	...	...	...	34·53	...	28·59	...	34·37	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	25	55·16	55·16	...	46·44	...	55	...	36·09	...	...	...	32·03	...
Agra	61·51	55·16	66·67	57·13	53·33	53·44	61·51	55·47	35·52	35·52	...	25·78	37·19	28·54	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	25	24·37	46·25	42·5	49·37	46·25	51·56	50	33·44	35	...	27·5	34·06	...	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	50	44·43	50	50	58·96	57·13	...	...	36·35	27·6	30·35	27·6	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	30·62	29·37	61·41	...	51·98	44·37	...	...	40	...	...	28·75	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1914		1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
																Burma—
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Tenasserim—*
...		...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
																Tavoy
...		...	...	59·26	50	68·82	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
																Pegu (deltaic)—
...		...	...	39·26	48·12	64·65	64	62·75	60·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...		...	...	68·82	69·56	68·82	69·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...		...	...	50	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
																Pegu (inland)—
...		...	...	42·95	39·02	75·29	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
																Upper Burma—
...		21·84	18·71	40·76	50	68·82	68·82	64	65·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...		...	...	34·41	...	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
																Arakan—
..		...	...	57·14	64	72·73	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
																Assam—
..		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·5	...	...	...	*Surma—*
																(Balaganj) Sylhet
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	60	*Brahmaputra—*
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	57·5	Goálpára
																Gauhati
																Bengal—
..		...	...	55	...	70	75	...	...	...	...	80	...	65	65	*Eastern—*
																Chittagong
..		...	...	...	...	70	67·5	...	...	...	...	100	...	70	75	Dacca
..		...	36·25	38·75	47·5	65	58·75	...	45	...	...	55	51·25	57·5	77·5	*Deltaic—*
																Calcutta
..		...	...	45	47·03	60	67·5	...	...	...	...	55	..	50	57·5	*Western—*
																Burdwan
..		..	..	46·25	...	75	...	..	...	...	..	52·5	52·5	75	75 and 78 75	Midnapur
..		...	...	...	...	86·25	65·62	...	...	...	...	46·25	37·5	62·5	70	*Northern—*
																Pabna
.		...	...	70	...	67·5	62·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	60	65	Rangpur
																Bihar and Orissa—
																Bihar, north—
.		28·75	32·5	42·5	40	78·12	65	42·5	39·37		...	52·5	48·75	50 and 52·5	60 and 62·5	Bhágalpur
.		30	30·78	38·12	44·37	66·56	57·19	42·03	35	.	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
?·5		31·25	30	35	38·12	59·37	48·75	45	40	...		55	50	52·5	60	*Bihar, south—*
																Patna
		...	...	43·54	39·79	68·07	68·07	43·54	55·62		...	...	...	75	75	*Orissa—*
																Cuttack
																United Provinces—
																(a) AGRA—
		31·15	28·23	40·05	42·34	62·97	54·17	.	...	...	...	48·38	53·02	47·92	55·16	*Eastern—*
																Benares
		30	26·87	33·12	42·5	58·12	55	52·5	...	23·75	21·25	50	50	46·25	65	*Central—*
		27·19	...	30·57	..	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
																Jhánsi
		...	31·41	...	38·44	...	63·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·56	*Western—*
		...	27·55	33·33	42·08	63·96	57·13	...	36·35	25	23·18	50	57·13	53·33	61·51	Meerut
																Agra
		26·87	26·56	35·16	...	56·87	53·75	...	...	22·5	19·06	46·87	41·25	48·75	57·5	*Submontane, west—*
																Shahjahanpur
																(b) OUDH—
		31·98	25·78	35·52	42·08	...	...	...	..	...	...	45·1	47·03	...	66·67	*Southern—*
																Lucknow
		31·25	30·62	38·75	44·37	61·56	56·25	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	*Northern—*
																Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—*contd.*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	191
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	640	...	...	21·26	27·47	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	640	492·31	...	...	25·7	25·7	..	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	....	32	16·89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	581·82	533·33	...	.	28·19	19·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·31	533·33	..	.	53·78	23·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	.	..	581·82	581·82	.		32	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	.
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	..	492·31	533·33			50	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	..
Toungoo	...	...	...	...			45·07	24·81	...	..	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	..	640	640		...	36·57	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	581·82	640		...	46·72	30·47	...	...	...	..	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	..	.	581·82	581·82		...	36·36	29·63	..	...	...	...	..	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet (Balaganj)	..	..	500	525	110	80	25	20·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	500	420	82·5	65	27·5	25	...	...	...	.	...	.
Gauhati	...	...	500	485	90	60	27·5	25	..	...	...	...	.	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	580	550	90	80	23·75	18·75	...	...	..	.	..	...
Dacca	...	...	590	550	120	95	30	22·5	..	...	...	...	...	
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	..	75	490	440	85	80	22·5	20·62	...	46·25	...	.	...	20
Western—														
Burdwan	...	..	450	400	61·25	...	20	20	..	...	...	...	...	.
Midnapur	...	...	520	460	85	82·5	26·56	...	...	130 and 145	...	...	...	..
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	550	480	113·12	62·5	27·5	20·62	...	...	.	...	...	..
Rangpur	...	...	540	650	70	75	30	30	..	...	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	80	95	480	400	70	60	28·75	23·28	120	80	...	...	...	..
Muzaffarpur	...	...	457·5	400	40	84·37	25	22·19	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	..
Bihar, south—														
Patna	50	60	410	350	72·5	50	23·75	21·25	20	20	...	...	...	8
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	75	495·21	609·37	53·33	68·07	20	20	90	92·34	...	...	5·62	
United Provinces—														
(*a*) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	48·91	63·75	510·26	448·28	102·5	55·16	24·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Central—														
Cawnpore	57·5	57·5	440	370	80	50	17·5	18·12	102·5	135	65	53·75	...	..
Jhánsi	47·03	...	400	...	84·06	...	20·47	...	...	...	...	...	5	..
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	...	365·78	...	44·37	...	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	..
Agra	61·51	63·96	426·67	336·82	84·17	52·97	17·34	17·76	160	125	115	85	10	5
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	57·19	51·87	480	350	48·75	65	19·37	...	170	150	80 and 90	70 and 90	...	..
(*b*) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	470	392·5	...	57·13	20	20·94	...	...	90	90	...	
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	440	390	...	40	20·78	20·78	...		...	...	.	

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·78	20·58	...	...	...	...	2·81	2·5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	..	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·99	36·16	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·94	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	..	...	28·83	28·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	2·44	2·44	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	1·95	Balagan[illegible], Sylhet
														Brahmaputra—
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	2·69	2·69	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·03	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·81	1·84	Chittagong
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·37	Dacca
														Deltaic—
...	12·5	...	...	...	...	..	28·75	..	...	...	...	2·17	2·19	Calcutta
														Western—
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·26	Burdwan
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·19	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·5	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	..	35	25	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·94	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	30·78	25	...	...	..	...	2·05	2	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
.	...	...	...	11·25	8·75	22·5	20	..	...	...	...	2	2	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
..	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	27·60	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·75	Benares
														Central—
...	...	...	3·28	7·19	12·5	23·75	27·5	55	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	Cawnpore
2·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	...	Jhánsi
														Western—
..	...	...	...	...	13·28	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	Meerut
2·5	...	...	...	10	13·33	30·16	28·54	...	...	80	80	2·69	2·62	Agra
...	...	...	...	10	13·75	40	31·25	60 and 70	60 and 65	50 and 80	60 and 80	2·55	2·58	*Submontane, west* Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	10	13·33	24·37	26·25	...	30	...	...	2·47	2·5	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	11·25	12·5	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·44	2·37	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—con

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice,* husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	54·48	54·84	...	...	40·94	35·57	34·01	26·67	43·12	33·33
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	30·78	28·75	57·19	50	43·28	46·87	47·03	52·5	32·03	31·25	34·84	...	...	35
Central—														
Lahore	30·78	33·28	51·56	59·22	44·37	47·03	50	55·16	29·69	29·53	30·78	...	48·44	36·41
South-eastern—														
Delhi	...	31·87	66·25	64·37	48·12	.	52·5	56,25	36·62	33·12	35	35	38·12	33·12
Submontane—														
Amritsar	30	29·69	55	55	43·12	44·37	45·62	46·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	58·75	56·25	45·62	41·87	50	45·62	31·87	26·25	32·5	25	40	36·25
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	55	52·5	42·5	45·62	46·25	50	31·87	30	...	...	..	...
Multan	28·75	27·5	48·75	46·25	43·28	44·37	46·87	50	34·69	29·37	33·59	25	36·41	36·25
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar		...	61·51	55·62	43·85	39·74	44·74	43·85	29·74	21·98	36·15	18·07	37·19	36·25
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	71·09		45·73	41·87	49·22	...	35·47	...	27·97	...	34·22	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	..	52·5	53·12	40·83	43·75	...	...	...	...	32·81	30·62	36·09	35·62
Shikarpur	29·38	26·87	...	57·5	41·56	46·04		...	41·87	38·12	33·75	36·25	37·5	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	47·34 to 49·22	42·5 to 44·37	73·75 to 85	68·75	36·25	34·06	32·81	28·44	...	...
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Bombay	29·74	28·38	50·31	47·6	61·35	...	...	...	42·34	...	31·25	...	41·25	34·37
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	39·32	46·41	...	...	...	...	22·66	26·56	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	49·06	47·08	46·2	54·79	...	...	...	...	21·04	21·15	29·06	24·37
Poona	...	...	64·58	54·11	54·17	...	...	...	45·36	...	28·49	36·16	36·09	33·33
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	54·01	...	48·49	...	...	...	...	...	24·53	20·62	27·92	25·05
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	43·33	45·73	...	...	...	...	28·65	24·69	31·77	27·55
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	...	...	52·6	56·93	...	...	...		36·77	38·18	41·09	41·83
Ahmadabad	..	...	65	60	50·73	51·25	...	...	38·12	33·75	33·33	28·75	40	33·75
Central Provinces *—														
Western—														
Nagpur	...	...	42·31	42·31	46·5	47·06	68·69	61·5	...	...	24	30·44	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	...	...	50	44·44	51·62	48·5	64	53·31	...	...	...	30·75	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	39	44	44	45	46	55	...	...	..	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	46·37	47·25	46·62	51·25	...	...	...	...	23·31	22·75	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	49·69	44·75	48·56	47·56	...	...	...	...	25·31	...	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	34	34·1	39·1
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	27·8	...	...
Cuddapah	39·7	41·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	32·8	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·9	25·9
East Coast, south—														
Madras	31·1	33·1	53	56·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	32·7	35·1	35·8
Mysore —														
Mysore	25	27	62	66	56	60	60	132·5	...	...	24	31	...	...
Bangalore	24	36	56	64	56	60	67·78	67·78	...	...	28	40	...	...

* The figures under "Rices, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Gl.	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Rajputana—
...	35·57	31·41	37·19	43·28	...	...	...	61·56	...	...	94·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Punjab—
...	30·78	33 75	32·66	38·12	80	64·37	...	...	29·69	30·78	66·72	66·72	..	65	*Southern—* Ferospur
...	33·28	33·28	32 03	40	61·56	61·56	48·44	53·28	29·69	30·78	55·16	57·19	53·28	61·56	*Central—* Lahore
...	33·12	31·87	32·5	40·94	52·5	60	..	...	25	25	52·5	65	50	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
	...	...	32·66	40	...	...	...	..	27·5	30·31	...	...	...	65	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	33·75	33 75	34·37	36·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	45	45	53·75	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
...	...	35	31·25	38·75	...	...	...	...	27·5	...	...	...	46·25	60	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	29·58	32·5	31·25	37·5	76·25	...	36·87	..	27·06	25·62	50	...	52·5	60	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	30·05	30·05	35	35·16	58·7	64·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·4	49·22	
...	..	...	35	32·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	Peshawar Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·47	27·19	...	...	...	..	Karáchi
...	...	...	35·62	..	65	71·87	..	...	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
..	39 22	3·12	..	...	67·5 to 77·5	75 to 85·62	65	56·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
..	...	...	40·21	...	62·5	..	50	...	23·49	...	58·91	...	...	...	*Konkan—* Bombay
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—*
..	...	...	41·56	40·61	61·79	54·58	...	...	16·67	...	47·19	41·72	...	...	Dharwar
..	...	...	42·08	53·91	...	...	..	...	22·81	21·04	...	...	...	...	Sholapur Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
..	...		40·83	48·07	...	...	...	...	...	20·83	54·48	...	...	..	Ahmednagar
.	...		41·04	49 48	..		..	...	18·38	..	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20·16	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—*
..	...	...	37·19	42·5	65	55	..	..	...	21·25	...	...	...	...	Surat Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
	...		38·75	50·5	53·06	52	...	...	18·12	25	57·5	53·75	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
	...	...	41	4·.44	59·25	51·56	44·44	44·41	21 06	22·19	4·.5	38·06	...		*Central—* Jubbulpore
	...	...	34·75	48	53	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
	...	...	34·12	46·75	54·19	50	...	...	14·06	19	...		...	...	Akola
	...	...	37·25	43·75	52	47·5	..	...	16·44	21	...	53·75	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
5	...	...	60·7	55·8	...	...	...	...	32	38 5	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
	...	...	...	...	53·2	51·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
	...	...	46·3	46·2	46·3	44·1	...	...	23·8	23·9	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnal
7	...	...	...	..	47·6	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
	...	...	48·4	50·4	...	...	61·7	63·4	57·6	57·7	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
2	...	...	...	...	...	..	61·7	61·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
	...	...	...	...	37·2	36·5	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
	...	...	34	39	80	73	70	40	...	...	...	..	...	...	Mysore
	...	..	32	44	80	66	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	Bangalore

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—concl

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	61·56	78·85	549·11	400	100	58·23	..	..	...	...	...	...	18·07	
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	66·72	70	474·06	420	106·72	50	20	16·87	133·28	88·91	94·06	70	...	
Central—														
Lahore	66·72	84·22	533·28	426·56	76·25	66·56	15·94	15·16	114·22	160	114·22	83·91	10	
South-eastern—														
Delhi	70	65	520	440	97·5	51·25	17·5	17·5	80	98·75	115	70	10	11
Submontane—														
Amritsar	65	80	500	410	80	64·06	14·69	14·37	...	...	80	60	...	
Northern—														
Ráwalpindi	...	...	452·5	425	90	53·12	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	487·5	387·5	75	57·5	15	15	...	80	...	..	10	1
Multan	60	75	416·25	380	72·66	50	16·72	16·72	110	...	137·5	100	8·12	
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Pesháwar	...	...	492·29	441·35	82·03	68·07	15·36	15·1	136·15	116·35	...	...	...	
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	569·06	...	80	...	15·94	...	...	...	...	...	12·5	
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	...	...	480	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shikarpur	...	...	510	370	90	...	...	...	58·75	...	...	...	...	
Quetta	...	..	480 to 550	410 to 480	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Bombay	65·73	...	517·86	442·86	125·16	76·87	...	.	...	...	91·15	53·75	19·22	
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	
Sholapur	...	...	433·85	...	127·34	75·78	...	...	...	212·5	...	...		
Poona	...	...	470·16	403·49	117·55	73·7	...	...	203·49	228·07	...	...	...	
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	53·33	...	458·33	...	91·67	75	...	...	...	...	94·17	...	...	
Dhulia	54·58	58·96	410	357·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	63·44	454·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad	...	...	400	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	...	63·81	466·69	433·31	...	...	21·87	22	...	115·37	95	80	...	
Central—														
Jubbulpore	47·06	50	410	320	...	...	22·19	21·62	80	88·87	88·87	66·62	...	4
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	420	350	...	...	26·25	25·5	140	160	66	...	...	
Berar—														
Akola	52·37	65·5	400	390·5	...	...	18·87	20	95·25	114·25	...	...	...	
Amráoti	61·56	57·5	400	320	...	...	20	19	124·44	124·44	...	...	...	
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	77·5	98·3	487·8	503	105·6	73·6	19·5	24·7	..	...	96	18·1	...	
Salem	...	...	488	513·7	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	91·4	34·2	...	
Central—														
Bellary	77·3	...	507·9	571·5	111·1	79·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	460·5	...	...	...	..	...	...	80·7	33	...	
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164·5	154·2	75·2	49·4	...	
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	450	383·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Coast, south—														
Madras	70·8	74·1	559·6	559·6	98·8	68·4	14·1	12·8	131·7	197·6	74·1	49	...	
Tanjore	...	...	463·7	533·3	...	...	17·3	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	...	...	574·3	574·4	...	...	17·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	
Southern—														
Madura	84·2	91·5	675·7	709·5	...	.	...	...	141·1	142·3	...	...	...	
Mysore—														
Mysore	72	80	493·7	640	111·41	37·5	...	...	205·68	240*	77·13	80	4·79	
Bangalore	60	76	5:2·86	651·41	120	68·54	...	...	274·27	240*	102·86	137·13	6·8	

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds.

he figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
8·59	7 29	14·53	...	...	...	...	34·79	...	...	80 to 90	80	2·56	2·31	**Rajputana—** *Eastern—* Ajmer
...	...	...	...	8·91	8·91	23·44	32·03	112·5	250	175	175	2·59	2·59	**Punjab—** *Southern—* Ferozepur
...	...	...	...	8·91	10	27·5	32·03	150	140	170	170	2·62	2·72	*Central—* Lahore
...	...	15·62	6·72	8·75	15·62	25	30	50	80	150	150	2·19	2·19	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	9·37	9·06	25	27·5	120	120	110	...	2·75	2·76	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·44	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	...	...	...	7·97	6·25	27·5	28 75	100	80	140	140	2·81	2·81	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	...	3·28	...	6·41	...	25	...	100	...	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
...	...	...	...	6·77	5·16	26·77	19·48	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	**N.-W. Frontier Province—** Peshawar
...	...	...	...	11·41	...	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	2·87	3·12	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	**Sind and Baluchistan—** Karachi
...	...	...	...	6·25	5·62	...	17·81	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·51	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	7·55	6·09	29·06	30·88	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5 to 3·5	2·5 to 3·5	Quetta
	...	...	...	...	...	26·77	33·02	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·28	**Bombay—** *Konkan—* Bombay
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	75	...	...	2 37	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·09	2·08	Sholapur
	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	40·73	...	...	...	.	2·3	2·3	Poona
	...	...	...	...	...	34·27	42 86	...	...	...		2 06	2·06	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan-* Ahmednagar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		2·44	2·5	Dhulia
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.		..	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	25	...	...	...	..	2·5	2·56	Ahmedabad
	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	50	...	..	2·19	1·87	**Central Provinces—** *Western—* Nagpur
	...	...	..	...	...	30·75	30·75	60	60	70	70	1·87	1·87	*Central—* Jubbulpore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	*Eastern—* Raipur
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	94	56	54	2·19	2·25	**Berar—** Akola
	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	50	70	50	75	2·19	2·19	Amraoti
	...	4	8·1	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	...	60	60	2·25	2·58	**Madras—** *South, Central—* Coimbatore
	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...	..	2·14	2·22	Salem
	...	10 3	12·4	..	...	..	...	100†	100†	140	140	2 33	2·76	*Central—* Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2 24	2·76	Cuddapah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2 76	Karnul
	5·8	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	1·79	1·80	*East Coast, central-* Nellore
	...	...	...	...	...	31·6	35·3	195†	195†	...	...	1·78	1·79	*East Coast, south—* Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	12·7	90†	170†	...	...	2·23	2·04	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	..	41·1	38·3	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·45	Trichinopoly
	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	60	2·06	2·06	*Southern—* Madura
	4·37	4·43	3·12	...	.	40	...	100	50 to 100	100	50 to 100	2·78	2·78	**Mysore—** Mysore
	8·8	...	...	...	...	38·8	38·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·62	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality †Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	7 4	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 1	5 1	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 1	..	..	...	
Rangoon	...	7 5	...	...	8 2	7 10	8 10	7 12	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 5	4 5	...	...	7 11	7 5	8 9	7 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 9	9 13	7 9	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 9	5 9	...	..	7 4	6 12	9 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 2	8 9	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	..	...	7 11	7 11	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 5	7 5	...	.	6 12	6 12	8 5	8 1	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 11	8 2	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	4 10	4 10	...	...	6 10	7 4	7 1	8 3	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	14 —	14—	...	..	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	2 10	2 10	...	...	9 2	8 15	10 10	9 2	...	..	..	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	..	6 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	.	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	..	5 8	5	...		...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 2	5 —	...	...	6 2	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 2	4 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	10 —	12 —	...	...	20	20 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7 8	8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	6 8	7 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	...	6 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	4 —	5 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	
Maimensingh	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 14	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	..	...	...	5 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	*Tenasserim—*
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
												Tavoy
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 5	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 2	5 2	11 3	9 5	*Pegu (deltaic)—*
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 9	...	...	6 —	6 4	9 14	14 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	7 —	7 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Maubin
												Bassein
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 —	14 —	*Pegu (inland)—*
..	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 —	7 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 8	7 —	Henzada
...	..	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	Prome
...	..	..	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	11 11	11 11	Toungoo
												Thayetmyo
...	..	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	5 10	5 10	9 15	9 5	*Upper Burma—*
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 —	5 10	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	4 10	4 10	7 —	7 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	25 10	25 10	12 7	12 7	5 10	5 10	Pakôkku
												Meiktila
...	...	...	...	...	4 —	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	*Arakan—*
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Kyaukpyu
												Akyab
												Assam—
...		.	...	6 8	6 8	..	...	5 4	5 8	13 —	13 —	*Surma—*
...	...	.	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Sylhet
												Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	.	...	6 13	6 12	9 7	9 7	4 11	5 2	9 8	9 8	Khási and Jáintia Hills
..	.	.		5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...		..	...	4 —	4 8	19 —	19 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 —	Manipur
..	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	..	.	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	Lushai Hills
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	*Brahmaputra—*
...	...	.	...	8 —	8 —	...		5 8	6 4	...	13 —	Goálpara
...		..	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	..		6 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 8	Darrang
...	...	.		6 8	6 8	..	.	5 —	5 —	10 14	10 14	Nowgong
...	...	..	.	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	Sibságar
												Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	5 4	13 —	13 —	*Eastern—*
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 5	13 8	14 8	Chittagong
...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	Noakhali
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	5 12	6 13	13 12	13 5	Backerganj
..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 5	13 —	13 —	Maimensingh
..	...			...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	13 —	13 —	Tippera
												Dacca
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	*Deltaic—*
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Khulna
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 2	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 6	16 —	16 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 8	Jessore
												Faridpur

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 3	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 —	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 2	6 4	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 11 to 8 13	7 11	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 11	7 2	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 —	7 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8 to 7 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 4	6 —	9 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	6 4	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	6 —	6 4½	10 4	10 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 —	7 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Patna	7 12	7 12	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 —	...	...
Shahabad	7 8	7 4	9 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	8 8	5 12	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 5	7 5	9 9	10 2	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	10 2	6 5	...	...	...	...
Balasore	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...	10 2	8 4 to 10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	10 —	12 —	10 —
Benares	7 11	7 11	9 12	10 —	5 9	5 8	6 4	6 2	10 13½	8 1½	10 —	8 15
Ghazipur	7 9	7 13	9 13	10 6	4 13	4 13	6 12	5 15	11 12	11 12	9 5	9 5
Jaunpur	7 8	7 14	11 2	11 4	3 12	3 12	8 2	6 4	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 4	7 5	11 —	11 —	4 12	4 12	6 12	6 10	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 —
Central—												
Bánda	7 12	7 14	10 8	11 2	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 10	17 —	12 12	13 —	12 14
Fatehpur	7 12	7 12	11 —	10 4	3 8	3 8	9 —	8 8	16 —	...	13 —	...
Hamirpur	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	13 12	11 8	12 12	13 —
Jalaun	9 8	9 8	12 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	13 —
Cawnpore	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 4	...	...	7 4	...	12 6	11 14	11 2	11 2
Jhansi	7 14½	7 15½	11 5	11 13½	4 8	4 8½	7 —	7 —	13 11½	12 15½	11 5½	11 12½
Etáwah	8 2	8 2	11 4	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	11 8	11 8
Farrukhabad	8 3	8 3	11 4	11 4	4 1	4 1	7 8	6 13	...	...	10 15	10 15
Mainpuri	8 8	8 12	12 —	11 —	5 —	4 —	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 8	11 8	11 8
Etah	8 8	9 —	13 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 4	13 8	13 —	11 8	11 4
Western—												
Meerut	8 —	8 8	11 8	11 8	3 —	3 —	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Agra	7 4	7 —	11 —	11 4	5 12	6 8	6 —	6 12	11 12	12 —	10 8	10 8
Muttra	8 —	9 —	11 5	12 4	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	12 —	10 —	11 —
Aligarh	8 —	7 12	11 4	11 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 12
Bulandshahr	8 9	8 9	11 12	11 12	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 13	7 13	10 6	11 —	5 3	5 3	7 13	6 8	...	...	10 6	...
Azamgarh	7 4	7 8	10 4	10 12	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 8	8 —	10 8	11 5	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Basti	7 4	8 —	10 —	11 4	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 12	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half mont of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	15 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	16 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 12	15 —	15 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	17 —	16 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	6 10	6 10	14 —	14 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 8	10 8	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	5 8	5 5	13 —	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 6	13 14	13 14	...	5 10	13 12	13 12	Bhágalpur
13 8	13 3	...	...	7 11 to 8 13	8 10	13 3	12 3	5 8	5 8	15 6	15 6	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 8	6 —	15 —	15 —	Muzaffarpur
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	14 8	Sáran
...	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	6 -	6 —	12 4	13 14	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	12 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	17 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	9 6	8 15	14 7	14 7	6 15	7 5½	14 7	13 6½	Monghyr
12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Gaya
13 —	12 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	14 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 8	13	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 --	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8	9 —	...	..	6 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	Singbhum
...	..	...	...	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 —	Mánbhum
14 —	13 —	...	...	9 12	9 8	14 —	13 —	4 8	4 -	13 —	13 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	15 12	15 3	6 12	6 12	14 1	14 10	Palámau
15 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 4	6 -	6 —	14 -	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	6 3	31 —	21 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 — and 8 8	8 4 and 8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 -	Balasore
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	12 —	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	11 6	9 3	9 12	9 12	12 7	11 15	5 13½	5 13½	16 5	16 5	Benares
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 15	12 10	11 14	7 1	7 1	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
7 6	7 6	10 2	9 4	10 4	10 2	13 5	13 —	6 4	6 4	16 13	16 13	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 14	18 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 12	...	..	6 8	...	19 8	19 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 —	...	10 —	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	12 12	6 12	6 4	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19—	...	Jalaun
...	...	10 —	10 8	11 12	11 12	13 —	12 8	6 8	6 12	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 13½	12 6½	14 7½	14 8½	5 12	5 12½	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	14 —	13 8	6 6	6 12	20 —	20 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 —	13 —	6 7	6 13	21 13	21 13	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	14 8	14 —	6 —	8 8	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	14 8	14 —	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
7 8	7 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	7 —	7 —	22 8	22 8	Meerut
...	..	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	6 —	.	22 8	22 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	11	11 4	12 4	14 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	21 8	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 4	12 4	12 8	7 6	6 4	22 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 1	12 —	12 1	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	9 2	10 6	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 13	16 8	16 14	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 4	12 8	6 4	6 8	17 —	.. ..	Azamgarh
...	...	10 8	...	9 7	9 8	11 4	11 4	6 12	6 10	16 —	16 —	Górakhpur
	...	11 12	13 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	8 8	11 12	...	2 12	2 8	8 8	8 8	11 4	...	11 8	11 8
Budaun	9 2	9 2	12 4	12 14	3 8	3 8	7 —	6 12	13 13	13 —	11 8	11 9
Pilibit	8 10	9 4	11 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	7 8	11 4	...	13 8	...
Bareli	8 7	8 11	11 13	13 6	3 8	3 6	7 7	7 8	13 —		11 10	...
Moradabad	8 6	8 8	11 4	12 1	4 4	4 4	8 1	8 4	11 4	12 8	11 4	10 8
Bijnor	8 12	9 4	12 6	12 8	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	11 —	11 8
Muzaffarnagar	8 12	9 —	12 1	12 1	6 9	6 9	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	...
Saháranpur	8 4	8 6	12 3	12 —	3 3	3 3	6 10	7 —	...	...	12 2	...
Dehra-Dun	7 8	7 14	12 8	12 12	3 —	3 —	6 12	7 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	...
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	6 —	6 —
Almora	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	6 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Sultanpur	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	7 9	7 8	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	...	11 8	12 —
Unao	8 2	7 10	10 4	9 14	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 2	11 4	11 —	11 12	10 8
Lucknow	7 12	8 —	9 8	11 8	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 12	10 12	10 8	10 12	10 8
Hardoi	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 8	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	11 8	10 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 8	7 8	9 10	10 6	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 4	10 —	9 8	9 4
Barabanki	7 11	8 3	10 2	10 12	4 4	4 8	7 15	8 5	10 9	10 5	10 —	9 —
Gonda	7 8	8 4	9 12	11 —	4 8	5 —	8 12	9 —	12 8	12 8	13 —	13 —
Bahraich	8 —	8 4	10 —	10 8	5 —	4 12	8 —	8 —	14 —		12 8	8 —
Sitapur	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —
Kheri	8 4	8 8	11 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 3	8 6	11 1	11 —	5 5	5 1	5 11	5 8	...	...	7 8	7 11
Ajmer	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 12	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	11 8	10 —	9 —	9 —
Kishangarh	7 12	8 —	10 8	11 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 8
Tonk	8 7	8 6	13 8	13 5	4 8	3 7	5 10	4 10	13 8	...	11 13	12 11
Jaipur	7 12	8 —	10 10	11 11	5 1	5 1	5 5	5 5	11 2	11 2	9 14	10 1
Karauli	9 1	8 12	11 9	12 3	5 10	5 10	6 14	6 14	11 9	11 9	10 1	10 10
Dholpur	8 2½	8 5	11 3½	11 9½	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	12 10½	11 13½	10 14½	11 1½
Bharatpur	7 12	8 2½	10 14	11 7	4 5	4 5	4 14	4 14	11 4	11 7	9 9	9 13
Alwar	9 3	8 14	10 6½	11 7	5 4	5 4	7 14	6 14	11 9½	11 10	9 6½	9 4
Nasirabad	7 12	7 12	..	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Western—												
Bikaner	7 8	7 4	11 8	11 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Jaisalmer	7 12	7 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 5	6 —	9 —	8 11	8 —	7 12
Jodhpur	6 13 to 7 2	6 12 to 7 2	13 —	10 14	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	10 12	8 13	8 15 and 9 9
Central India—												
Indore	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	6 12	6 8	14 8	14 —	11 —	11 —
Neemuch	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	6 8	6 4	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior*	...	8 8	...	...	...	2 4	...	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 4	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 12
Ferozepur	9 —	8 14	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	...	...	...
Central—												
Lahore	8 12	9 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	10 —
Gujranwala	9 —	9 8	12 4	12 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jhelam	9 —	9 4	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	10 —

* Return not yet received

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	..	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
..	...	15 8	17 —	11 12	11 10	14 10	15 4	7 14	7 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 12	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 1	14 13	6 12	6 11	20 10	20 10	Bareli
...	...	12 4	12 12	11 8	11 8	13 12	14 4	7 12	7 6	20 12	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	.	...	11 8	11 12	8 --	...	7 4	7 2	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	..	12 1	12 10	13 2	...	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	..	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 4	13 13	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
11 —	10 —	...	...	11 4	11 —	12 —	13 —	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	Naini Tal
10 —	9 —	...	.	8 —	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
..	..	.	..	10 8	10 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	.	10 4	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
12 —	12 —	...	8 —	10 .	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	..	9 12	9 4	11 12	11 12	5 12	5 12	19 —	19 —	Unao
.	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 8	7 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
..	..	10 8	11 —	10 4	10 4	12 10	13 —	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
15 —	15 —	10 10	11 5	9 13	10 2	13 1	14 —	6 14	7 11	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
...	..	13 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	13 8	15 —	6 8	6 12	18 —	16 —	Gonda
...	...	6 —	6 —	10	10 8	12 8	14 —	6 4	6 4	19 —	19 —	Bahraich
...	...	12 .	12 —	10 4	10 4	12 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	13 —	14 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	.	5 3	7 11	9 10	9 14	11 1	10 4	5 11	5 14	17 7	18 5	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	5 8	6 —	10 8	10 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	..	.	...	10 12	11 —	10 8	11 4	...	...	24 8	24 8	Kishangarh
...	..	...	...	10 2	10 6	12 6	13 5	...	...	20 4	20 13	Tonk
...	...	9 9	9 9	10 10 and 10 6	11 14 and 11 11	11 7	12 4	10 10	10 10	24 15	24 15	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 14	11 9	12 3	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	6 4	7 —	12 8	12 15½	...	...	7 —	7 3¾	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	..	...	...	10 14	11 7	11 13	11 —	6 —	7 12	22 4	22 8	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 15	11 6	11 15	12 5	11 15½	12 15	25 —	25 —	Alwar
...	..	...	..	10 12	10 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	..	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	23 —	23 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	..	8 11	10 6	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	25 —	26 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	11 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	...	8 —	...	14 —	...	...	...	8 —	...	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	..	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 12	...	4 12	4 12	18 —	18 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	8 —	9 —	12 4	12 4	11 8	8 8	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	22 8	25 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	5 8	5 —	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Delhi	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Karnál	9 4	8 —	12 12	12 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 12	8 8	11 4	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 —	11 —	7 12	7 12
Ludhiána	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —
Jullundur	9 4	9 4	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	9 —	9 4	12 12	13 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	9 8	9 8	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	9 4	12 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	12 —	12 —	9 8	8 8
Siálkot	9 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	..	...	12 —	...
Hills—												
Simla	7 4	7 8	12 8	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 —
Kángra	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	..	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 8	8 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 4	12 —	12 —	9 8	9 12
Attock	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 8	9 10	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	...	11 —	...
Jhang	9 8	9 8	11 12	12 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 —
Lyallpur	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Multan	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	10 8	10 12
Montgomery	8 12	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 —	...
Muzaffargarh	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghasi Khan	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 —	10 —	9 6	9 4
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 12	7 12	11 12	11 12	3 9	3 9	6 9	6 9	...	...	9 4	9 4
Pesháwar	8 14	8 14	13 —	14 —	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Kohát	8 7	8 7	12 —	12 7	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 12	11 3	11 3	10 13	11 3
Bannu	10 2	10 5	13 12	13 7	4 1	4 1	7 3	7 3	15 10	13 12	10 —	9 11
Dera Ismael Khan	8 12	8 8	11 4	11 4	3 8	3 5	5 10	5 8	14 —	14 —	11 4	11 4
Tochi	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 8	9 —	18 —	18 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 —	9	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	8 —	7 11	14 —	14 —	3 2	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —		...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	8 8	8 12	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Shikárpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —
Quetta	8 2 to 8 7½	8 11½ to 9 6	10 8	10 3	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 8½	11 10	8 7	8 5
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 1	7 1	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	6 3	5 13	...	...	6 3	5 13	6 14	6 8	9 4	9 4	9 7	8 2
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 3	5 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 13	6 13	10 11	10 7	8 10	8 10
Thanna	7 14	7 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	10 14	10 14	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 14	8 1	8 4	8 11	15 —	15 7	10 15	11 6
Belgaum	9 5	10 7	...	...	7 8	7 6	8 10	7 14	15 6	16 6	12 10	12 10
Satara	8 2	7 7	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 1	6 1	12 6	12 6	12 2	11 6
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	18 2	16 5	13 5	11 9
Bijapur	10 3	9 4	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	19 13	18 14	16 1	15 3
Poona	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	10 13	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	8 2	7 6	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 10	6 10	15 2	15 2	12 10	12 10
Násik	9 9	8 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 8	6 8	12 11	12 11	11 —	11 —
Jalgaon	7 2	6 10	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 10	7 10	12 —	11 9	11 11	12 2
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 6	7 6	10 10	10 10	9 8	9 11
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmedabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Godhra	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 —	10 —
Disa	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	10 8	9 4	8 4	8 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 4	4 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 —	8 8	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 14	7 14	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	11 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	8 9	7 15	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 1	7 1	11 15	11 11	...	...
Betul	9 6	9 1	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 5	8 5	14 2	14 3	...	...
Chhindwara	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 3	7 3	12 7	13 1	...	...
Nagpur	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 3	5 3	9 2	9 2	15 —	15 —	...	...
Wardha	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	4 12	8 8	7 9	14 4	13 11	...	...

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 8	13 —	7 —	7 8	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...		6 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	11 8	13 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 12	9 12	13 —	12 12	11 8	11 —	6 4	6 4	24 —	24 —	Ambala
..	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 —	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Ludhiána
...	..	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	..	...	..	12 4	12 8	12 4	12 8	...	..	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	.	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	.	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 12	13 4	6 —	6 8	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...		...	...	12 8	12 —	11 —	12 —	..	...	24 —	24 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	11 8	9 6	6 4	5 12	16 —	17 —	Simla
...	.	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 —	4 8	4 8	17 —	17 —	Kángra
												Northern—
.	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 4	...	4 12	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
..	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 ..	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	..	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 —	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	12 4	12 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...		...	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
..	...	12 —	11 —	12 4	12 —	13 —	11 8	5 —	5 —	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	14 —	...	...	...	22 —	21 8	Montgomery
.	.	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	..	...	10 10	10 8	5 —	5 —	4 —	4 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province
...	..	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	.	9 2	10 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	25 —	25 —	Peshawar
..	...	15 —	15 —	10 5	10 5	10 13	9 14	...	..	26 12	26 12	Kohát
...	.	...	...	11 9	11 9	13 7	13 2	...	...	29 6	29 6	Bannu
...	...	..	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	.	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Kurram
..	...	..	...	10 —		10 —	10 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
	...		...	9 8	9 8		...	...	...	23 —	24 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —		...	...	...	20 —	20 —	(Mirpur Khas)
...	.	...	...	11 —	10 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	21 8	21 8	Shikárpur
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
				{ 9 8 to 10 —	{ 9 8 to 10 —	9 7	9 14½	{ 4 14 to 5 8	{ 4 14 to 5 8	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	9 8	9 8	..	...	5 11	5 11	19 11	16 14	Karwar
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 13	20 13	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 6	5 6	22 6	22 6	Alibág
7 14	7 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 1	6 1	18 14	18 14	Bombay
9 12	9 12	.	.	8 6	8 6		...	7 2	7 2	24 —	24 —	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	4 15	5 2	17 1	17 1	Dharwar
16 6	16 15	...	...	8 6	9 7	...	...	4 14	5 3	16 —	16 —	Belgaum
..	...	...	...	10 —	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 3	9 2	...	...	5 15	5 15	20 6	20 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 3	5 3	20 8	20 8	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	6 5	5 15	17 8	17 8	Ahmednagar
15 10	14 6	...	...	10 1	9 5	...	...	5 13	5 13	22 12	23 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	17 14	17 14	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 8	16 8	16 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 9	24 9	Broach
10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	..	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	6 4	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
11 8	12 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	25 9	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 4	..	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 9	10 10	...	...	...	6 15	15 7	14 10	Nimar
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 6	...	...	9 2	9 2	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	16 —	16 —	Betúl
..	...	...	...	8 15	9 8	...	...	6 11	6 11	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
.	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 1	...	...	7 13	7 13	17 6	17 6	Wardha

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915—*concluded.*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 5	7 5	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	13 —	11 —		...
Sangor	8 4	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	15 —	13 4		...
Damoh	8 7	8 12	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 11	7 11	11 10	11 10		...
Jubbulpore	7 8	7 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 —	7 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 15	7 15	...	...	4 15	4 15	9 9	9 9	16 10	16 10	...	...
Chánda	6 14	6 4	...	...	4 15	4 15	8 11	8 11	14 7	14 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 9	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	8 10	8 10	...	...	5	5 —	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	10 2	9 2	...	...	4 11	4 11	6 12	6 12	15 11	15 —		...
Akola	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15	15 —	...	...
Amráoti	8 2	7 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 14	7 14	...	14 8	...	...
Yeotmal	7 11	7 11	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 1	8 1	16 —	15 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 2	6 3	...	...	3 14	3 13	9 5	8 14	12 1	12 8	12 13	12 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	..	...	..	..		8 1	7 11			...	..
S. Canara	...	..	...	...	...		6 14	8 —			...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 9	12 15	10 4	11 5
Central—												
Bellary	...	...		..	..	..	8 4	8 8	17 3	...	..	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 11	17 10	..	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	17 2	...
Karnul	...	...	...	..	..		9 1	9 1	18 —	19 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	..	...		6 7	6 7	..	..	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...		7 2	6 15	..	..	15 1	15 1
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...		8 4	8 4	...	...	20 —	20 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	.	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	..	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	7 11	13 9	13 9	14 —	14 —
Nellore	..	...	...	...	..	...	9 14	9 14	14 13	14 9	.	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	.	6 12	6 12			...	..
Chingleput	...		...	.	...	..	7 14	7 14	.	.	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	.	9 1	9 1	.	...	..	..
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 7	7 13	...	.	13 11	12 5
Tanjore		..	.		..	.	7 7	7 7	...	.	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	..	...	.	..	...	..	7 —	7 7	13 12	13 12	14 6	13 11
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..	...	...		...	..	8 4	8 4	11 2	14 2	12 11	13 11
Madura	..	...	...		..	..	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	10 15	10 15
Mysore—*												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 8	6 6	6 8	16 —	16 —	...	..
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 12	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...		
Aden	4 10	4 10	...	...	4 5	4 10	4 10	4 15	9 5	8 12	8 —	7 12

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
...		..	...	9 9	9 9	...	.	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	..	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Saugor
...	...	.	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Damoh
.	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpor
...	...	..	...	9 12	9 12	...	.	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Maudla
...	...	...	...	9 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	.		9 11	10 5	...	...	6 1	6 1	15 2	16 4	Bálághát
..	..	..	..	9 10	9 10	...	..	6 1	6 1	15 10	15 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Chánda
...			...	9 14	10 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 13	12 13	*Eastern*— Bilaspur
...	...	..	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 8	Raipur
..			..	10 12	10 12	...	.	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
...	..	.	.	11 3	10 9		...	7 11	7 11	16 —	16 —	**Berar**— Buldána
...	...	..	...	10 6	10 6	.		6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	..	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	Amráoti
..	...	.	...	9 6	9 6	...	.	8 8	8 8	16 11	16 11	Yeotmal
19 10	18 14		..	8 2	8 2		...	...	9 9	14 —	14 —	**Hyderabad**— Secunderabad
												Madras—
..	...	.	..	..	..	.		...	...	19 15	21 2	*Malabar Coast*— Malabar
...	...		.	...	...	..	...	.	.	19 3	19 3	S. Canara
13 5	13 5	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	19 8	19 8	*South central*— Coimbatore
..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...		..	12 13	12 13	Nilgiris
...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	.	16 3	16 3	Salem
17 —	17 1	..		..	...	.	..		..	19 1	19 1	*Central*— Bellary
16 13	16 13	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	..	.		...	20 13	20 13	Cuddapah
...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..		...	16 14	17 2	Karnul
11 14	11 14	.	...	...	...	...	..		.	17 5	18 13	*East Coast, north*— Ganjam
13 4	13 4	.	.	.	...	...	.		.	13 1	13 1	Vizagapatam
11 14	11 14	.		...	.		...		...	21 —	21 —	Godavari
12 12	13 —	.		...	..	...	..		...	27 —	27 —	*East Coast, central*— Kistna
13 13	13 13			..	...	.	..	...		21 2	21 2	Guntur
15 13	15 13		.	...	.	...	..		...	24 —	24 —	Nellore
13 —	13 —	..	...	...		.	..		...	23 4	27 4	*East Coast, south*— Madras
13 —	11 10	...	..	...		.	.			27 15	27 15	Chingleput
16 4	16 4	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	24 8	23 13	N. Arcot
16 4	14 13	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	24 —	24 —	S. Arcot
16 4	16 4	...		.			...		.	22 6	22 15	Tanjore
...	...			...	..	..	.	.		22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
14 13	14 13	...			...	...	...	...		25 —	25 15	*Southern*— Tinnevelly
14 1	14 1	...		.	.	.	...	..		23 13	23 13	Madura
16 —	16 —	.	..	7 —	7 —		..	5 —	4 12	16 4	16 4	**Mysore**— Mysore
15 —	15 —	..	..	6 8	6 8		..	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Bangalore
17 8	17 8	.	.	12 —	12 —			5 8	5 8	17 —	17 —	**Coorg**— Coorg
	.	.		7 11	7 —		. .	5 14	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

COTTON PRESS RETURN

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 31st October, 1915. (Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total outturn of cotton crop (*a*) (bales of 400 lbs. each)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of Presses in the Province	Number of Presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Number of bales (of 400 lbs. each) pressed in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	939,000	25·5	208	9	4,098	31,643
Central Provinces and Berar	1,106,000	30·0	165	...	...	...
Madras	270,000	7·3	58	30	(*b*)8,893	42,160
Punjab (including Native States)	203,000	5·5	92	13	7,199	12,172
United Provinces	262,000	7·1	92	43	32,650	42,372
Sind	78,000	2·1	14	1	744	744
Burma	30,000	0·8	16	2	838	1,044
Bihar and Orissa	16,000	0·4	...	...	...	...
Bengal	30,000	0·8	4	...	...	519
Assam	10,000	0·3	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	6,000	0·2	1	...	...	...
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	0·1	14	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Delh	...	...	1	...	...	49
Hyderabad	450,000	12·2	41	2	308	2,433
Central India	207,000	5·5	32	...	...	...
Rajputana	68,000	1·9	10	2	2,173	3,770
Mysore	10,000	0·3	3	2	47	1,409
TOTAL	3,687,000	100	751	104	56,950	138,815

(*a*) The figures in column 2 are the provisional estimates for 1915-16 as published in the Third Cotton Forecast dated the 21st December, 1915. Final estimates for 1915-16 will not be available until the third week of February, 1916, when they will be inserted.

(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 23rd and 30th October 1915.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 31st October, 1915.

(Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

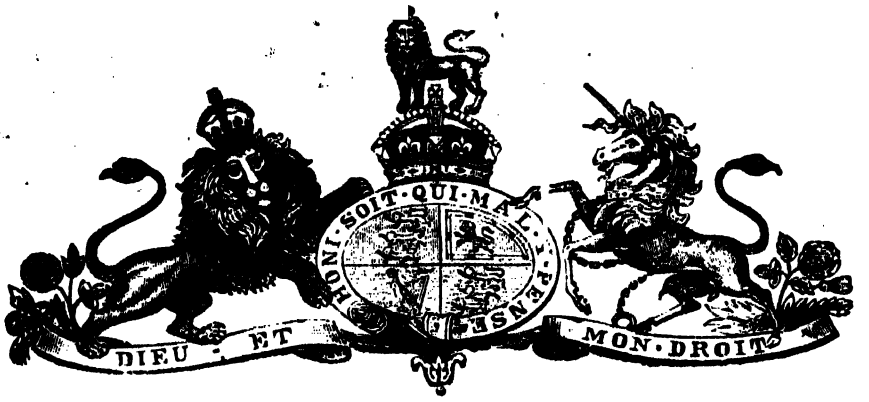
Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills from which returns have been received in the half-month	Quantity of Cotton (in bales of 400 lbs. each) received in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	181	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Central Provinces and Berar	10	9	140	2,641
Madras	16	14	(*b*) 4,274	20,485
Punjab	3	2	762	2,583
United Provinces	15	5	4,897	8,166
Bengal	10	9	3,485	12,726
Ajmer-Merwara	2	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Delhi	2	2	719	4,143
Hyderabad	3	3	1	1
Central India	3	1	1,167	2,299
Rajputana	1	...	...	...
Mysore	2	2	27	672
TOTAL	248	47	15,772	53,716

(*a*) No returns received.
(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 23rd and 30th October, 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 10, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.] DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 11th January 1916.

An Ordinance to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary further to amend, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, II of 1910.

5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1916.

Short title. **1.** This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

II of 1910. **2.** Section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter called the said Act), shall be construed as if for the words "forty millions" in the proviso to that section, the words "one hundred millions" were substituted.

Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by said Act. **3.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council and the market price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased wherever occurring in the said Act shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed in the case of securities so created to refer to such market price and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

The 14th January 1916.

No. 1.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Reginald Arthur Mant, I.C.S., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

No. 105-C.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888) as in force in British India, or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Home Department notification no. 1153, dated the 31st December 1909, as subsequently amended, creating a general police district comprising railway lands situate within the Central Provinces and certain Native States, namely :—

In the List of Railways appended to the said notification after the words "The Bhopal Ujjain Railway" in entry no. 3, the words "up to the East distance signal at Ujjain" shall be inserted.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th January 1916.

No. 87-C.—The following regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in August 1916 are published for general information :—

I.C.S. &c.
1916.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

NOTICE.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An Open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, commencing on the 1st August, 1916, under the Regulations, a copy of which is sent herewith.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the **1st June, 1916,** *an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates, who delay their applications until the last day, will do so at their own risk.*

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any Candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the Candidate of any claim to consideration.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted early in July, 1916, *to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which Candidates will be required to attend and as to the manner in which the fee* (£6) *is to be paid.*

Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service.

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

It is not intended to hold Open Competitions for Clerkships (Class I.) during the period of the War.

If an Open Competition for Eastern Cadetships should be held in 1916, the last day for the receipt of forms of application will be **1st June, 1916.**

Intending Candidates would do well to apply by letter to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W., about Easter, 1916. Their attention is called to the Note printed overleaf.

Civil Service Commission.

November, 1915.

NOTE.

When Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, viz. :—

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service ;
Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service ;

are held concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, candidates duly eligible in respect of age are admitted to compete for any two or all three of these Services, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) They must send to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, within the time appointed, an application on the form prescribed for each of the respective services.

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the India or the Colonial Service (or both), as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the India or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Clerkships in the Home Civil Service.

(3) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the India and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Civil Service of India or on the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for Eastern Cadetships.

(4) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(5) Candidates for all three or any two of the above-mentioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £6.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
November, 1915

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS.

****The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year for such number of appointments to that Service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:—

(i.) That he is a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

(ii.) That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty-four on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held, or that he is in a position to claim such a concession under the provisions of the appendix to these Regulations as will render him eligible †

[*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.*

(iv.) That he is of good moral character.

3. No person who, in a previous year accepted the offer of a nomination as a Selected Candidate for the Civil Service of India and subsequently resigned his position as a Selected Candidate, will be admitted to the examination.

4. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any Candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

5. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following 38 subjects (*a*):—

		Marks.
1.	English Composition	500
2.	Sanskrit Language and Literature	800
3.	Arabic Language and Literature	800
	Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation:—	
4.	Translation	400
5.	Prose Composition	200
6.	Verse Composition	200
7.	Literature, &c.	300

* The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Civil Service of India who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

† The Appendix referred to is printed on page 69.

(*a*) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W.

Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—

		Marks.
8.	Translation	400
9.	Prose Composition	200
10.	Verse Composition	200
11.	Literature, &c.	300
12.	English Language and Literature	600
13.	Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation	600
14.	Italian, History of the Language and Literature	200
15.	French, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
16	French, History of the Language and Literature	200
17.	German, Translation, Composition and Conversation	400
18.	German, History of the Language and Literature	200
	The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.	
19.	Lower Mathematics	1,200
20.	Higher Mathematics	1,200

Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *four* of the following, or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—

21.	Chemistry	600
22.	Physics	600
23.	Geology	600
24.	Botany	600
25.	Zoology	600
26.	Animal Physiology	600
27.	Geography	600
28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
29.	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	500
	English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
30.	Section I., to A.D. 1485	400
31.	Section II., A.D. 1485 to 1848	400
32.	General Modern History	500
33.	Logic and Psychology	600
34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	600
35.	Political Economy and Economic History	600
36.	Political Science	500
37.	Roman Law	500
38.	English Law	500

From the marks assigned to Candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

Consistently with the limitations specified above Candidates are at liberty to name any of the foregoing subjects, provided that the maximum number of marks that can be obtained from the subjects chosen is limited to 6,000. If this maximum is exceeded by a Candidate's selection he will be required to indicate one of his subjects, the marks for which should, in his case, be reduced so as to bring his maximum marks within the prescribed limit. The marks so reduced will be subject to a correspondingly reduced deduction.

Moreover, if a Candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.*

6. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Cammssioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects. Should any Selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate.

* It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.

7. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will undergo an examination, called the Final Examination, in the following compulsory subjects (*b*) :—

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code	400
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act	200
4. Indian History	400
5. The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400

The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which Candidates are assigned is as follows :—

For the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or the Central Provinces	Hindustani.
For Bengal or Assam	Bengali.
(unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Bihar and Orissa	Hindustani.
For Burma	Burmese.
For Bombay	Marathi.
(unless it is the Candidate's mother tongue.)	
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu.
(at the opinion of the candidates)	

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character.

A Candidate assigned to Bengal or Assam, whose mother tongue is Bengali, must offer for examination Hindustani; a Candidate assigned to Bombay, whose mother tongue is Marathi, must offer for examination Hindustani; and Candidate assigned to Madras, whose mother tongue is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination

8. Selected Candidates may in addition offer in the Final Examination one of the following optional subjects :—

	Marks.
1. Hindu and Mohammadan Law	450
2. Sanskrit	400
3. Arabic	400
4. Persian	400
5. Hindustani	400

No Candidate who offered Sanskrit or Arabic at the Open Competition may offer the same language at the Final Examination; and only Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma may offer Hindustani as an optional subject.

9. In the Final Examination, as in the open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be as follows :—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination. Candidates who may then satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Civil Service of India will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination. Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but shows such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a

(*b*) Instructions, showing the extent of the examination, will be issued to Selected Candidates, as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The Selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 7, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners has not received on or before the 1st June (or, if that date should fall on a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held, an application, in the handwriting of the Candidate, on the prescribed form.

APPENDIX.

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August, 1914, or may join during the present war, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or has rendered or may render during the same period actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the Regulations as they now stand for admission to the examination or competition held in 1915, 1916, or 1917 (but over age in 1916, 1917, or 1918 respectively), deduct from his actual age at the time of the examination or competition held in 1916, 1917, or 1918, as the case may be :—

(*a*) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months.

(*b*) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant Paymasters, Clerks, artisans, and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph (2) will be at the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (2) will do well to apply to the Civil Service Commission for a ruling on their case.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to the Civil Service Commissioners the right to decide the case upon its merits.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance amounting to £150 will be given to any Candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and London (University College); Victoria University, Manchester.*

This allowance will be paid to the selected Candidate in four instalments on the following dates respectively:—December 24th, after his selection, March 25th, June 24th, and the date of his signing his covenant on being finally appointed to the Service.

With the final instalment an allowance on account of passage to India will be paid to each newly appointed civilian to the amount of £37 10s. 0d., for passage to Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and £43 for passage to Rangoon, the Officer then making his own arrangements for his passage.

The payment of each of the first three instalments will be conditional on the receipt, by the Secretary of State, through the Civil Service Commissioners, of a Certificate that the Candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the Authorities, and shown satisfactory conduct at the Authorized University or College; the fourth and final instalment will be paid as soon as the selected Candidate has signed his covenant, and for its payment no Certificate from College Authorities will be required.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iii) *Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety, jointly and severally, to refund all monies he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of—*

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Civil Service of India, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(iv) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Candidates obtaining Certificates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi) *Candidates obtaining Certificates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificates of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the Candidate.*

Civil Service Commission,

November, 1915.

A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured from the undermentioned Agents for the sale of Indian Official publications. Price 1*s.* 0*d.* LONDON.—A. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C.; P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W.; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68, Carter Lane, E. C.; B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C.; Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W.; W. Thacker & Co., 2, *Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill*, E. C.; Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W. C. EDINBURGH.—Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court. DUBLIN.—E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street. OXFORD.—B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street. CAMBRIDGE.—Deighton, Bell & Co., Trinity Street. GERMANY.—Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carl-Strasse, Berlin, N. W., 6; Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig; Karl W. Hiersemann, 29, Konigstrasse, Leipzigg. FRANCE.—Ernest Leroux, Rue Bonaparte, Paris. HOLLAND.—Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

4899.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA; &c. &c.

Syallabus of any Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, and Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service that may be held in the year 1916, and of any other competition that may be held in combination therewith.

In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, Candidates are warned that the provision as to deductions for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced.

Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the full number specified is answered.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit; composition in Sanskrit; Sanskrit Literature, including the life, thought, and antiquities of Ancient India, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Sanskrit Language (including questions on Philology.)

Composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone; elsewhere Vedic Sanskrit is also included.

Candidates are expected to make a special study of the Seventh Mandala of the Rig-vede, but other Vedic hymns may also be set in the examination.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translation from Arabic; set composition and free composition in Arabic; Arabic Literature, including the life and thought of the Arabs as shown in the literature, together with such knowledge of history as bears upon the subject; questions on the Arabic language (including questions on Philology).

Greek Literature.—Questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology), Literature, and Antiquities.

Latin Literature.—Questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and on Roman Literature and Antiquities.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented in the chief writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the death of Queen Victoria.

A minute and detailed knowledge will not be looked for in this part of the Examination. But its aim will be to test how far the Candidates have studied at first hand the chief productions of the greatest English writers, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the following periods, which will follow each other year by year in rotation.

Period I: 1360 to 1600, Chaucer to Spenser.
Period II: 1600 to 1660, The later Elizabethans.
Period III: 1660 to 1744, The age of Dryden and Pope.
Period IV: 1744 to 1800, From the death of Pope to Cowper.
Period V: 1800 to 1832, Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.
Period VI: 1832 to 1892, From the death of Scott to the death of Tennyson.

The Examination in this part will require from the Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners. The names and other indications placed beside the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare and Milton, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1660; all the works of Wordsworth and Coleridge within the period 1800 to 1832; all the works of Carlyle, Landor, and Macaulay within the period 1832 to 1892.

For the year 1916, Period V (1800—1832) is prescribed, and the following are the specified books:—

Wordsworth.—Lyrical Ballads, 1798; Poems published in 1807; The Prelude; Pamphlet on The Convention of Cintra.

Coleridge.—Poems; Biographia Literaria; On the Constitution of the Church and State.

Scott.—Waverley; The Fortunes of Nigel; The Bride of Lammermoor; Old Mortality; The Antiquary.

Byron.—English Bards and Scotch Reviewers; The Giaour; Manfred; Cain; The Vision of Judgment.

Moore.—Life of Byron.

Shelly—Prometheus Unbound, with other poems published in 1820; The Cenci; The Defence of Poetry.

Keats.—Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes and other poems published in 1820; Letters.

Lamb—Essays; Letters.

Jane Austen.—Pride and Prejudice; Emma.

Hazlitt.—Winterslow; The Spirit of the Age; Lectures on the English Poets.

Oxford Book of Verse, Nos. 515—637.

Italian Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Italian, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidate to master in detail the old form in use before the time of Dante. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Italian.

French Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

French, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in French.

German Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

German, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages; but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in German.

Lower Mathematics.—Plane Geometry including conic sections; Solid Geometry including the method of orthogonal projection; Algebra and Plane Trigonometry; Elementary Plane Co-ordinate Geometry; Elementary Mechanics of solids and fluids; Geometrical Optics; Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus with simple illustrations from other branches of the subject. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments. The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Higher Mathematics.—Higher Algebra (including Theory of Equations), Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry (Plane and Solid), Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. The questions may involve the use of drawing instruments The use of the slide rule is allowed.

Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Animal Physiology.—Candidates are warned that the practical Examinations carry a large proportion of the marks.

Geography.—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

Greek History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Greece to the death of Alexander. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

Roman History.—Questions (*a*) on the General and (*b*) on the Constitutional History of Rome to the death of Trajan. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

English History.—The subject will include (*a*) the Political History of the British Isles and the Colonies, (*b*) the Constitutional History of England. Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—

Period I, to 1485: Stubbs, Select Charters, ninth edition [Clarendon Press].

Period II, 1485 to 1848: Prothero, Statutes and Constitutional Documents [Clarendon Press]; Gardiner, Documents of the Puritan Revolution [Clarendon Press].

In each period the number of marks assigned to the question or questions dealing with the text of the prescribed books will be about one-sixth of that assigned to the whole period. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any *one* of the following periods Periods III, IV, and V will include Indian History. Candidates are warned that high marks will not be awarded in this subject unless the text of the prescribed books has been carefully studied by them. Candidates must be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps.

I. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]

II. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]

III. From the Diet of Worms to the Death of Louis XIV. [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]

IV. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848. [A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848.]

V. From the Peace of Paris to the Treaty of Berlin. [A.D. 1763 to A.D. 1878.]

Candidates should be acquainted with the following authorities:—

PERIOD I. 800—1193.

Einhard, Vita Caroli Magni, from 800 A.D. Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, (3) Clarendon Press.

Lambert of Hersfeld, Annales. Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum.

Suger, Vita Ludovici VI. Editions:—(1) Magne, (2) Société de l' Histoire de France, 1868.

Otto of Freising, De gestis Friderici I. Editions:—(1) Pertz, (2) Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum. The continuators are included.

PERIOD II. 1193—1521.

Joinville, St. Louis. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) Société de l'Histoire de France, 1868.

Philippe de Comines, Mémoires. Editions:—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat, (3) Buchon, (4) de Mandrot [Picard, Paris, 1901-3].

Machiavelli, The Prince. English translation by Thomson, published by the Clarendon Press.

PERIOD III. 1521—1715.

Sully, Mémoires up to the Treaty of Vervins. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.

Torcy, Mémoires. Editions :—(1) Petitot, (2) Michaud et Poujoulat.

PERIOD IV. 1715—1848.

Frederick II, Histoire de mon Temps, *and* la Guerre de Sept Ans. Editions :—(1) Boutaric, (2) Œuvres de Frédéric II, published by Decker, Berlin, 1846

Malmesbury (*First Earl of*), Diaries and Correspondence ; London, Bentley, 1844 ; Vol. II, Mission to the Hague, pages 66—443 ; Vol. III, Mission to Lisle, pages 369—599.

Metternich. Aus Metternich's Nachgelassenen Papieren ; Autorisirte Original-Ausgabe ; Vienna, 1880. Or in English translation :—Memoirs of Prince Metternich ; Richard Bentley and Son, London, 1880—1882. To be studied up to the year 1815.

PERIOD V. 1763—1878.

Malmesbury, as for Period IV.

Metternich, as for Period IV.

Bianchi : La Politique du Comte Camille de Cavour, 1852—1861 (Turin, 1885).

Bismarck. Gedanken und Erinnerungen von Bismarck (Edited by H. Kohl, Stuttgart, 1898). Or in English translation :—Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman ; Reflections and Reminiscences, etc. ; translated under supervision of A. J Butler ; Smith and Elder, London, 1898. To be studied up to the year 1878.

Logic and Psychology.—The history of the subject will be included.

Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.—The history of the subject will be included.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory ; of the existing economic conditions ; of statistical methods ; and of the history of industry, land tenure, and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Political Science.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge (1) of political theory and the history of political theory, and (2) of the development, and more especially the modern forms and functions, of political institutions. Political theory should be understood to include not only the theory of legislation, but also the general theory of the state in its connection with kindred studies such as ethics, psychology, jurisprudence, public international law, and economics ; and candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities. Under the head of political institutions are included subjects such as early institutions and comparative politics.

English Law.—Law of Contract ; Law of Evidence ; Law of the Constitution ; Criminal Law ; Law of Torts.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

September, 1915.

The following applies only to candidates for Clerkships on the Establishment of the Foreign Office for Attachéships in the Diplomatic Service, and for Student Interpreterships in China, Japan and Siam :

Russian and Spanish : Translation, Composition and Conversation.—In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation.

Spanish, History of the Language and Literature.—Passages for translation may be set, and questions asked, demanding a knowledge of the language in its early stages, but it will not be obligatory upon candidates to master in detail the old forms in use before 1500. Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Spanish.

Russian Literature.—Candidates will not be required to write their answers in Russian.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

September, 1915.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1916.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

*** *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form,* filled up by the Candidate himself, *is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the* **1st June 1916.**

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be admitted to the Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 1st of August, 1916.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

I am a natural-born subject of His Majesty.

I hereby declare that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore I shall have attained the age of 22 years and shall not have attained the age of 24 years on the 1st of August, 1916; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations; and I undertake that, if I am successful, I will conform, during my period of probation, to such rules respecting the conduct of Public Servants as have been laid down, or may hereafter be laid down, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

I send herewith a Certificate of age and nationality issued in accordance with the rule respecting Natives of India printed in paragraph III, on the next page.

*If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never."
† If you have been examined, give the date, &c., of the *last* occasion.

I beg to inform you that I was*_____ examined before the Civil Service Commissioners in the month of† _____ in the year 1_____, as a Candidate for the situation of_____.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

*Name in full*_____

‡ If a London address, state the postal district; if a country address, state the post town.

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent‡_____

*Date*_____

The Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

Certificates of age (except as mentioned above), health, and character should not be supplied until after the result of the Examination is known.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to the Selection Form on pages 3 and 4, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

This Application Form relates only to the Competition for the Civil Service of India, and does not entitle a Candidate to compete also for the Home or Colonial Service. Intending Candidates for either or both of these services must, if competitions are announced, obtain the proper form or forms of application and forward them so as to reach the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, on or before June 1st. **See page next.**

If an open Competitive Examination for Clerkships (Class I.) in the Home Civil Service should be appointed to be held in August, 1916, I request that a prescribed Form of Application* may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

*Signature*_____

If an Open Competitive Examination for Eastern Cadetships should be appointed to be held in August, 1916, I request that a prescribed Form of Application* may be forwarded to me when ready for issue.

*Signature*_____

* If Examinations should be announced these Forms will be ready about Easter, 1916.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificate is not in the possession of the Candidate an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must, **on or before the 1st June, 1916**, produce a certificate of age and nationality issued under Notification of the Government of India No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898 and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides: or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. *No other Certificates will be accepted for this Competition.*

IV. All Candidates who claim an extension of age under the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Appendix to the Regulations will be required to produce an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service.

To be filled up by the Candidate himself, and returned with the Form of Application.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA. OPEN COMPETITION OF 1916.

SELECTION FORM.

*** *Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select; if your selections exceed* 6,000 *marks indicate the subject which is to be reduced; and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.			MAXIMUM MARKS.
.....	1.	English Composition	500
.....	2.	Sanskrit, Language and Literature	800
.....	3.	Arabic, Language and Literature	800
		Greek, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
.....	4.	Translation	400
.....	5.	Prose Composition	200
.....	6.	Verse Composition	200
.....	7.	Literature, etc.	300
		Latin, not less than two sub-divisions, of which one must be Translation :—	
.....	8.	Translation	400
.....	9.	Prose Composition	200
.....	10.	Verse Composition	200
.....	11.	Literature, &c.	300
.....	12.	English Language and Literature	600
.....	13.	Italian, Translation, Composition and Conversation .	400
.....	*14.	Italian, History of the Language and Literature . .	200
.....	15.	French, Translation, Composition and Conversation .	400
.....	*16.	French, History of the Language and Literature . .	200
.....	17.	German, Translation, Composition and Conversation .	400
.....	*18.	German, History of the Language and Literature . .	200
.....	19.	Lower Mathematics	1,200
.....	20.	Higher Mathematics	1,200

The History of these Languages and their Literatures can only be taken by Candidates who also offer themselves for the rest of the examination in those languages.

[OVER

INITIALS.			MAXIMUM MARKS.
		Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *four* of the following, or *three* if both Lower and Higher Mathematics be also taken :—	
.....	21.	†Chemistry	600
.....	22.	Physics	600
.....	23.	Geology	600
.....	24.	†Botany	600
.....	25.	Zoology	600
.....	26.	Animal Physiology	600
.....	27.	Geography	600
.....	28.	Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution) . .	500
.....	29.	Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution) . .	500
		English History, either or both sections may be taken :—	
.....	30.	Section I., to A.D. 1485	400
.....	31.	Section II., A.D. 1485 to 1848	400
.....	32.	General Modern History	500
.....	33.	Logic and Psychology	600
.....	34.	Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy	600
.....	35.	Political Economy and Economic History . . .	600
.....	36.	Political Science	500
.....	37.	Roman Law	500
.....	38.	English Law	500

*Signature*_____

Date .....

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, W.

N. B.—Attention is drawn to the Application Form on page 75, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

† *For the Practical Examination in Chemistry, Candidates may bring any printed works on Analysis; and, for the Practical Examination in Botany, any printed Flora. All books brought must be submitted to the Presiding Examiner for his approval; no written notes of any kind will be allowed.*

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

No. 16.—The Reverend Arthur Raynor Noake, M.A., has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

SANITARY.

The 11th January 1916.

No. 18.—The following draft of a rule, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), is published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 11th March 1916.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT RULE.

The following alteration shall be made in rule 54 (1) of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, namely :—in the second sentence of rule 54 (1) substitute the words "a permanent hospital shall be provided for not less than 2½ per cent. of the pilgrims on board" for the words "a permanent hospital shall be provided for 5 per cent. of the pilgrims on board".

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

No. 238-C.—The services of Mr. H. W. Emerson, I.C.S. (Punjab), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 13th January 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th January 1916.

No. 1.—Mr. G. S. W. King, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and is posted to the Punjab.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th January 1916.

No. 52-Est. A.—Captain R. J. W. Heale, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 23rd December 1915.

No. 53-Est. A.—Mr. J. H. H. Bill, of the Political Department, on return from leave is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 22nd December 1915.

Delhi, the 12th January 1916.

No. 127-D.—Safdar Khan, Khan of Nawagai, in the Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency is hereby deprived of the title of "Nawab," which was conferred on him, as a personal distinction, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 737-F., dated the 20th March 1903.

The 13th January 1916

No. 144-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, applying certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, namely :—

In the First Schedule, against entry No. 27—The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), for the words "The Cantonments of Secunderabad and Aurangabad", the words "All Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State" shall be substituted

The 14th January 1916.

No. 148-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), as applied to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, shall apply to the said areas, subject to any amendments to which the rules are for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) all references in the said rules to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule, and

(2) all references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same schedule.
2. The Baroda Cantonment	The Resident at Baroda.
3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November 1912.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	The Resident in Mysore.
6. The Abu area, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April 1913.	The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I. B., dated the 12th March 1909.	The Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 149-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), read with the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915 (III of 1915), as applied to Berar, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, Nos. 1047-I. B., 1331-I. B., and 1811-I. B., dated respectively, the 8th and 30th June, and the 17th August, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, shall apply to Berar, subject to any amendments to which the rules are for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) all references in the said rules to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(2) all references to British India shall be read as including Berar

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 12th January 1916.

No. 20-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (1) of the Indian Securities Act, 1886 (XIII of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the sub-section shall apply to the office of the Registrar, Chief Court, Lower Burma.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 10th January 1916.

No. 20 F. E.—Mr. R. W. Badock has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 18th December 1915.

The 11th January 1916.

No. 30-F. E.—Shaikh Taj Mohammad, Assistant Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, (Postal Branch), Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for 25 days with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

No. 31-F. E.—Mr. N. V. Raghavan, Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days, with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

The 12th January 1916.

No. 94-Accts.—Camp.—In modification of this Department Notification No. 841-Accts., dated the 15th July 1915, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th July 1915, Mr. T. K. Acharyya, Senior Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, has been placed on deputation as a gazetted officer, in the office of the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, with effect from the 17th April 1915.

No. 95-Accts.—Camp.—In modification of this Department Notification No. 842-Accts., dated the 15th July 1915, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th July 1915, Mr. W. J. Davids, Senior Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been placed on deputation as a gazetted officer, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, Poona, with effect from the 4th May 1915.

No. 96-Accts.—Camp.—In modification of this Department Notification No. 843-Accts., dated the 15th July 1915, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th July 1915, Bhai Hukum Singh, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been placed on deputation as a gazetted officer, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, Lucknow, with effect from the 16th April 1915.

No. 97-Accts.—Camp.—In modification of this Department Notification No. 844-Accts., dated the 15th July 1915, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th July 1915, Lala Balkishan, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been placed on deputation as a gazetted officer in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, Lahore, with effect from the 13th April 1915.

The 13th January 1916.

No. 36-F. E.—The leave on private affairs for 2 months granted to Mr. K. S. Kodandarama Ayyar, Chief Accountant, office of the Accountant General, Madras, in Notification No. 1351-F. E., dated the 14th December 1915, and published on page 2122 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 18th December 1915, has been extended by one month.

No. 38-F. E.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. G. C. Ghosh, Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, in Notifications No. 1251-F. E., dated the 10th November 1915, published at page 1998 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th November 1915, and No. 1334-F. E., dated the 8th December 1915, published at page 2087 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th December 1915, has been extended up to the 24th January 1916.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th January 1916.

No. 68-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications made to Village Officers for copies of entries in the record-of-rights registers under section 135 K of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879).

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 15th January 1916.

No. 221-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation of unset diamonds into British India from the United Kingdom, with effect from the 15th February 1916.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to diamonds shipped by or for the use of the Crown.

No. 309-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 13th day of December, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914 that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;

Magnesium and its alloys.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Beeswax.

(3) That the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke made in gas works, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Coal, all kinds, and coke, but not including coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal."

(4) That the following heading should be included in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

"All articles which are wholly or mainly manufactured of copper or its alloys and which are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination."

(5) That the exportation of the following articles should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Silica bricks.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

GENERAL.

The 15th January 1916.

No. 122.—The services of Mr. C. H. Baldrey, Officiating Secretariat Superintendent 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 7th January 1916, and from that date the following arrangements are made in his place:—

Khan Sahib Choudhry Fateh Din, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade;

Mr. D. O'Sullivan, Officiating Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be substantive *pro tempore* in that grade.

Mr. K. D. Banerji, Secretariat Assistant, 2nd grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Delhi, the 15th January 1916.

No. 264—44-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the ative Passenger Ships Act, 1887 (X of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1354, dated the 14th March 1889—

1. For rule II (*1*) of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"II. (*1*) (*a*) Every ship which is engaged on a long voyage and which carries one hundred or more persons (including crew and passengers) shall, if she carry a Surgeon, have on board a supply of medicines and surgical appliances as specified in Schedule A annexed to these rules.

(*b*) Every ship which is engaged on a short voyage and which is licensed to carry 20 saloon and 800 other passengers or more shall, if she carry a Surgeon, have on board a supply of medicines and surgical appliances as specified in the said Schedule A.

(*c*) The supply of medicines and surgical appliances required to be on board a ship by clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), shall be kept in a surgery which shall have a superficial floor area of not less than 8 feet by 6 feet and shall be fitted with suitable racks and lockers, a table and a sink and an adequate water-supply.

(*d*) Every ship which is engaged on a long voyage, other than a ship referred to in clause (*a*), and every ship which is engaged on a short voyage other than a ship referred to in clause (*b*), shall carry a supply of medicines and surgical appliances, as specified in Schedule B annexed to these rules.

(*e*) The medical stores and surgical appliances kept on board every ship shall be inspected once at least in every year and more than 6 months from the date of the last inspection by the Port Health Officer, who shall, if he is satisfied that the provisions of these rules have been complied with, grant a certificate of correctness to the master of the ship."

2. After rule II (*2*) of the said rules the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"II. (*3*) The medical officer (if any) of every ship shall keep regularly from day to day throughout a voyage the following records in connection with his duties and shall, on arrival at every port, produce the same before the Port Health Officer, namely :—

(*i*) a medical diary of the principal events of the voyage, briefly and accurately recording all facts in connection with the medical history of the crew and the passengers including a record of any advice he may give to the master and of compliance with or neglect of such advice;

(*ii*) an Admission and Discharge book of every case brought under medical treatment in Form No. I in Schedule C, annexed to these rules; and

(*iii*) a Register of deaths in Form No. II in the said Schedule C.

If the medical officer omits to keep the records as aforesaid or to produce the same before the Port Health Officer on arrival at every port he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees."

3. For rule IV (*1*) of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"IV. (*1*) Every ship shall be fitted with privy accommodation of at least 3 seats in the latrine and 2 stalls in the urinal for every 100 passengers or fraction thereof. Separate privy accommodation on the same scale shall also be provided for the crew. All such privies shall be sufficiently screened from public view, shall be readily accessible and available at all times for use, and, if not of the European style, shall consist of troughs of enamel ware, ferro concrete or other similar impermeable material and shall be provided with a suitable flushing arrangement."

4. For Schedules A, B and C to the said rules the following Schedules shall be substituted, namely :—

SCHEDULE A.

[*See Rule II (1) (a) and (b).*]

Medicines and surgical appliances necessary for a ship carrying over 100 persons (including crew and passengers) on a "*long voyage*" and for a ship on a "*short voyage*" licensed for 20 saloon and 800 other passengers or over and having on board a Surgeon.

(Weight and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.
Acidum, boricum	2 oz.
„ carbolicum (cryst.)	1 „
„ nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum	1 „
„ sulphuricum dilutum	1 „
„ tartaricum	2 „
Æther sulphuricus	½ „
Alumen (in powder)	2 „
Ammonii carbonas	2 „
Argenti nitras	¼ „
Borax	½ „
Calomel	¼ „
Chlorodyne	2 „
Chloroformum	1 „
Cocainæ solution, 10 per cent.	½ „
Copaiba	1 „
Creasotum	¼ „
Glycerinum	1 „
Hydrargyrum cum creta	½ „
Iodoformum	1 „
Ipecacuanha valid, fluid, extract	½ „
Linimentum camphoræ compositum	2 „
Lini farina	2 lbs. in tin cases.
Liquid extract of ergot	½ oz.
Liquor ammoniæ	1 „
Liquor ammonii acetatis	6 „
Liquor epispasticus fortior	½ „
Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis	½ „
Chrysarobinum	¼ „
Magnesii carbonas	½ „
Magnesii sulphas in tins	3 lbs.
Oleum caryophilli	½ oz.
„ menthæ piperitæ	½ „
„ ricini	2 pints.
Phenacetin	½ oz.

Notes.	
Miscellaneous articles for one hundred persons.	
Fresh vaccine lymph	6 tubes.
Adhesive plaster (in tin case)	1 yd.
Calico	2 yds.
Flannel	2 „
Lint	4 „
Bandages (roller)	½ doz.
Paper for powders, etc.	1 quire.
Corks for bottles	1 doz.
Cotton-wool (country)	1 lb.
Bed-pan (metal)	1 „
NOTE.—The preparations of ammonia, æther, chloroform, iodine, and all acids should be in well-stoppered bottles.	
Chloroform should be in blue glass or covered from light by dark paper.	
All the drugs, etc., must be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each label.	
"Poisons" should be specially distinguished by labels with the word "Poison" on them.	
Disinfectants for each ship.	
Sulphur	32 lbs.
Corrosive sublimate	5 „
Pure phenic acid	20 gals.
Fresh slaked lime	20 lbs.
Sulphate of iron	10 „
Calvert's carbolic 15 per cent. powder. To be put up in ten hermetically sealed tins each containing 5 lbs.	50 „
Methylated alcohol	15 gals.
Hydrochloric acid	1 gal.
Impermeable bags of India-rubber or tarred canvas	6 „

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.
		Instruments for each ship.
Pilula asafœtidæ composita	1 doz.	
„ colocynthidis et hyoscyami	2 „	Boxes, chip, for ointment (1 oz. each) 18
„ plumbi cum opio B. P.	4 „	Dispensing bottles (3 oz.) 12 each.
„ scilæ composita	4 „	Glass, measures, 2 oz. 2
Potasii bromidum	1 oz.	„ „ 2 drachms 2
„ chloras	1 „	Pestle and mortar (brass) 1
„ nitras	2 „	„ „ wedgwood 1
„ permanganas	2 „	Scales and weights (grains) 1
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ, 5-gr. powders	1 doz.	Spare weights (grains) 1 set.
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus in 5-gr. powders	4 „	Splints (common) 1 „
Pulvis jalapæ compositus	1 oz.	Silver catheter (No. 8 size) 1
Quininæ sulphas in 3-gr. pills	4 doz.	
„ sulphas in bulk	2 oz.	India rubber catheters, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 10 4 sets.
Salol	¼ „	Spatula 1
Sinapis (in powder)	4 „	Scissors (shop) 1
Sodii bicarbonas	1 „	Penknife 1
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	2 „	Syringe, ear, pewter 1
„ rectificatus	8 „	„ Enema, patent 1
Tinctura aconiti	⅛ „	„ Urethral (male) 1
„ capsici	½ „	„ Female 1
„ digitalis	½ „	Infusion pot 1
„ ferri perchloridi	1 „	Pocket dressing case to contain 1 probe, 1 director, 1 female catheter, 1 clinical thermometer (in case), 1 pair of scissors, 1 dressing forceps (plated), 6 suture needles, 1 artery forceps, 1 Symes' abscess knife, 1 straight and 1 curved bistoury in 1 handle, 1 lancet (bleeding), silk thread for sutures (20 grains).
„ iodi	½ „	
„ nucis vomicæ	1 „	
„ opii	1 „	
„ senegæ	1 „	
„ zingiberis	1 „	
Tragacantha powder	1 „	
Unguentum hydrargyri	½ „	
„ simplex	2 „	
„ sulphuris	2 „	
„ zinci	1 „	
Vaseline	2 „	
Vinegar	1 pint.	
Vinum antimoniale	½ oz.	
„ ipecacuanhæ	1 „	

Table showing the quantities of medicines, etc., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 persons.

Number of persons.	*Quantity.*	
Above 100 to 250	½ more than	the quantity prescribed according to scale per 100 persons, and so on.
„ 250 to 350	Twice	
„ 350 to 450	Thrice	
„ 450 to 550	Four times	
„ 550 to 650	Five times	

SCHEDULE B.

[*See rule 11 (1) d*).]

Medicines and surgical appliances necessary for a ship on a "short voyage" (except when licensed for 20 saloon and 800 other passengers or over) and for a ship carrying less than one hundred persons on a "long voyage," or carrying more than one hundred persons on a "long voyage" but not having a Surgeon on board.

Preparations from British Pharmacopœia, 1898.	(1) Names of Medicines, Medicaments, etc.	Proportion for ships irrespective of the number of persons carried.
1	2	3
This column is added for the use of Druggists supplying the medicines indicated.	.....	...
All bottles to be stoppered and labelled, and the official dose for an adult to be stated on the label.	.....	...
All medicines indicated thus (*) to be marked with a Red Poison Label.	.....	...
All articles marked with two asterisks (**) should, in addition to the Red Poison Label, be carried in green fluted bottles and labelled for external use only.	.....	...
Spiritus Ammon. Aroma.	Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.	2 oz.
Tinctura Choloroformi et Morphinæ Composita.	(*) Compound Tincture of Chloroform and Morphine (to be used in lieu of Chlorodyne).	1 oz.
	Carron oil	1 pint.
Oleum Ricini	Castor oil	½ pint.
Acidum Carbolicum liquifactum (**)	Carbolic Acid liquefied	2 oz.
Tinctura Benzoini Composita	Friar's Balsam	2 oz.
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis fortis	(**) Goulard's extract	2 oz.
Tinctura Opii	(*) Laudanum	2 oz.
Linimentum Saponis	Opodeldoc	2 oz.
Pilula Colocynthidis Composita (4 grs.)	Purgative Pills	3 doz.
Paraffinum Molle	Vaseline or Soft Paraffin	4 oz.

(1) All medicines bearing a Red Poison Label must be used with caution and if given internally should be carefully measured.

SCHEDULE B—*contd.*

Particulars.	Scales of medical stores and necessaries.	Proportion for ships irrespective of the number of persons carried.
1	2	3
One reel 5 yards long and 2 inches wide	Self-adhesive plaster	1 reel.
	„ Lint	½ lb.
	Boric Lint	½ lb.
	Absorbent cotton wool	½ lb.
The fluid 2 oz. measure must be marked in *ounces and drachms, table spoonfuls* and *tea spoonfuls.*	Graduated 2 drachm drop measure (conical)	1
	Graduated 2-oz. measure (conical)	1
	6 oz. bottles with corks	6
	1 oz. bottles with corks	6
	Mustard leaves in tin	1 doz.
	Scissors	1 pair.
	Lancet	1
	Clinical Thermometer, self-registering	2
Base 48-in., sides 32-in	Triangular bandages	2
Leg and Arm side	Bandages	12
	Finger bandages	6
	Calico	2 yards.
	Splints common	1 set.
	Esmarch's Tourniques	1
	Needles in Vaseline	6
	Safety pins	2 do.
	Tablet of silk with four sizes	1
Printed directions for use	Enema Syringe (Higginson's)	
36-in., single reversible	Truss	1
36-in., double	Do.	1
	Authorised Book of Directions for Medicine Chest (The "Ship Captain's Medical Guide," latest edition).	
Cyllin (Medical) with directions	...	1 lb.
Epsom Salts „	...	3 lbs.
Quinine „	...	1 oz.
Scales and Weights „	...	1 set.
Compound Jalap Powder „	...	8 ozs.
Tincture Camphor „	...	6 ozs.
Sulphur Ointment „	...	8 ozs.

SCHEDULE B—*concld.*

Particulars.	Scales of medical stores and necessaries.	Proportion for ships irrespective of the number of persons carried.
1	2	3
Ringworm ointment	.....	8 ozs.
Linseed flour	.....	2 lbs.
Otto	.....	1 bottle.
Carminative for gripes	.....	...
Commercial carbolic or other disinfectant of approved quality.	... ..	1 gallon.
Silver Catheter	.....	1
Gum Elastic Catheter	.....	6
Sago	.....	6 lbs.
Arrowroot	.....	10 lbs.
Antyphlogistine	.. ...	tins. ½ doz.

SCHEDULE C.

FORM No. I.

[*See Rule II (3) (ii).*]

Medical Admission and Discharge book.

Serial number of cases.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Disease or cause of admission.	DATES OF			Number of hours or days under treatment.	REMARKS.
					Admission.	Discharge or recovery.	Death.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SCHEDULE C.

FORM No. II.

[*See Rule II (3, (iii).*]

Register of Deaths.

Serial number.	Name.	Age.	Time of occurrence.		Cause.	Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 23.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates stated against their names :—

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Serjeant-Instructor William Fahey, 31st December 1915.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Acting Serjeant-Major Jonathan McKell Bowler, 22nd December 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 24.—The undermentioned Indian Military Pupil, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 30th August 1915.

No. 1461, Ponnuswamy Dinadayalam.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 25.—Honorary Captain and Quartermaster John Toohey, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, is appointed with the rank of Captain to the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers while holding the appointment of Adjutant, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st January 1916.

No. 26.—In Army Department Notification No. 1148, dated the 19th November 1915, *for* " James Samuel Owden " *read* " John Scambler Owden ".

No. 27.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

CAVALRY BRANCH.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Arthur Cuthbert Loch. Dated 8th January 1916.

INFANTRY BRANCH.

Cyril Cunninghame Mitchell. Dated 10th January 1916.

No. 28.—Robert Rex Berney Falcon [Temporary Lieutenant, 1st/4th Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) Territorial Force], to be Second Lieutenant, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant, in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 30th December 1915, but to rank as Second Lieutenant from the 5th August 1914, and as temporary Lieutenant from the 16th October 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 29.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement dated the 11th December 1915 to the " London Gazette " of the 10th December 1915, pages 12405 and 12409.

War Office,
11th December 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

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UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Arthur Barry Fletcher, from The Cambridgeshire Regiment Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 17th October 1915, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 12th December 1915.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. G. Richardson, 21st Punjabis, Indian Army, to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst temporary Deputy Adjutant-General in India. Dated 25th November 1915.

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Third Supplement dated the 13th December 1915 to the "London Gazette" of the 10th December 1915, pages 12419 and 12421.

War Office,
13th December 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

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MEMORANDA.

Colonel Gerard B. H. Rice, Indian Army, to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst commanding a Brigade. Dated 30th November 1915.

Major H. B. D. Baird, D.S.O., 12th Cavalry, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst commanding a Battalion, Territorial Force. Dated 6th October 1915.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette" dated the 14th December 1915, page 12460.

India Office,
14th December 1915.

The KING has approved the promotion of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Medical Service.—

Temporary Lieutenant to be temporary Captain.

Shapurji Hormasji Modi. Dated 15th December 1915.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned Gentleman:—

M. P. Kesava Menon. Dated 26th March 1915.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 30.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

8th January 1916.

Hugh Clayton Szczepanski, Military Accounts Department.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 31.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Banner Robinson, *vice* Colonel F. J. Drury, M.B., deceased; with effect from the 1st December 1915.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 32.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Duthie to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) William Rumbold, to be absorbed in the rank of Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

Sub-Conductor Edward Morris to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant William Tovey, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List,

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Henry Charles Sampson, deceased; with effect from the 27th December 1915.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 33.—Staff Serjeant Henry Tertius Gilling, to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Frederick John Eyles, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 34.—The following promotions are made:—

16th Cavalry.

Ressaidar Hoshiar Singh to be Risaldar, with effect from the 10th September 1915; Kot-Dafadar Balwant Rao Sindi (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd November 1915; to complete the establishment.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Lance-Dafadar Salim Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th August 1915; Ressaidar Kunda Singh, I. O. M., to be Risaldar, Jemadar Atma Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Beant Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Jemadar Sant Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Kala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th August 1915; Colour-Havildar Habib Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th September 1915; to complete the establishment.

24th Punjabis.

Havildar Sarfaraz Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th October 1915.

36th Sikhs.

Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Indar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th November 1915.

37th Dogras.

Havildar Bodh Raj to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 28th November 1915.

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar, Colour-Havildars Sangara and Abdur Rahman and Havildar Karam Dad to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st December 1915; to complete the establishment.

72nd Punjabis.

Havildar Maula Dad to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 8th March 1915.

90th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th September 1915.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Jemadar Sobha Ram to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Jawahir Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 28th October 1915; to complete the establishment.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Havildar Nazam Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st August 1915; Havildars Firoz Khan, Satar Muhammad and Motha Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th October 1915; Jemadar Chandra Ram to be Subadar and Havildars Gidha Ram and Jowara Ram to be Jemadars, with effect from the 11th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Puranbir Rana to be Subadar and Havildar Narbir Pun to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Lakhbahadur Limbu to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Karbir Rai to be Jemadar, with effect from the 14th September 1915; to complete the establishment.

37th Dogras.

No. 35.—In Army Department Notification No. 1242, dated the 16th December 1915, so far as it concerns the 37th Dogras, *delete* the words "*vice* Lakha transferred to the pension establishment".

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 36.—The promotion of Colour-Havildar Balandhar Rai to the rank of Jemadar has effect from the 3rd October 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1098, dated the 5th November 1915.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 37.—Sub-Conductor Frederick John Eyles, India Miscellaneous List, has been transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 38.—Subject to His Majesty's approval the services of Temporary Lieutenant Devendra Bharadwaja, Indian Medical Service, are dispensed with on account of medical unfitness; with effect from the 20th December 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 39.—Second Lieutenant Stanley Paterson Bond, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th January 1916.

SPECIAL.

No. 40.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, are transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain William Lachlan Campbell, C.I.E., Political Employ,—19th November 1915.

Captain Frederick Marshman Bailey, C.I.E., Political Employ,—24th December 1915.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 41.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Cantonments Act 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the Cantonment Code, 1912, to the extent set forth below :—

In Section 61, in the Proviso, for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Commissioner, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, of the Collector, provided also that, in the event of disagreement between the General Officer Commanding the Division and the Commissioner (or Collector), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision".

In Section 263 (*3*) (*d*) for the words "Local Government" substitute the words "Commissioner, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, of the Collector, provided also that, in the event of disagreement between the General Officer Commanding the Division and the Commissioner (or Collector), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government for decision".

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 42.—The Hon'ble Sir Edward Albert Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., resigned. Dated the 20th November 1915.

Bombay Light Horse.

No. 43.—Veterinary Lieutenant John Crawford to be Veterinary Captain. Dated the 20th September 1915.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 44.—Captain Claud Alexander Barron to be Major to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Joseph Wilson-Johnston to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 45.—Arthur Gordon Shorrock to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd December 1915.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 46.—Lieutenant Joseph Valentine Francies to be Captain, *vice* B. Heaton, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 3rd December 1915.

Second Lieutenant Kenneth Peddie to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. V. Francies, promoted. Dated the 3rd December 1915.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 47.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Arthur Dunbar Spence, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 19th December 1915.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 48.—Major Robert Arden Dalrymple Sewell, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 10th December 1915.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 49.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Francis David Topham, V. D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* W. W. Coen transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 18th August 1915.

Captain John George Ralph Marsh to be Major, *vice* F. D. Topham promoted. Dated the 18th August 1915.

Captain John Frederick Fawcett to be Major, *vice* R. W. M. MacMillan resigned. Dated the 25th August 1915.

Lieutenant William Sinclair Smith Bissett to be Captain, *vice* C. H. C. Bowen transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th October 1915.

Lieutenant Wilfred Warburton to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Lieutenant Harold Lingard to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers were received in the Army Department between the 5th and 11th January 1916:—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Remarks.
Lieutenant Wyndham John Coventry.	7th Hariana Lancers	1st January 1916	Mesopotamia	Died of wounds.
2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Hamilton Arbuthnott.	67th Punjabis	28th December 1915.	Do.	Died of wounds.
Captain Montagu Claude Gribbon.	Do.	...	Do.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Charles Claude Edmonstoune Manson.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.	4th December 1915.	Mediterranean	Killed in action.
Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Henry Charles Sampson.	Supply and Transport Corps.	26th December 1915.	France	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and 11th January 1916.

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
				Rs. A. P.	
Major George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, V.C.*	7th Hariana Lancers	13th April 1915	Testate	2,172 9 7	13th March 1916.

*Widow—Mrs. Nell Maud Wheeler, C/o The National Bank, Oxford Street, London, W.

*Sisters—(1) Lady Thornhill, The Holt, Camberley, Surrey, England.

(2) Mrs. H. T. Dennys, C/o Colonel H. T. Dennys, Inspector General of Police, Lahore.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th January 1916.

No. 127-E.—Mr. F. A. Delanougerede, Assistant Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Stores Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Storekeeper in Class II of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. A. K. Muirhead, Storekeeper, on privilege leave.

The 10th January 1916.

No. 22-E.—The services of Mr. R. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, State Railways, are lent to the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company.

The 11th January 1916.

No. 33-R.—With reference to Notification No. 350, dated the 22nd December 1915, Mr. V. G. Gadgil, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is promoted to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, during the absence of Mr. T. B. Heysham, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, on privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

No. 97-P.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Barsoi, a station on the Katihar-Parbatipur section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Harischandrapur, a station on the Katihar-Godagari section of the same railway, a distance of about 16 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Barsoi-Harischandrapur railway reconnaissance survey.

The 12th January 1916.

No. 117-P.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Gazerat Railways Company, of the extension of the Champaner-Shivrajpur light railway, 2' 6" gauge, from Shivrajpur to Pani, a distance of about 14 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Shivrajpur-Pani Extension of the Champaner-Shivrajpur light railway.

No. 165-E.-5.—Mr. A. A. Phillips, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class III, Grade 2, of that Establishment, with effect from the 12th December 1915.

No. 165-E.-6.—Mr. S. L. N. Rao Naidu, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to Class III, Grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the 22nd December 1915.

The 13th January 1916.

No. 234-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 287, dated the 14th October 1915, Mr. C. A. K. Bradley, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of that Establishment from the 19th September to the 8th October 1915.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the week ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 13th January 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Two slight disturbances of the winter type affected Northern India during the week. The first gave light precipitation in Kashmir and the northwest of the United Provinces, and in its advance eastwards occasioned unsettled weather in northeast India, resulting in a few light falls of rain in Assam and lower Bengal. The second disturbance caused light local rain in Baluchistan and light snow in Kashmir and the hills of the North-West Frontier Province. Dry weather prevailed in the rest of the country.

2. *Burma.*—There was no rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Light rain fell at Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Silchar, Jessore and Saugor Island.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Dehra Dun had a light fall of rain.

Northwest India.—Light falls of snow occurred in Kashmir and at Parachinar, and light rain fell at several stations in Baluchistan and at Montgomery.

The Peninsula.—Weather was dry.

3. There were no falls of rain exceeding half an inch.

4. The week's rainfall was considerably above the average in Assam and equal to it in the Punjab Southwest. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Burma, Bengal, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan. In all the remaining divisions rainfall was more than 20 per cent. in defect.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, and is normal in Assam and Berar. It is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the rest of the country, except in Gujarat and the Konkan where absence of rainfall is a normal feature of the weather during this period of the year.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 13th January 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 13th January 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·2	—0·2	11·8	6·4	+5·4	+84	+90
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·9	0·2	+2·7	+1350	+1350
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·4	0·4	+1·0	+250	+250
Assam	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·5	0·5	0	0	—50
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	0·6	—0·5	—83	— 80
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·2	0·8	—0·6	—75	— 83
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	0·1	1·2	—1·1	—92	—89
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·5	—0·4	—80	—100
Kashmir	0·3	0·7	—0·4	0·7	2·6	—1·9	—73	—79
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Baluchistan	0·2	0·4	—0·2	0·3	1·6	—1·3	—81	—92
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—10	0
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·3	0·1	+0·2	+200	+200
Central India, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	0·9	0	0	+13
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·7	—0·5	—71	—67
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0·6	0·3	+0·3	+100	+100
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·5	—0·2	—40	—25
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	1·4	—0·7	—50	—46
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	3·2	4·7	—1·5	—32	—29
Madras, Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	1·5	—1·4	—93	—93

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 13th January 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th January 1916.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week. Reaping of winter rice is nearing completion and threshing and winnowing are in progress. Cultivation of spring rice and of island crops continues The condition of standing crops is generally good. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen to Rs. 96 per hundred baskets.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable and generally favourable for standing crops. Light rain fell in most districts of the Assam Valley. Harvesting of winter rice has been nearly finished, of pulses is going on and of mustard has begun. Ploughing of land for autumn rice and jute, pressing of sugarcane, plucking of cotton and pruning of tea are in progress. Preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation in the hill districts is going on. The price of common rice has fallen considerably. Cattle disease is reported from six districts and insufficiency of fodder from one.

Bengal.—The week was practically rainless. Harvesting of winter rice has been already finished in a few districts and is fast approaching completion in the rest. Cutting of sugarcane has commenced. Harvesting of potatoes and of other spring crops continues. Land is being prepared in some of the eastern districts for the next autumn crops. Distress still prevails in Bankura and in the Brahmanbaria sub-division of the Tippera district. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in parts of Noakhali The average price of common rice for the Province fell by about 0·4 per cent as compared with that of the preceding week.

The report on scarcity is as follows:—In the Bankura district considerable distress prevails in the greater part of the affected area. It will probably increase when harvesting of autumn paddy ceases. Smaller cultivators and landless labourers are the most affected. There is no wandering or emaciation except in the case of some professional beggars. People on relief are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. Weavers are being relieved in their own trade. There is no general disinclination to work. The public health is good. Private charity is not active. Loans are being freely advanced by Government. Prices of food grains are high but stationary. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works is 4,829 and on gratuitous relief 10,524, total 15,353. In the Tipperah district the condition is improving owing to the reaping of winter rice and sowing of spring crops. Work is being provided where winter rice has failed. Loans are being distributed. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works is 1,848 and on gratuitous relief 9,060, total 10,908.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was practically no rain during the week. Harvesting of paddy is approaching completion. Pressing of sugarcane and weeding of spring crops continue. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 3,813 and in Singhbhum 1,811. Gratuitous relief was given to 567 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—The week was practically rainless and the need for rain is now becoming pressing in the north and west of the Provinces. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops and of poppy and pressing of, and preparation of land for, sugarcane are in progress. Standing crops are generally doing well. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Cattle disease is rare. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere but the former is still dear in some western districts. The market supplies are ample. Prices are practically stationary.

Punjab.—The weather is dry. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue in some districts with yield generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. The condition of standing spring crops on irrigated areas is average to good but unirrigated crops are suffering for want of rain which is urgently needed everywhere. *Toria* is being harvested with yield generally below normal. Cattle are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to scarcity of fodder in parts of the south, east and west. Water for drinking and canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and range between warning and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Ambala and Rawalpindi 8¼, Lahore 8¾, Ferozepur 9 and Lyallpur 9¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. Rain is much needed all over the Province. The weather is cold and at times cloudy. The condition of standing irrigated crops is average but of unirrigated crops is poor in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of spring crops are still proceeding but are restricted in unirrigated lands for want of rain. Sowings of sugarcane have commenced in the Bannu tahsil. Harvesting of sugarcane continues and the outturn is reported to be average in the Peshawar district and below average in the Bannu tahsil. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Lakki

tahsil of the Bannu district. Fodder is procurable but is reported to be insufficient in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district. The water supply is scanty in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil and in some villages in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The public health is good. Prices are high but are falling in the case of maize, wheat, barley and *bajra* in Bannu and in that of gram in Dera Ismail Khan. In Peshawar the price of wheat is rising slightly.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sell from 8 to 11 and maize from 11 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Ramban and Kotli tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week in the Anantanag district but insignificant rain was received elsewhere. Standing crops are not in good condition for want of rain. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are rising. Water is inadequate. Fodder is insufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is cool and clear. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops are in progress. Standing crops on wet areas are in good condition. Rain is needed in Bikaner, Dholpur, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Pastnfage and fodder are scarce everywhere except Jaisalmere, Serohi, Shahpura, Banswara, Partabgarh, Dholpur and Bundi. The condition of cattle is poor in Marwar, Mewar, Tonk, Kishangarh, Karauli, Alwar and Ajmer and generally fair elsewhere. Prices are generally steady. The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 887.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week except in Dhar where there was a fall of over 1 inch. Rain has been insufficient in Gwalior and in the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and sufficient elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Bundelkhand and is in progress in Baghelkhand and Bhopal. Cotton picking has been nearly finished in Indore. Sugarcane is being pressed in Gwalior. Spring crops are also being irrigated in Gwalior wherever possible and in Indore, Bundelkhand and the southern States. Standing crops are in good condition throughout. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in parts of the Bakaner and Jawad parganas of the Gwalior State, Tarana, Rundwar, and Kannod parganas of the Indore State, the Nagod tahsil in the Baghelkhand Agency and in the districts of Dhar and Jhabua of the southern States. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal, slightly fluctuating in parts of the Indore State and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool. No rain fell anywhere. Reaping, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are still in progress in certain districts. Picking of cotton continues. The condition of spring crops is generally good but winter rains are needed. The supply of fodder and water is adequate and cattle are faring well. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States:—The condition of standing crops is generally good. Prices are steady.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition but are withering in parts of Thar and Parkar and have been damaged by blight in two talukas of Dharwar. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing. Cotton picking continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Kaira, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Prices of food grains are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Autumn cotton and castor seeds are being picked. Early rice crop is being harvested in a few parts. Spring crops are in fair to good condition but they have been damaged somewhat by rats in parts of the Usmanabad district and by insect pests in the Nizamabad district. Late rice lands are being prepared. Germination is satisfactory. The general health of cattle is good, but cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Prices of grains are high and are almost stationary. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 9 seers per rupee in Mahbubnagar and the lowest 25 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of rice has fallen and that of *ragi* has risen slightly in Kolar. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Paddy, *ragi* and sugarcane are being harvested with outturn fair to good. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are fair to good generally but are withering or require rain in parts of six districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding or is being completed normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is generally sufficient. Fodder is available except in parts of four districts. Prices are steady.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 8th January 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	6	6
		Kaira District	1	1
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Town and Port	1*	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	53	49
		Surat District	2	...
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	3	3
		Thana District	2	1
	Central	Nasik District	283	185
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		West Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	15	18
		Poona District	103	72
		Satara „	179	124
		Sholapur Town	154	144
		Sholapur District	567	444
	Southern	Alibag Port	3	2
		Kolaba District	4	3
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum „	293	200
		Dharwar „	236	109
		Kanara „	2	1
		Hubli Town	31	24
		Bijapur District	268	274
	Sind	Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	9	3
		Bhavnagar Port	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	401	285
		Akalkot State	95	66
		Savanur „	3	...
		Surat Agency	13	6
		Kathiawar Agency	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	21	15
		Satara „	22	7
		TOTAL	2,871	2,022
Madras Presidency.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	...	...
		North Arcot District	...	...
		Cuddapah „	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		Chittoor District	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	...	...
		Salem District	...	...
		Madura „	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...
		Nilgiris District	...	...
		Malabar „	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Visagapatam Port	...	...
		Dhanushkodi „	...	...
		TOTAL	...†	...†

* Imported. † Report not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum ,,	11	7
		Bankura ,,	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs ,,	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	11	7
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	98	82
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	8	1
		Shahabad District	103	84
	Tirhut	Saran District	208	178
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur ,,	9	6
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	20	8
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	60	52
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	10	8
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	456	369
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	11	9
	Agra	Muttra District	4	2
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	12	12
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	3	3
		Cawnpore City	13	13
		Cawnpore District	42	42
		Fatehpur	11	10
		Allahabad City	1	1
		Allahabad District	59	39
	Benares	Benares District	27	20
		Jaunpur ,,	9	9
		Ghazipur ,,	256	250
		Ballia ,,	347	305
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	503	343
		Basti ,,	34	27
		Azamgarh ,,	202	183
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	13	13
		Unao ,,	58	66
		Rai Bareli ,,	31	28
		Sitapur ,,	9	8
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	50	31
		Gonda ,,	50	45
		Sultanpur ,,	25	17
		Partabgarh ,,	13	13
		Bara Banki ,,	57	41
		TOTAL	1,815	1,530

In the return for the week ending 1st January 1916, the following corrections should be made :—
Saharanpur district *read* 19 cases, 13 deaths *for nil*.
Bijnor ,, ,, 7 ,, 7 ,, ,, ,,

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	10	5
		Gurgaon „	4	4
		Karnal „	2	1
		Ambala „	7	6
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur „	...	...
		Jullundur „	1	...
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Gurdaspur „	4	1
		Sialkot „	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Jhelum „	...	...
		Rawalpindi „	2	...
		Attock „	5	2
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur „	...	...
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	29	29
		Kalsia „	4	...
		Jind „	4	...
		TOTAL	72	48
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	13	13
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	10	9
		Hanthawaddy „	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome „	3	3
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	15	7
		Bassein District	8	8
		Henzada „	11	9
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Tounguo „	3	2
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe „	8	8
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	166	131
		Mandalay District	1	1
		Bhamo District	2	1
		Katha „	1	1
		Myinkyina „	1	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	6	1
		Lower Chindwin District	5	2
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila „	13	6
		Yamethin „	...	...
		Myingyan „	1	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	264	222
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur District	36	12
		Bhandara District	52	45
		Wardha Town	2	1
		Wardha District	69	42
		Chanda „	18	7
	Jubbulpore.	Seoni Town	4	5
		Seoni District	84	65
		Mandla „	15	13
	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	1	1
		Narsinghpur District	7	8
		Chindwara Town	10	12
		Chindwara District	3	2
		Amraoti Town	7	5
	Berar	Amraoti District	292	209
		Yeotmal Town	18	14
		Yeotmal District	4	6
		Akola Town	...	...
		Akola District	220	141
		Buldana „	140	85
		TOTAL	992	686

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	12	10
		Bangalore City	1	1
		Bangalore District	49	44
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	62	46
		Hassan „	16	11
		Kadur „	7	5
		Kolar „	28	21
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	..
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	35	21
		Chitaldroog „	94	82
		TOTAL	304	241
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Gulbarga „	2	1
		Usmanabad „	149	125
		Bidar „	121	101
		Medak „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	290	239
		Parbhani District	71	53
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Nander „	10	9
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	70	43
		TOTAL	713 (a)	571(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	...	...
		Gwalior „	1	1
		Jaora City	...	...
		Jaora State	3	...
		Indore City	78	53
		Indore State	10	6
		Indore Residency Bazar	2	...
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „	1	...
		Schore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow „	7	6
		TOTAL	102 (b)	66 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	24	15
		TOTAL	24	15
		GRAND TOTAL	7,624	5,777

(a) From the 27th December 1915 to the 2nd January 1916.
(b) For the week ending 1st January 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*2nd January 1914.*	*1st January 1915.*	1st January 1916.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*2nd January 1914.*	*1st January 1915.*	1st January 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
gal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,669*	*2,676*	2,686	*8,88,513*	*8,32,788*	7,79,000	*333*	*311*	290	*3,06,36,214*	*2,97,11,265*	3,08,91,000	2,54,786	...	11,79,735	...
wada Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*9,544*	*7,790*	9,700	*454*	*371*	462	*2,83,641*	*3,28,103*	3,45,000	61,359	...	16,897	...
bay, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*6,69,324*	*6,79,746*	7,16,000	*670*	*679*	715	*2,59,28,560*	*2,47,82,345*	2,56,28,000	...	3,00,560	8,45,655	...
tern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" uge lines)	401	*1,572*	*1,570*	1,587	*7,37,418*	*6,98,380*	5,53,000	*469*	*445*	348	*2,86,85,682*	*2,42,19,162*	2,53,57,000	...	33,28,682	11,37,838	...
Indian	777	*2,549*	*2,571*	2,572	*20,57,453*	*20,77,170*	21,44,000	*807*	*808*	834	*7,73,84,441*	*7,58,77,746*	7,72,33,000	...	1,51,441	13,55,254	...
at Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*18,65,195*	*17,10,689*	20,19,000	*735*	*670*	775	*6,03,66,255*	*5,39,36,478*	6,05,62,000	1,95,745	...	66,25 522	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	489	*126*	*126*	126	*48 409*	*76,116*	62,500	*385*	*605*	496	*16,76,634*	*22,74,245*	19,96,000	3,19,366	...	...	2,78,245
Baran-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*3,025*	*1,971*	4,100	*75*	*49*	102	*1,20,082*	*1,01,204*	1,62,000	41,918	...	60,796	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*27,246*	*24,010*	37,500	*480*	*421*	658	*12,16,307*	*8,50,707*	10,61,000	...	1,55,307	2,10,293	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*1,060*	*6,351*	6,100	*32*	*82*	80	*44,988*	*1,37,679*	2,03,000	1,58,012	...	65,321	...
dras and Southern Mahratta (including ' 3½" gauge lines)	281	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*7,32,369*	*6,97,087*	7,33,000	*287*	*273*	287	*2,75,84,792*	*2,74,80,794*	3,01,32,000	25,47,208	...	26,51,206	...
th-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*14,89,618*	*14,65,934*	15,40,000	*371*	*366*	384	*6,52,74,946*	*6,31,22,442*	6,22,50,000	...	30,24,946	...	8,72,442
ih and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*4,74,689*	*3,73,193*	4,90,000	*297*	*233*		*1,76,78,169*	*1,47,71,214*	1,62,49,000	...	14,29,169	14,77,786	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*8,588*	*7,717*	9,200	*268*	*241*	287	*3,59,351*	*3,50,316*	3,75,000	15,649	...	24,684	...
am-Bengal	156	*812*	*848*	864	*1,35,442*	*1,24,740*	1,16,000	*168*	*148*	134	*51,03 940*	*49,87,140*	49,89,000	...	1,14,940	1,860	...
abay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,30,340*	*5,62,077*	6,35,000	*345*	*308*	347	*2,14,99,818*	*2,07,34,425*	2,22,36,000	7,36,182	...	15,01,575	...
rma	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*4,27,610*	*3,80,200*	3,46,000	*319*	*283*	258	*1,56 09,429*	*1,51,55,9 5*	1,38,99,000	...	17,10,429	...	12,56,995
Burma Extensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*34 842*	*22,390*	26,000	*186*	*120*	139	*14,83,804*	*11.76,432*	11,69,000	...	3,14,804	...	7,432
Southern Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*772*	*1.999*	4,400	*34*	*41*	63	*21,981*	*36,934*	2,22,000	2,00,019	...	1,85,066	...
one-Kurnool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,423*	*2.014*	2,100	*76*	*63*	66	*90,304*	*79,441*	90,300	...	4	10,859	...
dhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*23.951*	*19,130*	18,600	*193*	*154*	150	*10,17,101*	*7,41,036*	9,16,000	...	1,01,101	1,74,964	...
cknow-Bareilly	119	*292*	*305*	297	*39.657*	*41,271*	34,600	*136*	*135*	116	*16,14,034*	*13,92,030*	13,79,000	...	2,35,034	...	13,030
ysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*79,562*	*60,445*	69,000	*194*	*147*	168	*28,78,405*	*27,51,191*	27,56,000	...	1,22,405	4,809	...
uth Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	*1,454*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,49,893*	*4,80.030*	5,26,000	*378*	*328*	362	*2,11,62,345*	*2,06,94,924*	2,19,60,000	7,97,655	...	12,65,076	...
Travancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*17,301*	*12,441*	13,100	*160*	*115*	121	*6,95.597*	*6,85,967*	7,34,000	38,403	...	48,033	...
rhoot	232	*785*	*788*	826	*2,02,244*	*1,77,983*	1,93,000	*258*	*226*	234	*75,46,160*	*70,53,762*	64,51,000	...	10,95,160	...	6,02,762
Bronch-Jambusar	14	...	*30*	30	...	*1,316*	1,200	...	*44*	40	...	(a)*7,138*	54,400	54,400	...	47,262	...
Jorhat Provincial	73	*32*	*32*	32	*2,497*	*2,096*	5,200	*77*	*64*	162	*97,095*	*92,304*	1,21,000	23,905	...	28,696	...
TOTAL	392	*26,229*	*26,425*	26,573	*1,11,58,975*	*1,05,47,074*	1,10,93,300	*425*	*399*	417	*41,60,60,075*	*39,35,32,419*	40,94,20,700	...	66,39,375	1,58,88,281	...
All other Railways.																	
ardisar-Patti	241	*56*	*56*	56	*13,640*	*11,590*	11,000	*244*	*207*	196	*5,62,675*	*5,31,376*	5,53,000	...	9,675	21,624	...
							18,400	*193*	*126*	161	*7.85.676*	*6,89 386*	6,63,000	...	1,22,676	...	26,386

[illegible] (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,279
hanpur-Chachran	32	22	22	22	713	684	600	32	31	27	28,154	27,679	24,400	...	3,754	...	...
adhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	79	34,990	12,356	11,000	443	156	139	6,93,688	5,75,467	7,03,000	9,312	...	1,27,533	...
agda-Ujjain	146	34	34	34	6,842	4,421	4,400	199	129	129	2,14,086	1,85,515	1,81,000	..	33,086	...	4,515
imm's Guaranteed State	338	334	334	334	1,22,572	91,091	1,13,000	367	273	338	46,15,706	42,24,783	44,67,000	...	1,48,706	2,42,217	...
otlad-Cambay	182	34	34	34	5,989	6,736	6,500	176	198	191	2,20,647	2,32,794	2,47,000	26,353	...	14,206	...
hagwara-Rahon (c)	...	...	...	27	...	...	3,000	...	...	111	...	...	91,200	91,200	...	91,200	...
ajpura-Bhatinda	239	108	108	108	45,992	24,798	24,000	435	230	222	13,53,203	9,78,499	12,17,000	...	1,36,203	2,38,511	...
outhern Punjab (Main line)	240	425	425	425	1,28,179	1,07,074	1,20,000	302	252	282	41,02,801	40,10,427	46,00,000	4,97,199	...	5,89,573	...
Jullundur-Doab	65	99	133	133	9,029	10,854	8,500	91	82	64	1,91,798	3,06,159	3,33,000	1,41,202	...	26,841	...
Ludhiana Extension	149	155	155	155	26,097	22,161	27,000	168	143	174	10,01,169	8,86,662	10,25,000	23,831	...	1,38,338	...
Sutlej Valley	55	208	208	208	12,270	9,076	9,200	59	44	44	4,95,373	4,43,625	4,87,000	...	8,373	43,375	...
apti Valley	164	155	155	155	43,766	26,773	25,500	281	172	164	10,59,832	8,35,377	9,74,000	...	85,832	1,38,628	...
hmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,299	2,459	2,300	69	73	68	96,102	94,454	93,500	...	2,602	...	954
hmedabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,268	8,781	8,900	93	99	100	2,86,979	3,09,435	3,05,000	18,021	...	...	4,435
engal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,242	1,86,888	2,02,098	1,99,000	151	163	160	80,32,547	79,35,119	71,95,000	...	8,37,547	...	7,40,119
engal-Docars	201	153	153	153	33,239	28,929	37,500	217	189	247	13,00,571	12,14,071	12,20,000	...	80,571	5,929	...
eswada-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	6,990	8,335	7,000	135	161	133	2,63,436	2,94,320	2,94,000	30,564	...	...	320
havnagar State	130	227	230	246	27,498	29,454	36,400	121	128	148	11,04,416	12,01,050	11,79,000	74,584	...	...	22,050
ooch Behar State	157	33	33	33	6,492	4,946	4,600	196	149	139	2,14,974	2,00,570	1,91,000	...	23,974	...	9,570
ibru-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	23,949	22,467	27,700	278	261	322	10,14,875	9,73,971	10,48,000	33,125	...	74,029	...
aekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	199	15,187	17,122	16,500	82	93	83	5,90,527	6,28,203	6,54,000	63,473	...	25,797	...
ondal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	26,100	23,840	30,100	124	108	137	10,22,382	10,23,587	10,63,000	40,618	...	39,413	...
yderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	184	442	442	442	1,09,572	78,170	1,13,000	248	177	255	29,53,042	31,01,329	30,03,000	49,958	...	...	98,329
aipur State	77	73	73	73	5,908	5,819	5,700	81	80	78	2,23,599	2,07,640	2,31,000	7,401	...	23,360	...
amnagar	107	54	54	54	5,505	4,698	5,200	102	87	96	2,16,417	2,22,343	2,26,000	9,583	...	3,657	...
odhpur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,079	1,04,296	92,448	1,19,000	101	96	110	41,31,551	34,83,174	43,83,000	2,51,449	...	8,99,826	...
unagad State	105	113	114	121	10,692	12,202	12,200	95	107	101	4,38,913	4,48,210	4,69,000	30,087	...	20,790	...
olhapur State	206	29	29	29	8,079	6,081	5,300	279	208	183	2,37,102	2,23,758	2,33,000	...	4,102	9,242	...
irpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	5,339	4,228	5,000	53	42	50	1,60,693	1,53,060	1,57,000	...	3,693	3,940	...
orvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	13,721	13,353	12,400	148	144	133	5,95,181	5,84,441	5,49,000	...	46,181	...	35,441
ymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	9,071	13,587	8,700	164	246	158	3,76,203	3,63,550	4,06,000	29,797	...	42,450	...
ohilkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	44,273	30,187	35,900	165	113	134	15,67,704	13,06,182	13,54,000	...	2,13,704	47,818	...
angli State	148	5	5	5	960	684	600	192	140	120	27,704	27,147	30,200	2,496	...	3,053	...
horanur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	12,703	13,035	14,100	195	201	217	4,90,794	4,96,594	5,08,000	17,206	...	11,406	...
anjore District Board	163	103	103	112	15,529	15,095	16,500	151	147	147	7,56,355	7,31,641	7,84,000	27,645	...	52,359	...
daipur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	6,754	4,756	4,300	101	71	64	2,19,168	1,96,194	2,08,000	...	11,168	11,806	...
angalore-Chikballapur (d)	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,100	...	...	39	...	...	33,100	33,100	...	33,100	...
arsi	185	116	116	117	29,722	16,323	14,400	257	141	123	8,65,158	7,92,984	7,22,000	...	1,43,158	...	70,984
ilimora-Kalamba	15	...	13	26	...	351	300	...	26	11	...	(e) 6,261	27,800	27,300	...	21,539	...
hampaner-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	1,491	851	1,400	75	46	70	64,028	47,291	50,800	...	13,228	3,509	...
hond-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	1,177	1,200	...	43	44	...	(f) 34,017	53,300	53,300	...	19,283	...
illichpur-Yeotmal	82	48	67	117	2,394	5,876	12,800	50	87	109	7,127	1,84,804	2,82,000	2,74,873	...	97,196	...
aekwar's Dabhoi	94	142	142	147	13,291	13,175	13,100	94	93	89	4,75,859	5,07,217	4,69,000	...	6,859	...	38,217
odhra-Lunavada	35	24	25	25	561	856	800	23	34	32	2,607	32,042	36,400	33,793	...	4,358	...
acobabad-Kashmore	16	...	76	76	...	926	2,300	...	12	30	...	(g) 4,348	87,500	87,500	...	83,152	...
olar District	29	11	11	11	388	701	700	35	64	64	1,143	27,270	33,000	31,857	...	5,730	...
osamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	448	459	500	17	19	19	19,257	18,772	24,100	4,843	...	5,328	...
adiad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	1,918	2,069	2,000	69	74	71	75,569	87,866	98,800	23,231	...	10,934	...
etlad-Vaso	12	...	15	19	...	691	200	...	46	10	...	(h) 1,331	35,200	35,200	...	34,869	...
ajpipla State	67	37	37	37	1,985	1,989	2,000	53	53	54	90,307	88,727	79,400	...	10,907	...	9,327
Darjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	51	51	17,407	16,685	18,700	341	327	367	9,36,512	9,14,946	9,46,000	9,488	...	31,054	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (i)	...	...	...	100	...	...	5,600	...	...	56	...	...	1,10,000	1,10,000	...	1,10,000	...
Pipar-Bilara	19	25	25	25	434	723	800	17	29	12	20,159	20,287	20,400	241	...	113	...
TOTAL	152	7,512	7,756	8,082	13,04,690	11,14,440	12,78,500	174	144	158	4,71,39,195	4,49,63,461	4,75,25,100	3,85,905	...	25,61,639	...
GRAND TOTAL	337	33,741	34,181	34,655	1,24,63,665	1,16,61,514	1,23,71,800	369	341	357	46,31,99,370	43,84,95,880	45,69,45,800	...	62,53,470	1,84,49,920	...

(a) From 23rd November 1914. (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 10th June 1915. (d) Opened from 1st April 1915. (e) From 23rd July 1914. (f) From 20th May 1914. (g) From 1st December 1914. (h) From 10th December 1914. (i) Opened from 16th June 1914.

A. T. STOWELL,

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 18th January 1916.

No. 441.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of the newspaper "Intiquam (Revenge)" in Persian or in any other language.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 19th January, 1916.

An Ordinance to take power to prevent the clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, of dutiable goods the demand for which is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions, and to take power to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt works.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to take power to prevent the clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, of dutiable goods the demand for which is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions, and to take power to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt works;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. II OF 1916.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance, 1916.

Short title.

2. All words and expressions used in section 3 of this Ordinance and defined in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

Definitions.

VIII of 1878.

"Salt work" means any place where salt is kept and issued subject to the control of Government.

3. If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council such a course is desirable in the public interest, the Governor General in Council may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or any other law for the time being in force, by order in writing authorise Chief Customs Officers or any Chief Customs Officer to refuse to allow clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, on payment of duty of any dutiable goods, where in the opinion of the Chief Customs Officer the demand for clearance of such goods is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions.

Power to Governor General in Council to authorise by order Chief Customs Officers to refuse excessive clearances.

4. The Governor General in Council may, in like circumstances to those referred to in section 3, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act relating to salt revenue or any other law for the time being in force, by order in writing authorise any person having control, on behalf of Government, over salt works, to limit or restrict in such way as such person thinks fit, the clearance or removal of salt therefrom notwithstanding that all sums due or leviable in respect of such salt have been paid.

Power to restrict clearances or removals of salt from salt works.

5. No court shall call into question any order made under this Ordinance, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance or any order made thereunder.

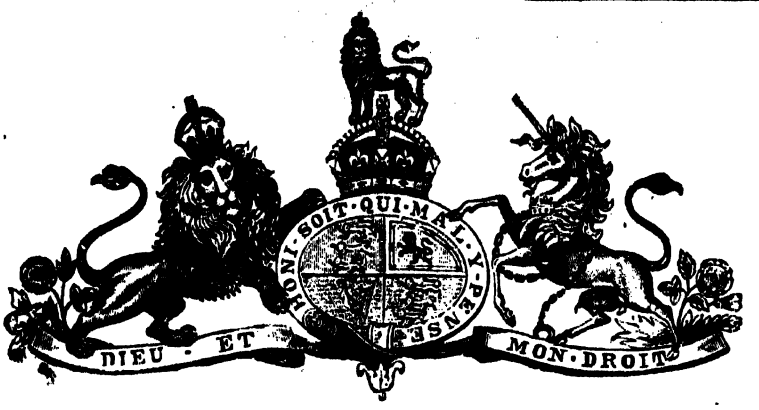
Barring of jurisdiction of courts.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

REGISTERED No. L. 548.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th January, 1916.

An Ordinance to provide for the trial by court-martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the trial by court-martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1916.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Trial by Court-martial) Ordinance, 1916.

Short title.

2. In this Ordinance—

(*a*) "British subject" has the same meaning as in section 27 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914:

Definitions.

4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 17.

Provided that any person who holds a certificate of naturalization as a British subject granted under any Act of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be a British subject.

(*b*) "Defence of India Rules" means any rules for the time being in force made under section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

IV of 1915.

(*c*) "Foreigner" means any person who is not a British subject.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that a foreigner accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of the Defence of India Rules shall be tried by court-martial.

Trial of foreigners contravening rules under section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1915.

(*2*) An order made under sub-section (*1*) may be made in respect of all foreigners or any particular foreigner or any class of foreigners, and in respect of all offences against the said rules or any particular offence or any class of offences.

(*3*) An order made under sub-section (*1*) may be made in respect of, or include any foreigner so accused whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Ordinance.

4. When an order under section 3 has been made in respect of, or includes any foreigner, such foreigner, when so accused, may be taken into military custody, and shall, if he is already in other custody, be handed over to military custody, and shall be proceeded against and dealt with as if he was a person subject to military law in accordance with the Army Act, and as if the offence of which he is accused was an offence against military law; and may on conviction be sentenced to, and shall be liable to suffer, any punishment assigned by the Defence of India Rules for the offence of which he is found guilty.

Procedure on making of order under section 3.

44 & c. 58.

5. The trial and all matters precedent thereto and attendant thereon shall be held and carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder:

Procedure on trial.

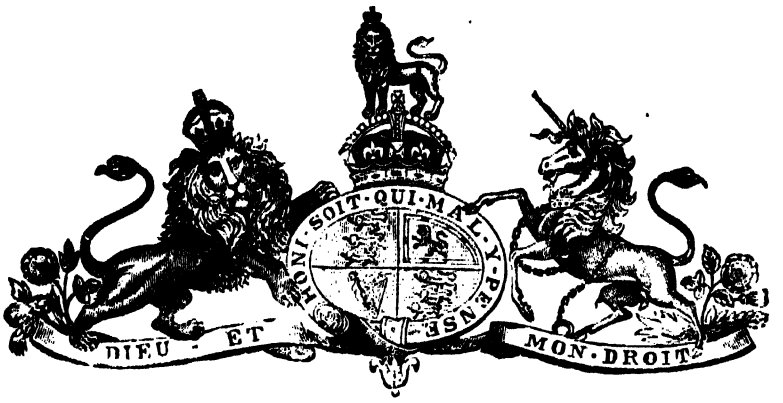
44 & c. 58.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, modify, in such way as he may direct, any of the said provisions.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 11th January, 1916.

An Ordinance to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary further to amend, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910,

II of 1910.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1916.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916.

Short title.

2. Section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter called the said Act), shall be construed as if for the words "forty millions" in the proviso to that section, the words "one hundred millions" were substituted.

II of 1910.

Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

3. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council and the market price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased; and all references to securities so purchased wherever occurring in the said Act shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed in the case of securities so created to refer to such market price and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by said Act.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 4.] DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 19th January 1916.

An Ordinance to take power to prevent the clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, of dutiable goods the demand for which is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions, and to take power to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt works.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to take power to prevent the clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, of dutiable

goods the demand for which is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions, and to take power to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from salt works;

5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

ORDINANCE No. II OF 1916.

Short title. **1.** This Ordinance may be called the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance, 1916.

VIII of 1878. Definitions. **2.** All words and expressions used in section 3 of this Ordinance and defined in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Act.

"Salt work" means any place where salt is kept and issued subject to the control of Government.

Power to Governor General in Council to authorise by order Chief Customs Officers to refuse excessive clearances. **3.** If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council such a course is desirable in the public interest, the Governor General in Council may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or any other law for the time being in force, by order in writing authorise Chief Customs Officers or any Chief Customs Officer to refuse to allow clearance for home consumption, whether from a ship or from a warehouse, on payment of duty of any dutiable goods, where in the opinion of the Chief Customs Officer the demand for clearance of such goods is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions.

VIII of 1878.

Power to restrict clearances or removals of salt from salt works. **4.** The Governor General in Council may, in like circumstances to those referred to in section 3, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act relating to salt revenue or any other law for the time being in force, by order in writing authorise any person having control, on behalf of Government, over salt works, to limit or restrict in such way as such person thinks fit, the clearance or removal of salt therefrom notwithstanding that all sums due or leviable in respect of such salt have been paid.

Barring of jurisdiction of courts. **5.** No court shall call into question any order made under this Ordinance, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance or any order made thereunder.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

The 21st January 1916.

No. 3.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (*b*) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma have elected Maung Bah Too, C.I.E., K.S.M., to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, *vice* the Hon'ble Maung Mye resigned.

No. 4.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Lionel Davidson, C.S.I., being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 21st January 1916.

No. 162-C.—Mr. Ketoli Chengappa, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner in Coorg during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Kodandra Appayya or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th January 1916.

No. 122-C.—In pursuance of section 101, sub-section (2) (*i*), of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Cap. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. E. P. Chapman, I.C.S., and B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., to be Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 5th February 1916 till the 29th idem both days inclusive.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 18th January 1916.

No. 243-F.—Consequent on the grant of combined leave for two years to Mr. C. E. Muriel, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Sir H. A. Farrington, *Bart.*, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate until further orders as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of 6th January 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th January 1916.

No. 62-G.—With reference to Notification No. 550-G., dated the 20th April 1915, Mr. A. E. Adams, Consul for Sweden at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 18th December 1915.

No. 73-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1720-G., dated the 29th July 1914, Mr. W. Macdonald, Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 28th December 1915.

The 18th January 1916.

No. 79-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1433-G., dated the 2nd July 1914, Mr. W. Archbald, Vice-Consul for Spain at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 15th November 1915.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 17th January 1916.

No. 89-Est. A.—Mr. D. des Bray of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days combined with furlough for 3 months and 20 days, with effect from the 3rd January 1916, under Articles 233 and 808 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 18th January 1916.

No. 101-Est. A.—Mr. C. A. Bell, C.M.G., Political Officer in Sikkim, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 7th January 1916.

No. 102-Est. A.—Captain W. L. Campbell, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as Political Officer in Sikkim, with effect from the 7th January 1916.

The 20th January 1916.

No. 111-Est. A.—Mr. A. N. L. Cater, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

No. 112-Est. A.—Major H. B. St. John, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan in addition to his own duties as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

Delhi, the 20th January 1916.

No. 229-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888) as in force in British India, or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2817-I. B., dated the 10th July 1908, as subsequently amended, creating a general police district comprising railway lands situate within the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, namely :—

In the "List of Railways"—

(*a*) For the words "West" and "South" in entries Nos. (1) and (3) respectively, the words "South" and "West" shall be substituted.

(*b*) For the words "South" and "West" in entries Nos. (5) and (6) respectively, the word "East" shall be substituted.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th January 1916.

No. 45-F. E.—In Notification No. 1385-F. E., dated the 22nd December 1915, appearing on page 7 of the Gazette of India, Part I, dated the 1st January 1916, for the words "1 month and 30 days" substitute the words "2 months and 1 day" and for the words "4 months and 1 day" substitute the words "3 months and 30 days".

The 19th January 1916.

No. 51-F. E.—Mr. F. S Vaughan, Accountant, grade I, has been promoted substantively to class II of Chief Accountants, and posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, with effect from the 14th December 1915.

The 20th January 1916.

No. 60-F.E.—Mr. R. E. G. Wendt, Probationer, Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to class III of the General List with effect from the 20th December 1915 and has been attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, with effect from the same date.

Mr. S. C. Das Gupta, Probationer, Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to class III of the General List with effect from the 2nd January 1916 and has been attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, with effect from the same date.

No. 61-F.E.—Mr. T. R. V. Sarma has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 10th January 1916.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Delhi, the 20th January 1916.

No. 114-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1915. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	DECEMBER.		TO END OF DEC.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	Actuals Preliminary, 1914-1915.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,01	2,15	15,67	14,48	35,84	34,59
Opium	22	20	1,97	1,66	2,70	2,31
Salt	58	80	3,55	4,10	5,00	5,86
Stamps	58	55	5,77	5,47	7,66	7,43
Excise	99	98	9,19	9,57	13,18	13,25
Provincial Rates	...	—3	4	7	5	7
Customs	64	75	6,08	7,09	8,91	9,52
Assessed Taxes	22	23	2,16	2,17	2,66	2,90
Forest	36	29	1,89	1,90	3,17	2,87
Registration	5	4	57	55	77	73
Tributes from Native States	2	2	30	33	92	91
Other Civil Revenue	28	47	2,92	2,93	4,67	4,37
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	5,95	6,45	50,11	50,32	85,53	84,81
Major Irrigation Revenue	11	12	2,39	2,32	4,13	3,97
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	3	4	38	37	71	56
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	6,79	6,61	52,88	53,01	90,37	89,34
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—9	—15	—3,47	—3,62	—5,86	—5,53
Opium	—1	—1	—1,35	—87	—1,37	—97
Famine Relief (Civil)	...	...	...	—33	—1	—33
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,36	—3,70	—32,45	—32,22	—48,18	—46,26
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—3,46	—3,86	—37,27	—37,04	—55,42	—53,09
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—14	—14	—1,36	—1,26	—1,91	—1,73
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—49	—63	—4,48	—5,06	—7,43	—7,95
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—1	—7	—49	—66	—73	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—16	—9	—89	—92	—1,34	—1,28
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—4,26	—4,79	—44,49	—44,94	—66,83	—64,95
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—5	—12	—80	—1,09	—1,59	—1,43
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—4	—3	—38	—27	—28	—45
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—9	—15	—1,18	—1,36	—1,87	—1,88
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	—39	—71	—1,07	—9,15	—1,90	—9,39
Marine (Net)	—93	—1,39	—5,89	—5,42	—5,19	—7,80
Military Works (Net)	—17	—9	—1,09	—84	—91	—1,58
Military Receipts	+10	+34	+1,72	+1,66	+1,31	+2,35
Military Issues	—2,83	—2,18	—24,30	—19,33	—29,29	—27,00
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+70	+69	+6,38	+6,18	+55,52	+8,50
Other Railways	+4,03	+3,69	+35,60	+33,97		+46,83
TOTAL	+4,73	+4,38	+41,98	+40,15	+55,52	+55,33
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—37	—42	—4,44	—4,17	—37,89	—5,67
Other Railways	—2,37	—2,51	—22,25	—25,35		—32,59
TOTAL	—2,74	—2,93	—26,69	—29,52	—37,89	—38,26
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—2,23	—2,58	—15,34	—22,45	—18,35	—26,35
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	—15	+5,00	+4,84	+4,37	+4,84
Temporary Loan	...	+3,10	...	+12,20	...	+11,00
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+12	+6	+8	+17	...	+19
Transfers through Currency or Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	—3,00	—1,50	...	—1,50
Remittance of Gold	...	+17	...	—75	...	—91
Deposits of District Funds	—13	+10	—42	...	—51	+16
Loans by Governments	...	...	+13	—84	+39	—49
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	+1	...	+10	...	+10
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at 1s 15 per £	+1,15	—31	—6,19	—6,79	—10,89	—9,59
Other Debt Heads	—9	—57	—3,62	—1,48	+1,19	—90
Sterling bills or Telegraphic Transfers on London	...	—55	+7,00	+88	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+1,05	+1,86	—1,02	+6,83	—5,45	+2,60
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+56	+95	—9,15	—8,91	—2,13	—1,24
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,46	13,55	22,17	23,41	20,78	23,41
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,02	14,50	13,02	14,50	18,65	22,17

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1916.

ORDERS.

No. 473-W.—Whereas, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is desirable in the public interest to restrict the issue of dutiable goods from warehouses at warehousing ports in India ;

Now therefore, the Governor General in Council in pursuance of Section 8 of the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance 1916, is pleased to authorise all Chief Customs Officers in British India to refuse to allow clearances for home consumption from such warehouses on payment of duty of any dutiable goods where in the opinion of such Customs Officer the demand for clearance of such goods is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions.

No. 488-W.—Whereas, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, it is desirable in the public interest to limit or restrict the clearance or removal of salt from Salt Works. Now therefore, the Governor General in Council in pursuance of Section 4 of the Dutiable Goods and Salt Ordinance 1916, is pleased to authorise the officers described below being persons having control on behalf of Government over Salt Works, to limit or restrict in such way as such persons think fit the clearance or removal of salt therefrom, notwithstanding that all sums due or leviable in respect of such salt have been paid.

The Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.

The Collectors of Balasore, Sylhet, Tippera, Bakerganj and Faridpur, and the Collector of Customs, Narainganj.

The Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras.

The Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Sind, and Assistant Collectors of Salt, Kharaghoda, Uran, Thana, Surat, Ratnagiri and Kanara Ranges.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 22nd January 1916.

No. 260-3.—Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S., Director General of Commercial Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for ten days with effect from the 16th January 1916.

Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Commercial Intelligence, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. H. Ley.

No. 478-W.—In pursuance of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as amended by the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VII of 1914), and by the Foreigners (Further Amendment) Ordinance, 1914 (VIII of 1914), as in force in virtue of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order, namely :—

After sub-clause (4) of clause 6 of the said Order the following shall be added, namely :—

(5) *Explanation* :—Any reference in this clause to a license which has been refused includes a reference to a license which has been revoked or which has otherwise become inoperative.

CUSTOMS.

The 18th January 1916.

No. 441.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of the newspaper "Intiquam (Revenge)" in Persian or in any other language.

GENERAL.

The 22nd January 1916.

No. 262-151.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 260-3, dated the 22nd January 1916, Mr. I. D'O. Elliott, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary in this Department with effect from the 15th January 1916, *vice* Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, I.C.S.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 21st January 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 50.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st January 1916 :—

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Acting Serjeant-Major Alfred Catling.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 51.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. B. Raitt, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 20th December 1915 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Stevens, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, substantive.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Parker, Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd grade, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Major W. M. Fenning, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd grade, substantive.

Captain F. S. Lindesay, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Captain H. P. Pott, 5th Light Infantry, sub. *pro tem.* Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, substantive.

Captain H. B. Tucker, 98th Infantry, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, sub. *pro tem.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 52.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified :—

Angus MacInnes Ramsay, M.B.,—17th October 1915.

Vasiomal Murlidhar Kanal, M.B.,—17th October 1915.

Manohar Lal Dhawan, M.B.,—28th October 1915.

Byram Sorabji Dhondy, M.B.,—28th October 1915.

Yedatore Venkoba Khrishnamoorthy, M.B.,—29th October 1915.

Balkrishna, M.B.,—1st November 1915.

No. 53.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned to be a temporary Lieutenant for the period of his honorary service in the Marine Lines War Hospital at Bombay, with effect from the date specified :—

Sorab Kaikhashree Engineer,—28th December 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 54.—Lieutenant-Colonel Townley Richard Filgate, C.I.E., V.D., Bihar Light Horse, is appointed with the rank of Major to the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers while holding the appointment of Adjutant, Bihar Light Horse, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 8th January 1916.

No. 55.—Henry Harman Wadeson (Temporary Lieutenant, 1st-6th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, Territorial Force,) to be Second Lieutenant, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant, in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 18th January 1916, but to rank as Second Lieutenant from the 5th August 1914, and as temporary Lieutenant from the 1st April 1915.

No. 56.—Norman Burgan (Temporary Lieutenant, 1st-6th Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant, in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 18th January 1916, but to rank as Second Lieutenant from the 5th August 1914, and as temporary Lieutenant from the 28th October 1914.

No. 57.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Infantry Branch.

John Thwaite Harker.	Dated 28th December 1915.
Richard Waterfield.	Dated 12th January 1916.
Terence Ryan Ross.	Dated 14th January 1916.
Tristram de Carne Croft.	
Herbert Stanley Cooper.	
Stanley Erroll Aubrey Mumford.	

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 58.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

22nd January 1916.

George Oliver Turnbull, 26th Punjabis.
John Duncan Grant, V.C., 5th Gurkha Rifles.
Frederick Skipwith, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Henry Clifford Kay, 8th Cavalry.
Richard John Charles Burke, Supernumerary List.
Sydney Boyce Combe, 47th Sikhs.
Meredith Ashton Hamer, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Hugh Lennox Dyce, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Michael George Dobbie Rowlandson, 38th Dogras.
Leonard Douglas Watling, Supply and Transport Corps.
Robert James Malet, 64th Pioneers.
Athol Bulkley Merriman, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
David Campbell Crombie, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
George Whitehill Ross, Military Accounts Department.
James Francis Woodham, 76th Punjabis.
Ivan Maxwell Conway Poole, Supply and Transport Corps.
William Louis Oberkirch Twiss, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Richard Clifford, 22nd Punjabis.
William Bruce Dunlop, Supply and Transport Corps.
Hugh Probyn Malet Lord, Supernumerary List.
Sydney Frederick Muspratt, 12th Cavalry.
William Myers Macleod, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Godfrey Marchant, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Vere Arthur Coaker, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

16th January 1916.

William Roy Boswell, 28th Punjabis.
Gerald Edward-Collins, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Mervyn Edmund Parnell, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Richard Charles Simpson, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

19th January 1916.

Robert Geoffrey Gardner, 25th Punjabis.

Richard Hassell Sheepshanks, D.S.O., 12th Cavalry.

Hubert John Daniell, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Thomas William Corbett, 9th Hodson's Horse.

Frederick Charles Gunning Campbell, 40th Pathans.

Vincent Robert Munton, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Henry Darrell Minchinton, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Geoffrey Beresford Walker, 31st Punjabis.

Latham Valentine Stewart Blacker, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Edward Annesley Somerville, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

John Nethersole, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Guy Fisher Turner, 82nd Punjabis.

Milo Richard Beaumont Onslow, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Theophilus John Ponting, 92nd Punjabis.

Bertram Seymour Raymond, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Cecil Alexander Boyle, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Ernest John Cripps, 33rd Punjabis.

Allan Maxwell Arnott, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

William Harvey Loftus John Welman, 27th Punjabis.

Christopher William Farquharson, 10th Jats.

Herbert Frederick Belli-Bivar, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

George Hamilton Hopkinson, 116th Mahrattas.

Sydney Ernest Lodington Baddeley, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

John Donald Ogilvy, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Thomas Smith Jobson, 27th Light Cavalry.

Henry Sim Ibbetson Pearson, 114th Mahrattas.

Arthur Cecil Herbert Adrian Eales, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Reginald Graham Hinde, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Eric Garnett Atkinson, 17th Cavalry.

Herbert John Norman, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Army Reserves.

No. 59.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

George Edward Ingram. Dated 12th January 1916.

No. 60.—The following Second Lieutenants are granted the temporary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Henry John Darling. Dated 4th December 1915.
Harold Tunmer Humfress. Dated 17th January 1916.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 61.—1st class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Rao Gangadhar, (Supernumerary Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, ranking as Subadar), is absorbed in the grade of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 2nd class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon ranking as Jemadar, Gopal Narayan, deceased; with effect from the 18th October 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 62.—The following promotions are made :—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Dafadar Jagat Singh (Governor-General's Body Guard) to be Jemadar, supernumerary to the establishment; with effect from the 1st September 1915.

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Ressaidar Khazan Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bhim Singh to be Ressaidar and Lance-Dafadar Atar Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Bhagwant Singh, deceased; with effect from the 16th November 1915.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Kirath Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 27th December 1915.

35th Scinde Horse.

Ressaidar Kartar Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Kartar Singh to be Ressaidar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th July 1915.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Mangal Singh to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 3rd November 1915.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Dhuman Khan to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 23rd June 1915.

72nd Punjabis.

Colour-Havildars Jhanda Singh, Phuman Singh, Basant Singh and Sher Baz Khan and Havildar Nizam-ud-din to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th August 1915.

74th Punjabis.

Jemadar Bhagat Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Harnam Singh, Nadir Khan and Kheru and Havildar Fateh Muhammad to be Jemadars, with effect from the 20th May 1915; Colour-Havildar Dost Muhammad to be Jemadar, with effect from the 27th May 1915; to complete the establishment.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Colour-Havildar Nadir Khan and Havildars Abraham Daniel, Hayat Bakhsh, Mangal Singh, Dalsukh Ram and Maru Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 27th October 1915.

121st Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Dhane Khan and Drill-Havildar Imam Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 13th December 1915; Colour-Havildars Narayan Khomne and Umar Khan and Havildar Sharif Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 20th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Havildar-Major Harnath Singh and Colour-Havildars Kutbi Khan, Net Ram and Khuma Rawat to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1915.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Narbir Thapa to be Subadar, with effect from the 31st October 1915, Jemadar Dewan Sing Gurung to be Subadar, with effect from the 3rd November 1915, Jemadar Lachman Gurung to be Subadar and Havildars Mansur Gurung and Nar Sing Thapa to be Jemadars, with effect from the 8th November 1915; Havildar Gamer Sing Bura to be Jemadar, with effect from the 11th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Autar Sing Gurung (2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles) and Santbir Gurung (2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles) to be Subadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 3rd November 1915.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildars Jogi Chand, Dila Sing Gurung and Sirparsad Gurung to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th October 1915.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 63.—The promotions of Jemadars Mohantbir Rana, Santbir Gurung, Hari Sing Thapa and Puran Sing Rana, notified in Army Department Notification No. 1015, dated the 15th October 1915, have effect from the 12th August 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 64.—Second Lieutenant Edward Stanley Smallwood, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 17th January 1916.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 65.—Lieutenant Andrew Vere Myles, 9th Bhopal Infantry, has been transferred by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Permanent Half Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 8th September 1915

(Army Department Notification No. 235, dated the 5th March 1915, is cancelled.)

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 66.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published, as required by section 25, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 14th February 1915.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any persons with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in section 58 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, clause (*a*) shall be deleted.

CANTONMENTS—TAXATION.

No. 67.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Chakrata cantonment the provisions of sections 63 to 65, 70 to 73 and 187 of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the restricted and modified form set forth below.

Octroi not invalid for defect of form (section 63).

1. An octroi shall not be invalid for defect of form, and when any property is described for the purpose of assessing any octroi, it should be sufficient to describe it so that it shall be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner.

Power to permit compounding for octroi (section 64).

2. The cantonment authority, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government may provide that all or any persons may be allowed to compound for octroi.

Power to exempt from octroi (section 65).

3. (1) The cantonment authority may exempt, in whole or in part, for any period not exceeding one year, from the payment of octroi, any person who, by reason of poverty, may, in its opinion, be unable to pay the same, and may renew such exemption as often as may be necessary.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, and the Local Government may, by order, exempt, in whole or in part, from the payment of octroi, any person or class of persons, or any property, or description of property.

Recovery of octroi (section 70).

4. (1) Arrears of octroi may be recovered on application to a magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the cantonment or in any other place where the defaulter may for the time being be resident by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of such magistrate's jurisdiction belonging to such defaulter.

(2) For every warrant of distress and sale a fee of four annas is prescribed, payable by the defaulter to the cantonment authority to cover the cost of its execution, and such fee together with the court fee paid on the application to the magistrate, may be recovered in the same manner as if it were arrears of a tax.

Appeal against octroi (section 71).

5. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of octroi shall lie to the Collector or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf: provided that when the Collector or such other officer as aforesaid is a member of the cantonment authority the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this adapted section, any question, as to the liability to, or the principle of, assessment of an octroi arises on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

(3) On reference being made under sub-section (2) the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be as nearly as may be in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in order XLVI of the first schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or such other rules as may be made by the High Court under section 122 of that Code.

(4) In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal.

(5) Costs awarded under this section to the board shall be recoverable by the cantonment authority as though they were arrears of octroi due from the appellant.

(6) If the cantonment authority fails to pay any costs to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the cantonment fund to pay the amount.

Limitation of appeal (section 72).

6. No appeal shall lie in respect of an octroi unless it is preferred within sixty days from the time when the demand of the tax is made.

Octroi not to be questioned except under these adapted sections (section 73).

7. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment of octroi, nor shall the liability of any person to be taxed to octroi be questioned in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided in these adapted sections.

Power of Local Government to make octroi rules (section 187).

8. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules consistent with the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), for the assessment and collection of, and for the compounding for, octroi, and for preventing the evasion of the same.

(2) In making rules under sub-section (1) the Local Government may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 68.—Lieutenant Robert Monsell Warren resigns his commission. Dated the 23rd November 191 .

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 69.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry George Melville, M.D., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1915.

Madras Artillery Volunteers. "The Duke's Own".

No. 70.—Percival Stanley Pitcairn Rice to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Philip Sidney Edward Jackson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 71.—Lieutenant Robert Graves MacIver to be Chief Engineer, *vice* Horace Vine, transferred to the Supernumerary list. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 72.—Second Lieutenant Charles Ernest Low resigns his commission. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 73.—The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated the 29th October 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., resigned. Dated the 29th October 1915.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 74.—William Albert Harwood to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd September 1915.

Harold James Collister to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

No. 75.—Arthur Robertson to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. R. Blackwood, promoted. Dated the 23rd April 1915.

Frank Henry Butcher to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 76.—Lieutenant Constantine Constantine Demetriadi to be Captain, *vice* R. H. Nicholas, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st September 1915.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 77.—Henry D'Arcy Cornelius Reilly to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 13th December 1915.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 78.—Arthur Lancelot Bonner Plunkett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 9th December 1915.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 79.—Lieutenant Thomas Cunliffe Tweedie resigns his commission. Dated the 1st September 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st January 1916.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers were received in the Army Department between the 12th and 18th January 1916 :—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Remarks.
Lieutenant Owen Gough	12th Cavalry	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Lieutenant Rhodri Deane Owen Jones.	36th Jacob's Horse	5th January 1916	France.	
Major R. H. Brutton	1-5th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry.)	15th January 1916.	Ambala.	
Captain James Ponsonby Gilbert.	6th Jat Light Infantry.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Lieutenant Charles James Cockburn.	6th Jat Light Infantry.	6th—8th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Captain Edward Waters Harbin Marsh.	13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Lieutenant Humphrey Richard Locke Lawrence.	34th Sikh Pioneers	30th December 1915	At sea.	

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	REMARKS.
Bt.-Colonel Ernest Robert Rainer Swiney.	39th Garhwal Rifles	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Major Percival Ernest Knapp .	51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).	6th—8th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant William Campion Cooper.	53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Lieutenant Colin Andrew Proudfoot.	53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	6th—8th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Died of wounds.
Captain John Elmsley Bourchier Torkington.	63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Captain Maurice Gordon Bean .	81st Pioneers . .	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Ralph Nethersole.	83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Lieutenant Edward Seymer Woodward.	97th Deccan Infantry	6th—8th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Major James Pearson Stockley	102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.	6th—8th January 1916	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Captain John Thornton Lodwick, D.S.O.	2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Lieutenant Arthur Freer Spreckley.	2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Captain Harry Lawrence Ainsworth.	1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
Lieutenant John Alexander Tower Robertson.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
2nd-Lieutenant Robert Dunham Tibbs.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
2nd-Lieutenant Philip Edgar Godwin.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.	6th—8th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant William Adam Robertson.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	
2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Eland Clatworthy.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Dogras.	6th—8th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Alfred Russell Howell.	Supply and Transport Corps.	30th December 1915.	At sea.	

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 21st January 1916.

LEAVE.

No. 1.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officer is granted leave without pay in continuation of privilege leave, from 18th to 26th December 1915, both dates inclusive :—

Engineer A. H. Baker, Royal Indian Marine.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 2.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Commander Willoughby Baynes Huddleston, A.D.C., Royal Indian Marine, has been granted the temporary rank of Captain, Royal Indian Marine, while employed as Principal Marine Transport Officer, Indian Expeditionary Force "D", with effect from the 10th January 1916.

Captain Huddleston will rank with but after Royal Navy Captains of under 3 years' seniority.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th January 1916.

No. 51-P.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, having inspected the Karanja Yeotmal Section of the Murtajapur Yeotmal Light Railway, authorised its opening to public traffic with effect from 30th September 1915.

The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

The $\frac{17th}{18th}$ *January 1916.*

No. 19-E.—Mr. E. Fraser, Executive Engineer, State Railways, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Railway Board by the Government of Bombay with effect from the afternoon of 31st December 1915, is posted to the North Western Railway.

The 20th January 1916.

No. 124-P.—In continuation of Notification No. 174, dated the 1st July 1914, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the broad and 2' 6" gauges alternatively from Ishurdi on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Sadhuganj, *viâ* Pabna, a distance of about 46 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Ishurdi-Sadhuganj railway survey.

The 21st January 1916.

No. 152-P.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801 of 24th March 1905, in respect of Section 25 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Railway Board hereby delegate to the Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles I, II, II A and III to VII the power under Sections 18 and 19 of the said Act to sanction the opening for the public carriage of passengers of new lines within their respective Circles, subject to the conditions and restrictions recommended by them being observed until such time as they after further inspection, shall order that they may be relaxed or removed in the interest of the public, any such relaxation or alteration being reported to the Railway Board for information. The Railway Board reserve to themselves the power to confirm or cancel any sanction or order given under the authority hereby delegated, on receipt of the results of inspection.

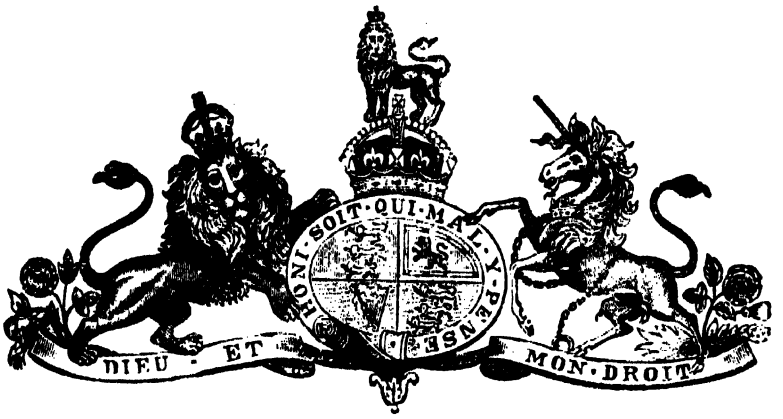
CORRIGENDUM.

The 19th January 1916.

No. 55-F.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 121, dated the 13th May 1914, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, delete the present entry "Conservancy and House tax" against Damoh Municipality, and substitute the entry "Haisiyat tax".

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 20th January 1916.

No. 2.—The Governor General has been pleased, under Rule No. 23 of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, to order the publication in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes in English, of the following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information

BILL No. I OF 1916.

A Bill to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property by transfer inter vivos *or by will for the benefit of unborn persons.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property to the extent to which it is allowed in cases governed by the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (sections 100, 101, 102 and 103) and the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (sections 13, 14, 15 and 16); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

X of 1865.

V of 1882.

1. (*i*) This Act may be called the Hindu and Mussalman Disposition of Property Act, 191 ;

Short title and extent.

(*ii*) It extends to the whole of British India.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*a*) "disposition of property" includes disposition by transfer *inter vivos* as well as disposition by will ;

(*b*) "unborn person" means, with reference to a transfer, a person not in existence at the date of the transfer, and with reference to a bequest, a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death.

3. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into force, it shall be lawful for Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property for the benefit of unborn persons, subject to the limitations hereinafter contained.

Dispositions for the benefit of unborn persons.

4. Where a disposition of property is made for the benefit of an unborn person subject to a prior disposition thereof, the disposition for the benefit of the unborn person shall not take effect, unless it extends to the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor or of the testator in the property.

Extent of such dispositions.

X, s. 101; IV, s. 14.

5. No disposition of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the lifetime of one or more persons living at the date of the transfer or of the testator's death, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created is to belong.

Rule against perpetuity.

X, s. 102; V, 1882,

6. If a disposition of property is made to a class of persons, with regard to some of whom it is inoperative by reason of any of the rules contained in sections 4 and 5, such disposition fails as regards the whole class.

Dispositions in favour of a class.

7. Where a disposition of property fails by reason of any of the rules contained in sections 4, 5 and 6, any disposition intended to take effect after, or upon failure of, such prior disposition also fails.

Act X, 1865, s. 103; Act IV, 1882, s. 15.

Failure of prior disposition.

8. Nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force in British India and applicable to Hindus or Mussalmans.

Saving of enactments.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the present Bill is to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to dispose of property by transfer *inter vivos* and by will for the benefit of unborn persons within certain limits. According to the Hindu Law as now administered in British India, a gift in favour of a person not in existence at the date of the gift is void: and so also a bequest in favour of a person not in existence at the time of the testator's death. The same is the rule of Mahomedan Law, except that, under the provisions of the Mussalmans Wakf Validating Act, 1913, it is competent to a Mahomedan to settle property for the benefit of unborn persons even in perpetuity, provided the ultimate disposition is for the benefit of charity.

2. Every lawyer familiar with the Indian Courts must have come across a large number of settlements and wills made by Hindus and Mahomedans for the benefit of their children and grandchildren. The paramount object of the settlor in all these cases has been to provide not only for his children and grandchildren then in existence, but also for those to be born hereafter. Instead, however, of giving effect to the settlor's intention, the law as now administered completely defeats it. Even where a donor has only one child in existence at the date of the gift, and the gift is made in express terms for the benefit of all his children including those to be born hereafter, the law excludes from the benefit of the gift all children born subsequently to the date of the gift, to the entire subversion of the donor's intention. Similarly, the intention of testators to benefit by their wills their children and grandchildren not in existence at the death of the testators is also defeated. It is to remedy these evils, and to give effect to the settlor's or testator's intention, that the present Bill is proposed. The sole object of the Bill is to enable the Court to carry out the settlor's or testator's intention, which, under the present state of the law, they are precluded from doing. At the same time, it is recognised that this can only be done within the limits allowed by the rule against perpetuity, and these limits are prescribed in clauses 4 and 5. The effect of the Bill, if passed into law, will be to enable Hindus and Mahomedans to make dispositions of their property to the same extent, and subject to the same limitations as other communities in British India.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 4.—This clause is a reproduction of section 100 of Act X of 1865, and section 18 of Act IV of 1882.

Clause 5.—This clause is a reproduction of section 101 of Act X of 1865, and section 14 of Act IV of 1882. It refers to the rule against perpetuity.

Clause 6.—The effect of this clause is to supersede the decision in L. R. 11 I. A. 164, and other cases following it.

Clause 7.—This clause is a reproduction of section 103 of Act X of 1865, and section 15 of Act IV of 1882. It is also in conformity with the rule of construction laid down by the Privy Council in the Tagore Case.

Clause 8.—The enactments referred to in this clause are the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

C. H. SETALVAD.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 224—196.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Delhi, the 17th January 1916.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1914-15.

Ordered that copies of the report be forwarded to the Home and Finance Departments, the Government of Bombay and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, for information.

Ordered, also that the report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1914—1915.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital.*—The net outlay of the year was Rs. 1,88,509. The progressive total to the end of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,53,10,386.

The following are the details showing how the net increase was made up :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Construction of Lines	1,57,734	—	1,57,734
(ii) Do. Buildings	30,631	—	30,631
(iii) Apparatus and Plant	19,020	—	19,020
(iv) Suspense :—			
(*a*) Stores	—	1,35,894	*—1,35,894*
(*b*) Other Suspense	1,17,018	—	1,17,018
Total	3,24,403	1,35,894	1,88,509

(i) The following are the details of expenditure on the construction of lines :—

Name of Work.	Cash.	Stores.	Total.
Persian Gulf Section.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Erecting a second wire, Panjgur to Nok-Kondi.	4,116	8,368	12,484
2. Recovery on account of construction of a Telephone Line from Resident, Bushire.	*—2,198*	—	*—2,198*
3. Do. Fitting up Telephone Offices for Do. Do.	*—344*	—	*—344*
4. Sale of stores lying at Robat recoverable from Persian Government.	36,250	—	36,250
5. Construction of Henjam-Bunder Abbas Line	—	10	10
Persian Section.			
7. Diverting the Central Persia Line at Shurgez	1,555	—	1,555
8. Reconstruction of the Bam Loop Line.	715	—	715
9. Adding one wire to Central Persia Line—Tehran to Ardistan.	28,571	101	28,672
10. Adjustment in recoupment of the cost of C. P. T. Line.	*—56,286*	—	*—56,286*
11. Reconstruction of Arabistan Telegraph Line	59,364	1,15,012	1,74,376
12. Contribution from British Exchequer on account of reconstruction of Arabistan Line.	*—37,500*	—	*—37,500*
Total Construction of Lines	34,243	1,23,491	1,57,734

Works Nos. 2 and 3 represent recoveries from the Resident, Bushire, on account of the cost of the construction of a Telephone Line and the fitting up of Telephone Offices and debited to this head during the year 1913-14.

Item No. 4 represents the cost of the materials used on the construction of the line from Seistan to Robat and debited to the Capital Account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department pending recovery from the Persian Government, *vide* Government of India, Finance Department, No. 1001-A., dated 2nd November 1914, and Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 325-I.E., dated 16th April 1915.

Work No. 5. There is a balance of Rs. 10 on account of the cost of stores used on the construction of Henjam-Bunder Abbas line. On this account the sum of Rs. 1,680-8-0 under cash and Rs 10-5-12 under stores spent during the year and payable by the Persian Government, is already held under advance.

The minus figures against item No. 10 represent a credit to the Capital Account due to an adjustment on account of three-quarters of the rental of the Central Persia Telegraph line, for the year under review, in recoupment of the Capital outlay made on behalf of the Persian Government in accordance with Article IV of the Anglo-Persian Convention of 1901, and against item 12 represent a credit to Capital Account on account of a portion of the contribution from the British Exchequer for the reconstruction of the Arabistan Telegraph line.

(ii) The following are the details of expenditure on the construction of buildings :—

Name of Work.	Cash.	Stores.	Total.
Persian Gulf Section.	Rs.		Rs.
1. Extending verandah of instrument workshop and Store Office at Karachi.	1,470	—	1,470
2. Providing Traffic Office with Dado, etc.	2,498	—	2,498
3. Constructing a road in store godown at Karachi.	976	—	976
4. Building Radio Offices in the Gulf	13,354	—	13,354
5. Erecting bicycle shed in Telegraph compound at Karachi.	546	—	546
Persian Section.			
6. Construction of Telegraph Office and quarters for staff on C. P. T. Line at Dehaneh.	2,809	—	2,809
7. Modification to Kerman buildings	2,020	—	2,020
8. Adding one room and extending verandah Ffinch block, clerks' quarters at Wellsabad	1,644	—	1,644
9. Adding north verandah to married block, clerks' quarters at Wellsabad.	2,196	—	2,196
10. Construction of Telephone station at Fahreh, including site.	2,120	—	2,120
11 Construction of a hut and stable for water-guard at Shurgez, including site.	998	—	998
Total construction of Buildings	30,631	—	30,631

(iii) *Apparatus and Plant.*—The sum of Rs. 1,960 under cash and Rs. 16,968 under stores was expended on account of the erection of apparatus in Radio Offices in the Persian Gulf Section and Rs 92 under cash on account of furniture and batteries in the Persian Section.

(iv) *Suspense.*—In the balance, there was a net decrease of Rs. 18,876 made up of a decrease of Rs. 1,35,894 under Stores and an increase of Rs. 1,17,018 under other suspense heads.

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue.*—The earnings of the year were Rs. 25,37,766, or an increase of Rs. 5,70,810 as compared with those for 1913-14.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 13,18,602 against Rs. 11,61,810 for 1913-14, or an increase of Rs. 1,56,792 over the preceding year.

The net result is a profit of Rs. 12,19,164 as against Rs. 8,05,146, the profit for the year 1913-14.

The following tables show the difference under principal sub-heads between the earnings and the expenditure* of the year under review and the preceding year; the details are given in Appendix B.

Earnings.

Head of Account.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traffic Earnings	12,62,402	10,65,180	—	1,97,222
Common Purse	8,38,305	16,66,982	8,28,677	—
Australasian Message Fund	*—1,62,323*	*—2,19,710*	—	57,387
Profit and Loss	*—1,241*	*—235*	1,006	—
Total Message Revenue	19,37,143	25,12,217	8,29,683	2,54,609
Miscellaneous Revenue	29,813	25,549	—	4,264
Total	19,66,956	25,37,766	8 29,683	2,58,873
Net increase	—	—	5,70,810	

Expenditure.

Head of Account.	1913-14.	1914-15.	Increase.	Decrease.
Persian Gulf Section :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General charges	1,48,093	1,30,757	—	17,336
Line maintenance	76,313	77,852	1,539	—
Signalling	2,73,456	2,81,972	8,536	—
Cable maintenance	1,73,216	2,17,384	44,138	—
Persian Section :—				
General charges	1,86,131	2,74,849	88,718	—
Line maintenance	1,19,906	1,42,819	22,913	—
Signalling	1,80,789	1,89,481	8,692	—
Expenditure by other Departments	3,896	3,488	—	408
Total	11,61,810	13,18,602	1,74,536	17,744
Net increase	—	—	1,56,792	

Gulf Section.

The decrease under "General Charges" is mainly the net result of smaller expenditure under general superintendence in Europe counter-balanced by the increased expenditure under several other heads. The increase under the head "Cable Maintenance" is principally due to larger issues of stores to "Repairs to Cable."

Persian Section.

The increase under "General Charges" is due to the larger payment on account of balance of rental of Central Persia Telegraph Line accumulated from the year 1912-13 to 1914-15, as well as to the increased expenditure under several other heads. The increase under "Line Maintenance" is mainly due to larger expenditure on "Repairs to Lines."

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (2,336*l.*), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State for India.

4. On a total expenditure of Rs. 1,53,10,386 a net profit of Rs. 12,19,164 was earned during the year, which gives a dividend of Rs. 7·963 per cent. (*vide* Appendix D). The dividends earned during the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Interest on Capital. Per cent.
	Rs.
1910-1911	4·693
1911-1912	5·896
1912-1913	3·825
1913-1914	5·324
1914-1915	7·963

Cis-Indian Joint Purse.

5. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878.

	£
The Department's share of the whole Purse shows an increase of	39,007

Which is explained as follows:—

Decrease on Indian traffic	4,763
Increase on Trans-Indian traffic	43,770
	39,007

The increase in Trans-Indian traffic was due to the war.

6. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Traffic.*—There was no total interruption during the year between Karachi and Teheran. Beyond Teheran the route to London has been totally interrupted for traffic since the outbreak of the European war on 31st July 1914.

7. *Turkish Route.*—The Fao-Bushire cable was interrupted on one occasion for 13 days 1 hour and 15 minutes, when it was cut by the Turks at the outbreak of the Turkish war on the 3rd November 1914. From this date the route beyond Fao to Constantinople was totally interrupted for traffic. The Department was liable, in consequence, to the Joint Purse for 148 days' interruption between Constantinople and Fao at Fcs. 50 per diem.

During the last five years the Turkish route west of Fao has been interrupted as follows:—

1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.
Days. H. M.	Days. H. M.	Days. H. M.	Days. H. M.	Days. H. M.
52 14 30	80 0 45	33 18 0	16 9 5	148 19 30

Australasian Message Fund.

8. The Departmental receipts for his year show an increase of 9,269*l.* on the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. *See* Appendix C (1).

TRAFFIC.

9. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue :—*

	For Joint Purse, etc.		Independent Revenue.	Total.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Frcs.	Frcs.	Frcs.	Frcs.
Persian Gulf Section	1,049,938	375,266	147,955	1,573,159
Persian Section	113,673	58,719	24,400	196,792
Total Francs .	1,163,611	433,985	172,355	1,769,951

10. Appendix E gives the number of messages and words carried under the different classes :—1, State ; 2, Commercial and Private ; 3, Press, during the past five years.

11. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 11·69 words in 1914-1915 as compared with 9·64 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 9·77 words.

12. *Check of Errors.*—A check was applied to the messages to and from the Continent and signalled between Karachi and Teheran during the four months in which communication to the Continent was open. The percentage of errors to words in the messages examined was ·242, which compares favourably with the percentage ·405 for the year 1913-1914.

13. *Complaints and Errors.*—The number received for investigation amounted to 209, being 246 less than the total for the year 1913-1914. Of this number, 99 were from Europe and 110 from India.

Of the above, 64 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them, and of the remaining 145 this Department is responsible for 15.

OFFICES.

14. The Turkish Telegraph Offices at Fao, Basra and Kurna were occupied on the 17th November 1914, 3rd December 1914, and 4th February 1915 respectively, and are now being worked by this Department.

The number of offices open to the public on 31st March 1915, excluding those on the Teheran-Meshed (Persian Government) line was, in the Persian Section 16, and in the Persian Gulf Section 20 including six combined post and telegraph offices and three wireless telegraph offices.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

CABLES.

15. The total length of the various cables on 31st March 1915 was 1,947·402 knots, as against 1,947·310 knots in the former year, the increase being due to repairs and renewals.

Seven faults occurred during the year due to the following causes :—

1 cable cut by the Turks.
1 cable fouled by ship's anchor.
3 corrosion of guard wires.
1 cable chafed on rocks.
1 cause unknown.

* The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

The expenditure of cable for repairs and renewals amounted to 51·934 knots, the lengths recovered at sea being 36·8 knots.

16. The cable laid in October 1905, between Henjam and Bunder Abbas, has not yet been taken over by the Persian Government.

17. *Manora Cable Factory.*—The expenditure of cable during the year and cable in stock at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Knots.
Cable in stock on 31st March 1914	64·332
Manufactured at Manora	44·150
Recovered at sea and retaped	7·059
Excess brought on to books	0·303
TOTAL	115·844
Deduct cable expended, 1914-1915	59·982
Balance on 31st March 1915	55·862

The amount of cable stripped for core was 25·875 knots.

18. *Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."*—The cable steamer 'Patrick Stewart" steamed 10,700 knots, and the engineering staff, either wholly or in part, was absent from headquarters on cabling work for 235 days during the year. The actual earnings of the ship were Rs. 1,045-4-0.

TELEGRAPH LAND LINES.

19. *Mekran Coast Line.*—The total lengths on the 31st March 1915 were 632·60 miles of line and 1,265·20 miles of wire, showing increases of ·67 miles of line and 1·34 miles of wire due to a diversion in the Gwadur Sub-Division.

20. *Baluchistan Line.*—The total lengths of the Karachi-Bela-Panjgur-Nok Kondi line on the 31st March 1915 were 485·09 miles of line and 1,099·86 miles of wire, being the same as last year.

21. The total interruptions (*i.e.*, simultaneous interruptions to both wires) on the Mekran land line wires during the year amounted to 51 hours 30 minutes. The Baluchistan line was not interrupted during the year.

The causes of all faults are summarised as follows :—

	Mekran Coast.		Karachi-Nok Kondi.	
	Number.	Duration. Hours.	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes : –				
Corroded wires	3	107·75	2	28
Unpreventable causes :—				
Malice	1	4·5	2	70·75
Floods	3	120·50	—	...
Cyclones	2	51·00	1	42·75
Animals and Birds	—	—	2	36·00
Unknown causes	1	4·18	—	—

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

22. At the close of the year the Public Works Department had commenced work on the permanent buildings required for the wireless telegraph stations to be opened at Henjam, Bahrein, and Koweit.

General Remarks.

23. At the outbreak of the Turkish war, Mr. H. D. Thoy, the Officer in charge of the Fao Telegraph Office, cleverly outwitted the Turks. He succeeded in having an important telegram, which they had stopped, delivered to H.M.S. "Odin," then lying below Fao at the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab. For this service Mr. Thoy received, at the hands of the Viceroy, the Kaiser-i-i-Hind medal, 2nd class. On the 3rd November 1914 the Turks cut the Fao-Bushire cable close to Fao, seized the telegraph office, made the staff prisoners and carried them away to Basra. There they remained prisoners till the 27th November, when they were released by the seizure of Basra by the British forces under General Barrett. While detained as prisoners at Basra the staff received hospitality and assistance from Mr. Y. A. Dervichyan, the Belgian Consul, for which the British Government has thanked the Belgian Government. The Bushire-Fao cable was repaired on the 16th November 1914, and the repair of the Turkish line towards Basra was undertaken. Offices were opened at Basra on the 2nd December and at Kurna on the 31st January 1915, the total length of the Turkish line which had been repaired by that date being 107 miles. By the end of the year it was seen that the telegraph work in connection with the military operations would outstrip the resources of this Department, and assistance was sought from the Indian Telegraph Department. At the end of March 1915, Mr. E. L. Bagshawe, a superintendent of that Department, was appointed Assistant Director of Telegraphs, Force "D," and a large staff of men for office and line work was being sent up by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India.

PERSIAN SECTION.

Telegraph Land Lines.

24. *Arabistan Telegraph Lines.*—The reconstruction of the telegraph lines in Arabistan, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed in the year under review, with the exception of the short section, 36 miles in length, from Shuster to Dizful. Work on this section had to be abandoned owing to the approach of hostile Turkish forces and to the inability of the Persian Government to afford adequate protection to the working party. The Convention regarding these lines has not yet passed the Persian Medjlis.

25. *Teheran-Ardistan Line.*—In the autumn of 1914, a third wire was erected on the Teheran-Ardistan section of the Central Persia Line at a cost of Rs. 47,173. At the same time the Central Persia line wires, which formerly passed Koom without entering the office, were taken into it by means of a short loop.

26. *Seistan-Robat Line.*—In September and October 1914, a telegraph line composed of light iron posts and carrying one wire was erected from Seistan to Hormak on the Central Persia Line, and a wire was added to the existing line from Hormak to the Indian frontier. Seistan was thus telegraphically connected to Robat. The Convention for the line has not yet been signed by the Persian Government.

27. *Teheran-Meshed Line.*—This line is the property of the Persian Government, but is maintained by the Indo-European Telegraph Department. It is 568 miles in length. It was totally interrupted for 110 hours. On the section carrying two wires between Teheran and Shahrud there were interruptions of one wire or the other lasting 309 hours. The total number of interruptions was 14, of which 8 were due to malice.

28. The faults from all causes, including contacts between the wires, during the past three years, have been :—

Year.	Teheran-Bushire.			Central Persia.		
	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
1912-1913 . . .	2,585	913	751	136	82	186
1913-1914 . . .	675	453	259	48	42	44
1914-1915 . . .	215	175	29	46	99	82

The causes of the faults may be summarised as follows :—

	Teheran-Bushire Section.		Central Persia Section.	
	Number.	Duration. Hours.	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Preventable causes :—				
Faulty construction	...	...	1	96
Other preventable causes	...	...	...	...
Unpreventable causes :—				
Cyclones and exceptional storms . . .	...	...	...	...
Lightning	...	...	1	17
Trees falling	...	...	...	...
Birds and animals	1	6	1	13
Malice	34	410	5	101
Unknown causes	1	3	...	...

29. *Wilful Damage.*—451 acts of wilful damage were reported during the year, on the two sections, being 1,038 less than last year. They were distributed along the line as follows :—

Sub-section.	Locality.	No. of Miles.	No. of Acts, 1913-1914.	No. of Acts, 1914-1915.
1st . . .	Teheran to Ardistan	220	343	134
2nd . . .	Ardistan to Abadeh	197	137	132
3rd . . .	Abadeh to Shiraz	157	551	38
4th . . .	Shiraz to Bushire	156	278	52
5th . . .	Ardistan to Anar	256	58	20
6th . . .	Anar to Bam	244	73	43
7th . . .	Bam to Indian Frontier	221	49	32

The amount claimed from the Persian Government for damages on the Teherana-Bushire section was Krans 6,050·00,* to which must be added the balance outstanding from last year, bringing the total due up to Krans 53,645·25. Of this sum, Krans 30,000 were received from the Persian Government on account, leaving a balance outstanding of Krans 23,645 25.

General Remarks.

30. The general condition of the country districts through which the telegraph lines pass remained unsatisfactory, but the interruptions due to malice were less numerous than in previous years During the latter months of the year German intrigue in Persia was being very actively carried on.

* 3½ Krans = 1 Rupee approximately.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

STORES.

31. The principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows:—

	Rs.
Stores purchased in India	12,110
London stores, including freight, landing charges, and exchange	2,06,291
Stores from other Departments	1,04,485

The following were the principal issues of stores, including adjustments, to the end of March 1915:—

	Rs.
For repairs to cables	46,960
For cable steamer	35,726

The issues to repairs and renewals of land line and to offices in the Persian Gulf section amounted to Rs. 22,550, and in the Persian section to Rs. 46,358.

R. C. BARKER,
Director-in-Chief.

INDIA OFFICE;
8th October 1915.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1915.

	Debits.			Credits.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	India.	England.	Total.	Total.								
Capital account on 31st March 1914										1,51,21,877	0	0
Capital account from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 :—												
Persian Gulf Section.												
Works	65,046 0 0	...	65,046 0 0	...								
Do. (by other Departments)	...	...	...	...								
Apparatus and Plant	18,928 0 0	...	18,928 0 0	...								
Suspense Heads :—												
Stores	1,52,302 0 0	1,99,791 0 0	3,52,093 0 0	4,87,987 0 0								
Advances	2,96,370 0 0	...	2,96,370 0 0	1,91,208 0 0								
Sales	1,232 0 0	...	1,232 0 0	1,249 0 0								
Purchases	5,558 0 0	...	5,558 0 0	8,915 0 0								
Balance debited to capital	...	...	...	49,868 0 0			49,868	0	0			
Total Gulf Section	5,39,436 0 0	1,99,791 0 0	7,39,227 0 0	7,39,227 0 0								
Persian Section.												
Works	1,23,319 0 0*	...	1,23,319 0 0	...								
Apparatus and Plant	92 0 0	...	92 0 0	...								
Suspense Heads :—												
Advances	1,03,696 0 0	...	1,03,696 0 0	88,466 0 0								
Balance debited to capital	...	...	...	1,38,641 0 0			1,88,641	0	0	1,88,509	0	0
Total Persian Section	2,27,107 0 0	...	2,27,107 0 0	2,27,107 0 0								
Grand Total										1,53,10,386	0	0

* Construction of lines . . . . . Rs. 1,49,032
Less—Receipt in England on account of Arabistan Line . 37,500
= Rs. 1,11,532
Construction of buildings 11,787
Total . . Rs. 1,23,319

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st March 1915.

To NET EARNINGS from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.	Frs.	Rs.
Traffic Earnings.		
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate *viâ* Turkey.		
India	2,093,061	
England	—323,109	
TOTAL	1,769,952	
Cis-Indian Common Purse.		10,65,180
Receivable from companies	4,147,964	
Payable to companies	—1,363,548	
TOTAL	2,784,416	
Payable on account of interruptions *viâ* Turkey	—6 1 2	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse	2,778,204	
		16,66,982
Australasian Message Fund.		
Drawn out of Fund	387,605	
Paid into Fund	—753,788	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund	—366,183	
		—2,19,710
Profit and Loss.		
Loss by exchange on remittances from Constantinople of Ottoman Traffic balance for the year 1913-14	—486	
Write off traffic outstandings, 1911-12	94	
TOTAL Profit and Loss	—392	—235
TOTAL	4,181,681	

Miscellaneous Receipts.

	Gulf.	Persia.		
	Rs.	Rs.		
India	3,585	19,714		
England	2,250	...		
Total	5,835	19,714	25,549	
GRAND TOTAL			...	25,37,766

By Expenditure from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.	India.	England.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.				
General Charges	1,15,740	15,017	1,30,757	
Line Maintenance	77,852	...	77,852	
Cable Maintenance	2,17,384	...	2,17,384	
Signalling	2,81,972	...	2,81,972	
TOTAL	6,92,948	15,017	7,07,965	
PERSIAN SECTION.				
General Charges	2,54,291	20,558	2,74,849	
Line Maintenance	1,42,819	...	1,42,819	
Signalling	1,88,881	600	1,89,481	
TOTAL	5,85,991	21,158	6,07,149	
Total Indo-European Telegraph Department	12,78,939	36,175	13,15,114	
Jask Royalty	...	...	3,488	
				13,18,602
By Balance				12,19,164
GRAND TOTAL				25,37,766

APPENDIX B (I).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Account Heads.	Establishments.	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous.	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-1911	General Charges	1,92,739	453	14,912	6,304	5,634	...	...	39,383	38,639	2,98,964	4,054	3,02,118
	Line Maintenance	1,26,490	78	7,380	...	56,392	...	...	...	...	1,90,340	...	1,90,340
	Cable Maintenance	16,280	...	70	...	3,098	78,914	1,12,014	...	...	2,10,376	...	2,10,376
	Signalling	3,40,960	2,009	44,067	...	14,443	...	...	...	16,996	4,18,475	...	4,18,475
	TOTAL	6,76,469	2,540	66,429	6,304	79,567	78,914	1,12,014	39,383	55,635	11,17,255	4,054	11,21,309
1911-1912	General Charges	1,95,163	1,030	10,211	4,988	5,772	...	...	31,760	32,677	2,81,604	4,054	2,85,658
	Line Maintenance	1,26,925	21	7,108	...	43,637	...	...	...	...	1,77,691	...	1,77,691
	Cable Maintenance	15,318	...	144	...	3,768	56,271	1,19,503	...	...	1,95,004	...	1,95,004
	Signalling	3,48,327	1,873	54,461	...	12,171	...	...	...	15,461	4,32,293	...	4,32,293
	TOTAL	6,85,733	2,924	71,927	4,988	65,348	56,271	1,19,503	31,760	48,138	10,86,592	4,054	10,90,646
1912-1913	General Charges	1,96,001	1,128	10,151	3,212	5,351	...	...	28,609	3,49,224	5,93,676	4,054	5,97,730
	Line Maintenance	1,32,266	302	8,087	...	46,191	...	...	...	...	1,86,846	...	1,86,846
	Cable Maintenance	14,220	...	81	...	2,199	64,711	1,18,989	...	...	2,00,200	...	2,00,200
	Signalling	3,65,405	1,919	62,555	...	15,390	...	...	...	16,759	4,62,028	...	4,62,028
	TOTAL	7,07,892	3,349	80,874	3,212	69,131	64,711	1,18,989	28,609	3,65,983	14,42,750	4,054	14,46,804
1913-1914	General Charges	2,09,824	545	14,804	2,711	5,509	...	...	31,279	69,552	3,34,224	3,896	3,38,120
	Line Maintenance	1,34,962	161	8,810	...	52,286	...	...	...	...	1,96,219	...	1,96,219
	Cable Maintenance	15,916	...	148	...	3,962	24,924	1,28,276	...	...	1,73,246	...	1,73,246
	Signalling	3,50,502	3,926	68,305	...	18,613	...	...	...	12,879	4,54,225	...	4,54,225
	TOTAL	7,11,204	4,632	92,067	2,711	80,390	24,924	1,28,276	31,279	82,431	11,57,914	3,896	11,61,810
1914-1915	General Charges	1,91,149	3,178	19,667	—11	6,070	...	...	35,631	1,49,922	4,05,606	3,488	4,09,094
	Line Maintenance	1,32,943	21	11,982	...	75,725	...	...	...	...	2,20,671	...	2,20,671
	Cable Maintenance	15,112	...	97	...	4,209	65,036	1,32,930	...	...	2,17,384	...	2,17,384
	Signalling	3,54,683	3,149	82,622	...	17,915	...	...	...	13,084	4,71,453	...	4,71,453
	TOTAL	6,93,887	6,348	1,14,368	—11	1,03,919	65,036	1,32,930	35,631	1,63,006	13,15,114	3,488	13,18,602

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart," including the pay of her Officers and Crew is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Subordinate Cable Conservancy Establishment, including Temporary Establishment and the Cost of the Provisions, under "Repairs to Cables."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts for past Five Years.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.							TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.						TOTALS.				
	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for					Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for				Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	* Proportion for		
			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.				Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£* s. d.
1910-1911	6,227,050	463,218 0 0	271,919 0 0	98,615 0 0	80,452 0 0	12,232 0 0		6,235,556	631,455 0 0	495,427 0 0	74,192 0 0	46,048 0 0	15,788 0 0	12,462,615	1,094,673 0 0	767,346 0 0	172,807 0 0	126,500 0 0	28,020 0 0
1911-1912	7,042,787	517,303 0 0	303,504 0 0	110,211 0 0	89,929 0 0	13,659 0 0		6,320,563	630,299 0 0	494,658 0 0	73,986 0 0	45,890 0 0	15,765 0 0	13,363,350	1,147,602 0 0	798,162 0 0	184,198 0 0	135,818 0 0	29,424 0 0
1912-1913	7,495,910	530,070 0 0	310,727 0 0	113,064 0 0	92,285 0 0	13,994 0 0		6,617,873	627,823 0 0	493,092 0 0	73,518 0 0	45,517 0 0	15,696 0 0	14,113,783	1,157,893 0 0	803,820 0 0	186,582 0 0	137,802 0 0	29,689 0 0
1913-1914	7,728,394	532,177 0 0	312,232 0 0	113,379 0 0	92,514 0 0	14,052 0 0		7,281,523	599,099 0 0	470,170 0 0	70,325 0 0	43,619 0 0	14,985 0 0	15,009,917	1,131,276 0 0	782,401 0 0	183,705 0 0	136,133 0 0	29,037 0 0
1914-1915	11,169,643	618,970 0 0	491,945 0 0	112,583 0 0	87,751 0 0	16,691 0 0		12,085,336	773,101 0 0	545,581 0 0	119,570 0 0	87,360 0 0	20,561 0 0	23,254,979	1,392,071 0 0	947,526 0 0	232,153 0 0	175,140 0 0	37,252 0 0

* The sums shown in these columns represent the gross receipts of the Cis-Indian Joint Purse. These *receipts* are, however, subject to reductions in respect of payments to the Eastern Extension Company on account of Australasian traffic.

Table B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried for past Five Years.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTALS.				
	Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by				Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by				Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by			
		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1910-1911 -	463,218 0 0	259,624 0 0	124,330 0 0	70,006 0 0	9,258 0 0	631,455 0 0	623,162 0 0	—393 0 0	3,777 0 0	4,909 0 0	1,094,673 0 0	882,786 0 0	123,937 0 0	73,783 0 0	14,167 0 0
1911-1912 -	517,303 0 0	312,159 0 0	124,560 0 0	70,785 0 0	9,799 0 0	630,299 0 0	622,832 0 0	—731 0 0	3,513 0 0	4,685 0 0	1,147,602 0 0	934,991 0 0	123,829 0 0	74,298 0 0	14,484 0 0
1912-1913 -	530,070 0 0	299,735 0 0	140,008 0 0	79,145 0 0	11,182 0 0	627,823 0 0	617,654 0 0	957 0 0	3,743 0 0	5,469 0 0	1,157,893 0 0	917,389 0 0	140,965 0 0	82,888 0 0	16,651 0 0
1913-1914 -	532,177 0 0	305,816 0 0	136,861 0 0	77,477 0 0	12,023 0 0	599,099 0 0	590,967 0 0	—90 0 0	2,794 0 0	5,358 0 0	1,131,276 0 0	896,783 0 0	136,840 0 0	80,271 0 0	17,382 0 0
1914-1915 -	618,917 0 0	511,322 0 0	40,637 0 0	46,545 0 0	20,466 0 0	773,101 0 0	743,356 0 0	6,414 0 0	17,359 0 0	5,972 0 0	1,392,071 0 0	1,254,678 0 0	47,051 0 0	63,904 0 0	26,438 0 0

Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 296*l.* = Rs. 4,440.

	£
NOTE.—Paid into Joint Purse	63,904
Received from Joint Purse	175,140
Excess drawn out	111,236 = Rs. 16,68,540.

APPENDIX C (I).—Statement showing the Working of the Australasian Message Fund for past Five Years.

Year.	PAID IN						DRAWN OUT						Loss or gain to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889, which was 6,235*l*.
	Cis-Indian Joint Purse.						Cis-Indian Joint Purse.						
	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.	Eastern Extension Company.	Total.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Eastern and South African Company.	Eastern Extension Company.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			£
1910-1911	168,835	25,310	15,718	5,386	16,239	231,488	70,488	10,566	6,562	2,248	141,624	231,488	+327
1911-1912	173,055	25,871	16,041	5,514	16,207	236,688	72,119	10,781	6,685	2,298	144,805	236,688	+450
1912-1913	183,535	27,365	16,942	5,842	18,414	252,098	76,863	11,460	7,095	2,447	154,233	252,098	+860
1913-1914	199,729	29,868	18,523	6,365	18,080	272,565	83,042	12,419	7,702	2,647.	166,755	272,565	+1,467
1914-1915	189,116	41,302	30,152	7,115	83,786	351,471	96,127	21,178	15,504	3,632	215,030	351,471	+9,269

APPENDIX D.—Summary of Capital and Revenue Account for the last Five Years.

Year.	Capital Account.		Revenue Account.											Dividend on Capital.	Remarks.
			Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Capital Expenditure during Year.	Total Capital Expenditure to end of Year.	Net Traffic Earnings.	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Earnings.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Department.	Total Expenditure.	Net Profit or Loss.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Per cent. Rs.	
1910-1911	—4,452	1,49,99,491	11,52,057	6,52,928	—1,352	21,675	18,25,308	6,83,526	4,33,651	4,054	11,21,231	7,04,077		4·694	
1911-1912	38,600	1,50,38,091	11,80,262	7,82,783	—493	14,777	19,77,329	6,71,481	4,15,111	4,054	10,90,646	8,86,682		5·896	
1912-1913	—2,63,983	1,47,74,108	13,15,855	6,75,872	—446	20,666	20,11,947	6,82,667	7,60,083	4,054	14,46,804	5,65,143		3·825	
1913-1914	3,47,351	1,51,21,459	12,62,402	6,75,982	—1,241	29,813	19,66,956	6,71,088	4,86,826	3,896	11,61,810	8,05,146		5·324	
1914-1915	1,88,609	1,53,10,386	10,65,180	14,47,272	—235	25,549	25,3[illegible],766	7,07,965	6,07,149	3,488	13,18,602	12,19,164		7·963	

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the Year 1914-15, compared with Four previous Years.

Year.	STATE.		COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE.				PRESS.		TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.		Add or deduct Messages in transit.	Total.
	Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Words.	Words.
1910-11 . . .	3,345	127,806	329,223	3,046,632	4,268	45,359	324	14,448	332,892	3,188,886	4,269	45,359	337,161	3,234,245	656	3,234,901
1911-12 . . .	4,409	180,102	341,135	3,178,150	5,255	53,597	189	9,054	345,733	3,367,306	5,255	53,597	350,988	3,420,903	—2,814	3,418,089
1912-13 . . .	3,644	165,025	387,199	3,633,004	6,081	63,410	255	13,297	391,098	3,811,326	6,081	63,410	397,179	3,874,736	4,193	3,878,929
1913-14 . . .	3,578	145,249	373,690	3,602,008	5,649	59,222	162	5,840	377,430	3,753,097	5,649	59,222	383,079	3,812,319	...	3,812,319
1914-15 . . .	15,356	1,015,747	154,226	1,803,331	3,393	51,366	41	1,513	169,623	2,820,591	3,393	51,366	173,016	2,871,957	...	2,871,957

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.

Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown (1) messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts, and (2) messages terminating in Persia received from Persian Crown lines.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 20th January 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. With the exception of a few light falls of rain in north Bengal and Assam weather was dry up to the end of the week, when a fairly well marked disturbance entered northwest India from Persia and gave light local rain and snow in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

2. *Burma.*—No rain fell.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Dhubri, Cherrapunji and Darjeeling had light fall of rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Light local precipitation occurred on the 19th in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

The Peninsula.—There was no rain.

3. The largest amount of rain reported was 0·65″ at Pasni on the 19th.

4. The rainfall of the week was more than 20 per cent in defect in all divisions, except the following where no rain usually falls at this time of the year:—Burma, Bengal, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Mysore.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date is more than 20 per cent in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, and is normal in Berar. The absence of rain is a normal feature of the weather during this period in Gujarat and the Konkan, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall is more than 20 per cent in defect.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 20th January 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 20th January 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·3	—0·3	11·8	6·7	+5·1	+76	+84
Lower Burma	0	0	0	2·9	0·2	+2·7	+1350	+1350
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·4	0·4	+1·0	+250	+250
Assam	0	0·2	—0·2	0·5	0·7	—0·2	—29	0
Bengal	0	0	0	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	0·7	—0·6	—86	—83
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·2	1·0	—0·8	—80	—75
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	0·1	1·5	—1·4	—93	—92
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	0·7	—0·6	—86	—80
Kashmir	0·1	0·5	—0·4	0·8	3·1	—2·3	—74	—73
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Baluchistan	0·2	0·3	—0·1	0·5	1·9	—1·4	—74	—81
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·3	0·1	+0·2	+200	+200
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0	1·1	—1·1	—100	—100
Berar	0	0	0	0·9	0·9	0	0	0
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·8	—0·6	—75	—71
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+100
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0	0	0·3	0·5	—0·2	—40	—40
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	1·5	—0·8	—53	—50
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	3·2	4·9	—1·7	—35	—32
Madras, Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	1·6	—1·5	—94	—93

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 20th January 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th January 1916.

Burma.—No rain fell during the week. Reaping of winter rice has been practically completed. Threshing and winnowing continue. Agricultural operations for spring rice and for miscellaneous crops are proceeding normally. Standing crops are generally doing well. Pasturage is ample. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen to Rs. 102 per hundred baskets and is slightly above normal. The market for white rice is firm.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable and generally favourable for standing crops. Light rain fell in some districts. Harvesting of winter rice is nearing completion and its outturn is fair. Ploughing of land for rice and jute, pressing of sugarcane, plucking of cotton and hoeing and pruning of tea are in progress. Harvesting of mustard and pulses has commenced. Preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation in hill districts continues. The price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts and insufficiency of fodder from two.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of winter paddy is still proceeding. Cutting of sugarcane is in progress and pressing has also begun. The spring cereals and potatoes are being harvested. The condition and prospects of the standing spring crops are fairly satisfactory. Distress continues to prevail in Bankura and in the Brahmanbaria sub-division of the Tippera district. Relief measures are being continued. Cattle disease is reported from two districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 0·5 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

The report on scarcity is as follows :—In the Bankura district distress is increasing but the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas continue unchanged. Private charitable funds are giving assistance. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 5,106 and on gratuitous relief 11,987, total 17,093. The number of persons relieved on private works was 1,127. In the Tippera district labourers and small cultivators are the most affected. There is no emaciation. Relief measures are adequate. The distribution of loans continues. Cases of cholera are reported but they are not more numerous than is usual at this season. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 1,623 and on gratuitous relief 5,600, total 7,223.

Bihar and Orissa.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of paddy has been nearly completed. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Harvesting of early oilseeds has commenced in some places. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 381 and in Singhbhum 1,999. Gratuitous relief was given to 591 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—The week was rainless. The demand for rain in the north and west of the Provinces is becoming more insistent. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops and of poppy and pressing of and preparation of land for sugarcane are still in progress. Standing crops are generally doing well but damage from drought is beginning to be reported from unirrigated tracts in the western districts. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Little cattle disease is reported. Fodder and water are everywhere sufficient but the former is still dear in a few western districts. The market supplies are ample. Prices are practically stationary.

Punjab.—The weather was generally dry. Picking of cotton has been completed with yield generally normal on irrigated and below normal on unirrigated areas. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts with yield generally normal. The condition of standing spring crops on irrigated areas is average to good but unirrigated crops are withering for want of rain which is urgently needed everywhere. *Toria* is being harvested with yield generally normal. Cattle are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to scarcity of fodder in the south, east and west. Water for drinking and canal irrigation

is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary but are rising slightly in some districts owing to the absence of rain and range between warning and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :— Ambala 8¼, Rawalpindi 8½, Lahore 8¾, Ferozepore 9 and Lyallpur 9½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was again rainless. Rain is badly wanted throughout the Province. The weather is cold and at times cloudy. The condition of standing crops on irrigated areas is average and on unirrigated lands poor in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of sugarcane are in progress in the Bannu tahsil. Pressing of sugarcane is proceeding and its outturn is reported to be average in the Peshawar district and below average in the Bannu tahsil. Cattle are generally in good condition except in the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district. Fodder is procurable but it is reported to be insufficient in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district and in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil. Water is scarce in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil and in some villages in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The public health is good. Prices are high and stationary in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. In Bannu prices of wheat, gram and barley are rising slightly.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 11 and maize from 11 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Ramnagar, Basoli and Kotli tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No snow or rain fell during the week. Standing crops are badly in need of water. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder is insufficient in Baramula. Water is unequal to the demand. Prices are rising.

Rajputana.—The weather is generally cool and clear. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops are in progress. Standing crops on wet areas are in good condition. Rain is badly needed in Bikaner, Kotah, Jhalawar, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Ajmer-Merwara. Pasturage and fodder are scarce everywhere except in Jaisalmere, Sirohi, Shahpura, Banswara, Partabgarh and Dholpur. The condition of cattle is poor in Marwar, Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kotah, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Karauli, Alwar and Ajmer and is generally fair elsewhere. Prices are falling in Marwar and Shahpura, rising in Jaisalmere, Mewar, Dungarpur and Jaipur and stationary elsewhere. The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 935 and in Karauli 232.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Rain has been insufficient in Gwalior and in the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and sufficient elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Bhopal. Cotton picking has been nearly finished in Indore and is in progress in Malwa. Sugarcane is being pressed in Gwalior. Sowings of spring crops have been completed in Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Irrigation has commenced in the Southern States and is in progress almost everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition throughout. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in the Tarana, Rampura, Nandwai, and Kannod parganas of the Indore State and in parts of Dhar and Barwani in the Southern States. The fodder supply is fair in Malwa and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal, slightly fluctuating in the Indore State and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. The weather continues to be clear and cool with occasional slight cloud. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are proceeding. Spring crops are in good condition but winter rains are now wanted. Fodder and water are ample and cattle are healthy. Prices remained practically stationary, showing a few slight irregular fluctuations.

Feudatory States :—Prospects of spring crops are generally favourable. There are no marked fluctuations in prices.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition but have been damaged by disease in two talukas of Kaira and by winds in three talukas of Bijapur. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing in the Presidency Proper. Cotton picking continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana and Hyderabad. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Kaira and Ahmedabad. Prices of food grains have risen slightly in Gujarat, Sind and the Konkan and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Autumn cotton and castor seeds are being picked. Early rice is being harvested in a few parts. Spring crops are generally in fair to good condition and are being harvested in a few places but they have been damaged

by rats in parts of the Usmanabad district. Late rice lands are being prepared and sown. The crop is in good condition and is being weeded in places. Cattle disease prevails in four talukas. Prices of grains are constant. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 8 seers per rupee in Nalgonda and the lowest 24 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Bangalore and Shimoga and that of rice in Tumkur. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy and sugarcane is good and that of *ragi*, horsegram, groundnut and cotton is fair. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of coffee and reaping of rice continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fair to good condition generally but are withering or require more rain in parts of five districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are being completed normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of four districts. Fodder is available except in parts of three districts. Prices are stationary.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 21st January 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 15th January 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	11	6
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Town and Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	17	14
		Surat District	2	2
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	1	1
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	2	3
		Thana District	2	2
	Central	Nasik District	279	173
		Ahmednagar District	51	37
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		West Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	9	14
		Poona District	84	62
		Satara „	93	72
		Sholapur Town	110	102
		Sholapur District	335	412
	Southern	Alibag Port	1	1
		Kolaba District	...	2
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum „	274	159
		Dharwar „	230	186
		Kanara „	...	1
		Hubli Town	32	26
		Bijapur District	270	163
	Sind	Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	16	8
		Bhavnagar Port	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	428	349
		Akalkot State	65	56
		Savanur „	7	6
		Surat Agency	10	6
		Kathiawar Agency	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	29	22
		Satara „	13	8
		TOTAL	2,601	1,684
Madras Presidency.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	84	60
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	7	4
		North Arcot District	171(a)	103(b)
		Cuddapah „	1(c)	1(c)
		Mangalore Town and Port	10	10
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	277	208
		Salem District	218(d)	150(e)
		Madura „	43(c)	32(c)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	353(f)	226(g)
		Nilgiris District	3 (c)	3 (c)
		Malabar „	1 (c)	1 (c)
		Ramnad Town	1 (c)	...
		Trichinopoly District	2 (c)	1 (c)
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	1 (c)	1 (c)
		Dhanushkodi Port	...	...
		TOTAL	1,172*	805*

(a) 24 imported. (b) 14 imported. (c) 1 imported. (d) 5 imported. (e) 2 imported. (f) 13 imported. (g) 9 imported.

* For two weeks—
8th January 1916, 621 cases, 425 deaths.
15th „ „ 551 „ 380 „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum ,,	1	2
		Bankura ,,	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs ,,	...	...
		Calcutta	2 (b)	1 (a)
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	3	3
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	144	117
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	12	11
		Shahabad District	83	73
	Tirhut	Saran District	127	137
		Champaran District	9	7
		Muzaffarpur ,,	11	11
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	34	24
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	110	86
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	530	466
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	23	20
	Agra	Muttra District	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	6	6
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	2	2
		Cawnpore District	26	26
		Fatehpur ,,	1	1
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	45	40
	Benares	Benares District	27	13
		Jaunpur ,,	11	11
		Ghazipur ,,	146	143
		Ballia ,,	226	211
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	466	360
		Basti ,,	88	57
		Azamgarh ,,	199	172
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao ,,	51	42
		Rai Bareli ,,	56	62
		Sitapur ,,	28	27
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	1	1
		Fyzabad District	90	46
		Gonda ,,	41	40
		Bahraich ,,	13	10
		Sultanpur ,,	13	9
		Partabgarh ,,	9	9
		Bara Banki ,,	65	55
		TOTAL	1,633	1,363

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported.

In the return for the week ending 8th January 1916 against the Champaran district *read* 15 cases, 16 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	24	17
		Gurgaon „	5	5
		Karnal „	...	...
		Ambala „	8	8
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur „	...	...
		Jullundur „	6	1
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Gurdaspur „	9	5
		Sialkot „	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Jhelum „	...	...
		Rawalpindi „	4	3
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	4	3
		Lyallpur „	...	...
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	...	...
		Kalsia „	8	6
		Jind „	2	2
		TOTAL	65	45
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	30	24
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	17	17
		Hanthawaddy „	...	...
		Pegu District	1	1
		Prome „	1	1
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	10	8
		Bassein District	5	5
		Henzada „	16	15
	Tenasserim.	Amherst District	...	...
		Tounguo „	1	1
		Thaton „	1	1
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe „	13	13
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	171	143
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo District	1	1
		Katha „	...	...
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	3	3
		Lower Chindwin District	...	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila „	6	4
		Yamethin „	1	1
		Myingyan „	1	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	278	249
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	4	4
		Nagpur District	41	36
		Bhandara District	33	26
		Wardha Town	3	4
		Wardha District	128	91
		Chanda „	4	8
	Jubbulpore.	Seoni Town	5	3
		Seoni District	43	38
		Mandla „	2	2
	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	20	12
		Betul „	1	1
		Chindwara Town	5	4
		Chindwara District	9	5
	Berar	Amraoti Town	2	2
		Amraoti District	394	318
		Yeotmal Town	28	21
		Yeotmal District	11	10
		Akola Town	...	...
		Akola District	355	250
		Buldana „	116	79
		TOTAL	1,199	904

In the return for the week ending 1st January 1916 against Mandalay Town *read* 149 cases, 141 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	17	16
		Bangalore City	4	4
		Bangalore District	53	32
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	27	23
		Hassan „	10	5
		Kadur „	6	4
		Kolar „	20	13
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	..
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	25	14
		Chitaldroog „	52	37
		TOTAL	214	148
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	4	4
		Gulbarga „	5	3
		Usmanabad „	246	199
		Bidar „	146	97
		Medak „	3	2
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	321	188
		Parbhani District	131	80
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Nander „	9	2
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	70	75
		TOTAL	935 (a)	650 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	8	3
		Gwalior „	1	...
		Jaora City	2	3
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	69	47
		Indore State	25	19
		Indore Residency Bazar	...	...
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow „	11	5
		TOTAL	116 (b)	77 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	26	16
		TOTAL	26	16
		GRAND TOTAL	8,772	6,610

(a) From the 3rd to the 9th January 1916.
(b) For the week ending 8th January 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.			TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING			EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK			TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO—			COMPARED WITH 1913-14.		COMPARED WITH 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*9th January 1914.*	*8th January 1915.*	8th January 1916.	*1914.*	*1915*	1916.	*9th January 1914.*	*8th January 1915.*	8th January 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
ate and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
engal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,669*	*2,676*	2,686	*8,61,211*	*8,44,994*	8,35,000	*323*	*316*	311	*3,14,97,425*	*3,05,56,259*	3,17,26,000	2,28,575	...	11,69,741	...
ezwada Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*9,347*	*9,347*	10,000	*445*	*445*	476	*2,93,008*	*3,37,450*	3,55,000	61,992	...	17,550	...
ombay, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*6,88,858*	*6,82,560*	7,20,000	*690*	*682*	719	*2,66,17,428*	*2,54,64,905*	2,63,48,000	...	2,69,428	8,83,095	...
astern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	*1,572*	*1,570*	1,587	*8,77,737*	*8,09,839*	6,51,000	*558*	*516*	410	*2,95,63,419*	*2,60,29,001*	2,69,07,000	...	35,56,419	9,77,999	...
ast Indian	777	*2,571*	*2,571*	2,572	*20,07,111*	*21,58,236*	21,53,000	*787*	*839*	837	*7,93,91,552*	*7,80,35,984*	7,93,75,000	...	6,552	13,49,018	...
reat Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*19,63,948*	*16,58,515*	25,93,000	*774*	*650*	961	*6,23,30,203*	*5,55,94,993*	6,32,24,000	8,93,797	...	76,29,007	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	480	*126*	*126*	126	*49,187*	*76,813*	55,000	*391*	*610*	437	*17,25,821*	*23,51,053*	20,02,000	2,76,179	...	...	3,49,053
Barsu-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*4,418*	*2,441*	4,000	*110*	*61*	100	*1,24,500*	*1,03,645*	1,64,000	39,500	...	60,355	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*32,389*	*26,509*	32,300	*571*	*465*	567	*12,48,695*	*8,77,216*	10,76,000	...	1,72,695	1,98,784	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*1,203*	*7,474*	6,500	*36*	*97*	86	*46,191*	*1,45,153*	2,11,000	1,64,809	...	65,847	...
adras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*7,17,066*	*6,86,309*	7,34,000	*281*	*269*	288	*2,83,01,858*	*2,81,67,103*	3,08,63,000	25,64,142	...	26,98,897	...
orth Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*15,75,409*	*14,14,622*	15,60,000	*418*	*353*	389	*6,09,50,555*	*6,45,37,064*	6,38,92,000	...	30,58,555	...	6,45,064
udh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*4,44,738*	*4,35,259*	3,64,000	*278*	*272*	227	*1,81,22,907*	*1,52,06,473*	1,66,56,000	...	14,66,907	14,49,527	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*8,060*	*6,065*	7,700	*252*	*190*	241	*3,07,411*	*3,56,381*	3,85,000	17,589	...	28,619	...
eam-Bengal	156	*812*	*848*	864	*1,43,824*	*1,38,588*	1,11,000	*178*	*163*	129	*52,47,774*	*51,25,728*	50,98,000	...	1,49,774	...	27,728
ombay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,50,076*	*5,93,787*	6,57,000	*356*	*325*	359	*2,21,49,894*	*2,13,28,211*	2,28,93,000	7,43,106	...	15,64,789	...
urma	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*4,61,982*	*4,32,449*	3,99,000	*344*	*322*	297	*1,60,71,411*	*1,55,88,435*	1,44,04,000	...	17,67,411	...	12,84,435
Burma Extensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*35,420*	*24,143*	27,000	*189*	*129*	144	*15,19,224*	*12,00,575*	11,98,000	...	3,23,224	...	4,575
Southern Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*540*	*1,814*	5,000	*23*	*38*	71	*22,521*	*38,748*	2,28,000	2,05,479	...	1,89,252	...
hone-Kurnool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,625*	*2,291*	2,100	*82*	*72*	66	*92,929*	*81,732*	92,400	...	529	10,668	...
odhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*21,945*	*18,314*	19,600	*177*	*148*	158	*10,39,045*	*7,59,350*	9,36,000	...	1,03,043	1,76,650	...
ucknow-Bareilly	119	*292*	*305*	297	*37,366*	*41,504*	35,000	*128*	*136*	121	*15,51,400*	*14,33,534*	14,15,000	...	2,36,400	...	18,534
ysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*72,947*	*66,059*	68,700	*177*	*161*	167	*29,51,352*	*28,17,290*	28,24,000	...	1,27,352	6,710	...
outh Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	*1,454*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,47,332*	*5,03,506*	5,17,000	*376*	*344*	355	*2,17,09,677*	*2,11,98,430*	2,24,77,000	7,67,323	...	12,78,570	...
Travancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*15,864*	*15,225*	15,300	*147*	*141*	142	*7,11,451*	*7,01,192*	7,49,000	37,539	...	47,808	...
rhoot	232	*785*	*788*	826	*1,89,248*	*1,83,443*	2,06,000	*241*	*233*	249	*77,35,408*	*72,37,205*	66,57,000	...	10,78,408	...	5,80,205
Broach-Jambusar	14	...	*30*	30	...	*1,225*	1,100	...	*41*	37	...	(a)*8,363*	55,500	55,500	...	47,137	...
Jerhat Provincial	73	*32*	*32*	32	*2,604*	*2,283*	3,500	*81*	*71*	109	*99,699*	*94,587*	1,25,000	25,301	...	30,413	...
TOTAL	392	*26,251*	*26,425*	26,573	*11,5,22,694*	*1,08,43,644*	1,17,03,700	*439*	*410*	440	*42,75,82,769*	*40,43,76,063*	42,13,46,900	...	62,35,869	1,69,70,837	...
All other Railways.																	
ritsar-Patti																	

...(c)	152	92	92	92	6,985	6,845	6,400	176	201	188	2,26,632	2,39,640	2,54,000	27,368	1,57,685	2,61,206	...
ajpura-Bhatinda	...	...	...	27	...	...	3,200	...	...	119	...	...	94,400	94,400	...	14,360	...
outhern Punjab (Main line)	239	108	108	108	64,663	28,679	26,000	599	266	241	14,17,865	10,07,169	12,43,000	...	1,74,865	94,400	...
Jullundur-Doab	240	425	425	425	1,33,045	1,03,527	1,15,000	313	244	271	42,35,848	41,13,954	47,15,000	4,79,154	...	2,35,832	...
Ludhiana Extension	65	99	133	133	4,987	9,212	8,500	50	69	64	1,96,785	3,15,371	3,41,000	1,44,215	...	6,01,046	...
Sutlej Valley	149	155	155	155	26,072	24,790	27,000	168	160	174	10,27,241	9,11,452	10,52,000	24,759	...	25,629	...
pti Valley	55	208	208	208	12,972	9,422	10,000	62	45	48	5,08,345	4,53,047	4,97,000	...	11,345	1,40,548	...
	164	155	155	155	45,948	37,191	33,500	296	239	216	11,05,780	8,72,568	10,07,000	...	98,780	43,953	...
medabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,191	2,457	2,000	65	73	59	98,293	96,911	95,500	...	2,793	1,34,432	...
medabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,225	7,950	7,000	93	90	79	2,95,204	3,17,415	3,12,000	16,796	...	...	1,411
ngal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,242	1,94,444	2,28,207	2,13,000	157	184	171	82,26,991	81,63,326	74,98,000	...	8,18,991	...	5,415
ngal-Doears	201	153	153	153	30,302	32,797	32,500	198	214	212	13,30,873	12,46,868	12,52,000	...	78,873	5,132	7,55,326
awada-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	7,014	8,732	6,900	135	169	133	2,70,450	3,03,052	3,01,000	30,550	...	...	...
avnagar State	130	227	246	246	27,325	28,786	32,000	120	117	132	11,31,741	12,29,836	12,12,000	80,259	...	...	2,052
ch Behar State	157	33	33	33	6,691	5,497	5,500	202	166	161	2,21,965	2,06,067	1,96,000	...	25,665	...	17,896
bru-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	24,205	25,223	25,700	281	293	299	10,39,050	9,99,194	10,74,000	34,920	...	...	10,067
kwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	184	199	14,140	17,455	15,300	77	95	77	6,04,667	6,45,668	6,69,000	64,333	...	74,806	...
ndal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	23,677	25,863	25,500	112	118	120	10,46,059	10,49,450	10,90,000	43,941	...	23,332	...
derabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	184	442	442	442	1,10,714	86,624	1,27,000	251	196	287	30,63,756	31,87,953	31,30,000	66,244	...	40,550	...
pur State	77	73	73	73	6,559	6,027	5,500	90	83	75	2,30,158	2,13,667	2,37,000	6,842	...	...	57,983
nagar	107	54	54	54	4,938	4,722	5,100	91	87	94	2,21,355	2,27,065	2,31,000	9,645	...	23,333	...
ihpur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,079	98,827	1,05,593	1,04,000	96	98	96	42,30,378	35,88,767	44,87,000	2,56,622	...	3,935	...
agad State	105	113	114	121	10,922	12,025	12,600	97	105	104	4,49,835	4,60,235	4,85,000	35,165	...	8,98,233	...
lhapur State	206	29	29	29	7,729	6,285	5,200	266	215	179	2,44,831	2,30,043	2,39,000	...	5,831	24,765	...
pur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	5,418	3,980	4,400	54	40	44	1,66,111	1,57,040	1,62,000	...	4,111	8,957	...
rvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	13,041	14,419	12,700	140	136	137	6,08,222	5,98,910	5,69,000	...	39,222	4,960	...
mansingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	11,776	12,878	13,800	213	233	251	3,87,979	3,76,428	4,19,000	31,021	...	...	29,910
ilkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	38,350	32,265	37,200	143	120	139	16,05,054	13,38,447	13,91,000	...	2,15,054	42,573	...
gli State	148	5	5	5	946	874	600	189	178	120	28,650	28,021	30,800	2,150	...	52,553	...
ranur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	12,841	13,952	13,100	198	215	201	5,03,635	5,10,545	5,21,000	17,365	...	2,779	...
jore District Board	163	103	103	112	17,082	15,845	15,900	166	154	142	7,73,437	7,47,487	8,00,000	26,563	...	10,454	...
ipur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	7,175	4,795	4,500	107	71	67	2,26,343	2,00,989	2,12,000	...	14,343	52,513	...
galore-Chikballapur (d)	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,100	...	...	39	...	...	34,300	34,300	...	11,011	...
i	185	116	116	117	32,786	22,927	21,000	283	198	179	8,97,944	8,15,911	7,43,000	...	1,54,944	34,300	...
mora-Kalamba	15	...	13	26	...	378	300	...	28	12	...	(e) 6,639	28,100	28,100	...	...	72,911
mpaner-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	2,093	833	700	104	45	35	66,121	48,124	51,500	...	14,621	21,461	...
nd-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	969	1,400	...	36	52	...	(f) 34,986	54,200	54,200	...	3,376	...
hpur-Yeotmal	82	48	67	117	6,002	6,794	14,900	126	101	127	13,129	1,91,598	2,97,000	2,83,871	...	19,214	...
swar's Dabhoi	94	142	142	147	12,474	13,237	12,900	88	93	82	4,88,333	5,20,451	4,81,600	...	7,333	1,05,402	...
hra-Lunavada	35	24	25	25	630	896	700	26	35	28	3,237	32,938	37,100	33,863	...	...	39,454
bbad-Kashmore	16	...	76	76	...	1,225	2,900	...	16	38	...	(g) 5,573	90,400	90,400	...	4,162	...
r District	29	11	11	11	394	632	800	36	58	73	1,537	27,902	33,800	32,263	...	84,827	...
mba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	420	448	300	16	17	12	19,677	19,220	24,400	4,723	...	5,893	...
ad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	1,708	2,226	2,000	61	80	71	77,277	90,092	1,01,000	23,723	...	5,180	...
d-Vaso	12	...	15	19	...	721	600	...	48	32	...	(h) 2,052	35,800	35,800	...	10,908	...
ipla State	67	37	37	37	2,142	2,128	2,000	57	57	54	92,449	55	81,400	...	11,049	33,748	...
rjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	51	51	14,908	11,585	12,800	293	227	251	9,51,470	9,26,531	9,70,000	18,530	...	...	9,455
rjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (i)	...	...	...	100	...	...	5,000	...	...	50	...	...	1,20,000	1,20,000	...	43,469	...
par-Bijara	19	25	25	25	462	337	400	18	13	16	20,621	20,624	20,800	179	...	1,20,000	...
TOTAL	152	7,512	7,772	8,082	13,19,255	12,06,701	12,89,300	176	155	160	4,84,58,450	4,61,70,162	4,88,49,100	3,90,650	...	176	...
GRAND TOTAL	337	33,763	34,197	34,655	1,28,41,949	1,20,50,345	1,29,93,000	380	352	375	47,60,41,219	45,05,46,225	47,01,96,000	...	58,45,219	26,78,938	...
																1,96,49,775	...

om 23rd November 1914. (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 10th June 1915. (d) Opened from 1st April 1915. (e) From 23rd July 1914. (f) From 20th May 1914. (g) From 1st December 1914. (h) From 10th December 1914. (i) Opened from 16th June 1914.

the 20th January 1916.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT.
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 13.

2438. Alpargatas (Powers Patents) Ld. *Improvements in the manufacture of boots, shoes or the like and in soles therefor.*

January 14.

2439. G. Chennaveerappa. *The slate pencil manufacture.*

January 15.

2440. Lakshmi Pati Misra. *Improved adjustable cramp for cramping the switch and stock rails of railways, tramways and other like permanent ways where points and crossings are required.*

2441. E. Moss. *Improvements in pouring attachments to tins, cans and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2250. The Gum Tragasol Supply Company Ld. *Improvements in tanning.*

2406. R. H. Gahagan. *Improved double acting horizontal press.*

2408. W. Nivan. *Improvements in refrigerating machinery.*

2409. A. E. Russell and W. G. Charley. *Improvements in or connected with hubs of vehicle wheels.*

2411. J. N. Sanyal and W. S. Street. *Improved paint remover.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2178. Brewster Film Corporation.
2191. Lakhput Rai, Samput Rai and Manful Narain.
2275. Paul.
2295. Harnett and Kirkhope.
2305. Webb and Williams.
2306. Koering Cyaniding Process Co.
2312. Rickie.
2313. Irwin.
2316. Andersen.
2317. Kirby.

PATENTS SEALED.

1759. Dormer.
1941. Raney-Laird Petroleum Dehydrating Co.
2012. Jones.
2231. Abdoolabhoy & Joomabhoy Lalljee and Jaffer Abdoolabhoy Lalljee.
2279. Andrew, Sloacombe and Kingham.
2282. The Holt Manufacturing Co.
2286. Braithwaite & Kirk, Braithwaite and Humphryes.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

332 of 1909. Sheffield and anr. (To 22 February 1917.)

497 of 1909. Walke. (To 3 March 1917.)

50 of 1910. Spalding. (To 27th April 1917.)
326 of 1910. Gavin-Jones. (To 1 February 1917.)
519 of 1910. Edwards. (To 27 February 1917.)
683 of 1911. Hess Flume Co. (To 27 January 1917.)
35 of 1912. Bagh Singh & ors. (To 20 January 1917.)
44 of 1912. Mondol. (To 23 January 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1910.

600, (Ginder). 658, (Whitney).

1911.

121, (Tatham). 180, (Maynard). 307, (Moir). 308, (Moir). 361, (Todiwalla). 389, (Cox and ors). 406, (Cole). 459, (Caddy).

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas

per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	*a.*
(*a*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(*b*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) . . each	0	2
(*c*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(*d*)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(*e*)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1908 and Chronological List 1900-1904)	2	0
(*f*)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological List 1905-1911)	3	0
(*g*)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) . . each	0	8
(*h*)	Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 . . each	1	0
(*i*)	Specifications of Invention . . . . each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	"	" 1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	" 1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	" 1913-14	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvamsam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain . . . . . 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3. M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail . . . . South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1.	M. Mul Chand Khurana	Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1.	M. Rashid Ahmad Khan	Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2.	M. Chhote Lal	Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3.	M. Azizur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1.	M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni	Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya	17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2.	M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A.	8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Hossain Mirza	1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4.	M. Mohd. Israil Khan	11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5.	M. Syed Nawab Ali	11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6.	M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid	36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7.	M. Daliluddin Ahmed	12, Agha Muhammad Mehdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8.	M. Abdul Wajid	106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9.	M. Syed Mohammad	12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10.	M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A.	1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Muslim	12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CHAKRATA.

1.	M. Jawala Parshad, II	Regimental Munshi, Kailana Depôt, Sadar Bazar, Chakrata.

DELHI.

1.	M. Mithan Lal, B.A.	Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2.	M. Akbar Khan Haidari	British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1.	M. Syed Hadi Hussain	Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2.	M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna)	Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1.	M. J. Kishori Lall	Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2.	M. Suraj Narain, B.A.	Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Abdul Karim	Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1.	M. Ram Charan Lal	Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1.	M. K. R. Mehta	R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa	Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1.	M. Abdur Rahim	Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Karam Chand	C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1.	M. S. Karim Bukhsh	Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.
3. M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani . . . . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif.	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . .	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	2A, 2B, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	25, Nurali Lane, P. O., Entally, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery.	15-8 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January 1916.

	Total amount of Notes in circulation.			Reserve.										
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchased price).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Calcutta	1,50,36,000	22,66,65,365	24,17,01,365	8,47,26,670	1,50,89,257	...	8,17,50,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946 (a)	4,00,00,000 (b)	32,15,65,903	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Cawnpore	...	2,46,66,635	2,46,66,635	3,48,95,625	1,81,68,443	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	5,30,64,068	
Lahore	...	4,49,43,805	4,49,43,805	2,87,37,097	2,27,78,303	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	5,15,15,400	
Bombay	15,78,870	14,29,14,525	14,44,93,395	1,53,15,325	4,64,44,080	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6,17,59,405	
Karachi	...	2,33,95,295	2,33,95,295	92,79,033	37,30,785	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	1,30,09,818	
Madras	14,64,780	8,38,71,395	8,53,36,175	3,22,18,675	1,12,96,035	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	4,35,14,710	
Rangoon	...	5,13,68,530	5,13,68,530	5,88,55,296	99,33,060	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	6,87,88,356	
	1,80,79,650	59,78,25,550	61,59,05,200	26,40,27,721	12,74,39,993	...	8,17,50,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	61,32,17,660	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			26,87,540	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									Nil	
Total Circulation ₹			61,32,17,660								Total Reserve ₹		61,32,17,660	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th January 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th January 1916 to 2 thousands in Sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1916.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. Terminable of 1915-16.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st December 1915 .	29,28,700	99,22,600	4,99,68,200	1,54,45,300	72,14,800	26,27,650	8,51,88,550	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8 81,20,750
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November 1908, up to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between and 191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29,28,700	99,22,600	4,99,68,200	1,54,45,300	72,14,800	26,37,650	8,51,88,550	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,81,20,750
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	1,17,300	...	...	4,300	1,21,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,600
Balance on 15th January 1916 .	29,28,700	99,22,600	4,98,50,900	1,54,45,300	72,14,800	26,33,350	8,50,66,950	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,79,99,150

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,348 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,802 lakhs.
" 16th Nov. 1915 " 30th " " ditto ... ditto 6 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 6 lakhs.
" 1st Jan. 1916 " 15th Jan. 1916 ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
12,348 12,816

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th January 1916.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,04,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Sepcial Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below*	50,00,000	0	0	1,54,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,44,051	14	9			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,51,24,738	6	10	2,44,68,790	5	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				19,61,51,982	15	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				11,42,561	1	7
Sundries				15,17,589	0	3
RUPEES				26,36,80,923	7	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				6,89,50,340	0	0
Other authorised Investments				95,75,860	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				4,13,10,274	13	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,89,48,052	10	6
Bills discounted and purchased				2,99,46,531	11	2
Balances with other Banks				20,15,778	14	9
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				28,50,743	13	11
Stamps				11,519	1	0
Sundries				6,71,952	0	11
	Rs.	A.	P.	20,42,81,053	1	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,60,20,922	3	1	5,93,99,870	5	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,33,78,948	2	8			
RUPEES				26,36,80,923	7	1

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 2,77,980 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 8,91,180 0 0

Rs. 11,69,160 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th January 1916.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 26·60.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

NOTICE.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901.

An examination for first and second class coal mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1916.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid not less than one month prior to the date of the examination to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad, East Indian Railway, and not to any officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application is received on or before the 3rd February 1916.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME.

I WILLIAM ADOLF FRAYMOUTH heretofore called and known by the name of WILLIAM ADOLF FREYMUTH residing at Maihar in Central India hereby give public notice that on the seventh day of December 1915, I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of FREYMUTH, and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of FRAYMOUTH instead of the name of FREYMUTH.

Dated at Maihar, Central India, this 7th day of December 1915.

W. A. FRAYMOUTH.

late W. A. FREYMUTH.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1916.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell to act temporarily as Sub-Agent, Rangoon Branch. *vice* Mr. D. Morrison, transferred.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Mount Abu, the 13th January 1916.

No. 93-589.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules under the said Act published under his Notification No. 789-C, dated the 12th March 1904, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(1) For rule 17 the following rule shall be substituted :—

"17. Save as otherwise provided in rule 22-A, the import, export and transport of opium and poppy heads is permitted only by means other than that of the post."

(2) For the heading of the schedule to the rules the following heading shall be substituted :—

"Schedule I

(Rule 20)."

(3) For "the Schedule" occurring in clause (2) of Rule 20 "Schedule I" shall be substituted.

(4) For Chapter III-A the following chapter shall be substituted :—

"Chapter III-A.

EXEMPTIONS.

22-A. The preparations specified in Schedule II may be imported, exported, transported, transited, possessed and sold without restriction, provided that the import of these preparations from foreign countries is permitted only by means other than that of the post."

SCHEDULE II.

(*Rule 22 A.*)

1. Anarcotine or Narcotine (or Narcotina) and its derivatives.
2. Anodyne Pine Expectorant.
3. Anti-Emesis Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
4. Apocodenae Hydrochloridum.
5. Apomorphine and its salts and preparations.
6. Astringent wash—compressed tablets for—containing $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of morphia acetate (Parke Davis & Co.)
7. Barsh.
8. Beecham's Cough Pills.
9. Boerhavis Odontalgic Essence.
10. Bow's Liniment.
11. Brompton's Consumption and Cough Specific.
12. Camphorodyne.
13. Cereoli Acidi Tannici et Opii.
14. Cereoli Iodoformi et morphinæ.
15. Chamberlain's Colic Remedy.
16. Chlor : Anodyne containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of morphia hydrochlor : per fluid ounce (Parke Davis & Co.)
17. Chlorodyne (Liquor Chloroformi Composita).
18. Chronic Dysentery Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
19. Codamine.
20. Codeine or Codeina and its salts and preparations.
21. Cotarnina.
22. Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum or Stypticin.
23. Cotarninæ Phthalas or Styptol.
24. Cough Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
25. Cryptopine.

26. Decoctum Papaveris.
27. Dover's Powder, *see* Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Composita.
28. Elixir Pepsine et Bismuthi Comp.
29. Elixir Pini Compositum.
30. Emplastrum Opii.
31. Enema Opii.
32. Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride, *see* Narcyl.
33. Ferris, *see* Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica.
34. Glycerinum Acetomorphinæ.
35. Glycerinum Heroini Compositum.
36. Gnoscopine.
37. Haustus Apomorphinæ Compositus.
38. Hewlett, *see* Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho.
39. Hydrocotarnine.
40. Insufflatio Bismuthi et Morphinæ.
41. Kay's Linseed Compound.
42. Keating's Pectoral or Cough Lozenges.
43. Lanthoptine.
44. Le Haurier's Odontalgic Essence.
45. Linctus Opiatus.
46. Linimentum Opii.
47. Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum.
48. Lotio Plumbi Opio.
49. Meconiasine.
50. Meconidine.
51. Meconii Periodidum.
52. Meconine.
53. Mercuric chloride with potassium iodide compreseed tablets No. 45 containing $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of powdered opium (Parke Davis & Co.).
54. Mistura Apomorphinæ et Terebeni.
55. Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica, *vel* Liquor Ferris.
56. Mistura Bismuthi Composita cum Morphina.
57. Mistura Chloroformi Composita.
58. Mistura Cretæ Composita.
59. Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho (Hewlett's).
60. Mistura Pepsine cum Bismutho (Huxley).
61. Mistura Salina Anodyna.
62. Mistura Scillæ Composita.
63. Mistura Scillæ et Opii.
64. Morphinæ Meconas and its preparations (liquor, etc.).
65. Narceina or Narceine.
66. Narcotine, *see* Anarcotine.
67. Narcyl or Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride.
68. Nepenthe and its preparations.
69. Oleatum Morphinæ.
70. Opium Wool.
71. Papaverine.
72. Papaveri Capsules (only dried poppy-heads from which opium has been extracted).
73. Paregoric Elixir, *see* Tincutra Camphoræ Composita.
74. Peronin or Benzoyl Morphine Hydrochloride.
75. Pilula Digitalis et Opii Composita.
76. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Creta et Opio.
77. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio.
78. Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
79. Pilula Plumbicum Opio.

80. Pilula Saponis Composita.
81. Pilulæ Ipecacuanhæ cum Urginea.
82. Porphyroxin.
83. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.
84. Protopine.
85. Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.
86. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, or Dover's Powder.
87. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
88. Pulvis Kino Compositus.
89. Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus.
90. Pulvis Opii Compositus.
91. Pulvis Plumbi cum Opio.
92. Rhocadine.
93. Sanative Pills (Jayne's).
94. Sedative Lotion (Dr. Duarte's).
95. Solubes Plumbi et Opii.
96. St. Jacob's Oil.
57. Stypticin, *see* Contarninæ Hydrochloridum.
98. Styptol, *see* Cotarninæ Phthalas.
99. Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.
100. Suppositoria Morphinæ.
101. Syrupus Camphoræ Compositus.
102. Syrup Picis Liq cum Apomorphina, containing ¼ grain apomorphinæ per fluid ounce (Ferris & Co.).
103. Syrupus Apomorphinæ.
104. Tabellæ Apomorphinæ.
105. Tabellæ Saponis Compositæ.
106. Tabletti Plumbi cum Opio.
107. Tabloid Hypodermic Ergotin et Morphinæ.
108. Thebaine.
109. Tinctura Antiperiodica.
110. Tinctura Camphoræ Composita or Paregoric Elixir.
111. Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ Composita.
112 Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.
113. Tinctura Opii Benzoica.
114 Tinctura Opii Crocata.
115. Tinctura Opii Deodorata.
116. Tritopine.
117. Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.
118. Unguentum Myrabolam cum Opio.
119. Unguentum Opii.
120. Urethral Injection (Dr. Duarte's).
121. Xanthaline.

2. The Chief Commissioner's notification No. 186-C., dated the 28th January 1914, as subsequently amended shall be cancelled.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Camp Ajmer, the 11th January 1916.

No. 157-C.S.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

District.	Parganah.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer .	Ajmer .	Gangwana	5,532·25 square feet . *East*—Ajmer-Jaipur Road *West*— „ „ „ *North*—Rahmat Khan's fields. *South*—Grass Bir of Rahmat Khan and Raja of Gangwana.	Improving Ajmer-Jaipur Road in furlongs 2, 3 and 4 of mile 8th.	The plan can be seen in the office of the Collector, Ajmer-Merwara.

Under section 7 of the Act the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

H. C. SANDERS,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in the Public Works Department.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 13th January 1916.

No. 68-D.—The services of the Reverend A. B. Roberts, Assistant Chaplain of Mhow, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st January 1916.

By order

A. R. JELF,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 18th January 1916.

No. 135-R.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the renewal of the certificate of approval granted to W.C. Clements, Esquire, for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases throughout Baluchistan.

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,

Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th January 1916.

No. 294-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending Saturday, the 8th January 1916 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	80	95	175	76	89	165	...	...	...	89	2	46	1	27	3	19	19	38	40·36	38·05
	Notified Area	3,673	3	1	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·62	56·62
	Total .	229,144	83	96	179	78	91	169	...	...	...	93	2	46	1	27	3	19	19	38	39·03	38·65

The 15th January 1916.

No. 334-*Education*.—Under the provisions of section 242 (1) (*d*) of Act III of 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to appoint the Health Officer, Notified Area, Delhi, an *ex officio* member of the Notified Area Committee, Delhi, *vice* the additional Civil Surgeon, Delhi.

No. 337-*Education*.—Under the provisions of section 242 (1) (*d*) of Act III of 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to re-appoint Rai Sahib Lala Raj Narayan as a member of the Notified Area Committee, Delhi.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th January 1916.

No. 109-*R*.—With reference to rule 25 of the rules published with the Notification of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 4717, dated the 10th September 1908, as subsequently amended from time to time and as in force in the Agency territories by virtue of the Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I. B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to fix the price at which pure opium will be issued from the Quetta Treasury to licensed vendors at the rate of Rs. 25 per seer of 80 tolas with effect from the 1st April 1916 and until further notice.

Notification No. 4410-R., dated the 18th December 1913, shall cease to be in force from the 1st April 1916.

By order,

A. L. N. CATER,
First Assistant.

IN THE COURT OF S. MOHAMMAD BAQAR, B.A., MUNSIFF, 1ST CLASS, AT DELHI.

CIVIL SUIT No. 624 OF 1915.

Ram Pershad, son of Chhada Lal, caste Bania, cap seller of Delhi Bazar Dariba.....*Plaintiff,*

against

Sunder Das, son of Ganga Ram, caste Khatri of Gujrat, at present of Delhi Bazar Sita Ram.....*Defendant.*

Suit for rendition of accounts and dissolution of partnership.

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the partnership of the above-named parties in the contract work regarding the construction work, etc., has been dissolved by this court from the 30th day of November 1915 and that the shares of the parties in the said partnership are half and half.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 30th day of November 1915.

S. MOHAMMAD BAQAR,
Munsiff, 1st Class, Delhi.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 1 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1916.

In the matter of Mylippilli Appalsawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mylippilli Appalsawmy, unemployed, residing at No. 71, Thomson Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mylippilli Appalsawmy.

CASE No. 2 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1916.

In the matter of Khoo Boon Chin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Khoo Boon Chin, Trader, residing at No. 127, Tatmye Quarter, Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 4th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Khoo Boon Chin.

CASE No. 3 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1916.

In the matter of Abdul Latiff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Latiff, clerk, residing at No. 67, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Latiff.

CASE No. 153 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1916.

In the matter of P. Cannayiram Pillay, Petition-writer, residing at No. 4, Poona Basty, Puzundaung, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said P. Cannayiram Pillay, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of January 1916.

CASE No. 204 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1916.

In the matter of Ckoti Appalasawmy, unemployed, residing at No. 27, 47th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ckoti Appalasawmy, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 3rd day of January 1916.

CASE No. 206 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th January 1916.

In the matter of Jacob Raphael Aaron, Broker, residing at No. 60, 31st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Jacob Raphael Aaron, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of January 1916.

CASE No. 4 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1916.

In the matter of Subramoney Narasingham John, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subramoney Narasingham John, clerk, residing at No. 43, 122nd Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subramoney Narasingham John.

CASE No. 5 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1916.

In the matter of Koopoosawmy Naiker, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Koopoosawmy Naiker, residing at No. 2, Theatre Road, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Koopoosawmy Naiker.

CASE No. 6 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Gyi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Gyi, clerk in the Arracan Co., residing at Dawbong, Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Gyi.

CASE No. 7 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 13th day of January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Thein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Thein, clerk, residing at 51st Sagabin Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Thein.

CASE No. 218 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of Loothoo Meah *alias* Ko Lu Glay, son of Meeya Jan, residing in Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Loothoo Meah *alias* Ko Lu Glay, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of January 1916.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AND JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

No. 1 OF 1916.

Pandit Amarnath Kang, ... Insolvent, applicant.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Mohamed Khan	375	0	0
2. Nazur Khan	114	0	0
3. B. Babu Lal	450	0	0

Whereas the applicant Pandit Amarnath Kang has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on the 12th February 1916 at 11 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through the Court to oppose the application.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 11th day of January 1916.

No. 2 OF 1916.

Sham Lall, son of Juva Ram of Ajmer, ... Insolvent,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Rekhab Dass of Ajmer	250	0	0
2. L. Phool Chand	200	0	0
3. Sheo Sahai of Ajmer	150	0	0
4. Moula Baxsh	20	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Sham Lall has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on the 15th February 1916 at 10-30 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they either must appear before the Court in person or through the authorised agent.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 13th day of January 1916.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of adjudication.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 65 OF 1915.

Dated the 10th January 1916.

In the matter of Jaisha, son of Notu, Contractor of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 4th December 1915, on behalf of the abovenamed debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 6 OF 1916.

Dated the 14th January 1916.

Re Thomas Geoffrey, residing at No. 33, Dhurrumtollah Street in the town of Calcutta and serving as Telegraphist in the Government Telegraph Office in Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. H. C. Bannerjee, 7, Old Post Office Street, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 12th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 7 OF 1916.

Dated the 17th January 1916.

Re Shama Churn Bhur and Bolai Chandra Bhur, both residing at No. 133-3, Manicktolla Street in the town of Calcutta, the former at present working as a clerk in the office of the East Indian Railway Company, Howrah, and the latter at present employed as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Bird & Co., and (3) Bhudari Churn Kundu, at present without any employment, (4) Bhupati Churn Kundu, at present a gomostha in the employ of Bhupati Churn Nundy, (5) Pasupati Churn Kundu, at present a gomostha in the firm of Bishnupado Chuckerburtty & Co., and (6) Jadupati Kundu, a clerk in the office of the East Indian Railway Company, Howrah, the last named four at present residing at No. 94-1, Hatibagan Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid and all the said debtors lately carrying on business as dealers in miscellaneous goods at No. 26, Haragunge Road, in Sulkia in the District of Hooghly under the name, style and firm of Shama Churn Bhur and Bhudari Churn Kundu.

Ex parte the debtors. Nanda Gopal Roy, Insolvents' attorney.

On the 13th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed six debtors as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 8 OF 1916.

Dated the 20th January 1916.

Re Nilmoni Janah and Saroda Prosad Saha, both residing at and carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 62, Sovabazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, as Jute merchants under the name, style and firm of Nilmoni Janah, Saroda Prosad Saha and S. P. Saha & Co.

Ex parte the creditor. Messrs. O. C. Gangooly & Co., 7, Old Post Office Street, Creditors' Attorneys.

On the 17th day of January 1916 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 90 OF 1913.

Dated the 15th January 1916.

Re Robert Henry White.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 181 OF 1914.

Dated the 15th January 1916.

Re Ajodhya Prosad Singh.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 20 OF 1914.

Dated the 17th January 1916.

Re Khoda Bux (Khoda Bux Mahommad Siddiq).

Ex parte the creditor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 8th day of September 1914, the order of adjudication made herein on the 5th day of February 1914, was annulled.

No. 68 OF 1913.

Dated the 17th January 1916.

Re Sarup Chand Gulnamull and Ram Gopal (Sarup Chand Nathooram and Gunnamull Agarwallah).

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 25th day of May 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 10th day of April 1913, was annulled.

No. 164 OF 1913.

Dated the 14th January 1916.

Re Kali Charan Dutta.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 262 OF 18TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Dated the 13th January 1916.

Re Adolphus William Perot (A. W. Perot & Co.)

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
1—1916	Bapoo *alias* Baboo Mahadoo Mandlik.	Hindu . .	Lalmadi, Tinbati, Towrachapada.	Jobber in the Western India, Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	6th	January .	1916	6th	January .	1916
2—1916	Balla Daji Rane *alias* Mistry	,, . .	Carnac Bridge . . .	Lately Mistry in the employ of the Asistant Commanding Royal Engineer's Department, now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
4—1916	Tukaram Dhakoo Pamar . .	,, . .	Ghorapdeo . . .	Jobber in the David Sassoon Mills . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
6—1916	Essack Bin Amir Hindustani .	Mohamedan .	Yacoob Street, near J. J. Hospital.	Painter in the employ of Khoja Husein Mahomed Hayat.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
5—1916	Alimahomed Aba Memon . .	,, .	Bhisti Molla . . .	Commission Agent	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
7—1916	Shaik Mahomed Shaik Adam .	,, .	Babula Tank . . .	Servant in the employ of the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade at Babula Tank.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
8—1916	Perka Enkamna, widow of Piraji Narsappa Kamati, Rajauna Piraji Kamati and his wife Bhagirthibai.	Hindu . .	Kamatipura 8th lane . .	1st Debtor bidee leaves vendor, 2nd Debtor moulder in the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshop and the 3rd Debtor bidee maker.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
9—1916	Mamdoo Shaik Ali Sakrekar .	Mahomedan .	Choki Molla . . .	Engine driver in the Bombay Municipality .	7th	,, .	,,	7th	,, .	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
11—1916	Krishnaji Ganesh Vaidya .	Hindu . .	No. 1, Shantaram's Chawl Moogbhat.	Clerk in the Accountant-General's Office, Bombay.	7th	January .	1916	7th	January .	1916
12—1916	Ganpat Govind Pednekar . .	„ . .	Guzré Bazar, Byculla . .	Lately servant in the employ of Govind Vishram Pednekar and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
13—1916	Mathew D'Silva . . .	East Indian .	Bandra, near St. Andrew's Church, Chimbai Road.	Government pensioner and also Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Vincent & Co., Merchants, Fort.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
14—1916	Haribhai Kandas Soni and Motilal Haribhai Soni.	Hindu . .	Ghogari Molla, No. 22 .	Lately doing business in partnership with Jamsedji Jiwaji Patel, Janmahomed Anandji and Tricumdas Thakordas Tunksali as dealers in Pinch-beck ornaments in the name Hari & Co. and now the 1st Debtor, Native Doctor, and the 2nd Debtor, servant in the employ of Jiwraj Walji.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
10—1916	Brijlal Bhugmandin Trivedi .	„ .	Kalbadevi Road . .	Lately Rent-farming Contractor and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	8th	„ .	„
15—1916	Abdulhusein Mahomedalli Damoodi Bora.	Mahomedan .	Bhendi Bazar . . .	Manager in the employ of Madhowrao Shivshanker.	8th	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
16—1916	Hanoomantoo Tenkaya Bandooloo *alias* Ramloo Sayana.	Hindu . .	Lower Parel . . .	Jobber in the Century Mills . .	10th	„ .	„	10th	„ .	„
17—1916	Ebrahim Ismail Memon . .	Mahomedan .	Jakeria Musjid . . .	Lately dealer in cloth and now unemployed .	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
19—1916	Algooram Narayen Purdeshi .	Hindu . .	Delisle Road, Byculla . .	Lately hawker of purchased rice and grains and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

18—1916	Frank De Mello . . .	East Indian .	Dadar	Timber Measurer in the G. I. P. Railway .	,,	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,
21—1916	Noormahomed Abdul Rahiman Patni.	Mahomedan .	Gowli Molla . .	Formerly dealer in Oilman Stores in the name of Esmail Abdul Rahiman and latterly in his own name and now unemployed.	,,	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,
20—1916	Balkrishna Ramchandra Sample	Hindu . .	Grant Road . . .	Ticket memo clerk in the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd. Colaba.	,,	,,	.	,,	11th	,,	.	,,
25—1916	Vithal Narayen Mhatre . .	,, . .	Byculla	Carpenter in the Khatao Makanji's Mills at Byculla, Bombay.	11th	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,
22—1916	Reuben Daniel Waheetkar .	Jewish . .	Umerkhadi . . .	Lately Road and Railway Contractor trading in partnership with Lakhshmi Ladha, Wasudeo. Raghunath Sathe, Ramji Ganpat and Punsi Dewsi under the name, style and firm of R. David & Co., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,
23—1916	Vishnoo Shamrao Pathare and Pitamber Motiram Memada.	Hindu . .	Ghorupdeo and Ardesir Dadi Lane, respectively.	Lately doing business in partnership as cabinetmakers and also carpenters in the employ of Omior Foundry and Engineering Works Co., and now carpenters in the said Company.	,,	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,
24—1916	Joachim Paul Pais . . .	Eurasian . .	Modi Street, Fort . .	Salesman in Sutor & Co.	,,	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,
26—1916	Ganpat Moroba Thakoore .	Hindu . .	Chinchpoogly . . .	Carpenter in the Indian Mills . . .	,,	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,
27—1916	Chimbhai Haribhai Sheth .	,, . .	Crawford Market (Laljo Mansing Building.)	Lately student and now unemployed . .	,,	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,
28—1916	Jamnadas Vizbhukandas Sha .	,, . .	2nd Fanaswadi, Dadysett's Agiary Lane.	Lately tea-shop keeper and also speculator in Jotta etc., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,
29—1916	Nawab Sirdar Mirza Amir Khan	Mahomedan .	Pakhmalia Street, (Parsi Mansion).	Passenger Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway	12th	,,	.	,,	12th	,,	.	,,
30—1916	Nursey Dewji Sha . . .	Hindu . .	Mandvi	Lately dealer in grocery etc., in partnership with Hirji Jewat under the name and firm of Poonsey Nursey & Company, and now unemployed.	,,	,,	.	,,	,,	,,	.	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
31—1916	Meghji Goculdas Thucker	Hindu	Vithalwadi	Formerly dealer in cloth and now Assistant in the employ of Jamnadas Pranlal	13th	January	1916	13th	January	1916
32—1916	Abdulkader Rasulbhai Surti, Mahomedbhai Rasulbhai Surti and Fatemahomed Rasulbhai Surti.	Mahomedan	Kasai Molla	Doing business in partnership as grocers under the name, style and firm of Rasulbhai Fatebhai Suratwala & Co.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
33—1916	Ramji Arjan Thucker	Hindu	Vadgadi	Country craft-keeper	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
34—1916	Mahaboob Valad Vajir Shaik	Mahomedan	Nizam Street	Jobber in the Bradbury Mills	15th	,,	,,	15th	,,	,,
35—1916	Abdulrehman Baldi *alias* Baboo Ramjan Momin.	,,	Agripada	Do. do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
36—1916	Sakur Rahimtula Memon	,,	Mahim near Durga	Lately rice broker and now unemployed	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
37—1916	Walter Joseph Hume	Anglo-Indian	Byculla, Victoria Mansions	Fireman in the G. I. P. Railway	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of January 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 38 OF 1916.

Bombay, the 15th January 1916.

Re Chhaganlal Malukram, Jivanram Bhimji, Harishanker Jetharam and Hariram Bhimji, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, trading as silk Cloth and gold and silver embroidery merchants at Sutar Chawl without the Fort of Bombay under the name, style and firm of Mehta Motilal Chhaganlal, adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Chhaganlal Malukram, Jivanram Bhimji, Harishanker Jetharam and Hariram Bhimji trading under the name, style and firm of Mehta Motilal Chhaganlal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th January 1916.

No. 3.—The services of 4th class Assistant Surgeon F. H. Johnson, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for employment at Hindu Rao's Hospital, Delhi, with effect from the 25th September 1915.

J. GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 10th January 1916.

No. 1.—With reference to Royal Indian Marine Notification No. 10, dated 4th December 1915, the undermentioned officer is granted an extension of leave, in India, on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, with effect from 10th January 1916 and for the period specified.

Chief Engineer W. C. Sharvell, R. I. M. . . 1 month and 11 days.

Bombay, the 11th January 1916.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India, *i.e.*, 7th January 1916.

Engineer E. Guppy, R.I.M. . . . 6 months.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1916.

No. 132-*Ap.*—Mr. Mahboobali Niazali Khan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, and sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 4th January 1916.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1916.

No. 187-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices during the period 13th January 1916 to 19th January 1916.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Anaimalai	Madras Presidency . .	20th December 1915 .	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Dasuya	North Western Railway . .	7th January 1916 .	Opened.
Mukerian	Ditto ditto . . .	7th January 1916 .	„

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th January 1916.

No. 248-*E-E.*—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. Abdul Rahim Malik .	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	25th December 1915.

No. 251-*E-E.*—Mr. C. M. Culpeper, Inspecting Telegraphist, is appointed officiating Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, with effect from the 6th November 1915 to the 5th February 1916 *vice* Mr. J. F. Coshan, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the former date.

No. 275-*E-E.*—The following officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. L. D'Cruz . .	Inspecting Telegraphist	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	16th December 1915.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination held in November 1915:—

(In Alphabetical Order.)

	Abdul Alim	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Abdus Sattar	Ditto.
	Acharyya, Siddhimani	Ditto.
	Alice Dhar	Ditto.
	Basu, Susilkumar	Ditto.
	Biswas, Rajendrakumar	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Himansunath	Ditto.
	„ Raghunath	Ditto.
	Das, Nimaicharan	Ditto.
10	Dasgupta, Gopalprasad	Ditto.
	„ Nirendranath	Ditto.
	Datta, Nirendrachandra	Ditto.
	De, Nibaranchandra	Ditto.
	Deb, Rabindramohan	Ditto.
	Eric Borah	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Badalchandra	Ditto.
	„ Bhagirathicharan	Ditto.
	„ Dwarikaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Satyaranjan	Ditto.
20	Ghoshal, Nalinbihari	Ditto.
	Julienne Singham	Ditto.
	Maggie Jordon	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Rameschandra	Ditto.
	Md. Hafizul Huq	Ditto.
	Mohammad Husnain	Ditto.
	Pujari, Janardan	Ditto.
	Ray, Binodkumar	Ditto.
	„ Mohinimohan	Ditto.
	„ Sucharuranjan	Ditto.
30	Sengupta, Prabhatchandra	Ditto.
	„ Taraknath	Ditto.
32	Sinha, Sailendranath	Ditto.

II. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the First M. B. Examination held in November 1915:—

(In Alphabetical Order.)

	Abdul Shakur	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Acharyya, Atalbihari†	Ditto.
	Anne Siret	Ditto.
	Bagchi, Binaykrishna	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Ardhachandra	Ditto.
	„ Binodkrishna	Ditto.
	„ Jogjiban	Ditto.
	„ Nrityagopal	Ditto.
	Basu, Anathjiban	Ditto.
10	Bhattacharyya, Anukulchandra	Ditto.
	Biswas, Manmathakumar	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Bhupendranath	Ditto.
	„ Manmathabhushan	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Khagendranath	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Jnanendranath†	Ditto.
	Datta, Narayandas*	Ditto.
	De, Kusalchandra	Ditto.
	„ Nirmalchandra	Ditto.

* Eligible for admission to the Examination for Honours in Physiology.

† „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Anatomy and Physiology.

20	Gaya Prasad	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Ghosh, Hemendranath	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	Ditto.
	Goswami, Bibhutibhushan	Ditto.
	Mahesh Dutta Tewari	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Upendralal	Ditto.
	Mallik, Hridaybhushan	Ditto.
	Manna, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Arunkumar	Ditto.
	„ Budhendranath*	Ditto.
30	„ Sachindranath	Ditto.
	„ Santoshkumar	Ditto.
	„ Siteschandra	Ditto.
	Nag, Niharkanti	Ditto.
	Nandi, Taraknath	Ditto.
	Narayan Prasad*	Ditto.
	Ray, Mohinimohan	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Kalikumar	Ditto.
	„ Nripendrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Sibnath*	Ditto.
40	Sinha, Kamalkisor	Ditto.
	„ Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
	„ Ramanath	Ditto.
	Surveyor, J. M.	Ditto.
44	Tajammul Ahmed	Ditto.

III. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Final M. B. Examination held in November 1915 :—

(In Alphabetical Order.)

	Agarwala, Mohinimohan	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Bandyopadhyay, Jatindranath	Ditto.
	„ Jaynarayan	Ditto.
	„ Krishnalal	Ditto.
	Bardhan, Prabhatkumar	Ditto.
	Basu, Khagendramohan	Ditto.
	„ Sudhindranath	Ditto.
	„ Sudhirkumar	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Matilal	Ditto.
10	Chakrabarti, Kisorichandra	Ditto.
	„ Niranjan	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Bhudharbhushan	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	„ Satyakrishna	Ditto.
	Das, Radhagobinda	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Kshitindranath	Ditto.
	De, Lakshmikumar	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Apurbaprakas	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Khagendranarayan	Ditto.
20	„ Lalitkumar	Ditto.
	„ Manmathanath	Ditto.
	„ Nagendranath	Ditto.
	„ Subodhchandra	Ditto.
	„ Surapati	Ditto.
	Guchait, Haripada	Ditto.
	Gupta, Priyabar	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Jnanendralal	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Dwijendramohan	Ditto.
	„ Pulinbihari	Ditto.
30	Mallik, Nimaichand	Ditto.
	Mitra, Chandicharan†	Ditto.
	Pal, Srischandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Jatindrasankar	Ditto.
	„ Sisirchandra	Ditto.
	„ Srischandra	Ditto.
	Santra, Hemchandra	Ditto.

*Eligible for admission to the Examination for Honours in Physiology.
† „ „ „ „ „ *Midwifery.*

	Santra, Surendranath	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Sanyal, Tarapada	Ditto.
	Sen, Abinaskrishna	Ditto.
40	„ Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	„ Ranajit	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Kesabchandra	Ditto.
	Siddhanta, Sudhantasekhar	Ditto.
	Sinha, Asutosh	Ditto.
45	Stricke, Ellen Evelyn	Ditto.

IV. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed in Part I of the Final M. B. Examination held in November 1915 :—

(In Alphabetical Order.)

	Basu, Hanseswar	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Chakrabarti, Birendranath	Ditto.
3	Sarkar, Bhupendralal	Ditto.

V. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed in Part II of the Final M. B. Examination held in November 1915 :—

(In Alphabetical Order.)

	Acharyya, Tinkari	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Bhatta, Panchanan	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Jitendranath	Ditto.
	De, Jaharlal	Ditto.
	Mehra, Mannulal	Ditto.
	Mitra, Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kshitischandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Pulinbihari	Ditto.
11	Sengupta, Pranabaprasanna	Ditto.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th January 1916.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Tunkendra Bickram *alias* Satrughana Raja of the Darbar High School, Nepal, is declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination held in March, 1915, in the first division, instead of in the second division as stated in the list of successful candidates, given on page 663 and the following pages, Part IC., of the Calcutta Gazette, dated the 16th June, 1915.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 073502 and 079252 of the three per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 100 each originally standing in the name of Sreekumar Pal and Prosad Das Boral & Bros. respectively and last endorsed to Kailas Chandra Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person but the 2nd note endorsed in blank having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—KAILASH CHANDRA SARKAR.

Residence—Sodepur, District 24-Parganas.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050873 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Khetter Money Dassee, Certificate-holder, Estate Nobin Kissen Palit empowered under Act VII of 1889 to negotiate and last endorsed to Narendra Krishna Palit, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—NARENDRA KRISHNA PALIT.

Residence—Akna Village and P. O., Dist. Hooghly.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B040778, B038837 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, BO64507 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, BO72679, BO61284 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 and B061426, BO65192 and BO66860 of 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the names of the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited, Girjaprasad Hariprasad, Madhandas Luxmidas, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited Pirojbai, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the Eastern Bank Limited and the Bank of India Limited respectively and last endorsed to Theo Pereira, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor, the public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above securities.

Name of advertiser,—THEO PEREIRA,
Kalbadevie, Bombay.

LOST.

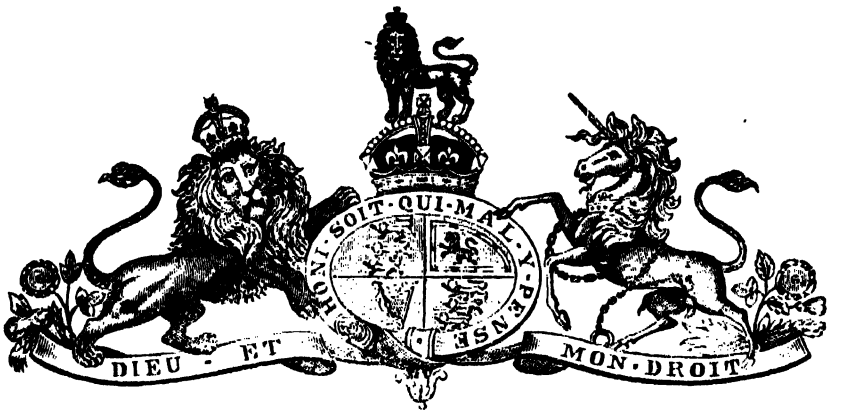
The Government Promissory notes—

Nos.	(1) 109264	of 3½ % Loan	of 1842-43	for Rs. 1,000,
	(2) 186908	do.	1865	,, 1,000,
	(3) 218273	do.	do.	,, 1,000,
	(4) 018364	do.	1879	,, 1,000,
	(5) 018365	do.	do.	,, 1,000,
	(6) 018627	do.	do.	,, 1,000,

the first five originally standing in the name of Vadlamannati Srinivasa Deekshatulu, the proprietor, and the sixth originally standing in the name of Vemuri Venkayya and last endorsed to Vadlamannati Srinivasa Deekshatulu, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the proprietor—VADLAMANNATI SRINIVASA DEEKSHATULU,
Residence - Khojjillipat, Masulipatam.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



·SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA } G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

January 19, 1916 } *Director of Statistics*

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1.

Comparison with previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 30th November 1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914.

Province.	Rice (Common)		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (gur)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending 30th November of																			
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Burma . . .	100	125	100	129	...	...	...	...	100	117	100	99	100	108	100	104	...	...	100	125
Assam . . .	100	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	110	100	144	100	113
Bengal . . .	100	103	100	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	90	100	109	100	111	100	117	100	129
Bihar and Orissa .	100	104	100	103	100	154	100	122	100	91	100	90	100	112	100	116	100	103	100	119
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	100	101	100	98	100	98	100	121	100	101	100	81	100	103	100	121	100	142	100	98
Punjab . . .	100	100	100	95	100	110	100	132	100	95	100	81	100	108	100	119	100	125	100	105
North-West Frontier Province . .	100	91	100	105	100	127	100	143	100	100	100	99	100	86	100	108	100	105	100	102
Sind and Baluchistan . . .	100	106	100	94	100	111	100	104	100	119	100	85	100	89	100	133	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	100	105	100	88	100	122	100	120	...	...	100	83	100	101	100	117	100	138	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar . .	100	104	100	95	...	...	100	109	...	...	100	83	100	106	100	120	...	...	100	99
Madras . . .	100	94	...	...	...	...	100	89	...	...	100	96	100	102	100	87	100	133	100	118
India . . .	100	104	100	101	100	120	100	117	100	104	100	89	100	102	100	113	100	126	100	112

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2.

Comparison with previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending 30th November 1915 as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province.	Rice (common).		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																			
	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915
Burma . . .	100	94	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	104	100	100	...	...	100	88
Assam . . .	100	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	101	100	100	100	98
Bengal . . .	100	94	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	103	100	100
Bihar and Orissa .	100	103	100	99	100	108	100	100	100	95	100	98	100	106	100	99	100	92	100	106
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	93	100	97	100	101	100	85	100	99
Punjab . . .	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	99	100	93	100	97	100	100	100	98	100	78	100	100
North-West Frontier Province.	100	89	100	99	100	89	100	100	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	91	100	80	100	98
Sind and Baluchistan.	100	111	100	107	100	100	100	99	100	108	...	...	100	101	100	100	...	...	...	...
Bombay . .	100	102	100	100	100	97	100	100	...	...	100	101	100	98	100	101	100	89	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	100	99	...	...	100	103	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	102	...	...	100	100
Madras . . .	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	97	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	104
India . . .	100	99	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	91	100	99

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅔ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending 30th November of the years 1913, 1914 and 1915.

	Wheat			Rice (common)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	5 2 0	5 12 0	4 6 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	3 14 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
Bombay	*4 15 4	*4 8 0	*4 4 8	4 15 4	4 12 2	...	3 3 8	...	..	4 3 9	...	...	4 0 4	...	...
Karachi	4 7 0	5 1 9	3 14 6	5 4 0	5 2 0	5 10 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 7 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	3 1 0	...	...	3 8 0
Madras	...	...	...	5 4 10	5 10 1	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 5	5 0 8	3 15 6
Rangoon	...	4 9 8	5 1 3	4 3 10	3 11 2	3 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9 2	5 1 3	3 11 2
Dacca	...	6 0 0	5 2 0	6 8 0	5 10 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 10 3	5 5 3	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 14 0	2 10 6
Ranchi	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 12 0	3 14 0
Cuttack	5 1 3	5 9 0	4 5 3	3 15 4	4 14 2	4 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 9	4 5 9	3 12 11
Benares	4 14 3	4 12 2	3 16 5	6 0 7	5 11 7	5 8 2	3 6 10	3 7 10	...	3 11 8	3 5 4	3 0 11	4 0 1	4 3 9	3 4 0
Cawnpore	5 0 0	5 6 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	2 13 0	2 9 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	4 7 0	3 5 3
Meerut	4 13 0	5 2 6	3 10 3	5 11 0	5 8 3	6 2 6	...	3 1 3	3 0 3	3 11 6	3 1 3	3 10 3	3 5 3	4 3 6	2 15 3
Agra	5 5 4	5 11 5	4 0 0	6 10 1	6 6 4	5 14 9	3 3 2	2 10 8	3 5 4	3 12 11	3 1 2	3 13 0	3 3 2	4 7 1	3 5 4
Lucknow	5 0 0	5 2 6	4 0 0	4 13 6	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 5 4	2 12 2	3 3 2	3 8 9	2 11 9	3 1 2	3 8 2	4 3 4	3 5 4
Ferozepur	4 5 3	4 11 0	3 3 3	5 11 6	5 4 0	5 5 3	3 7 9	...	...	3 13 0	3 8 0	...	3 1 3	3 14 0	2 9 3
Lahore	4 7 0	4 13 6	3 8 0	5 2 6	5 14 9	5 0 0	3 1 3	...	2 6 0	3 13 0	3 10 3	2 14 0	3 3 3	3 15 3	3 0 0
Amritsar	4 5 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 3	3 13 9	2 14 6
Rawalpindi	4 8 0	4 3 0	3 7 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	4 2 0	3 3 0	2 12 6	3 7 0	3 13 0	2 14 0
Lyallpur	4 2 0	4 9 0	3 2 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	3 1 0	3 13 0	2 14 0
Umballa	4 6 6	5 0 6	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 4 0	2 13 9	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...	2 13 0	3 11 6	...
Delhi	4 13 0	5 6 0	3 12 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	3 5 6	3 4 0	2 14 0	3 11 0	3 3 0	3 12 0	3 3 3	4 3 0	3 0 0
Peshawar	4 6 2	4 3 10	3 9 10	5 13 11	6 7 5	6 2 5	3 9 10	1 12 11	1 15 8	3 11 6	3 9 10	3 2 5	3 8 0	3 13 4	2 12 8
Quetta	4 13 6	4 8 1	3 13 6	...	...	...	3 4 6	2 15 4	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	5 8 11	5 14 10	...	6 7 4	5 4 0	...	2 13 7	2 12 11	..	3 9 9	3 0 11	3 14 3	4 2 3	5 0 7	...
Ahmednagar	4 4 8	...	4 3 2	5 8 7	5 4 8	...	2 7 9	2 4 10	...	2 10 10	2 6 3	3 1 1	...	...	3 11 7
Ahmedabad	5 5 4	5 14 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	3 3 2	3 4 0	3 1 0	4 3 4	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 10 2	4 6 0	3 5 0
Nagpur	4 9 7	4 11 4	3 11 7	4 9 10	4 3 8	4 3 7	2 6 5	3 0 8	3 0 7	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 15 2	3 5 10
Jubbulpur	5 2 7	4 13 7	3 13 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	4 7 2	...	2 5 7	2 15 5	...	...	...	3 12 11	4 5 2	2 15 5
Godavari	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 6	5 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	5 2 10	5 3 0	5 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Compiled from Chamber of Commerce price current.

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 4.

Comparison with previous fortnight—

RETAIL PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 30th November 1915 as compared with the previous fortnight

Province	Rice (common).		Wheat.		Barley.		Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt	
	Index numbers of prices during the fortnight ending															
	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Nov. 1915	30th Nov. 1915
Burma	100	97	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	107	100	102	100	100
Assam	100	99	100	109	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bengal	100	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	105	100	98
Bihar and Orissa	100	92	100	100	100	106	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	98	100	103	100	100	100	96	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rajputana and Central India	100	99	100	97	100	99	100	100	100	97	100	98	100	100	100	101
Punjab	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	102	100	100
North-West Frontier Province	100	95	100	101	100	100	100	104	100	104	100	98	100	100	100	100
Sind and Baluchistan	100	100	100	96	100	99	100	98	100	106	100	99	100	100	100	100
Bombay	100	101	100	100	...	...	100	97	...	...	100	102	100	100	100	100
Central Provinces and Berar	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	97	...	...	100	98	100	98	100	100
Madras	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
India	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Burma *—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	51·2	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	32·99	25·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·23	30·19	71·91	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	42·38	36·99	...	46·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbin	...	...	45·07	38·1	86·88	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	49·23	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	41·29	38·79	68·08	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	43·84	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	44·14	34·04	51·61	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	50·39	35·75	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam *—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	35	21·87	52·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	27·5	31·25	50	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	26·25	25·	53·12	50	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal *—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	30	30	52·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	35	26·25	65	56·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	38·75	30	75	65	51·25	57·5	...	...	...	41·25	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	35	25	55	47·5	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	20	25	54·37	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	27·5	33·12	57·5	53·12	52·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	22·5	30	70	60	52·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	...	...	52·5	52·5	52·5	52·5	...	...	52·5	31·25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	66·56	53·12	41·37	...	...	31·87	27·5	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	53·8	45	50	47·5	...	...	44·37	28·75	25	28·75	...	...	30·78
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	39·58	48·85	50·78	55·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	28·23	28·23	40·36	57·24	48·91	47·6	58·07	50·36	37·97	36·09	34·27	34·9	37·29	33·33	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	26·25	23·75	52·5	47·5	50	53·75	55	56·25	36·87	35	28·12	25·62	35	26·25	...
Jhánsi	...	...	54·27	57·19	49·84	50·31	..	...	32·55	40·26	28·75	21·69	34·37	30·62	...
Western—															
Meerut	28·59	25	56·87	55·16	48·12	51·56	55·16	59·22	33·28	36·25	...	30·78	37·19	30·78	...
Agra	61·51	52·97	66·67	...	53·33	57·13	62·76	63·96	35·52	36·35	31·98	26·67	38·07	30·73	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	26·25	23·75	45	29·06	46·41	50	53·12	59·69	33·12	35	35	...	34·37	26·72	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	48·44	44·43	50	51·56	58·96	58·96	...	...	33·33	27·6	35·47	27·34	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	30·62	29·37	61·41	55	51·67	50	...	...	39·06	...	35·47	29·37	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	59·26	50	68·82	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	45·71	50·79	69·56	64	62·75	60·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	75·29	69·56	75·29	69·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	50	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	42·95	39·02	75·29	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	21·84	18·71	34·97	48·35	68·82	68·82	64	65·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	34·41	...	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	57·14	64	72·73	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	...	...	...	(Balaganj) Sylhet
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	58·75	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	61·25	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	55	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	80	...	65	62·5	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	70	67·5	...	...	...	...	100	...	70	75	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	33·75	38·75	50	65	60	...	43·12	...	...	55	52·5	57·5	78·75	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	43·75	52·5	60	61·25	...	...	...	...	55	...	50	67·5	Burdwan
...	...	...	46·25	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	50	52·5	75	75 and 77·5	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	80	65·62	...	...	...	...	47·5	37·5	61·87	70	Pabna
...	...	...	70	...	67·5	62·5	...	...	...	...	..	...	60	65	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	26·25	31·25	39·37	45	70	62·5	41·87	39·37		...	52·5	53·12	45 to 50	60 to 63·12	Bhágalpur
...	30	31·87	40	44·37	66·56	57·19	40	35	..	...	..	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
27	28·59	30	36·25	38·75	59·37	50	40	40	...		57·5	50	50	65	*Bihar, south—* Patna
...	...	...	43·54	43·59	68·07	68·07	43·54	55·62		...	...	...	68·07	75	*Orissa—* Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
..	31·15	29·58	40·05	42·34	62·97	54·17	.	...	..	...	48·38	53·02	47·92	55·16	Benares
															Central—
...	30	27·5	33·12	44·37	57·5	57·5	52·5	42·5	24·37	18·75	50	50	46·87	67·5	Cawnpore
...	26·51	25·47	30·99	41·87	...	...	...	...	28·59	25	...	44·37	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	30	30·78	33·28	42·19	56·72	66·56	...	...	...	...	61·56	...	46·87	61·56	Meerut
..	29·58	31·98	31·98	44·43	61·51	...	...	40	25	18·38	51·56	61·51	53·33	61·51	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	26·87	...	35·62	42·03	56·25	...	...	...	24·06	20	45·62	44·37	46·87	59·69	Shahjahanpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
..	...	25·78	35·47	42·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·03	51·56	66·67	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	33·33	30·62	38·75	45	61·56	47·5	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	640	...	...	21·26	27·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	640	492·31	...	...	25·7	25 7	..	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	32	16·89	...	...		...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	..	28·7	19·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·31	533·33	...	.	53·78	23·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	..	581·82	581·82	...		32	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	492·31	533·33	..		28·57	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	.		36·16	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	640	640	..	...	36 57	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	581·82	610	..	...	38·32	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	..	581·82	581·82	...	...	36·36	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balagan} (Sylhet)	..	...	500	537·5	97·5	65	25	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	520	430	80	62·5	26·87	25·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	505	460	90	62·5	27·5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	560	550	90	85	23·75	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	590	550	110	95	27·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	..
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	...	75	490	440	70	75	23·75	20·62	...	45	...	...	...	21·25
Western—														
Burdwan	...	...	440	420	60	47·5	20	19·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	520 to 550	460	87·5	85	26·56	20·62	...	130 and 145	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	550	480	120	62·5	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	540	650	70	75	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	80	80	470	400	65	60	26·87	23·28	120	80	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	457·5	400	40	40	25	22·19	266·56	200	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	45·62	50	400	350	60	50	27·5	21·25	20	20	...	...	...	3·75
Orissa—														
Cuttack	68·07	75	495·21	600	53·33	68·07	20	20	90	92·34	...	...	5·62	5
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	48·91	61·61	510·26	458 28	102·5	55·16	24·48	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	52·5	57·5	440	380	66·25	50	17·5	18·12	102·5	135	66·25	56 25	...	...
Jhánsi	49·06	45 68	441·25	376·56	80	57·19	20·47	20·47	...	...	...	87·5	2·92	5
Western—														
Meerut	...	61·56	457·19	374·53	53·28	40	19·53	18 59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	63 96	63·96	457·13	355·52	76·15	51·56	17·34	17·76	160	135	115	85	10	5
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	51·25	54·37	460	355	46·25	50	19·37	20	170	175	110 and 125	55 and 90	...	...
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	470	390	...	50	20	20·94	...	...	85	90	...	5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	440	390	...	38·75	20·78	20·78	...		...	...	..	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	20·58	...	...	...	...	3	2·5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·90	32·90	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·94	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	28·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2·44	2·44	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·97	(Balaganj) Sylhet
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·69	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·84	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·25	Dacca
														Deltaic—
...	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	26·75	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·19	Calcutta
														Western—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·27	Burdwan
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·19	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2·5	2·5	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	25	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·95	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	26·56	25	...	...	...	..	2·05	2·05	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
.	...	...	...	6·87	8·75	17·5	20	..	...	...	...	2	2	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·75	Benares
														Central—
...	...	...	3·28	6·56	11·25	23·75	27·5	65	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	Cawnpore
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	65	2·19	2·55	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	7·19	13·28	26·56	26·16	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·62	Meerut
12·5	12·5	...	...	10	11·41	30·16	30·73	...	...	80	80	2·69	2·62	Agra
...	...	...	...	10	13·33	40	33·12	30 and 50	60 and 65	40 and 100	60 and 80	2·56	2·58	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	11·25	13·33	24·69	26·25	...	30	...	...	2·18	2·5	Lucknow
														Northern—
		...	...	11·25	13·5	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·44	2·37	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continu*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked*		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		R
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	19
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	54·48	57·19	...	...	40·94	35	34·01	30·78	43·12	33·33	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferospur	32·03	31·25	57·19	52·5	43·28	46 87	47·03	50	32·03	27·5	34·84	...	38·12	35	...
Central—															
Lahore	30·78	33·28	51·56	59·22	44·37	48·44	50	55·16	29 69	28·59	30·78	...	38·12	36·41	...
South-eastern—															
Delhi	...	...	66·25	66·25	48·12	53·75	51·25	57·5	35	33·12	33·12	32·5	36·87	31·87	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	32·66	33·28	55	55	43·12	45	44·37	48·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi	...	...	60	56·25	45	41·87	50	45·62	32·5	25	30	25	41·25	31·87	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	52·5	52·5	41·25	45·62	45·62	50	30	30	...	...	..	...	...
Multan	29·37	30	48·75	48·75	42·19	44·37	45·62	50	35·47	31·87	33·59	25	37·19	36·25	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	.	...	58·7	64·63	43·85	42·4	44·74	45·36	28·96	22·76	36·15	18·07	37·19	36·15	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...		45·16	42 08	...	...	...	...	28 28	27·13	33·14	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	...	52·5	71·25	44·37	51·09	...	...	...	...	31·25	31·25	40	35 62	...
Shikarpur	...	27·81	64·37	59·06	41·56	47·03	..	...	41·56	...	32·5	36·25	37·5	30·62	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	47·5 to 49·37	44·43 to 45·68	74·37 to 84·37	71·87	36·25	3 5	32·81	29·58	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	28·38	28·7	49·41	47·6	61·25	...	...	...	41·25	...	32·29	...	42 34	...	...
Deccan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	39·84	41·41	...	...	...	...	16·15	24·63	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	31·35	49 06	47·08	43·85	51·56	...	...	...	...	20·78	23·24	28·65	22·29	...
Poona	...	...	64·58	52·5	55·57	59 27	...	...	50·47	...	28 49	28·07	36·09	30·57	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmadnagar	...	...	55·36	52·92	42 92	..	...	...	...	...	24·84	23·02	26·77	23·91	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	39·43	52·29	...	...	...	...	...	22·86	33·29	29 27	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	53·33	58·38	...	...		...	35 31		41·82	...	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	65	60	53·33	58·75	...	...	37·19	33·75	31·98	32 5	42·08	38·12	...
Central Provinces *—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	46·12	42·31	46	47·06	66·62	61·5	...	...	24	30·44	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	50	44·44	51·62	48·5	64	53·37	...	...	...	23·5	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	...	...	39	39	44	49	46	58	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	46·37	47·25	43·62	53·5	...	...	...	...	27·06	23·75	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	49·69	44·75	48·56	47·56	...	...	...	...	25 94	23 75	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	34	34·1	36 5	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	27·8	...	...	...
Cuddapah	39·7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·9	25·9	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·5	32·8	...	...	34·5
East Coast, south—															
Madras	31·1	33·1	53	56·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	34·7	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 9
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	32·7	35·1	35·8	...
Mysore —															
Mysore	25	27	62	66	56	60	60	132 76	...	...	24	28	...	...	25
Bangalore	24	36	56	64	56	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	28	40	...	..	24

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the price of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Rice	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Rajputana—
...	35·57	29·63	37·34	44·79	...	...	...	61·56	...	...	94·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Punjab—
...	30·78	33·12	30·78	38·75	80	68·75	...	...	29·69	26·87	66·72	66·72	...	66·25	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	30·78	34·69	32·03	39·53	61·56	61·56	48·44	53·28	30	30·78	55·16	57·19	48·44	61·56	*Central—* Lahore
...	31·87	31·87	32·03	41·87	52·5	60	52·5	...	28·75	21·87	52·5	65	47·5	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..	...	...	31·41	38·59	...	...	...	...	30	25	...	...	50	60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	31·87	30·78	34·37	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	45	45	53·12	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
...	30	30	30·62	38·12	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	45	46·25	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	30	35	31·25	38·12	76·25	...	37·81	38·75	29·06	25·62	50	45	52·5	60	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	30·05	30·05	35	38·33	58·7	68·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·4	49·22	Peshawar
...	...	...	36·09	33·33	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·87	...	...	...	...	..	Karachi
...	...	...	37·5	43·44	65	75	...	...	26·25	25	...	...	36·25	...	Shikarpur
.	42·5	35·62	...	...	68·75 to 78·75	75 to 86·25	65	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...	40·21	...	63·7	.	51·77	...	25·52	...	60·73	...	...	...	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	45·05	...	...	...	...	...	16·67	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar
...	...	...	43·54	50·1	63·75	66·25	...	...	15·83	18·33	51·22	41·72	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	41·41	50·36	72·45	68·12	..	...	22·81	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	.		..	53·59	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar
..	...	...	...	..	...	59·74	...	...	15·83	19·01	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·52	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	36·25	43·75	65	58·75	...	...	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	38·75	49·5	57·12	51	...	...	20·62	19·37	58·56	53·75	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
..	...	...	38·06	43·25	59·69	53·37	44·44	44·44	20	19·56	48·5	38·06	...	...	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	34·12	45	53	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	36·12	49·25	50	50	...	...	18·62	17·5	...	50·5	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	37·25	43·75	49·69	47·5	...	...	18·76	16	...	50·75	...	...	Amraoti
															Madras—
...	...	...	60·7	55·8	...	...	...	...	21·9	38·5	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
34·4	...	...	...	...	53·2	51·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	46·3	46·2	46·3	44·1	...	...	23·8	23·9	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
27·1	...	...	...	...	47·6	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	48·4	50·4	...	...	63·4	63·4	57·6	57·7	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
28·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	61·7	61·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	37·2	36·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
30	...	...	34	40	80	76	70	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
32	...	...	32	44	80	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	61·56	78·85	549·11	40	100	58·12	...	..	...	...	...	...	18·07	7·19
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	66·72	70	492·34	400	72·66	50	20	16·87	133·28	100	94·06	70	...	...
Central—														
Lahore	66·72	84·22	533·28	426·56	61·56	66·56	15·94	15·16	114·22	160	114·22	88·91	10	8·75
South-eastern—														
Delhi	67·5	65	480 to 517·03	400	60	51·25	17·5	17·5	80	93·75	112·5	70	12·5	11·41
Submontane—														
Amritsar	65	70	480	430	55	45·62	14·69	14·87	...	...	80	60	12·5	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	452·5	425	70	53·12	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	475	405	62·5	43·75	15	15	...	80	..	..	10	10
Multan	57·5	75	416·25	380	66·56	50	16·72	16·72	110	125	137·5	100	10	4·37
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	482·97	449·11	64·63	61·51	15·36	15·1	136·15	123·07	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	...	...	500	342·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	520	385	71·56	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	..	475 to 550	390 to 463·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Bombay	64·27	...	500	446·41	125·16	79·06	...	..	...	...	93·85	57·13	12·81	7·19
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	95·99	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..
Sholapur	..	...	367·19	400	110·68	85·68	...	...	...	208·33	...	56 51	..	..
Poona	...	...	470·16	392·97	106·15	78·49	...	...	203·49	228·07	...	...	...	
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	51·87	...	454·17	...	...	73·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhulia	53·07	67·55	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	464·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	.	440	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	...	63·81	433·31	433·31	...	...	21·87	22·5	83·31	116·62	110	80	...	6·25
Central—														
Jubbulpore	47·06	50	420	340	...	...	22·19	22·19	80	80	88·87	66·69	...	4·44
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	420	350	...	...	26·25	25·5	140	160	66	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	51·75	56	400	381	...	...	18·87	19·5	25·25	114·25	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	56·94	57·5	400	320	...	...	20	19	124·44	124·44	...	...	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	77·5	98·3	487·8	503	102·4	76·8	19·5	23	...	...	96	48·1	...	...
Salem	...	...	488	513·7	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	91·4	31·3	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	58	...	507·9	571·5	119·1	95·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	460·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	80·7	41·2	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164·5	154·2	75·2	49·4	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	450	383·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	70·8	74·1	559·6	559·6	98·8	62·6	14·1	12·8	131·7	169·3	74·1	49	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	465·7	573·3	...	...	17·3	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	540·5	574·4	...	...	18·8	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	84·2	92·8	675·7	709·5	...	...	...	...	141·1	141·1	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	72	80	514·27	640	111·41	150	...	...	214·27*	240*	77·18	80	4·79	3·75
Bangalore	60	76	552·86	651·41	120	102·81	...	...	274·27*	240*	102·86	137·13	8·8	8·8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds.

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
8·59	7·29	14·53	7·66	...	...	...	34·03	...	...	80 to 90	80	2·56	2·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	8·91	8·91	23·44	33·28	112·5	175	175	175	2·59	2·59	Ferozepur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	8·44	9·53	27·5	32·03	150	140	170	170	2·62	2·69	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	15·62	6·72	8·75	15·62	25	28·75	40 and 50	80	150	150	2·19	2·19	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	9·37	9·22	24·22	26·72	120	120	..	...	2·75	2·77	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·44	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	7·97	5·62	23·12	28·75	100	80	140	140	2·81	2·75	Lyallpur
...	...	10	3·75	6·41	7·34	25	29·37	100	100	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	6·77	6·15	26·77	19·79	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·87	2·16	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Karachi
...	...	...	...	7·5	5·62	...	17·81	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·52	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	8·44	6·87	28·12	35·62	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·5	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Konkan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·77	35·73	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·28	Bombay
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·5	80	...	...	2 37	2·44	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·41	2·41	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	42·86	...	...	...	..	2·8	2·31	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·27	45·62	...	...	...	.	2·08	2·06	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·42	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	25	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·56	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 to 80	60	125 to 200	75	2·12	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
...	4	...	...	...	...	30·75	33·31	60	60	70	70	1·87	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	8·25	6	...	...	...	...	88	94	56	54	2·19	2·12	Akola
...	...	6·12	...	...	...	...	...	50	70	50	75	2·19	2·19	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	4	8·1	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	...	60	60	2·25	2·53	Coimbatore
7·7	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	2·14	2·22	Salem
														Central—
...	...	10·3	12·4	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·33	2·76	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·76	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·76	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
5·7	5·8	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1·79	1·8	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	35·3	195†	195†	...	...	1·78	1·79	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	12·7	90†	170†	...	...	2·13	2·04	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	38·3	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·45	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	60	2·06	2·06	Madura
														Mysore—
5·1	4·87	4·43	3·65	...	...	40	...	100	50 to 100	100	50 to 100	2·78	2·78	Mysore
6·8	6·8	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·62	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 15	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 1	5 1	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 1	8 9	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 2	9 —	8 10	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 5	4 5	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 3	6 14	11 7	9 13	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 9	5 9	...	...	6 12	7 4	8 10	9 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 10	9 2	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 5	8 9	8 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 1	8 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 5	7 5	...	...	7 1	6 12	8 13	8 5	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 2	8 9	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	4 10	4 10	...	...	7 1	6 10	7 13	7 1	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	14—	14 —	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
San oway	2 10	2 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 6	6 2	...	...	6 6	6 2	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 2	4 2	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 4	5 12	...	...	...	...
Manipur	9 —	10 —	...	...	19 —	20	22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	7	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Ganhati)	5 —	6 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	7 —	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 12	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 4	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	5 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 14	6 8	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12 6	12 6	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 5	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	7 5	8 —	...	...	4 15	5 2	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 3	...	...	5 9	6 —	11 3	9 14	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	4 11	5 10	...	...	4 11	5 10	7 —	7 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	.	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	11 3	7 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 7	7 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	7 4	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 8	16 —	16 —	5 10	5 10	9 5	9 15	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 5	8 —	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	4 10	4 10	8 15	7 .	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	25 10	25 10	12 7	12 7	5 10	5 10	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	..	...	5 4	5 4	12 8	13 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	6 2	6 —	11 —	13 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	..	...	6 13	6 13	9 7	9 7	4 11	4 11	9 8	9 8	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	.	5 4	5 4	...		4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...		...	...	4 8	4 —	19 —	19 —	4 8	4 8	9 8	8 —	Manipur
...	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...		5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...		6 —	5 8	14 8	...	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	.	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	.	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	13 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	.	5 —	5 —	10 14	10 14	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	...	13 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	13 8	13 8	Noakhali
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	Backerganj
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5 8	5 12	13 12	13 12	Maimensingh
...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	13 —	13 —	Tippera
..	...	..		...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6 —	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	14 —	13 —	Hooghly
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 12	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	13 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	..	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	..	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	..	6 12	6 6	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 12	...	...	7 8	8 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 11	7 11 to 8 13	8 13	9 14	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	6 8 to 7 —	7 —	9 —	...	...	7 13	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	.	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	7 7	6 —	10 —	10 4	...	...	7 11	5 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Patna	7 12	7 12	8 8	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 4	...	...
Shahabad	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	..	...	8 2	7 8	...	..	...	...
Ranchi	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 —	7 5	7 5	9 9	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	..
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 12	7 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 6	6 14	...	...	...	...	8 3	7 14	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	7 14	...	...	...		...	10 2	...	...	.	...
Balasore	6 8	6 8	...	...	..	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	..	...
Sambalpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	..	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 —	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Benares	7 11	7 11	9 12	9 12	5 11½	5 9	...	6 4	...	10 13½	...	10 —
Ghazipur	7 7	7 9	10 6	9 13	4 15	4 13	7 11	6 12	14 11	11 12	10 6	9 5
Jaunpur	7 10	7 8	11 2	11 2	3 12	3 12	7 12	8 2	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 4	7 4	11 2	11 —	4 12	4 12	6 14	6 12	12 8	12 —	11 4	11 —
Central—												
Bánda	8 8	7 12	10 8	10 8	5 —	4 —	8 4	8 —	17 —	17 —	13 —	13 —
Fatehpur	7 8	7 12	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	9 —	14 12	16 —	12 —	13 —
Hamirpur	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	14 4	13 12	12 —	12 12
Jalaun	9 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Cawnpore	7 12	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 4	12 8	11 2	11 2
Jhansi	7 12½	7 14½	12 0½	11 5	4 10	4 8	7 2	7 —	13 11	13 11½	11 6	11 5½
Etáwah	8 2	8 2	11 12	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 —	13 —	...	11 8	11 8
Farrukhabad	8 3	8 3	10 15	11 4	4 4	4 1	8 8	7 8	11 15	...	11 4	10 15
Mainpuri	9 4	8 8	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	13 —	12 —	13 —	11 8
Etah	9 —	8 8	12 12	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 12	8 —	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Meerut	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 8	3 —	3 —	6 12	6 12	11 8	...	10 8	...
Agra	7 4	7 4	10 12	11 —	5 12	5 12	...	6 —	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 8
Muttra	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 5	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 4	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8
Bulandshahr	8 8	8 9	11 12	11 12	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 13	7 13	10 6	10 6	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	...	...	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	7 4	7 4	10 4	10 4	5 10	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 11	7 8	10 —	10 8	6 5	6 4	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Basti	7 12	7 4	9 8	10 —	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	..

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Bagi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	14 —	14 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	15 —	15 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 —	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 12	16 —	17 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	13 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	14 —	14 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	10 8	10 8	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	5 5	5 8	12 13	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	13 14	5 10	...	13 12	13 12	Bhágalpur
12 10	13 3	...	...	8 13	7 11 to 8 13	14 4	13 3	5 8	5 8	15 6	15 6	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Muzaffarpur
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	14 —	12 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	13 8	Sáran
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	13 4	13 8	5 12	6 —	12 8	12 4	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	12	12 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...		9 7	9 6	15 12	14 7	6 6	6 15	13 7	14 7	Monghyr
11 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 8	12 8	13 —	6 4	6 —	15 —	15 —	Gaya
12 8	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	13 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	13	12 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	17 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 8	13 —	14 —	Mánbhum
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 12	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 8	13 —	13 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	8 7	10 2	15 12	15 12	6 12	6 12	14 1	14 1	Palámau
14 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	5 12	6 —	14 —	14 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	7 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	21 —	21 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 — and 9 —	8 — and 8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	...	6 —	6 8	15 —	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
13 —	...	8 —	...	10 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	10 13½	11 6	...	9 12	...	12 7	5 13½	5 13½	16 5	16 5	Benares
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 13	12 15	12 10	7 1	7 1	17 —	17 —	Ghasipur
...	7 6	...	10 2	10 8	10 4	13 5	13 5	6 4	6 4	16 13	16 12	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 8	19 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Jalaun
...	...	9 8	10 —	11 12	11 12	13 —	13 —	6 12	6 8	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 14½	12 13½	14 13½	14 7½	5 12	5 12	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	14 —	14 —	6 8	6 6	20 —	20 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	13 —	13 —	6 2	6 7	21 13	21 13	Farrukhabad
...	...	3 —	...	11 8	11 4	14 —	14 8	8 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	14 8	14 8	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	7 8	...	...	11 12	12 —	13 —	12 12	6 12	7 —	20 —	22 8	Meerut
..	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	22 8	22 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 —	11	13 —	12 4	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 8	12 —	12 4	6 4	7 6	22 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	..	...	...	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	19 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	16 8	16 8	Ballia
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 8	12 4	12 4	6 6	6 4	17 4	17 —	Azamgarh
...	..	10 4	10 8	9 12	9 7	11 4	11 4	6 6	6 12	16 —	16 —	Gorakhpur
...		...	11 12	10 —	9 12	11 8	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	East

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 8	...	11 12	11 12	3 —	2 12	8 12	8 8	...	11 4	11 8	11 8
Pilibit	8 14	9 2	12 2	12 4	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 —	14 8	13 13	11 8	11 8
Bareli	8 —	8 10	11 —	11 8	4 —	4 —	9 2	9	...	11 4	11 —	12 8
Moradabad	8 5	8 7	11 4	11 13	3 6	3 8	7 7	7 7	13 7	13 —	11 11	11 10
Bijnor	8 6	8 6	10 14	11 4	4 4	4 4	8 8	8 1	11 9	11 4	11 5	11 4
Muzaffarnagar	8 4	8 12	12 6	12 6	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 4	...	...	10 4	11 —
Saháranpur	8 12	8 12	12 1	12 1	6 9	6 9	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 —
Dehra-Dun	8 4	8 4	12 3	12 3	3 3	3 3	6 10	6 10	...	...	12 2	12 2
Hills—	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	6 12	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Naini Tal	6 —	6 8	...	10 —	3—	3 —	5 8	5 8	...		6 ·	6 —
Almora	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	..
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 8	8 —	11 -	10 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	13 —	11 —	11 —	10 —
Sultanpur	7 8	8 —	10 4	10 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	10 4	...
Rae-Bareli	7 4	7 9	10 4	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	11 —	11 8
Unao	8 2	8 2	10 4	10 4	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 8	11 10	11 4	11 10	11 12
Lucknow	7 12	7 12	10 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 8	11 12	10 12	11 —	10 12
Hardoi	8 4	8 8	12 4	12 4	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 8	..	..	11 —	11 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 12	10 4	10 —	9 8
Barabanki	7 9	7 11	9 14	10 2	4 4	4 4	7 10	7 15	10 7	10 9	10 3	10 —
Gonda	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	4 8	4 8	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 8	12 —	13 —
Bahraich	7 8	8 —	10 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	12 4	12 8
Sitapur	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	9 —	11 —	11 —
Kheri	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 —	13 8	12 —	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 9	8 3	11 6	11 1	5 —	5 5	5 6	5 11	11 1	...	8 9	7 8
Ajmer	7 —	7 —	9 12	9 8	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	9 —	9 —
Kishangarh	8 —	7 12	11 —	10 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	6 —	11 —	10 8	8 8	9 —
Tonk	8 7	8 7	12 15	13 8	4 8	4 8	5 10	5 10	13 8	13 8	11 4	11 13
Jaipur	7 7	7 12	10 14	10 10	5 —	5 1	5 5	5 5	11 2	11 2	9 5	9 14
Karauli	9 2	9 1	11 9	11 9	5 10	5 10	6 9	6 14	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 1
Dholpur	8 —	8 2½	11 9	11 3½	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 10½	11 3½	10 14½
Bharatpur	8 —	7 12	10 14	10 14	4 5	4 5	4 14	4 14	11 10	11 4	9 12	9 9
Alwar	8 5	9 3	10 11	10 6½	5 4	5 4	6 14	7 14	11 7	11 9½	10 3	9 6½
Nasirabad	7 12	7 12	...	..	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	12 —	11 —	9 —	9 8
Western—												
Bikaner	7 4	7 8	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Jaisalmer	8 —	7 12	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 5	6 5	9 4	9 —	8 4	8 —
Jodhpur	6 12 to 7 2	6 13 to 7 2	11 12	13 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 6	11 8	8 13 and 9 6	8 13
Central India—												
Indore	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 12	14 —	14 8	11 —	11 —
Neemuch	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Ferozepur	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	...
Central—												
Lahore	8 12	8 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	8 —
Gujranwala	9 4	9 —	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Gujrat	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Jhelam	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	9 8	9 8

* Return not yet received

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 8	14 —	7 —	7	20 —	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	15 8	11 14	11 12	15 —	14 10	7 8	7 14	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	13 8	13 12	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 1	14 1	6 12	6 12	20 10	20 10	Bareli
...	...	12 —	12 4	11 8	11 8	14 —	13 12	7 12	7 12	20 12	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	8 —	6 12	7 4	19 —	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 14	13 2	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 4	13 4	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
11 —	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 4	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	19 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
12 —	12 —	8 —	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	10 12	9 12	12 12	11 12	5 12	5 12	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 —	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	10 —	10 8	10 4	10 4	11 12	12 10	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
13 12	15 —	10 13	10 10	9 9	9 13	11 11	13 1	6 14	6 14	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	12 12	12 8	6 4	6 4	19 —	19 —	Bahraich
...	...	11 4	12 —	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 8	18 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	7 13	8 3	10 —	9 10	10 11	11 1	6 7	5 11	17 8	17 7	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	5 8	5 8	10 4	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	11 4	10 8	...	...	25 —	24 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 2	12 15	12 6	...	...	20 4	20 4	Tonk
...	...	9 9	9 9	10 10 and 11 2	10 10 and 10 6	11 15	11 7	10 10	10 10	24 15	24 15	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	11 4	11 9	...	...	21 —	21 4	Karauli
...	...	6 8	6 4	12 12	12 8	...	...	6 14½	7 —	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	11 2	10 14	12 2	11 13	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 4	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 5	11 15	13 5	11 15	11 4	11 15½	25 —	25 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	...	...	5 8	6 —	24 —	25 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 —	6 8	22 —	23 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 11	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	23 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 13	10 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	25 —	25 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
..	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	15 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	22 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	12 12	12 13	4 12	4 13	18 —	18 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	10 —	8 —	10 4	12 4	12 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 —	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 12	11 —	11 8	5 8	5 8	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Delhi	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 8	11 —	10 8	10 —
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Karnál	9 —	9 4	12 —	12 12	...	...	6 8	6 12	14 —	...	10 —	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	9 —	8 12	12 —	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	10 —	7 12
Ludhiána	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —
Jullundur	9 —	9 4	11 8	11 8	...	.	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	9 4	9 —	13 —	12 12	...	..	6 4	6 4	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	..	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 8
Siálkot	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	..	12 —	12 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 4	7 4	11 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 6	9 6	9 —	9 6
Kángra	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	..	...	6 8	6 12	13 —	12 —	9 —	9 8
Attock	8 12	9 —	13 4	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 8	11 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 15	9 8	13 0	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Jhang	9 4	9 8	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 8
Lyallpur	9 4	9 —	12 4	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Multan	9 4	9 —	10 12	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	10 4	10 8
Montgomery	9 —	8 12	12 —	12 8	...	..	7 4	7 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Muzaffargarh	9 4	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	7 13	7 12	8 12	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	10 —	10 —	8 12	9 6
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 14	7 12	11 12	11 12	3 9	3 9	7 4	6 9	...	...	9 4	9 4
Pesháwar	8 14	8 14	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Kohát	8 6	8 7	13 1	12 —	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 12	11 3	11 3	11 3	10 13
Bannu	10 2	10 2	13 12	13 12	4 1	4 1	6 14	7 3	15 10	15 10	10 —	10 —
Dera Ismael Khan	8 12	8 12	10 8	11 4	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 10	13 2	14 —	11 9	11 4
Tochi	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 4	8 8	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9	9	13 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	8 —	8 —	10 —	14 —	3 2	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	...		6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Hyderabad	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	9 12	10 8
Shikárpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Quetta	8 1½ to 8 7	8 2 to 8 7½	10 9½	10 8	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 8	11 8½	8 7	8 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 8	6 —	7 1	7 1	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 14	6 14	9 15	9 4	9 7	9 7
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 3	5 3	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 13	6 13	11 —	10 11	8 10	8 10
Thanna	8 12	7 14	...	...	6 7	7 6	6 12	8 2	11 12	10 14	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 4	8 4	16 14	15 —	11 14	10 15
Belgaum	9 13	9 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 10	15 6	15 6	13 10	12 10
Satara	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 1	6 1	12 11	12 6	12 13	12 2
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	17 3	18 2	12 14	13 5
Bijapur	10 3	10 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	19 13	19 13	16 1	16 1
Poona	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 1	6 1	13 3	13 3	10 13	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 10	6 10	15 2	15 2	12 10	12 10
Násik	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 8	6 8	12 11	12 11	11 —	11 —
Jalgaon	7 2	7 2	.	...	6 8	6 8	7 10	7 10	12 11	12 —	11 6	11 11
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 3	7 6	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 6	7 6	10 14	10 10	9 4	9 8
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 —
Ahmedabad	7 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 8
Godhra	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	9 —	10 —
Diss	8 4	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	10 —	10 8	8 4	8 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 4	8 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 8	8 8	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 14	7 14	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	12 —	11 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 —	8 9	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 15	7 1	14 11	11 15	...	...
Betul	9 12	9 6	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 5	8 5	16 —	14 2	...	...
Chhindwara	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 14	7 3	13 1	12 7	...	...
Nagpur	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 3	5 3	8 7	9 2	15 10	15 —	...	...
Wardha	8 3	8 9										

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	12 —	11 8	6 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 —	11 8	11 8	6 4	6 4	24 —	24 —	Ambala
...	..	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 8	13 —	12 8	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Ludhiána
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	..	...	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 —	12 4	12 12	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	..	24 —	24 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	11 8	5 12	6 4	16 —	16 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	4 8	4 8	17 —	17 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	.	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	12 —	11 8	5 —	...	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 4	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	12 —	12 .	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	..	12 8	12 4	12 4	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	..	13 —	12 —	12 4	12 4	12 12	13 —	5 —	5 —	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	16 —	14 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
.	..	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	.	...	..	10 10	10 10	5 —	5 —	4 6	4 —	20 —	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
.	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
	...	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	25 —	25 —	Peshawar
...		15 —	15 —	10 8	10 5	10 13	10 13	..	...	26 12	26 12	Kohát
...	...	...	..	11 14	11 9	13 7	13 7	...	...	29 6	29 6	Bannu
..	..	...	..	10 15	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	Dera Ismael Khan
..	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	..	...	..	9 —	9 —	16 8	17 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Kurram
..	..	...	..	10 —	10 —	11 8	10 —	...	...	18 —	19 —	Malakand
...	..	..	..	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	.	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	.	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...		...		10 —	9 8	...	.	...	...	24 —	23 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár
...	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	...	.	...	...	20 —	20 —	(Mirpur Khas)
..	..	.	..	10 4	11 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	21 8	21 8	Shikárpur
...		...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	.	...	10 —	{ 9 8 to 10— }		8 14	9 7	{ 4 12½ to 5 6½ }	{ 4 14 to 5 8 }	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 5	14 6	...	...	9 —	9 8	..		5 11	5 11	19 11	19 11	Karwar
9 —	9 —	..	...	8 12	8 1	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 13	20 13	Ratnagiri
...	..	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 6	5 6	22 6	22 6	Alibág
8 7	7 14	.	...	8 12	8 12	..	...	5 12	6 1	18 14	18 14	Bombay
0 8	9 12	.	.	8 6	8 6	.		6 10	7 2	24 —	24 —	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	4 8	4 15	18 9	17 1	Dharwar
6 6	6 6	...	...	8 15	8 6	...	...	4 14	4 14	17 12	16 —	Belgaum
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	6 2	5 13	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	8 12	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	..	...	5 15	5 15	20 6	20 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 3	5 3	20 8	20 8	Poona
												Khandesh and N. K Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	18 12	17 8	Ahmednagar
15 10	15 10	...	...	10 12	10 1	...	...	5 13	5 13	22 12	22 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 5	6 5	17 14	17 14	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 1	...	...	7 —	6 12	19 6	16 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 9	24 9	Broach
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
..	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
11 —	11 8	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	25 9	Godhra
...	...	...	..	9 12	10 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 9	...	...	6 15	...	17 8	15 7	Nimar
...	...	...	...	10 15	9 —	...	...	7 6	9 2	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	16 —	16 —	Betul
...	..	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	6 11	6 11	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	.	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	6 12	7 6	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...				9 11	9 2		..	7 13	7 13	17 6	17 6	Wardha

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1915—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—												
continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 5	7 5	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	15 —	13 —	...	...
Saugor	8 8	8 4	...	...	5 8	6 —	8 —	8 8	15 —	15 —	...	...
Damoh	8 12	8 7	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 11	7 11	13 2	11 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	...	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 —	8 12	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 9	7 15	...	...	4 15	4 15	10 3	9 9	16 10	16 10	...	..
Chánda	6 14	6 14	...	...	4 15	4 15	8 11	8 11	15 7	15 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	9 10	8 10	...	...	5 8	5 —	9 2	9 1	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	9 10	10 2	...	...	4 11	4 11	6 12	6 12	14 5	15 11	...	...
Akola	8 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	14 —	15 —	...	...
Amráoti	8 2	8 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 14	7 14	15 3	...	...	...
Yeotmal	7 11	7 11	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 1	8 1	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 4	6 2	...	...	4 2	3 14	10 4	9 5	12 8	12 4	14 3	12 13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 1	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	.
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 9	12 9	10 4	10 4
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	.	8 4	8 4	18 1	17 3	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 11	17 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	16 —	...	...	17 2
Karnul	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	17 4	18 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	7 2	...	...	15 1	15 1
Godávari	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	20 —	20 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 6	12 8	12 4	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 9	13 9	12 —	14 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 14	9 14	15 1	14 13	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	..	..	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 1	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 7	...	...	15 1	13 11
Tanjore	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 7	...	...	13 11	13 —
Trichinopoly	...		...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 5	13 12	15 1	14 6
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 12	14 2	11 10	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	..
Aden	4 12	4 10	...	...	4 10	4 5	4 15	4 10	9 9	9 5	8 6	8 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
..	...	...	...	10 11	9 9	...	...	7 1	6 12	16 —	16 —	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	17 —	18 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 12	...	...	5 12	6 —	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...		9 —	9 11	..	...	6 1	6 1	15 2	15 2	Bálághát
...	...	...	..	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 1	6 1	15 10	15 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 13	...	..	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...		...	9 2	9 14	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 8	Raipur
...	...	..	.	10 12	10 12	...	.	5 1	6 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	..	..	..	11 15	11 3		...	7 1	7 11	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	.		7 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	..	...	...	20 —	20 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	..	8 8	8 8	16 11	16 11	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
16 10	19 10	..	...	8 5	8 2	..	...	9 9	...	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	19 10	19 15	Malabar
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	19 3	19 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	.	12 13	12 13	Nilgiris
...	...	...	.	...		..	..	...	...	16 6	16 3	Salem
												Central—
17 5	17 —	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	19 1	19 1	Bellary
16 13	16 13	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	20 13	20 13	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	17 2	16 14	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	16 14	17 3	Ganjam
13 12	13 4	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	12 —	13 1	Vizagapatam
11 14	11 14	.	...	...	...		...	..	...	21 —	21 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
11 12	12 12	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
11 13	13 13	..	..	...	...		..	.	...	21 2	21 2	Guntur
15 13	15 13	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	24 —	24 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 —	13 —	...	...	..	...		..	..		23 2	23 4	Madras
12 14	13 —	...	...	..	...	.	.		...	28 13	27 15	Chingleput
16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	24 3	24 8	N. Arcot
14 13	16 4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	24 5	24 —	S. Arcot
14 1	16 4	...	...	..	...		...	..	.	22 12	22 6	Tanjore
16 4	...		...	...	...	...	.		...	...	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 1	14 13	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	26 13	26 —	Tinnevelly
14 1	14 1	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
16 —	16 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	..	..	5 —	5 —	16 4	16 4	Mysore
15 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8		..	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
17 8	17 8	...	...	12 8	12 —		.	5 8	5 8	17 —	17 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

COTTON PRESS RETURN

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 15th November, 1915. (Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total outturn of cotton crop (*a*) (bales of 400 lbs. each)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of Presses in the Province	Number of Presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Number of bales (of 400 lbs. each) pressed in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	939,000	25·5	208	20	16,259	47,902
Central Provinces and Berar	1,106,000	30·0	165	8	(*d*)547	547
Madras	270,000	7·3	58	30	(*b*)6,325	55,858
Punjab (including Native States)	203,000	5·5	92	16	6,312	18,484
United Provinces	262,000	7·1	92	37	21,783	64,155
Sind	78,000	2·1	14	4	2,378	3,122
Burma	30,000	0·8	16	5	2,678	3,947
Bihar and Orissa	16,000	0·4	...	...	...	...
Bengal	30,000	0·8	4	1	8	527
Assam	10,000	0·3	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	6,000	0·2	1	1	179	179
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	0·1	14	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Delhi	...	...	1	1	...	49
Hyderabad	450,000	12·2	41	(*c*)	(*c*)	2,433
Central India	207,000	5·5	32	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Rajputana	68,000	1·9	10	(*c*)	(*c*)	3,770
Mysore	10,000	0·3	3	1	381	1,790
TOTAL	3,687,000	100	751	124	56,850	202,763

(*a*) The figures in column 2 are the provisional estimates for 1915-16 as published in the Third Cotton Forecast dated the 21st December, 1915. Final estimates for 1915-16 will not be available until the third week of February, 1916, when they will be inserted.
(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 6th and 13th November, 1915.
(*c*) No returns received.
(*d*) Figures for the fortnight ending 9th November, 1915.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 15th November, 1915.

(Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills from which returns have been received in the half-month	Quantity of Cotton (in bales of 400 lbs. each) received in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	181	(a)	(a)	(a)
Central Provinces and Berar	10	6	(c) 694	3,335
Madras	16	13	(b) 3,168	23,873
Punjab	3	3	1,269	3,852
United Provinces	15	6	9,072	17,238
Bengal	9	8	3,506	16,232
Ajmer-Merwara	2	(a)	(a)	(a)
Delhi	2	2	1,539	5,682
Hyderabad	3	3	3	4
Central India	3	1	319	2,618
Rajputana	1	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mysore	2	2	...	672
TOTAL	247	44	19,570	73,506

(a) No returns received.
(b) Figures for the weeks ending 6th and 13th November, 1915.
(c) Figures for the fortnight ending 9th November, 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA } G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of December 1915, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1917 :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of December 1915.		Imported since 1st October 1915.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	₹ a.	Cwt.	₹ a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	300*	16 0	507	16 12
" " and soft, refined in China	32,471	16 4	68,225	16 8
" " " " from Japan	7,020	16 0	9,431	16 4
" " " " from Egypt	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	403,189	16 4	1,915,073	15 12
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	306,797	14 8	1,173,585	14 4
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	32,949	16 4	113,389	16 8

*Imports by a prize vessel.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA:
The 19th January 1916.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 19, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending: 31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi (white)	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9	4 7 3
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1).	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11
	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5
	Aligarh	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8
	Cawnpore	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	..	4 5 2	4 9 1
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
	Lucknow	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
	Akola	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1 0
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3	4 12 7
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9
	(Median Average)	4 2 3	4 2 6	4 3 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 5
	Index Numbers (*a*).	100	100	102	103	104	105

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(*a*) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India per maund of 82½ lbs.

| FORTNIGHT ENDING | | |

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1915.			Fortnight ending 30th April 1915.			Fortnight ending 15th May 1915.			Fortnight ending 31st May 1915.			Fortnight ending 15th June 1915.			Fortnight ending 30th June 1915.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Port (*a*)	Karachi (white)	5	4	3	4	12	3	4	7	9	4	9	3	4	5	3	4	4	3
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1).	4	15	2	4	11	1	4	12	7	4	15	2	4	9	10	...		
	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5	3	6	4	13	0	4	6	0	4	9	0	4	6	6	4	8	0
Punjab	Lahore	4	13	6	4	3	3	3	7	6	3	13	0	3	11	6	3	11	6
	Ferozepur	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	14	3	3	13	0	3	13	0
	Lyallpur	4	10	0	4	1	0	3	11	0	3	14	6	3	9	0	3	12	0
	Amritsar	5	0	0	4	8	0	3	7	9	3	12	3	3	12	0	3	12	0
	Multan	4	6	0	3	13	0	3	7	6	3	14	0	3	11	6	3	10	0
	Rawalpindi	4	8	0	4	6	6	3	10	0	3	13	6	3	13	6	3	14	0
	Ambala	5	4	0	3	12	0	3	14	0	3	15	6	3	15	6	3	15	6
Delhi	Delhi	5	0	0	4	7	1	4	1	6	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	3	0
United Provinces	Benares	4	15	3	4	13	11	4	8	8	4	7	6	4	5	0	4	6	5
	Aligarh	4	8	8	4	3	6	4	0	2	3	14	1	3	14	5	4	3	5
	Cawnpore	4	9	0	4	5	0	4	4	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	7	0
	Meerut	4	8	6	4	0	0	3	14	6	3	14	6	3	13	0	3	13	0
	Shajahanpur	4	5	0	4	2	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
	Agra	4	11	3	4	7	1	3	12	11	4	5	2	4	4	8	4	9	1
	Fyzabad	4	9	2	4	5	6	4	5	0	4	7	0	4	9	0	4	9	0
	Lucknow	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	2	6	4	4	3	4	7	1	4	7	1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	1	11	4	3	5	4	3	6	4	5	0
	Jubbulpore	4	8	2	4	8	2	4	3	7	4	5	2	4	5	2	4	8	2
	Raipur	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	10	4	4	10
	Akola	4	6	0	4	9	0	4	8	10	4	2	10	4	2	10	3	15	7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	4	8	7	4	8	7	3	11	6	3	4	6	3	8	10	3	8	10
Baluchistan	Quetta	5	2	0	4	15	6	4	13	6	4	11	2	4	10	0	4	7	3
Bombay	Poona	5	7	10	5	6	2	5	10	6	5	6	2	5	1	11	5	1	4
	Ahmednagar	4	1	1		...		4	11	11	4	10	1	4	8	4	4	10	1
	Ahmedabad	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	10	0	4	12	0
	Dharwar	3	3	5	3	7	0	3	10	6	3	8	1	3	7	0	3	11	9
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	4	6	0	4	9	0	4	7	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	6	0
	Bhagalpur	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	7	0	4	8	0	4	10	0	4	8	0
	Muzaffarpur	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0
	Ranchi	4	12	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	4	0	5	8	0
	Cuttack	4	11	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	4	11	3
Bengal	Dacca		...			...			...			...			...			...	
	Rangpur	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	8	0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5
	Mandalay	4	12	5	4	12	5	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7
	(Median Average)	4	11	3	4	8	0	4	4	0	4	5	2	4	5	0	4	6	2
	Index Numbers (*b*)	114			109			103			104			104			106		

(*a*) Prices at ports after 15th December 1915.

Ports	Rate per	On 24th December 1915.			On 31st December 1915.			On 7th January 1916.			On 14th January 1916.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	4	8	3	4	9	3	4	11	0	4	10	9
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	„	4	15	4	5	0	5	5	0	1	4	15	11
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	„	5	3	0	...			5	5	0	5	5	0

(*b*) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

Fortnight ending																																			Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th December 1915 compared with preceding fortnight.
15th July 1915.			31st July 1915.			15th August 1915.			31st August 1915.			15th September 1915.			30th September 1915.			15th October 1915.			31st October 1915.			15th November 1915.			30th November 1915.			15th December 1915.					
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Per cent
4	6	3	4	5	9	4	5	9	4	8	3	4	12	3	4	12	3	4	9	9	4	9	9	4	10	6	4	9	0	4	8	9			*Nil*
	...			...			..		5	3	0	5	4	4	5	0	3	4	15	11	5	0	5	5	0	3	4	15	4	4	15	4			*Nil*
4	12	0	4	12	6	4	14	0	4	15	0	5	2	6	5	1	0	5	2	0	5	2	6	5	3	0	5	4	0	5	4	0			*Nil*
4	0	0	4	3	3	4	11	3	4	9	3	4	9	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	5	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0			*Nil*
4	0	0	4	1	6	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3			*Nil*
4	0	0	4	1	6	4	5	0	4	7	6	4	6	0	4	4	0	4	5	6	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	2	0	4	2	0			*Nil*
3	14	0	4	0	0	4	4	3	4	6	0	4	9	8	4	8	0	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0			*Nil*
3	13	0	3	13	0	3	14	6	4	0	0	4	3	3	4	8	0	4	6	3	4	5	6	4	5	3	4	3	6	4	3	6			*Nil*
4	6	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	6	0	4	10	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	9	0	4	8	0	4	8	0			*Nil*
4	5	0	4	7	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	6	6	4	9	0			+4
4	9	0	4	9	0	4	13	6	4	11	0	4	11	0	4	12	6	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	12	0			—1
4	6	5	4	6	5	4	9	4	4	9	4	4	9	4	4	10	6	4	12	11	4	11	3	4	14	3	4	14	3	4	14	3			*Nil*
4	9	4	4	7	5	4	14	9	4	7	10	4	11	3	4	9	3	4	12	0	4	15	0	5	5	6	4	13	7	4	13	7			*Nil*
4	9	0	4	9	0	4	13	6	4	11	3	4	13	6	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	0	0			*Nil*
4	3	6	4	7	3	4	13	6	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	11	3	4	11	3	4	13	0	4	11	0			—3
4	2	0	4	4	0	4	8	0	4	9	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	9	3	4	15	0	4	10	3	4	10	3			*Nil*
4	7	1	4	13	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	6	5	2	6	5	8	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4			*Nil*
4	9	6	4	10	0	4	11	6	4	11	3	4	11	6	4	13	0	5	5	3	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	8	5	2	8			*Nil*
4	7	1	4	7	1	4	7	1	4	9	2	4	9	2	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0			*Nil*
4	5	10	4	7	2	4	12	0	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	11	2	4	10	5	4	10	5	4	9	7	4	9	7			*Nil*
4	8	2	4	8	2	4	3	5	4	8	2	4	8	2	4	13	7	4	11	4	5	0	0	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	0	0			—3
4	7	2	4	7	2	4	12	10	4	11	2	4	11	2	4	11	2	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	10	5			+6
3	15	7	3	14	5	3	13	7	3	15	7	3	15	7	3	15	7	4	6	0	4	10	10	4	10	7	4	5	10	4	2	8			—5
3	13	4	4	1	7	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	7	7			+2
4	0	5	3	15	6	4	1	1	4	2	0	4	2	6	4	3	3	4	3	6	4	7	0	4	13	3	4	13	6	4	12	6			—1
5	4	1	5	4	1	5	5	1		...		5	8	11	5	8	11	5	8	11	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	8	11	5	4	5			—5
4	13	9	4	14	8	4	6	9	4	15	7	4	11	11	4	15	6	5	1	4	5	2	3	4	5	7	4	4	8	3	13	6			—10
4	12	0	4	12	0	5	4	0	5	2	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	2	5	5	4	5	8	2			+3
3	8	1	3	8	1	3	9	3	3	10	8	3	13	9	3	12	1	3	14	11	3	12	1	3	14	11	3	15	9	3	13	0			—4
4	8	0	4	11	0	4	14	0	4	8	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	4	6	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0			*Nil*
4	8	0	4	8	0	4	13	0	4	14	3	5	5	0	5	9	7	5	4	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	4	0	5	12	0			+10
4	10	9	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0			*Nil*
5	8	0	5	10	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	14	0			*Nil*
4	11	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	9	0			+10
	...			...			...			...			..			...			...			...			...			...			...					...
5	8	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0			*Nil*
6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1			*Nil*
5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	7	6	5	7	6	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7			*Nil*
4	7	1	4	7	4	4	11	9	4	9	3	4	11	3	4	12	10	4	12	0	4	13	6	4	14	3	4	13	7	4	13	7			*Nil*
	107			108			114			111			114			116			115			117			118			117			117				

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th December as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1914 and 1915 :—

	1915.			1914.		
	30th November.	15th December.	Increase or Decrease.	30th November.	15th December.	Increase or Decrease.
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	100	*Nil*
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	97	—3
United Provinces .	100	100	*Nil*	100	100	*Nil*
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	103	+3	100	101	+1

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Bombay	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14
	Calcutta	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0
	Ferozepur	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Rawalpindi	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12
	Lyallpur	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4
	Multan	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4
	Ambala	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13
	Cawnpore	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4
	Meerut	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12
	Agra	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8
	Lucknow	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Akola	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 5¼	10 9	10 5½	10 0	9 13
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8
	Dharwar	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Murshidabad	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0
	Malda	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12
	(Median Average)	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12
	Index Numbers (*a*)	100	103	103	106	106	109

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(*a*) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India. [The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING											
31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	7 8	7 8
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 3	5 3	5 8
7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	7 12
9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	7 12	7 12
10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	8 0	7 12
10 4	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 6	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	9 0
9 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	8 4	8 4
9 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 12
9 12	7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 8
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	6 9
8 8	8 6	8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	6 12	7 5
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 8	6 12	7 12
8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	6 8	7 4	6 4
8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 0
8 8	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 14	8 0
8 12	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	5 14
9 8	8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	6 4	7 4
9 8	8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	8 5	8 2
8 4	8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	8 4	8 15
8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 4
9 8	8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	10 0
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6
10 0	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	8 6	9 2
9 13	9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¾	7 4½	7 1	7 8¼
6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	6 13	7 2
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 2
7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	9 9	10 0
10 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8
9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 14	8 4
8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 8
8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 4	8 0
7 14	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9
7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	7 5	7 12
8 8	8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	7 1	7 12¼
112	120	121	123	127	137	137	150	147	135	123

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1915.	30th April 1915.	15th May 1915.	31st May 1915.	15th June 1915.	30th June 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Bombay	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14
	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	9 0	11 4	10 4	10 8	10 8
	Ferozepur	8 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 4
	Amritsar	7 14	8 8	11 4	10 8	10 10	10 4
	Rawalpindi	8 12	8 14	10 12	10 4	10 4	10 0
	Lyallpur	8 8	9 8	10 4	10 0	10 8	11 0
	Multan	9 0	10 4	11 4	10 0	10 8	10 12
	Ambala	7 8	10 4	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12
Delhi	Delhi	7 12	9 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 4
United Provinces	Benares	7 13	7 13	7 15	8 6	...	8 8
	Cawnpore	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Meerut	8 4	9 12	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 0
	Agra	8 0	8 8	...	9 0	9 6	8 8
	Lucknow	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 2	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	8 2	8 14	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0
	Shahjahanpur	8 12	9 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Fyzabad	8 8	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 10	8 10
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 15	8 15	9 4	8 15	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8
	Raipur	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 12
	Akola	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	8 7	8 7	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	7 13	8 1	8 4	8 8	8 11½	9 0
Bombay	Poona	6 13	7 2	6 13	6 13	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0
	Dharwar	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 1	10 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	8 12	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 6
	Bhagalpur	8 12	8 14	8 14	8 12	8 10	8 12
	Muzaffarpur	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Ranchi	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0
	Cuttack	8 8	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	8 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Mandalay	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 5	7 5	7 5
	(Median Average)	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 14	8 12
	Index Numbers(a)	116	112	106	106	108	109

(a) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India. [The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING											Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 15th December 1915 compared with preceding fortnight.
15th July 1915.	31st July 1915.	15th August 1915.	31st August 1915.	15th September 1915.	30th September 1915.	15th October 1915.	31st October 1915.	15th November 1915.	30th November 1915.	15th December 1915.	
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent
8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	5 3	5 8	5 8	5 3	5 3	5 3	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 12	9 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	*Nil*
9 12	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	*Nil*
10 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	*Nil*
8 12	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	*Nil*
9 12	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	−3
10 4	10 4	10 0	9 12	9 12	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	*Nil*
9 6	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 2	8 2	8 8	8 8	8 12	9 0	8 12	+3
8 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
8 8	8 8	8 4	7 15	8 4	7 15	7 13	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	*Nil*
8 8	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	*Nil*
9 8	8 12	8 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	−3
8 8	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	*Nil*
8 12	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	*Nil*
9 4	9 4	8 12	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 12	8 0	7 8	7 4	+3
9 14	9 10	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10	8 8	8 6	8 8	8 6	+1
8 8	8 6	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	7 9	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	*Nil*
8 15	8 12	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 2	+4
8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 4	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 12	−3
8 12	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	+6
8 6	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	*Nil*
10 0	9 7	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 11	+2
10 0	10 2	9 13¾	9 11⅓	9 10⅔	9 8½	9 8	9 0⅝	8 4½	8 4½	8 6	−1
7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	*Nil*
7 6	7 6	8 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	8 2	*Nil*
8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	*Nil*
10 8	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	9 15	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	*Nil*
8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	8 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	*Nil*
8 14	8 12	8 4	8 2	7 9	6 14	6 15	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	+9
8 8	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	*Nil*
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	*Nil*
8 8	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 3	+10
5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	*Nil*
7 5	7 5	7 5	6 14	6 14	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	*Nil*
8 8	8 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
112	112	116	116	116	120	118	120	120	120	120	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 15th December as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1914 and 1915:—

	1915.			1914.		
	30th November.	15th December.	Increase or Decrease.	30th November.	15th December.	Increase or Decrease.
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	102	+2
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	92	−8
United Provinces.	100	100	*Nil*	100	101	+1
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	104	+4	100	102	+2

Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending 3rd September 1915=100]

Date.	KARACHI. WHITE Price.	KARACHI. WHITE Index Numbers.	KARACHI. RED. Price.	KARACHI. RED. Index Numbers.	BOMBAY (DELHI No. 1 WHITE PEASY). Price.	BOMBAY (DELHI No. 1 WHITE PEASY). Index Numbers.	CALCUTTA (CLUB No. 2). Price.	CALCUTTA (CLUB No. 2). Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 22nd April 1915	41 0	113	40 0	113	38 11½	93	40 4¼	99
„ 13th May „	35 9	99	35 0	99	38 2	91	34 10½	85
„ 24th June „	34 0	94	33 3	94	37 0¾	88	35 1½	86
„ 23rd July „	34 9	96	34 0	96	38 6¼	92	37 1½	91
„ 27th August „	36 0	99	35 0	99	41 4¼	98	39 4¼	96
„ 3rd September „	36 3	100	35 3	100	42 1	100	40 10	100
„ 10th „ „	37 3	103	36 3	103	42 3	100	40 10	100
„ 17th „ „	38 0	105	37 6	106	42 0	100	41 1	101
„ 30th „ „	38 0	105	37 3	106	40 0	95	40 4¼	99
„ 8th October „	37 6	103	36 9	104	39 5¼	94	40 10¼	100
„ 15th „ „	36 9	101	36 3	103	39 9½	95	40 10¼	100
„ 29th „ „	36 9	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	41 1¼	101
„ 5th November „	37 9	104	37 3	106	40 4	96	42 4	104
„ 12th „ „	37 1½	102	36 10½	105	40 0	95	41 4	101
„ 26th „ „	36 4½	100	36 3	103	39 6	94	41 10	102
„ 3rd December „	36 9	101	36 6	104	39 6	94	41 10	102
„ 10th „ „	36 6	101	36 3	103	40 0	95	42 4	104
„ 19th „ „	36 3	100	36 0	102	39 6	94	41 10	102
„ 24th „ „	36 0	99	35 9	101	39 6	94	41 4	101
„ 30th „ „	36 6	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	...	...
„ 7th January 1916	37 4½	103	37 1½	105	39 11	95	42 4	104
„ 14th „ „	37 3	103	37 0	105	39 10	95	42 4	104

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Prices on 3rd September 1915=100]

Date.	CHOICE WHITE KARACHI. Price.	CHOICE WHITE KARACHI. Index Numbers.	RED KARACHI. Price.	RED KARACHI. Index Numbers.	DELHI. Price.	DELHI. Index Numbers.	CHOICE WHITE BOMBAY. Price.	CHOICE WHITE BOMBAY. Index Numbers.	CLUB No. 1. Price.	CLUB No. 1. Index Numbers.	CLUB No. 2. Price.	CLUB No. 2. Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
23rd April 1915	67 0 May.	124	64 9 May-June Sellers.	121	66 3 May.	...	68 3 May-June.	...	...	...	67 6 May.	126
11th May „	63 9 June July.	118	63 3 June-July.	118	64 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...	64 0 May-June.	119
14th „ „	67 0 May.	124	65 3 June.	122	66 0 June.	...	67 3 June.	...	66 3 June.	117	65 6 June Sellers.	122
21st June „	49 9 June-July.	92	51 3 June-July.	96	51 9 June-July.	...	52 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...
24th July „	56 6 July Sellers.	105	56 1½ July Sellers.	105	56 9 July Sellers.	...	57 3 July Sellers.	...	56 9 July Sellers.	100	56 3 July Sellers.	105
28th August „	54 6 July Sellers.	101	54 1½ July Sellers.	101	Nominal	...	Nominal	...	56 9 August Sellers.	100	54 3 August Sellers.	101
3rd September 1915	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	No quotation	...	Do.	...	56 9 July Sellers.	100	53 7½	100
9th „ „	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	Do.	...	Do.	...	56 9 Do.	100	...	...
16th „ „	54 0 Do. Nominal.	100	No Sellers.	...	No Sellers	...	No Sellers	...	No Sellers	...	...	...
24th „ „ to 14th Jan. 1916.	No Sellers	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	...

NOTE.—The Indian price quotations are market and not F. O. B. prices. The source of these quotations is the Price Current published weekly by Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's Telegrams.

IMPORTS INTO CHIEF PORTS DURING OCTOBER 1915

RETURN SHOWING the QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL STAPLES of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED into CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI and MADRAS PORTS BY RAIL, RIVER and SEA during OCTOBER 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 21st, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN OCTOBER 1915.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of October 1915, and for the seven months April to October 1915, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1914. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN OCTOBER 1914 AND 1915.

It will be seen from Table I, that the imports by rail, river and sea in October 1915, as against the corresponding month of 1914 show (in round numbers) an increase of—

603 per cent in raw cotton.
(202,800 bales as against 28,800 bales last year.)
135 per cent in linseed.
(7,500 tons as against 3,200 tons last year.)
76 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(11,600 tons as against 6,600 tons last year.)
50 per cent in jute.
(820,600 bales as against 548,300 bales last year.)
36 per cent in gram and pulse.
(34,200 tons as against 25,200 tons last year.)
3 per cent in rice.
(94,600 tons as against 91,400 tons last year.)

The imports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) by rail, river and sea into ports show a fall of 49 per cent (34,200 tons as against 67,200 tons last year) due mainly to smaller receipts from the Punjab to Karachi. The decrease of 11 per cent (33,825,700 lbs as against 37,885,900 lbs last year) in the imports of tea into Calcutta is due mainly to smaller despatches from Bengal.

It will be seen from Table III (wheat, excluding wheat flour) that the principal sources of the imports in October 1914 were (in order of importance) the Punjab, the United Provinces and Sind and British Baluchistan. Table X shows the *exports* out of India of wheat (including wheat flour) month by month during the last four years.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN OCTOBER 1915 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with September 1915, the imports in October 1915 into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers) an increase of—

42 per cent in rice.
(94,600 tons as against 66,400 tons previous month.)
13 per cent in jute.
(820,600 bales as against 725,400 bales previous month.)
2 per cent in gram and pulse.
(34,200 tons as against 33,600 tons previous month.)

and a decrease of—

59 per cent in linseed.
(7,500 tons as against 18,600 tons previous month.)
37 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour.)
(34,200 tons as against 54,000 tons previous month.)
5 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(11,600 tons as against 12,200 tons previous month.)
3 per cent in tea.
(33,825,700 lbs as against 34,818,200 lbs previous month.)

NOTE.—400 lbs. are equivalent to 1 bale of cotton or jute.
82⅔ lbs are equivalent to 1 maund.
1 maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SEVEN MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER 1914 AND 1915.

Table I shows an increase in the seven months' figures of jute (140·6 per cent), gram and pulse (34·3 per cent), tea (14·7 per cent), rice, including paddy (13·6 per cent), raw cotton (7·6 per cent). and wheat, excluding wheat flour (4·5 per cent). Other articles show a decrease, *viz.*, 35 per cent in linseed, and 4 per cent in rape and mustard seed.

Exports of linseed to ports from the province of Bihar and Orissa fell off by 68,000 tons, from Bengal by 13,000, from the United Provinces by 11,000, from the Nizam's Territory by 4,000 and from Assam by 1,000. The despatches of rape and mustard seed from Bihar and Orissa decreased by 18,000 tons, from Assam by 13,000, from Bombay by 3,000, from the Central Provinces and Berar by 1,000, and from Madras by 1,000.

The Statistics for October 1915 as also for the seven months ending 31st October 1915, are summarised below:—

TABLE I.

(1) Articles	(2) Imports, October 1915	(3) Imports, April to October 1915	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in October 1915 as compared with October 1914	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in seven months, April to October 1915 as compared with seven months, April to October 1914
	bales	bales	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw . .	202,756	1,875,147	+603·2	+7·6
	tons	tons		
Wheat (excluding wheat flour) .	34,167	890,506	—49·1	+4·5
Rice (including paddy) . .	94,593	879,619	+3·5	+13·6
Gram and Pulse . . .	34,250	266,121	+35·9	+34·3
Linseed	7,546	156,318	+135·1	—35·5
Rape and Mustard seed . .	11,562	98,233	+75·7	—4
	bales	bales		
Jute	820,577	3,511,799	+49·7	+101·6
	lbs	lbs		
Tea	33,825,706	178,072,895	—10·7	+14·7

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta 1914	Calcutta 1915	City of Bombay 1914	City of Bombay 1915	Karachi 1914	Karachi 1915	Madras ports 1914	Madras ports 1915	Total 1914	Total 1915
Imports in October										
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River—										
Assam	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Bengal	5	1,122	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,132
Bihar and Orissa	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	23
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,388	2,000	1,009	39,402	...	263	...	...	2,397	41,665
Punjab	...	102	68	14,951	1	21,544	...	...	69	36,597
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	152	514	...	...	152	514
Raj. and C. India	...	...	...	16,740	...	1	...	...	...	16,741
Bombay	120	97	3,478	29,713	...	...	706	543	4,304	30,353
Central Provinces and Berar	550	3,491	1,457	6,255	...	...	...	...	2,007	9,746
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	8,460	...	...	..	3,910	...	12,370
Madras	99	...	...	2,584	...	...	827	19,640	926	22,224
Mysore	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	412	...	488
TOTAL	2,169	6,917	6,613	118,181	153	22,322	1,533	24,505	9,868	171,925
By Sea—										
Bengal	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	784	...	...	3	16	...	49	2	849	5
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,081	5,630	...	...	...	...	1,081	5,630
Madras	950	500	1,069	4,101	...	...	...	...	2,019	4,601
Burma	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,077	20,058	...	...	...	...	1,077	20,058
Foreign countries	...	1	13,938	185	...	...	...	...	13,938	186
TOTAL	1,735	852	17,165	29,977	16	...	49	2	18,965	30,831
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,904	7,769	23,178	148,158	169	22,322	1,582	24,507	28,833	202,756
Imports from April to end of October										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	1,783	951	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	951
Bengal	20,009	31,256	1	57	...	...	...	..	20,030	34,313
Bihar and Orissa	2,635	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,635	939
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	4,064	7,470	6,447	140,346	661	478	...	..	11,172	148,294
Punjab	325	1,703	3,854	49,151	81,831	89,847	...	...	86,010	140,701
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	54,181	41,485	...	...	54,181	41,485
Raj. and C. India	448	148	105,218	147,307	3,970	12	...	...	109,636	147,767
Bombay	400	5,600	499,319	481,228	...	...	2,963	8,429	502,682	495,407
Central Provinces and Berar	26,122	23,547	180,511	164,099	...	...	...	...	206,633	187,646
Nizam's Territory	459	...	95,329	94,979	...	...	4,581	12,382	100,369	107,361
Madras	698	1,477	26,922	31,877	...	...	221,468	178,088	249,088	211,442
Mysore	...	101	3,326	12,077	...	...	734	4,684	4,060	16,862
TOTAL	56,963	76,572	920,927	1,121,121	140,643	131,822	229,746	203,653	1,348,279	1,533,168
By Sea—										
Bengal	6,760	10,484	62	...	..	...	...	...	6,822	10,484
Bihar and Orissa	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Bombay	2,139	3,825	3,276	2,159	4,562	1,389	5,806	6,851	15,783	14,224
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	16,429	81,682	...	...	...	...	16,429	81,682
Madras	9,731	7,925	25,865	32,167	...	...	...	...	35,596	40 092
Burma	9,188	4,074	463	145	...	...	118	...	9,769	4,219
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	294,714	187,687	...	..	1	22	294,715	187,709
Foreign countries	...	2	15,646	3,511	...	...	375	56	16,021	3,569
TOTAL	27,829	26,310	356,455	307,351	4,562	1,389	6,300	6,929	395,146	341,979
TOTAL IMPORTS	84,792	102,882	1,277,382	1,428,472	145,205	133,211	236,046	210,582	1,743,425	1,875,147

NOTE.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries). Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara

400 lbs are equivalent to 1 bale of cotton

TABLE III.—Wheat (excluding wheat flour)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in October								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	110	16	...	...	...	...	110	16
Bihar and Orissa	2,051	20	...	...	...	...	2,051	20
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	4,734	8,253	55	363	756	25	5,545	8,641
Punjab	1,125	842	4,361	1,023	41,497	7,406	46,983	9,271
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	4,858	2,254	4,858	2,254
Raj. and C. India	...	29	1,135	2,194	...	...	1,135	2,223
Bombay	...	...	679	1,435	...	...	679	1,435
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,246	1,660	911	796	...	...	2,157	2,456
Nizam's Territory	...	...	4	61	...	...	4	61
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,266	10,820	7,145	5,881	47,111	9,685	63,522	26,386
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	3,568	7,170	...	...	3,568	7,170
Madras	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	95	606	...	...	95	606
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...		3,664	7,780	...	1	3,664	7,781
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,266	10,820	10,809	13,661	47,111	9,686	67,186	34,167
Imports from April to end of October								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1,961	895	...	...	...	...	1,961	895
Bihar and Orissa	20,837	3,542	...	...	...	...	20,837	3,542
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	37,774	117,699	4,541	26,817	9,126	76,618	51,441	221,134
Punjab	29,224	21,219	28,035	24,408	631,817	451,755	689,076	497,482
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	33,181	39,821	33,181	39,821
Raj. and C. India	104	177	9,858	24,386	16	257	9,978	24,820
Bombay	...	96	2,606	18,903	...	...	2,606	18,999
Cent. Provs. and Berar	7,418	31,424	3,289	28,177	...	...	10,707	59,601
Nizam's Territory	...	...	23	771	...	...	23	771
Madras	114	22	...	110	...	...	114	132
Mysore	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	97,432	175,074	48,352	123,694	674,140	568,451	819,924	867,219
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	6	...	41	10	7	76	54	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	22,801	14,355	...	284	22,801	14,639
Madras	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
Burma	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	8,702	8,427	175	130	8,877	8,557
Foreign countries	3	...	155	3	2	...	160	3
TOTAL	13	...	31,700	22,797	184	490	31,897	23,287
TOTAL IMPORTS	97,445	175,074	80,052	146,491	674,324	568,941	851,821	890,506

* See also table X

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in October							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3
Bengal	15,910	6,391	...	...	...	...	15,910	6,391
Bihar and Orissa	2,208	525	...	...	65	...	2,273	525
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1	640	...	...	...	...	1	640
Punjab	5	10	20	1,114	...	...	25	1,124
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	2	3,531	3,501	...	...	3,531	3,503
Raj. and C. India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	4	...	...	12	...	12	4
Central Provinces and Berar	288	4,749	...	...	...	...	288	4,749
Nizam's Territory	...	67	...	...	1	36	1	103
Madras	31	8,419	...	...	16,640	33,134	16,671	41,553
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18,449	20,810	3,551	4,615	16,719	33,172	38,719	58,597
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bihar and Orissa	116	...	...	...	...	...	116	...
Bombay	...	...	12	7	219	611	231	618
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		121	266	394	...	515	266
Madras	...	1,417	...	...	21	20	21	1,437
Burma	39,569	25,153	...	3	12,163	1,865	51,732	27,021
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	3	6,579	...	...	23	74	26	6,653
TOTAL	39,688	33,149	133	276	12,820	2,571	52,641	35,996
TOTAL IMPORTS	58,137	53,959	3,684	4,891	29,539	35,743	91,360	94,593
	Imports from April to end of October							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	26	45	...	...	...	...	26	45
Bengal	123,883	71,248	15	...	402	4	124,300	71,252
Bihar and Orissa	15,509	3,064	...	...	356	15	15,865	3,079
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	46	917	4	1	..	...	50	918
Punjab	116	106	1,001	2,870	...	...	1,117	2,976
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	2	27,911	33,913	...	...	27,911	33,915
Raj. and C. India	...	459	...	...	...	...	...	459
Bombay	...	8	...	1	40	59	40	68
Cent. Provs. and Berar	823	6,931	...	...	2	9	825	6,940
Nizam's Territory	...	67	...	...	79	507	79	574
Madras	688	36,104	...	...	137,797	177,684	138,485	213,788
Mysore	...	...	...	...	21	65	21	65
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	141,091	118,951	28,931	36,785	138,697	178,343	308,719	334,079
By Sea—								
Bengal	26	23	1	...	5,796	2	5,823	25
Bihar and Orissa	1,998	74	...	...	...	...	1,998	74
Bombay	2	6	222	143	2,370	4,808	2,594	4,957
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	147	300	836	8,639	63	8,939	1,046
Madras	46	7,876	...	...	1,538	320	1,584	8,196
Burma	282,602	385,793	...	3	157,405	120,230	440,007	506,026
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Foreign countries	4,465	25,016	...	...	286	199	4,751	25,215
TOTAL	289,139	418,935	523	982	176,035	125,623	465,697	545,540
TOTAL IMPORTS	430,230	537,886	29,454	37,767	314,732	303,966	774,416	879,619

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in October							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,958	1,286	...	...	...	...	2,958	1,286
Bihar and Orissa	5,330	2,454	...	358	...	...	5,330	2,812
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,436	4,330	54	814	87	1,704	2,577	6,848
Punjab	1,718	3,680	2,717	2,260	1,615	8,241	6,050	14,181
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	66	66	66	66
Raj. and C. India	22	87	280	136	54	18	356	241
Bombay	145	258	3,550	2,472	...	...	3,695	2,730
Cent. Provs. and Berar	346	1,308	2,816	1,458	...	...	3,162	2,766
Nizam's Territory	144	614	43	150	...	...	187	764
Madras	319	117	...	2	...	...	19	119
Mysore	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,418	14,149	9,460	7,650	1,822	10,029	24,700	31,828
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	11	132	91	75	102	207
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	288	40	..	33	288	73
Madras	27	33	2	2	1	...	30	35
Burma	57	...	...	75	...	...	57	75
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	13	223	6	...	19	223
Foreign countries	1	108	11	1,699	3	2	15	1,809
TOTAL	85	141	325	2,171	101	110	511	2,422
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,503	14,290	9,785	9,821	1,923	10,139	25,211	34,250
	Imports from April to end of October							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	19	2	...	...	...	...	19	2
Bengal	32,636	14,807	238	45	...	...	32,874	14,852
Bihar and Orissa	40,366	21,379	141	1,111	...	...	40,507	22,490
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	18,443	45,308	464	11,733	590	10,328	19,497	67,369
Punjab	4,497	19,091	18,407	31,381	26,158	44,622	49,062	95,094
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1	...	...	35	3,701	4,592	3,702	4,627
Raj. and C. India	61	805	1,854	2,733	176	931	2,091	4,469
Bombay	179	355	15,494	16,717	1	23	15,674	17,095
Cent. Provs. and Berar	8,154	9,029	13,098	17,409	...	19	21,252	26,457
Nizam's Territory	144	785	421	1,841	...	...	565	2,626
Madras	1,698	382	9	128	...	...	1,707	510
Mysore	...	15	...	7	...	...	...	22
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	106,198	111,958	50,126	83,140	30,626	60,515	186,950	255,613
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...
Bihar and Orissa	237	19	...	...	...	...	237	19
Bombay	...	1	440	545	931	189	1,371	735
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,614	1,108	43	51	1,657	1,249
Madras	444	169	2	32	1	..	447	201
Burma	1,454	1,451	1,887	104	...	...	3,341	1,555
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	443	1,006	6	35	449	1,041
Foreign countries	381	627	3,200	5,077	36	4	3,617	5,708
TOTAL	2,516	2,267	7,586	7,962	1,040	279	11,142	10,508
TOTAL IMPORTS	108,714	114,225	57,712	91,102	31,666	60,794	198,092	266,121

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Where exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in October					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	163	280	...	...	163	280
Bihar and Orissa	702	2,399	...	40	702	2,439
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	739	811	8	1,564	747	2,375
Punjab	...	...	...	5	...	5
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...	5	868	5	868
Bombay	...	...	1	180	1	180
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	193	1,627	193	1,627
Nizam's Territory	...	...	289	161	289	161
Madras	...	...	...	45	...	45
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,604	3,490	496	3,990	2,100	7,480
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	200	...	200	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	36	...	36
Foreign countries	...	1	910	29	910	30
Total	...	1	1,110	65	1,110	66
Total Imports	1,604	3,491	1,606	4,055	3,210	7,546
	Imports from April to end of October					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	1,072	159	...	...	1,072	159
Bengal	14,549	2,077	...	...	14,549	2,077
Bihar and Orissa	113,075	43,992	27	1,003	113,102	44,995
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	46,641	23,575	8,583	20,112	55,224	43,687
Punjab	...	...	4	11	4	11
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	567	15,261	26,034	15,261	26,601
Bombay	...	...	3,992	5,840	3,992	5,840
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,420	504	14,040	15,172	15,460	15,676
Nizam's Territory	...	...	18,543	14,887	18,543	14,887
Madras	...	...	174	213	174	213
Mysore	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total	176,757	70,874	60,624	83,274	237,381	154,148
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	20	...	...	...	20	...
Bombay	...	5	...	1	...	6
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	201	3	201	3
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	3,710	2,001	3,710	2,001
Foreign countries	2	69	1,074	91	1,076	160
Total	22	74	4,985	2,096	5,007	2,170
Total Imports	176,779	70,948	65,609	85, 7	242,388	156,318

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in October					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	57	33	...	...	57	33
Bengal	87	109	...	15	87	124
Bihar and Orissa	1,396	342	...	6	1,396	348
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	3,072	5,650	...	3,849	3,072	9,499
Punjab	31	52	...	...	31	52
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	226	5	17	286	243	291
Bombay	1,300	...	219	775	1,519	775
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	78	...	78
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	5	...	5
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,169	6,191	236	5,015	6,405	11,206
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	12	...	...	...	12	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	29	...	133	242	162	242
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1	12	1	12
Foreign countries	1	...	...	102	1	102
Total	42	...	134	356	176	356
Total Imports	6,211	6,191	370	5,371	6,581	11,562
	Imports from April to end of October					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	13,089	335	...	...	13,089	335
Bengal	906	369	...	17	906	386
Bihar and Orissa	19,565	1,548	...	6	19,565	1,554
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	42,434	67,754	5,517	13,438	47,951	81,192
Punjab	222	983	99	106	321	1,089
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	33	...	...	...	33
Raj. and C. India	1,890	344	1,467	1,796	3,357	2,140
Bombay	1,525	1,456	11,616	8,157	13,141	9,613
Cent. Provs. and Berar	528	83	489	227	1,017	310
Nizam's Territory	...	...	129	105	129	105
Madras	1,110	29	...	1	1,110	30
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	81,269	72,934	19,317	23,853	100,586	96,787
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	94	45	...	...	94	45
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	112	...	1,391	1,180	1,503	1,180
Madras	100	...	...	4	100	4
Burma	1	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	89	115	89	115
Foreign countries	1	...	...	102	1	102
Total	308	45	1,480	1,401	1,788	1,446
Total Imports	81,577	72,979	20,797	25,254	102,374	98,233

TABLE VIII.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1914	1915
	Imports in October	
	bales	bales
By Rail and River—		
Assam	14,178	5,814
Bengal	509,206	737,969
Bihar and Orissa	23,805	74,358
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	547,184	818,141
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	1,081	2,436
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	1,081	2,436
TOTAL IMPORTS	548,265	820,577
	Imports from April to end of October	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	31,319	103,562
Bengal	1,591,053	3,005,704
Bihar and Orissa	88,258	371,129
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	1,710,630	3,480,395
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	5,667	30,978
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	6	426
TOTAL	5,673	31,404
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,716,303	3,511,799

NOTE.—400 lbs. are equivalent to 1 bale of jute

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1914	1915
	Imports in October	
	lbs.	lbs.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	26,149,088	27,423,113
Bengal	11,673,200	6,310,903
Bihar and Orissa	29,314	37,604
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	25,312	20,654
Punjab	1,904	1,481
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	112	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	448	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	112	...
Mysore	112	...
TOTAL	37,879,632	33,793,755
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	30,394
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	240
Burma	5,824	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	448	1,317
TOTAL	6,272	31,951
TOTAL IMPORTS	37,8-5,904	33,825,706
	Imports from April to end of October	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	102,393,424	125,460,166
Bengal	51,829,456	51,050,706
Bihar and Orissa	194,208	221,962
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	398,272	785,155
Punjab	92,176	212,113
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	224	...
Bombay	896	6,960
Cent. Provs. and Berar	784	359
Nizam's Territory	...	4,032
Madras	448	10,276
Mysore	112	...
TOTAL	154,910,000	177,760,729
By Sea—		
Bengal	241,808	286,531
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	4,928	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	8,624	...
Madras	5,600	10,262
Burma	33,040	1,884
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	7,392	13,489
TOTAL	301,393	312,166
TOTAL IMPORTS	155,211,392	178,072,895

TABLE X.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat, (2) wheat flour and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the four official years 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	68	69	27	9	11
May	136	107	166	24	105 (a)
June	189	244	260	169	292 (a)
July	266	328	318	169	187 (a)
August	125	153	135	43	48 (a)
September	66	232	135	56	6 (a)
October	66	148	53	88	...
November	74	114	47	55	...
December	97	80	22	37	...
January	102	99	20	25	
February	75	51	10	22	
March	97	35	9	9	
TOTAL	1,361	1,660	1,202	706	
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Production (in thousands of tons)	10,061	9,924	9,853	8,358	10,269

NOTE.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of exports of the next year because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

(a) Include exports on Government account 94,357 tons in May, 249,952 tons in June, 150,295 tons in July, 36,483 tons in August and 2,374 tons in September 1915.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	4	4	6	6	4
May	4	4	9	3	2
June	4	6	10	5	4
July	5	5	8	8	6
August	6	6	4	6	4
September	6	5	7	4	6
October	4	9	9	4	4
November	3	5	6	4	7
December	4	6	4	3	3
January	5	7	6	5	
February	4	5	4	4	
March	3	6	6	2	
TOTAL	52	68	79	54	

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat).†

	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	74	74	36	17	17
May	141	113	179	29	108
June	196	252	274	176	298
July	273	335	329	181	196
August	133	161	141	52	54
September	*74	239	145	61	15
October	72	161	66	94	6
November	79	122	55	61	10
December	103	89	27	42	4
January	109	109	29	32	
February	81	59	16	28	
March	100	44	18	11	
TOTAL	1,435	1,758	1,315	784	
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Production of wheat (in thousands of tons).	10,061	9,924	9,853	8,358	10,269

† Ten tons of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven tons of wheat flour.

NOTE (1)—On an average for the three years ending 1913-14, 4·1 per cent. of the total export of wheat (including wheat flour) was exported in April; the percentages for the other months are as follows:—May 9·6 per cent., June 16 per cent., July 20·8 per cent., August 9·7 per cent., September 10·2 per cent., October 6·6 per cent., November 5·7 per cent., December 4·9 per cent., January 5·5 per cent., February 3·5 per cent., March 3·6 per cent.

(2) Exports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi by sea during November and December 1915 week by week as compared with the corresponding periods of last year are given below:—

	1914 tons.	1915 tons.		1914 tons.	1915 tons.
Week ending 6th November	5,311	47*	Week ending 4th December	6,902	62*
„ „ 13th „	12,982	101*	„ „ 11th „	3,523	54*
„ „ 20th „	22,271	161*	„ „ 18th „	266	102*
„ „ 27th „	5,738	107*	„ „ 25th „	9,878	576*
	46,302	416		20,569	794

* Inclusive of figures on Government account.

REGISTERED No. G. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 10th October 1916.

On and after 18th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1917.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 15.

2894. T. W. Bonner. *Improved check valve for mechanical lubricators.*

2895. H. E. H. Pratt. *Improvements in lamp burners for heating.*

2896. J. N. Mitra. *Surgical vigour clips.*

2897. H. Shanker. *Lens-lifting forceps.*

2898. H. Shanker. *Lens-lifting forceps.*

2899. H. Das. *Side pins of spring link watch bracelet of wrist watches and the clip button attached at the end.*

January 16.

2900. W. McLeod and L. Cohen. *Improvements in roofing and walling.*

January 18.

2901. D. Jagannadha Rao. *Improved water lift of the pycota type.*

2902. R. L. Datta. *A new process of burning seaweeds and the like for the extraction of soluble matter and iodine.*

January 19.

2903. K. S. Sanghani. *Centringless flat arch flooring.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2542. J. S. Smith. *Improvements in or relating to the distillation of petroleum and the like.*

2632. N. M. Thomas and C. G. Petree. *Improvements in the manufacture of cane sugar.*

2746. Film Fire Prevention and Motion Picture Equipment Corporation. *Improvements in motion picture machines.*

2748. F. Bradbury. *Improvements in and relating to the weaving and production of bags and the like.*

2758. F. D. McLeod. *An attachment to ploughs for breaking up clods and earth.*

2759. J. McGlashan. *Cane juice treatment.*

2760. A. Gray, J. Gaskell and W. T. Wilkes. *A combined vapourizing and induction pipe for using mixed or heavy fuels in connection with internal combustion engines.*

2848. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to casting machines for elements of printing forms.*

2849. J. W. Cryer and N. Mangnall. *Improvements in or appertaining to belt driving gear.*

2850. H. J. Miles. *Improvements in calendars, calendar clocks and generally in automatic, periodic and intermittent feeding mechanism for a ribbon or tape of flexible material.*

2851. J. G. Balsillie. *Process and apparatus for assisting and promoting formation and deposition of aqueous particles in and from the atmosphere.*

2852. J. G. Balsillie. *Process for obtaining water from aqueous particles in elevated regions of the atmosphere.*

2853. J. G. Balsillie. *Means and apparatus for depositing and collecting aqueous particles from the atmosphere and collecting rain and dew.*

2854. J. G. Balsillie. *Process and apparatus for procuring and stimulating rainfall.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

2821. J. C. Barker. *Improvements in pneumatic tyres.*

2823. A. C. Karmokar. *Improvements in lever jute baling presses.*

2826. F. C. Griffin. *Privy.*

2829. E. Lemaire. *A new or improved safety cartridge for mines.*

2830. E. R. Sutcliffe. *Improvements relating to presses.*

2831. E. R. Sutcliffe. *Improvements relating to presses.*

2833. R. E. Fletcher and A. Birch. *Improvements in fastenings for bale ties or bands.*

2834. M. J. Gunn. *Improvements in lenses for telescopes, photographic cameras and other purposes.*

2835. A. W. Knight. *Improvements in the manufacture of horse-shoe nails.*

2837. E. Roscoe. *An improved stopping place indicator for tramcars and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2341. Coull and McLean.
2465. Grimshaw and Symonds.
2725. Mead, McLean & Co., Ld., and Mead.
2726. Hepburn.

PATENTS SEALED.

2466. Rowlandson.
2575. Fulton.
2605. Sjostrom.
2654. Alchevsky.
2665. Vickers, Ld.
2676. Marriott.
2699. Ram Chand.
2703. Naamlooze-Vennootschap "Holland Ventiel."

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

359 of 1903. Hinks. (To 23 March 1917.)
26 of 1904. Birkeland & anr. (To 18 January 1918.)
493 of 1905. Jost. (To 18 January 1918.)
286 of 1906. Lock. (To 17 January 1918.)
521 of 1908. Fowler & anr. (To 21 January 1918.)
665 of 1909. Sharp. (To 20 January 1918.)
316 of 1910. Leslie. (To 25 January 1918.)
617 of 1910. Chatterton. (To 11 February 1918.)
387 of 1911. Grob. (To 7 February 1918.)
737 of 1911. Dicker. (To 17 January 1918.)
788 of 1911. Lumiere. (To 18 January 1918.)
789 of 1911. Lumiere. (To 18 January 1918.)
805 of 1911. Dicker. (To 17 January 1918.)
35 of 1912. Bagh Singh & ors. (To 20 January 1918.)
44 of 1912. Mondal. (To 23 January 1918.)
88 of 1912. Salmon & anr. (To 19 February 1918.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1912.

553, (Larymore & anr.). 554, (Resilient Products, Ld.).

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

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SHOLAPUR . .	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed,

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H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
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E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
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NOTICES.

Text-books, etc., for sale.

List of text-books, etc., prescribed for the examination (other than departmental) of Civil and Military officers in oriental languages (Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Sanskrit, Assamese, Bengali and Uriya), together with annual collections of Specimens of Examination Papers, obtainable from the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, can be had from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

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Two fully qualified instructors, natives of Persia and Arabia, respectively, are maintained by the Government of India, for the convenience of officers wishing to study Persian and Arabic. The services of these instructors may be obtained in Calcutta, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The instructors shall be stationed at Simla during the ensuing hot weather from the end of April to the end of October to give instruction to candidates on study leave there. Their services can be engaged on application to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Qualified Urdu Munshis.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers:—

ALLAHABAD.	
M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail	South Malaka, Allahabad.
AMBALA.	
M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
M. Anand Sarup	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).
M. Mohd. Ishaq	R. A. Munshi, B. C. Bazar, Ambala.
BANNU.	
M. Mul Chand Khurana	Mission Clerk, Bannu.
BAREILLY.	
M. Rashid Ahmad Khan	Old City, Sailani, Bareilly.
M. Chhote Lal	Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
M. Jawala Parshad, II	Regimental Munshi, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.
BOMBAY.	
M. Mohamed Sarwar	Regimental Munshi, Colaba Barracks, Bombay.
CALCUTTA.	
M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya Ibrat	17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A.	8, Elliot Lane, Calcutta.
M. Hossain Mirza	1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
M. Mohd. Israil Khan	11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
M. Syed Nawab Ali	11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
M. Wahidun Nabi Khan	88/1, Baitak Khana Road.
M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid	36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
M. Daliluddin Ahmed	37, Karaya Bazar Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Abdul Wajid	106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A.	4, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
M. Mohd. Muslim	12, Damzen's Lane. Chinapara, Calcutta.
M. Nisar Ahmad Khan	C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Mohd. Imdad Hussain	9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Abdul Habib Khan	89, Jhowtollah Road, P. O. Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Mahmud Hasan Israili	11, Cantopher Lane, Entally.
M. Azherus Sadain	138/1, Karaya Road.
CAWNPORE.	
M. S. Abdul Ghani	Regimental Munshi, Garrison Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles.
DELHI.	
M. Mohd. Akbar Khan Haidari	British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.
M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.
DINAPORE.	
M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna)	Regimental Munshi, 2/4th Somerset Light Infantry, Dinapore.

DUM DUM.

M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi.

FEROZEPORE.

M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kabari Bazar, Ferozepore.

HAPUR.

M. S. Khursad Ali . . . . . Mohalla Kaziwara, Hapur District, Meerut.

JHELUM.

M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JULLUNDUR.

M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KARACHI.

M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

KULTI.

M S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Kulti, E. I. Railway.

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

M. Sayyad Aulad Ali Gilani . . . . . Miran Shah Lane, Taksali Gate, Lahore.

LEBONG.

M Farhat Ali Suhail . . . . . Hill Sanitarium, Lebong.

LUCKNOW.

M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
M. Abdul Karim . . . . . C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Lucknow.

MURREE HILLS.

M S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence Government European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

MUSSOORIE.

M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Islamia School, Mussoorie.

NAINI TAL.

M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NOWSHERA.

M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).

PATNA.

M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

M. Ahmed Din . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.
M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani (Munshi Fazil) . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

SIALKOT.

M. Ajab Shah Anand . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Saddar Bazar, Sialkot.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

M. Mohd. Arif	Camp Bareilly.
M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Badru-z-Zaman	212/1, Linton Street, Calcutta.
M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 34, Collin Street, Calcutta.
M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	25, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Akmal Ali Akmal	25, Nur Ali's Lane, P. O. Entally, Calcutta.
M. Abdul Karim Nashtar	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
M. Mohd. Shuaib	Arabic Teacher, Zilla School, Mozufferpore.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

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O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

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Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Punjab and Assam on indents duly countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of their Districts. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. It is never sold to private persons or firms. Cinchona Febrifuge both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms and Cinchonidine can be purchased by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the Principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and *Residual Alkaloid* or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system*, and are obtainable from The Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1916 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities 60 lbs. and above in one delivery	21-8 per lb.
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. but below 60 lbs. in one delivery	22-8 ,,
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	23 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold for cash or by V. P. Post. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

[For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4, and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.]

Quinoidine tab. 1 lb. Weg. 3 lbs. Postage Re. 0 10 0
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,, Re. 1 0 0
,, ,, 2 ,, ,, 9 ,, ,, Re. 1 8 0

N.B.—Postage stamps will not be accepted as revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1917.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January 1917.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b) (c)	₹	
Calcutta . .	1,79,29,000	28,43,72,240	30,23,01,240	3,71,39,847	1,19,96,745	73,64,028	11,17,50,000	13,36,772	...	...	9,99,99,946	32,82,57,475	59,78,44,813	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore . .	...	1,68,61,920	1,68,61,920	1,18,98,358	1,51,11,600	.	.			...	..	..	2,70,09,958	(b) Nominal value—R34,14,21,571.
Lahore . .	...	5,33,64,495	5,33,64,495	1,59,15,105	2,07,11,790	...	.	...	...		.	..	3,66,26,895	(c) Includes treasury bills purchased under Section 3, Act IX of 1916, at a cost of R24,32,57,475.
Bombay .	79,65,045	25,26,17,310	26,05,82,355	4,02,15,754	5,20,94,332	1,69,90,805	.	..	...	...	..	.	10,93,00,891	
Karachi . .	..	2,90,37,325	2,90,37,325	49,79,892	36,84,135	..		...	..		...	...	86,64,027	
Madras .	33,16,680	9,86,21,570	10,19,38,250	1,30,60,692	1,17,77,318		.	...		...		.	2,48,38,010	
Rangoon . .	...	6,99,31,985	6,99,31,985	1,93,46,051	98,89,230		.		...	.	.	...	2,92,35,281	
	2,92,10,725	80,48,06,845	83,40,17,570	14,25,55,699	12,52,65,150	2,43,54,833	11,17,50,000	13,36,772	.	...	9,99,99,946	32,82,57,475	83,35,19,875	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			19,97,695	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									15,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			83,20,19,875									TOTAL RESERVE ₹	83,20,19,875	

Gold worth £33,000 (₹4,95,000) was transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve from the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd January 1917.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd January 1917 to 16 lakhs in sovereigns.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1916 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1916-17.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17.			Receipts in November 1916.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th November 1916.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,27,000	22,27,000	15,838	...	10,52,700	10,52,700
II.—Opium	...	49,000	49,000	4,312	...	33,759	33,759
IV.—Stamps	...	6,84,000	6,84,000	51,146	...	4,34,954	4,34,954
V.—Excise	...	3,19,000	3,19,000	28,644	...	2,31,445	2,31,445
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	2,000	2,000	1,361	...	2,675	2,675
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Income Tax	6,000	2,12,000	2,18,000	37,493	4,081	1,49,792	1,53,873
IX.—Forest	...	2,21,000	2,21,000	13,628	...	1,40,865	1,40,865
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	3,781	...	30,318	30,318
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	30,000	...	30,000	940	18,233	...	18,233
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	16,469	...	7,68,882	1,68,882
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	45,000	45,000	5,653	...	30,801	30,801
XVII.—Police	...	49,000	49,000	1,250	...	18,012	18,012
XIX.—Education	...	24,000	24,000	1,948	...	1,43,067	1,43,067
XX.—Medical	...	8,000	8,000	—5,401	...	943	943
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	6,000	6,000	2	...	562	562
XXIB.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	387	387
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	21,000	21,000	1,830	...	17,552	17,552
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	23,000	23,000	3,064	...	14,403	14,403
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,23,000	1,23,000	24,486	...	73,692	73,692
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	5,37,000	4,13,000	9,50,000	34,913	2,99,081	2,99,080	5,98,161
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	11,564	...	92,124	92,124
Total Revenue and Receipts	5,73,000	47,71,000	53,44,000	2,52,921	3,21,395	29,36,013	32,57,408
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	90,91,509	...	...	6,70,09,167
Total	...	...	...	93,44,430	...	...	7,02,66,575
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	(*b*)26,38,317	..	...	(*a*)24,36,019
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,19,82,747	...	...	7,27,02,594

(*a*) On 1st April 1916. (*b*) On 1st November 1916.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore:

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1916 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1916-17.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17.			Disbursement in November 1916	Disbursement from 1st April to 30th November 1916.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	10,000	10,000	20,000	1,324	8,919	8,920	17,839
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	195	4,738	4,738	9,476
3.—Land Revenue	3,90,000	2,99,000	6,89,000	43,212	2,56,722	1,84,789	4,41,511
6.—Stamps	12,000	12,000	24,000	1,311	6,696	6,695	13,391
7.—Excise	9,000	9,000	18,000	1,213	4,635	4,634	9,269
10.—Income Tax	1,000	...	1,000	63	262	262	524
11.—Forest	59,000	60,000	1,19,000	5,368	25,946	25,947	51,893
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	840	4,002	4,001	8,003
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,61,000	1,20,000	3,81,000	35,342	1,61,916	71,179	2,33,095
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,20,000	2,25,000	6,45,000	54,518	2,92,443	1,45,694	4,38,137
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,37,000	1,37,000	2,74,000	23,116	98,535	98,536	1,97,071
20.—Police	10,85,000	10,86,000	21,71,000	1,72,466	7,11,242	7,11,243	14,22,485
22.—Education	2,72,000	2,72,000	5,44,000	23,133	2,10,988	2,10,988	4,21,976
23.—Ecclesiastical	54,000	...	54,000	3,698	30,462	...	30,462
24.—Medical	2,25,000	2,08,000	4,33,000	2,11,174	1,87,187	1,83,042	3,70,229
25.—Political	20,26,000	18,37,000	38,63,000	2,86,159	11,76,517	10,82,836	22,59,353
26A.—Agriculture	47,000	47,000	94,000	6,036	21,566	21,567	43,133
26B.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	5,000	6,000	11,000	730	2,509	2,509	5,018
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	61,000	...	61,000	3,824	38,049	...	38,049
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	98,000	97,000	1,95,000	13,311	59,128	59,128	1,18,256
30.—Stationery and Printing	62,000	62,000	1,24,000	7,796	30,607	30,607	61,214
32.—Miscellaneous	21,000	20,000	41,000	2,567	13,545	13,545	27,090
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	12,17,000	2,83,000	15,00,000	56,866	1,80,942	1,80,942	3,61,884
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	32,000	32,000	64,000	2,532	7,358	7,358	14,716
45.—Civil Works	12,09,000	12,03,000	24,12,000	1,28,424	5,36,280	5,36,280	10,72,560
Total Expenditure	77,28,000	60,40,000	1,37,68,000	10,85,218	40,71,194	35,95,440	76,66,634
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	85,75,227	...	...	6,27,13,658
Total	...	...	...	96,60,445	...	...	7,03,80,292
Balance on 30th November 1916	...	...	...	23,22,302	...	...	23,22,302
GRAND TOTAL	...	..	...	1,19,82,747	...	...	7,27,02,594

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Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab;
Lahore,
The 19th January 1917.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

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Bengal (without hills) . .	1915	1″=32 m.	1	26×20	...	1 4	Ditto.
Bengal and Bihar and Orissa (with hills).	1888	1″=80 m.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	With additions and corrections to 1912.
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Burma (with hills). . .	1908	1″=32 m.	1	41×30	...	1 8	Corrected to 1912.
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Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Boundaries uncoloured.	Price. Boundaries coloured.	Remarks.
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Punjab (without hills)	1912	1″=80 m.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
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United Provinces	1897	1″=16 m.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	With additions and corrections to 1913.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Aden Protectorate	1914	1″= 4 m.	1	45×35	...	2 0	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf	1916	1″=32 m.	4	40×30	4 0	5 0	With additions and corrections to 1916.
Arabia and the Persian Gulf	1910	1″=48 m.	2	40×27	...	2 0	
Chamba Territory	1872	1″= 2 m.	4	31×28	2 0	3 0	Reprint 1913.
Chih-li Province, China	1903	1″= 8 m.	1	44×30	1 8	1 12	
City of Calcutta	1911	6″= 1 m.	4	30×27	3 0	5 0	With additions and corrections to April 1912.
City of Calcutta	1910	3″=1 m.	1	32×26	1 0	2 0	Ditto 1914.
Delhi (Special Extract Map)	1912	4″= 1 m.	1	42×33	...	2 0	
Delhi and Vicinity	1912	4″= 1 m.	4	37×30	...	4 0	
Delhi and Vicinity	1912	2″= 1 m.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
Eastern Turkistan	1908	1″=32 m.	1	24×19	...	1 8	
Kashmir with part of adjacent mountains.	...	1″=2 m.	4	40×27	2 0	2 8	
Kaing-su Province, China	1903	1/1,000,000	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	Additions and corrections to 1910.
Mercāra Hunt Map	1914	3″=1 m.	1	27×24	1 0	1 2	
Ootacamund Hunt Map	1913	3″=1 m.	2	40×27	2 0	2 2	
Periyar and Pambiyar catchment areas (Travancore State).	1913	2″=1 m.	4	40×27	...	4 0	
Simla and adjacent country	1909	1″= 1 m.	1	30×27	...	1 8	(Layered.)
Tenasserim	1868	1″= 4 m.	6	44×30	6 0	7 8	Additions to 1912.
Tibet and adjacent countries	1914	1/2,500,000	4	30×20	...	8 0	(Rough Provisional issue.) Layered.
Western Tibet, portion of	1904	1″=12 m.	1	34×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-nan	1905	1/1,000,000	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS.				
(SOUTHERN ASIA SERIES.) Scale $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$.			Rs. A.	
Afghanistan Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North Long. 60°—72° East	1914	34 × 27	3 0	Russian Dominions, Persia, Afghanistan and British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary coloured. List of names 8 annas extra.
Andaman Sheet Lat. 8°—16° North Long. 84°—96° East	1915	33×24	1 8	British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
Baluchistan Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North Long. 60°—72° East	1914	34×27	3 0	Persia, Afghanistan and British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
Kathiawar Sheet Lat. 16°—24° North Long. 60°—72° East	1915	33×24	1 8	British India and Portuguese Possessions. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
Northern Persia Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North Long. 44°—60° East	1914	38×24	3 0	Persia, Russian Dominions and Turkey in Asia. Published (1) layered and shaded (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured, and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured. Index to names 8 annas extra.
Southern Persia Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North Long. 44°—60° East	1912	ditto	3 0	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured, and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured. Index to names 8 annas extra.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES SERIES. Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$.				
Sheet No. 16	1915	24×19	1 0	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
,, ,, 17.	1915	ditto	1 0	Persia. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
,, ,, 18 (2nd Edition)	1914	ditto	1 0	Persia and Arabia. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) layered only.
,, ,, 24	1916	ditto	1 0	Persia. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
,, ,, 25	1915	ditto	1 0	Persia and Arabia. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
,, ,, 29 (Provisional Issue)	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia, Afghanistan and Russian Turkistan.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs. A.	
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS—*contd.*				
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES SERIES—*contd.*				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$				
Sheet No. 30 (Rough Provisional Issue) . .	1910	24×19	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia.
„ „ 33 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan.
„ „ 34 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan Agency and Bombay Presidency.
„ „ 35 and 36 (Provisional Issue) .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Baluchistan and Bombay (Sind).
„ „ 38 (Provisional Edition) . . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. With additions and corrections to 1913.
„ „ 39 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, and (3) shaded only.
„ „ 40 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bombay, Punjab and Rajputana Agency.
„ „ 41 (Engraved)	1915	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Sind, Baroda and Diu. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
„ „ 41	1914	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Sind, Baroda and Diu. Layered only.
„ „ 44 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Punjab and Rajputana.
„ „ 45 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Rajputana, Punjab, Central India, Bombay, Baroda and Ajmer-Merwara.
„ „ 46 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad, Baroda and Daman.
„ „ 47	1915	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Berar and Hyderabad. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, and (3) shaded only.
„ „ 48 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Hyderabad, Goa, Mysore, Coorg and Madras.
„ „ 49	1915	ditto	1 0	Madras, Coorg and Mahé Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
„ „ 53 (Provisional Issue, 2nd Edition) .	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi, United Provinces and Tibet. Layered only.
„ „ 53 (Engraved)	1915	ditto	1 0	Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Delhi and Tibet. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS—*contd.*				
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES SERIES—*contd.*				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 54 (Provisional Issue) . .	1909	24 × 19	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.
,, ,, 55 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Bombay and Berar.
,, ,, 56 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Hyderabad, Bombay, Berar, Central Provinces and Madras. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
,, ,, 57 and part of 66	1914	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Coorg, Madras, Mysore and Pondicherry. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, and (3) shaded only.
,, ,, 58 and part of 49 . . .	1916	26 × 22	1 0	Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Karikal and Mahé. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
,, ,, 61 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	24 × 19	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
,, ,, 63 (Engraved) . . .	1916	ditto	1 0	United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Central India and Nepal. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
,, ,, 65 and part of 66	1914	ditto	1 0	Hyderabad, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Madras. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, and (3) shaded only.
,, ,, 70 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1906	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
,, ,, 71 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
,, ,, 72	1914	ditto	1 0	Parts of Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and United Provinces. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, and (3) shaded only.
,, ,, 73	1915	ditto	1 0	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and Central Provinces. Published (1) layered and shaded, and (2) shaded only.
,, ,, 74	1915	ditto	1 0	Madras and Bihar and Orissa. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, and (3) shaded only.
,, ,, 77 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan.
,, ,, 79 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bengal, and Assam. Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs. A.	
GEOGRAPHICAL MAPS—*concld.*				
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES SERIES—*contd.*				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$				
Sheet No. 83	1913	24×19	1 0	Bengal, Assam and Burma.
„ „ 84 (Provisional Issue) . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Bengal, Assam and Burma. With corrections to boundaries to 1913.
„ „ 85 and part of 86	1913	ditto	1 0	Burma.
„ „ 86	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and the Andaman Islands.
„ „ 87 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
„ „ 91 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Assam, Tibet and China (Yun-nan and Ssu-ch'uan Provinces).
„ „ 92 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1914	ditto	1 0	Assam, Burma and Yun-nan (China).
„ „ 94 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam (shaded only).
„ „ 95 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
„ „ 96 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1905	ditto	1 0	With additions and corrections to 1913.
„ „ 100 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	(Skeleton.) Parts of Tibet and China.
„ „ 101 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Parts of China.
„ „ 102 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Burma, Siam, Tongking and Yun-nan (China). Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1916.
INTERNATIONAL MAPS.				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$				
"Bombay" N. E. 43	1914	29×25	1 0	Layered only.
"Kāthiāwār," N. F. 42.	1915	ditto	1 0	Ditto.

H. L. CROSTHWAIT, Major, R.E.,
Officer in Charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 2nd January 1917.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND JANUARY 1917.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage for Egyptian Government.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for coinage transferred from Currency balance.	Piastres coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta .	44	...	...	44	37	...	37	3	(a) 53	25	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay .	58	8	...	66	47	...	47	...	(b) 109	3	8	120	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Exclusive of 8 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.
(b) Exclusive of 58 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

A. McCORMICK, Lt.-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 25th January 1917.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd January 1917.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	6,50,49,142	12	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,13,00,000 A. 0 P. 0				Other authorized Investments	1,16,57,415	0	0
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 63,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	4,01,14,100	14	11
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	63,00,000	0	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	5,23,99,663	3	7
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 96,96,043 A. 7 P. 0				Bills discounted and purchased	3,06,93,942	4	5
Public Deposits at Branches 1,29,67,620 9 8	2,26,63,664	0	8	Balances with other Banks	67,80,854	14	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	23,98,78,746	10	4	Bullion	.....		
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,52,201	3	10	Dead Stock	29,69,745	4	2
Sundries	14,45,908	6	6	Stamps	11,460	10	0
				Sundries	10,11,710	14	7
				Rs. A. P.	21,06,88,035	14	7
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 5,03,78,423 1 6	9,55,52,184	6	9
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 4,51,74,061 5 3			
RUPEES	30,62,40,520	5	4	RUPEES	30,62,40,520	5	4

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs., value Rs. 3,51,585 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 5,20,867 8 0

Rs. 8,72,452 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 25th January 1917.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 36 06

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of November 1916 and of the form in which they were held:—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,445,202	...
Short loans	3,823,198	6,126,802
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	5,266,400	6,126,802
	11,395,202	

M. M. S. GUBBAY,
Offg. Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 22nd January 1917.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 30th November 1916, treasure consisting of gold coins and a pair of gold rings, as detailed below, valued at Rs. 40 was found by one Ummadi Kesavulu while cutting korra crop in S. No. 90 belonging to Kokatam Pitchiah of Prabhalavedu, Badvel taluk Cuddapah District.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure are requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 2nd June 1917 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

List of property found.

2 gold rings.
12 gold coins:—
8 small thin coins.
2 thick coins with the image of Hanuman.
1 big coin.
1 small coin.

P. C. DUTT,
Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Dated 4th January 1917.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 8th December 1916, treasure of the description and approximate value noted in the margin was discovered underneath the surface in S. No. 273 of Tondamanatham village in the Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, in the Madras Presidency.

6 ancient gold coins	Rs.	97	8 0
27 white metal pieces		0	0 3
	Rs.	97	8 3

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office in Cuddalore on Monday the 28th May 1917 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

M. AZIZUDDIN,
Collector.

S. ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Dated 8th January 1917.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1917.

No. 1.—Mr. A. C. Robertson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is granted a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for 5 days from 1st to 5th November 1916, in continuation of the combined leave granted to him *vide* this office Notification No. 10, dated the 18th August 1916.

E. A. S. BELL,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th January 1917.

No. 1.—Major C. F. Marr, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper to Government, is granted combined leave for 8 months on medical certificate with effect from the 19th October 1916, under para. 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume II; the first 3 months being on full pay.

This office Notification No. 9, dated the 24th October 1916, is hereby cancelled.

R. A. NEEDHAM, Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 22nd January 1917.

No. 2.—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave in India on Medical Certificate with effect from the date and for the period specified against his name.

Temporary Sub-Lieutenant T. Mann, R.I.M. . . 2 months from 5th January 1917.

C. W. RAMSAY,
for Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 16th January 1917.

No. 46-*R. S.*—In supersession of this office Notification No. 4028-R., dated the 23rd December 1916, M. Hurmat Ali Shah, a Tahsildar of the 3rd (Provisional 2nd) grade and Tahsildar, Barkhan is hereby appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan until further orders.

By order,
A. N. L. CATER,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th January 1917.

No. 498-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending the 13th January 1917 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	106	90	196	67	57	124	...	...	...	37	11	52	1	23	...	15	25	40	45·20	28·66
	Notified Area	3,673	1	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	42·47	28·31
	Total .	229,144	107	92	199	69	57	126	...	...	...	38	11	52	1	24	...	15	25	40	45·15	28·59

The 19th January 1917.

No. 520-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 15th January 1917. (*Vide* paragraph 4 of the Financial Commissioner's Standing Order No. 39.)

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	2 4 0	Cotton seed	2 12 0
,, husked	5 10 0	Ghi	56 8 0
Wheat, White	4 12 0	Flour (Wheat)	4 14 0
Wheat, Red	4 9 0		
Barley	3 3 0	Tobacco Leaf (dry)	8 0 0
Oats	...	Turmeric (unground)	10 0 0
Jowár	3 0 0	Salt	2 4 0
Bájra	3 0 0	Raw Hides (Cow)	80 0 0
Maize	2 14 0	Bran	26 4 0
Gram	3 3 0	Grass (dry)	1 0 0
Arhar Dál	4 4 0	Bhusa (white)	1 2 0
Linseed	6 0 0	Jowár Stalks	0 9 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4 12 0	Bengal Coal	0 14 0
Poppy-seed	...	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand)	2 4 0
Til (jinjili seed)	6 6 0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	250 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur Lawar	6 10 0	Sheep, per score	80 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur Desi	5 8 0		
Cotton (cleaned)	28 0 0	Bejhar	3 3 0

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi District at the close of the half-month ending 15th January 1917.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chts.		Srs. Chts.
Wheat	8 8	Maize	13 8
Barley	12 0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	9 0
Rice Best sort	3 0	Firewood	60 0
Rice Common sort	5 0	Salt Wholesale	17 0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	13 0	Salt Retail	16 0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	13 0	Gur Lawar	5 8
Mandwa (Eleusine Coracana)	...	Gur Desi	6 8
Kangni (Setaria Italica)	...	Cotton (unginned)	4 0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	12 0	Bejhar	12 0

No. 522-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 56 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to exempt within the territories administered by him the following patent medicines from the restrictions imposed upon their import, export, transport, possession and sale:—

(*a*) Asthma Cure, Grimault's.

(*b*) Bromidia.

(*c*) Indian Tincture.

Provided—

(1) that every preparation shall be labelled with the manufacturer's name;

(2) that the exemption allowed by these orders shall not extend to preparations by any maker or firm whose produce may be declared by the Chief Commissioner to be excluded from the scope of these orders; and

(3) that the exemption allowed by these orders does not apply to the importation of the preparations above specified into India by means of the post.

Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 4224-C. & I., dated 24th June 1915, is hereby cancelled.

The 20th January 1917.

No. 533-*Education*.—On his services being placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, Captain P. M. Rennie, M.B., I.M.S., assumed charge of the office of Health Officer, Notified Area, Delhi, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Clemesha, M.D., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, of the additional charge of the office of Health Officer, Notified Area, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th December 1916.

No. 536-*Home*.—M. Munir-Uddin, Assistant Surgeon, Delhi, is appointed to the medical charge of the Delhi District Jail and assumed charge of these duties, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th January 1917, relieving M. Mahfuz-Ullah, Assistant Surgeon, transferred.

No. 552-*Home*.—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, Assistant Surgeon Munir-Uddin assumed charge of the office of House Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th January 1917, relieving Assistant Surgeon Mahfuz-Ullah, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for re-employment in the Punjab.

The 22nd January 1917.

No. 571-*Education*.—In supersession of the Punjab Government Notification No. 109, dated the 4th March 1901, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 242(i) (f) of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the provisions of the following sections of the said Act to the Notified Areas, Najafgarh and Mahrauli in the Delhi Province:—

Sections:—18, 19, 45, 49, 51, 54, 56, 61, 72, 80, 81, 106, 110, 115, 117, 128, 129, 130, 131, 147, 154, 155, 156, 169, 172, 173, 175, 182, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 225, 226, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237 and 240.

The 23rd January 1917.

No. 588-*Home*.—The services of Lala Chuni Lal, M.A., LL.B., Subordinate Judge, 2nd class, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for re-employment in the Punjab with effect from the forenoon of the 18th January 1917.

No. 592-*Home*.—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, Khawaja Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan assumed charge of his duties as Subordinate Judge, 2nd class, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th January 1917, relieving Lala Chuni Lal, M.A., LL.B., reverted to the Punjab.

No. 593-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 28(1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to invest Khawaja Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil district of Delhi with effect from the forenoon of the 18th January 1917, on which date he assumed charge of his duties at Delhi.

2. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Khawaja Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Subordinate Judge.

Delhi, the 24th January 1917.

No. 641-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending 15th January 1917, is published for information :—

Bi-Monthly return of deaths Registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending the 15th January 1917.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	40	53	...	...	...	33	...	20	...	...	...	...	15	9	24
Nangloi	31	23	...	...	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Najafgarh	28	30	..	...	...	12	...	13	..	...	5	...	4	5	9
Subzimundi	3	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Paharganj	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		..	...	...
Mehrauli	21	34	...	...	...	16	1	15	...	...	2	...	8	6	14
Raisina	1	18	...	...	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Shahdara	13	9	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
New Cantonment	15	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	3	4
Total of the District	155	184	...	...	...	105	1	69	...	...	9	...	43	31	74

No. 643-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of Act I of 1871 (The Cattle Trespass Act), as amended by section 5 of Act I of 1891, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to direct that for every head of cattle seized within the boundary limits of the New Cantonment, Delhi, as defined in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3188-Military, dated the 13th May 1915, and impounded within the pound situated within the limits of the said Cantonment, under the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of Act I of 1871, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equivalent to double the fine mentioned in the scale shown in section 12 of the said Act.

No. 651-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the province of Delhi, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 90, dated the 15th February 1909 :—

Amendment.

In rule I, part I, of the said rules :—

(*b*) "District Magistrate" includes, in cases where the Local Government so directs, "Additional District Magistrate" in respect of such areas as it may so order.

Erratum.

Erratum to the rules for the Copying Agency at Delhi published with the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 738-R. & A., dated the 3rd February 1915 :—

Para. 33 (*ii*)—. Before the word "and" *insert* "plus the sums realized on account of (*c*)."

Para. 33 (*iii*)—. Expunge the word "(*c*)" written after the word "under."

Para. 37—. In the third line after the word "justice" *add* "all search fees and."

Para. 39, sub-para. "charges :—"

In line No. 6 for the words "Record fees" *read* "Record fees and search fees."

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Central India Agency, Indore, the 17th January 1917.

No. 154-*D*.—Munshi Rahmatullah, Head Clerk, 3rd grade, Central India Agency Clerical Establishment, is appointed Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, S. *P. T.* with effect from the 1st January 1917, in succession to Khan Sahib Enayet Hussain, transferred.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 22nd January 1917.

No. 124-*C*.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 42 of the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong Excise Law, and in supersession of the notification of the Central India Agency No. 317-C., dated the 7th March 1916, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to exempt from the payment of duty denatured spirit removed from the Nowgong distillery.

By order,

A. R. JELF,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 5th January 1917.

No. 27-1093.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner on or after the 15th February 1917.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following addition in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1580-1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

After Rule 1 (*k*), Part I, of the said Rules the following shall be added :—

"(l) 'District Magistrate' includes in cases where the Local Government so directs 'Additional District Magistrate' in respect of such areas as it may so order."

By order,

W. G. NEALE, Captain,

for First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

Abu, the 20th January 1917.

No. 208.—The following finance statements of the Central (Co-operative) Banks in Ajmer-Merwara, for the quarter ending 30th September 1916, are published for information :—

CENTRAL BANKS.

Quarterly Finance Statements.

PART I.

Liabilities and Quasi-Liabilities. | Assets and Quasi-Assets.

Name of Banks.	Outside the Movement.				Within the Movement.								Outside the Movement.						Within the Movement.						Net profit of past year.	Rates of interest on which money is usually		Last dividend declared.	Remarks.
	Deposits, fixed, current or Savings bank, by non-members or by members in an individual capacity.	Debentures	Overdrafts from outside banks, e.g., Presidency or Joint Stock.	Other items.	Fixed deposits or loans received from Societies or Central Banks or Provincial Bank.	Drawn portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank.	Savings bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve fund of bank itself.	Paid-up share capital.	Other items.	Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to Societies, and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies. To cover deposits.	Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to Societies, and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies. For loans transaction.	Cash in hand and in outside banks.	Government paper.	Post office savings bank deposits.	Other investments of a liquid nature in outside concerns.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit. With Presidency or Joint Stock Bank.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit. With Provincial Bank.	Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to Non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Central Banks.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial by Central Banks.	Unrealised share capital.	Guaranteed share capital.	Other investments inside the movement.			Borrowed.	Lent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited.	4,74,779	...	...	...	54	...	...	16,136	1,00,000	3,232	...	5,000	1,08,670	6,927	...	...	...	...	3,95,233	...	40,969	...	...	...	55,787	15,958	5 0 and 6 0 P. C.	9 0 and 10 0 P. C.	11 0 P. C.	
Nasirabad Co-operative Bank.	66,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	10,650	...	...	...	570	...	...	...	...	...	71,126	...	...	...	...	...	4,602	1,619	6 0, 7 0 and 8 0 P. C.	9 0 and 10 0 P. C.	12 0 P. C.	
Pisangan Co-operative Bank.	13,400	...	...	...	3,671	...	...	75	3,475	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	21,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	6 0, 7 0 and 7 4 P. C.	10 0 P. C.	12 0 P. C.	
Kekri Central Bank, Limited.	15,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	4,000	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	19,392	...	...	...	...	...	75	355	6 0 and 7 8 P. C.	10 0 P C.	10 0 P. C.	
Total Ajmer District.	5 69 621	...	...	...	3,725	...	...	16,643	1,18,125	3,232	...	5,000	1,09,467	6,927	...	...	...	...	5,05,801	...	40,969	...	...	...	60,464	18,428	...	..	...	
Beawar Central Bank, Limited.	2,13,342	...	...	...	37,469	...	...	6,546	56,825	...	...	...	29,173	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,390	...	...	...	...	...	7,689	6,713	6 8, 7 8 and 8 0 P. C.	10 0 P. C.	12 0 P. C.	
GRAND TOTAL	7,82,963	...	...	...	41,194	...	...	23,189	1,74,950	3,232	...	5,000	1,38,640	6,927	...	...	...	...	7,60,191	...	40,969	...	...	...	68,153	25,141	...	...	...	

H D 2

CENTRAL BANKS.

PART II.

Name of Bank.	DEPOSITS OR DEBENTURES OF THE KIND DEALT WITH IN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 OF PART I.						REPAYMENT OF LOANS BY SOCIETIES.		
	On current or savings bank account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	*Other deposits and debentures falling due.*				*Estimated.*		Actual in 12 months preceding present quarter.
			In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next 12 months.	In 12 months following.	In subsequent years.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Central Bank, Limited.	...	...	4,73,049	1,000	730	..	3,25,000	50,000	1,17,574
Nasirabad Co-operative Bank.	...	...	40,540	15,932	9,910	...	50,000	21,126	7,880
Pisangan Co-operative Bank.	...	...	12,100	500	800	...	17,000	4,050	12,238
Kekri Central Bank, Limited.	...	..	13,060	...	2,000	...	16,000	3,392	7,033
Total Ajmer District	...	...	5,38,749	17,432	13,440	...	4,08,000	78,568	1,44,725
Beawar Central Bank, Limited.	...	...	1,11,508	75,050	26,784	...	1,20,000	50,000	4,598
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	6,50,257	92,482	40,224	...	5,28,000	1,28,568	1,49,323

NOTE TO PART II.—When deposits are taken on a certain term of notice:—
if the notice required is for not more than 3 months, they should be shown under column 3,
if the notice is for not more than a year they should be shown under column 4.
if the notice is for a year, should be shown under column 5, and
if for longer periods under columns 6 and 7.

CENTRAL BANKS.

PART III.

Name of Bank.	PORTION OF DEPOSITS OR DEBENTURES OF THE KIND DEALT WITH IN COLUMNS 2 AND 3 OF PART I FALLING DUE IN EACH QUARTER IN TWELVE MONTHS FROM COMMENCEMENT OF PRESENT QUARTER (4TH COLUMN OF PART II).				REPAYMENT OF LOANS BY SOCIETIES ESTIMATED IN EACH QUARTER IN TWELVE MONTHS FROM COMMENCEMENT OF PRESENT QUARTER (COLUMN 8 OF PART II).			
	I Quarter.	II Quarter.	III Quarter.	IV Quarter.	I Quarter.	II Quarter.	III Quarter.	IV Quarter.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ajmer Central Bank, Ltd. .	1,29,269	43,953	1,17,820	1,82,007	1,25,000	1,00,000	75,000	25,000
Nasirabad Co-operative Bank .	11,952	1,304	6,684	20,600	12,000	18,000	20,000	...
Pisangan Co-operative Bank .	6,250	4,000	900	950	8,000	6,000	3,000	...
Kekri Central Bank, Ltd. .	1,060	5,000	...	7,000	4,000	7,000	5,000	...
Total Ajmer District .	1,48,531	1 54,257	1,25,404	2,10,557	1,49,000	1,31,000	1,03,000	25,000
Beawar Central Bank, Ltd. .	6,800	28,045	31,913	44,750	40,000	35,000	45,000	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,55,331	82,302	1,57,317	2,55,307	1,89,000	1,66,000	1,48,000	25,000

Explanatory memo. on Quarterly Statement ending 30th September 1916, Ajmer Central Bank, Limited.

PART I—

Column (6). Represents deposits from Rural Societies.

„ (11). Represents Building Fund.

„ (13). Represents cash credit, which Pisangan Central Bank has got with Ajmer Central Bank.

„ (22). Represents loans to Beawar Central Bank, Rs. 37,469, and to Pisangan Central Bank, Rs. 3,500.

„ (26). Represents loans to members of the Central Bank.

PART II—

Column (4). The repayment of this amount will be covered by column (8), Part II, and (14), Part I, but by experience of past years it is clear that about three-fourths of the deposits are renewed and not actually withdrawn. So the entire amount shown in column (4), Part II, will not be withdrawn. Owing to famine and war, long term deposits are not forthcoming, because depositors for the sake of interest, withdraw the money each year but re-deposit it.

Explanatory memo. on Quarterly Statement ending 30th September 1916, Nasirabad Co-operative Bank.

PART I—

Column (26). Shows the loans given to the individual members of the Societies.

„ (28). Rates of interest on the deposits are as under :—

6 per cent. for 1 year.
7 per cent. for 2 years.
8 per cent. for 3 years.

„ (29). Shows that interest at 9 per cent. is given to the individual members of the Societies and at 10 per cent. to the Societies.

Explanatory memo. on Quarterly Statement ending 30th September 1916, Pisangan Co-operative Bank.

PART I—

Column (6). Details of the amount of Rs. 3,671 is as under: Deposit by Societies Rs. 171 ; Loans from Ajmer Central Bank, Limited, Rs. 3,500 ; Total Rs. 3,671.

„ (28). Rates on deposits are as under :—

6 per cent. for deposit of six months.
7 per cent. for 3 years to non-share-holders.
7½ per cent. for 3 years to share-holders.

Explanatory memo. on Quarterly Statement ending 30th September 1916, Kekri Central Bank.

PART I—

Column (26). Shows the loans given to the individual members of the Societies.

„ (28). Rates of deposits are as under :—

6 per cent. for 1 year.
7½ per cent. for 3 years.

Explanatory memo. on Quarterly Statement ending 30th September 1916, Beawar Central Bank, Limited.

PART I—

Column (2). Includes Rs. 20,000 on account of Government Tuccavi Loan.

„ (26). Shows loans given to members of the Central Bank.

„ (28). 6½ per cent. for 1 year.

„ „ 7½ per cent. for 2 years.

„ „ 8 per cent. for 3 years.

PART II—

Column (10). The income is on account of the principal sum recovered and this was very small because there was famine in Merwara.

M. GOPINATH,
Extra Assistant Commissioner,
In charge Co-operative Credit Societies, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTICE.

Camp Sibi, the 22nd January 1917.

No. 86-S.—In accordance with rule 10 of the rules for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of Mining leases published in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 7552-7581-121, dated 15th September 1913, it is hereby notified that in exercise of the power conferred on him by rule 19 of Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Order No. 4695-R. M., dated 31st December 1915, the Revenue Commissioner is pleased to renew the certificate of approval granted to Mr. W. C. Clements of Sitarampur under the abovementioned rules.

A. McCONAGHEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th January 1917.

No. 580-*G.*—*Camp.*—Lieutenant C. H. Shaw, who has been appointed to the Military Accounts Department, is posted to the 8th (Lucknow) Division for duty as a probationer under the orders of the Controller of Military Accounts of that division.

No. 581-*Accts.*—*Camp.*—Mr. J. W. Glancey, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (temporary), in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division, is granted privilege leave for six weeks on medical grounds in extension of the privilege leave for one month and five days granted in Military Accounts Department Notification No. 316-G.-Camp, dated the 20th December 1916.

No. 582-*G.*—*Camp.*—Mr. A. Royal, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, reverts to his own grade, with effect from the 7th January 1917.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 215 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 22nd day of December 1916.

In the matter of Mahomed Omer, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Omer, of No. 23, 27th Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of December 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Omer.

CASE No. 216 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 22nd day of December 1916.

In the matter of Surat Chandra Sen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Surat Chandra Sen, Provision Seller, of No. 25, Strand Road, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of December 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Surat Chandra Sen.

CASE No. 1 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 2nd January 1917.

In the matter of China Maricar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by China Maricar, broker, residing at No. 29, 29th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said China Maricar.

CASE No. 2 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 3rd day of January 1917.

In the matter of Kottuthoty Krishnan Nair, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Kottuthoty Krishnan Nair, of No. 34, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Kottuthoty Krishnan Nair.

CASE No. 3 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 3rd January 1917.

In the matter of Mirza Mahomed Taki Bindahnee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mirza Mahomed Taki Bindahnee, Medicine shop-keeper, of No. 21, Kyaunggyi Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mirza Mahomed Taki Bindahnee.

CASE No. 4 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 3rd January 1917.

In the matter of Gulam Subban, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gulam Subban, Tailor Maistry, No. 18, 31st Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Gulam Subban.

CASE No. 5 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 3rd January 1917.

In the matter of Nihal Singh, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Nihal Singh, P. W. D. Contractor, of No. 99, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Nihal Singh.

CASE No. 6 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 4th January 1917.

In the matter of Ismat Ali, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ismat Ali, Clerk, of No. 8, Adamson Street, Rangoon, on the 3rd day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ismat Ali.

CASE No. 7 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 6th January 1917.

In the matter of Maung Kyaw Zan Oo, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Kyaw Zan Oo, formerly paddy broker, now unemployed, residing at No. 46, Morton Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Kyaw Zan Oo.

CASE No. 8 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 9th January 1917.

In the matter of Domingos Baptista Pereira, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Domingos Baptista Pereira, Proprietor of Dalhousie Hotel, Rangoon, on the 8th day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Domingos Baptista Pereira.

CASE No. 9 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 9th January 1917.

In the matter of Anthony Soff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Anthony Soff, Assistant Fire Master, residing at 46th Street, Rangoon, on the 8th day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Anthony Soff.

CASE No. 10 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 9th January 1917.

In the matter of Ismail Cassim Olia, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ismail Cassim Olia, Secretary, Rangoon Iron Bazaar Co., Ltd., of No. 22, 17th Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ismail Cassim Olia.

CASE No. 11 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1917.

In the matter of Baidya Nath Sircar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Baidya Nath Sircar, of No. 17, 124th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Baidya Nath Sircar.

CASE No. 12 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 15th January 1917.

In the matter of Batchamya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvent Act, 1909, presented by Batchamya, Revitter of No. 67 Dalla, Rangoon, on the 13th day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Batchamya.

CASE No. 13 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 15th January 1917.

In the matter of Abdul Shakur Mahomed, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Shakur Mahomed, Clerk, of No. 35, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Shakur Mahomed.

CASE No. 14 OF 1917.

Rangoon, the 18th January 1917.

In the matter of P. Boon Keat, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by P. Boon Keat, Proprietor of Sin Khay Hwat & Co., residing at No. 1, 21st Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of January 1917, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said P. Boon Keat.

D. O'SULLIVAN,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

No. 224 OF 1912.

Dated the 19th January 1917.

Re Lob Chand Benani.
Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 2nd day of February 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of November 1912, was annulled.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 13 OF 1917.

Dated the 22nd January 1917.

Re Rajany Kanto Nath Soshee Mohun Nath, a firm lately carrying on business of piece goods at No. 9-4, Hurry Mohun Bose's Lane, in the town of Calcutta and residing at the same place and in Archay in the District of Dacca whereof the partners were Rajany Kanto Nath Soshee Mohun Nath.

Ex parte Narain Chunder Bose—the Creditor.
Bonerjee and Bonerjee—Attorneys for the Creditor.

On the 12th day of January 1917, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 14 OF 1917.

Dated the 18th January 1917.

Re Haridass Mukherjee, formerly residing at No. 65, Nimtolla Ghat Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present residing at No. 2, Radha Nath Mullick's Lane in Calcutta, aforesaid of no occupation.

Ex parte the Debtors. H. C. Bonnerjee—Attorney for the Insolvent.

On the 13th day of January 1917, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 15 OF 1917.

Dated the 18th January 1917.

Re Radha Kissore Kar, residing at No. 107, Sham Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, late a Clerk in the firm of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., at their workshop at No. 1-2, Chatawalla Galli, in Calcutta, aforesaid, but at present without employment.

Ex parte the Debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 15th day of January 1917, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 16 OF 1917.

Dated the 20th January 1917.

Re Basil Kenneth Evans, residing at No. 11, Wellington Square, in the town of Calcutta, employed as a Foreman Instructor, Government School of Engineering.

Ex parte the Debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 18th day of January 1917, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 17 OF 1917.

Dated the 22nd January 1917.

Re Soorajmull Hirawat, residing at No. 89, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, of no occupation.

Ex parte the Debtor. K. C. Banerjee—Attorney for the Insolvent.

On the 19th day of January 1917, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

G. McD. FALKNER,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 46 OF 1917.

The 22nd January 1917.

Re Shivlal Rathi of Bombay, Hindu, Marwari, until lately carrying on business as Cotton yarn and piece goods merchant at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

Exparte :—The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. and ors., the Petitioning Creditors.

Whereas the abovenamed Shivlal Rathi has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909) :—

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
31—1917	Raghunath Thakershi Shah and Ganda Moti Shah.	Hindu . .	Parsi Galli . . .	Carying on business as Grain Merchant in partnership under the name of Ragnath Ganda.	15th	January .	1917	16th	January .	1917
33—1917	Ahmedsa Valad Babasa Naik .	Mahomedan .	No. 12, Calicut Street, Fort	Lately Dealer in fowls and now unemployed .	16th	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
34—1917	Datoo *alias* Dataram Annaji Pore	Hindu . .	Lal Bag	Lately Dealer in ready made clothes and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
35—1917	Lawrence Amparo . . .	Anglo-Indian .	No. 50, Goa Street, Fort .	Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
36—1917	Mouji Ramji Thucker . .	Hindu . .	Katha Bazar . . .	Lately Dealer in Cloth and now unemployed	17th	,, .	,,	17th	,, .	,,
37—1917	Ragho Visram Naringrekar .	,, . .	Warli	Jobber in the Century Mills, Ltd. . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
38—1917	Chandrabhagabai, widow of Pandurang Genoba Garood.	,, . .	No. 60-64, Pakmodia Street.	Unemployed	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
39—1917	Jehangir Temulji Nariwan .	Parsi . .	Raghunath Dadaji Street .	Lately doing business in Shares in different Companies and also Clerk in the David and Standard Mills, Ltd., and now Clerk in the Said Mills.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
40—1917	John Montyro . . .	Anglo-Indian .	Byculla	Electrician in the G. I. P. Railway Co. (Matunga Workshop).	18th	,, .	,,	18th	,, .	,,
41—1917	Umersi Hansraj Sha .	Hindu . .	Mandvi	Formerly dealing in corn and seeds and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*contd.*

No	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
42—1917	John Anton De Souza . .	Native Christian	Parel Bhoowada .	Lately Boilermaker in the Bombay Port Trust Railway and now Boilermaker in the B., B. & C. I. Railway at Parel (Running Shed).	18th	January .	1917	18th	January .	1917
43—1917	Latifkhan Esufkhan and Dawood-khan Esufkhan.	Mahomedan .	Chinchpokli . . .	Lately doing business in partnership as dealers in firewood in the name of Latif-khan, Esufk han and now Boat Repairers.	19th	„ .	„	19th	„ .	„
45—1917	Narayen Purshotum Kamat .	Hindu . .	Girgaum Back Road .	Boarding house-keeper	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
44—1917	Kisonsing Merwansing Thakoor.	„ . .	Old Nagpada . . .	Lately Contracter for unloading coal in part-nership with Maguiram Pudmaji in the name of Kisansing Merwansing and now unemployed.	20th	„ .	„	20th	„ .	„
47—1917	Yasin Ebrahim Shaik . .	Mahomedan .	Mandvi . . .	Engine Driver in the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade, Mandvi.	22nd	„ .	„	22nd	„ .	„
48—1917	Vachraj Dhanji Sha . .	Hindu . .	Gowalia Tank Road .	Lately Grocer trading in the name of Mohanlal Vachhraj and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, FORT,
Bombay, this 20th day of January 1917.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	DATE OF THE ADJUDICATION.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
98—1915	*Re* Dwarkanath Keroba Ram . .	Hindu . . .	1st Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar . .	A Coppersmith	5th	February .	1915
146—1915	„ George Dimock De'Mello . .	Portuguese . .	Fort Frere Road	A Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality .	26th	„ .	„
228—1915	„ Krishna Narayan Koonkerkar .	Hindu . . .	Lalwady	A Fitter in the employ of Paulin & Co. at Bombay and at Lonavla.	6th	April .	„
229—1915	„ Ebrahim *alias* Aboo Khamissa Memon and Oosman Ebrahim *alias* Aboo Memon.	Mahomedan . .	Mohim Bazar Road	Doing partnership business as Dealers in Old Stamps and Picture postcards.	„	„ .	„
230—1915	„ Mahomed Jacob Kokni . .	„ . . .	Foolgully	A Hawker in Cloth	„	„ .	„
232—1915	„ Pacha Khima Koombhar . .	Hindu . . .	3rd Koombharwada	A Carpenter	„	„ .	„
233—1915	„ Gokuldas Jawan Thucker . .	„ . . .	Lalwady	Lately a Dealer in Cloth and Ghee and now a servant in the employ of Karim Poonja.	„	„ .	„
235—1915	„ Lakhmidas Nathoo Sha . .	„ . . .	No. 89, Frere Road	Lately a Speculator in shares and now unemployed	8th	„ .	„
241—1915	„ Karim Meghji Khoja . .	Mahomedan . .	No. 17, Improvement Trust Chawel Imamwada.	Lately doing business as a Dealer in dry fish and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„
250—1915	„ Bapulal Amratlal Sha . .	Hindu . . .	Dady Sett Agiary Road . . .	Lately a Dealer in Copper and Brass Pots and now unemployed.	13th	„ .	„

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*concld.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
251—1915	*Re* Laloobhai Narsidas Nanawati .	Hindu . . .	Pimpbwadi near Kandewadi .. .	Formerly a Speculator in Government papers, silver, cotton, etc. and now serving in the Firm of Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.	13th	April .	1915
253—1915	„ Shivlal Chhaganlal Thucker .	„ . . .	Hanuman Lane	Lately doing business in partnership with Peroshaw Barjorji as Dealers in Cloth in the name of Perosha Barjorji and now a servant in the employ of Mansing Paragji.	14th	„ .	„
254—1915	„ Esoo *alias* Sittaram Sadashiv Sadoo Kanaday.	„ . . .	Elphinstone Road	A Jobber in the Century Mills . . .	„	„ .	„
255—1915	„ Raghunath Sadashiv Karmbel-Kar.	„ . . .	Mooghthat	A Clerk in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Construction Department and now unemployed.	15th	„ .	„
256—1915	„ Allibox Hooseinbux-Shaik . .	Mahomedan . .	Elphinstone Road	A Blacksmith in the B., B. & C. I. Railway's Workshop Parel.	„	„ .	„
258—1915	„ Cassam Esmail Godhiwala . .	„ . . .	12th Calicut Street	Lately a Hack-Victoria Driver and now unemployed.	16th	„ .	„
260—1915	„ Ambrose Mascarenhas . . .	Portugese . . .	Fort Frere Road	Lately a Baker in partnership with M. X. Mascarenhas and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„
262—1915	„ Trimbak Vishwanath Samel, Moreswar Vishwanath Samel and Madon Timbak Samel.	Hindu . . .	Mughbat Lane	Coppers miths	19th	„ .	„
268—1915	„ Sharaffali Abdool Kayoom Dawood Vora.	Mahomedan . .	Mandvi. Kaliwada . . .	Lately a Dealer in Wool and Canvas and now unemployed.	20th	„ .	„
264—1915	„ Kassam Juma Memon . .	„ . .	Halai Molia No. 329 . . .	Lately Landed Proprietor and now unemployed.	23rd	„ .	„
266—1915	„ Bhagia Mahadoo Ratarkar . .	Hindu . . .	Jail Road, Chawl No. 27-47 .	A Steam Motor Driver in the Bombay Municipality.	22nd	„ .	„
270—1915	„ Raghoo Vishram Naringerker and Ramchander Visram *alias* Baboo Ramchander Naringerkar.	„ . . .	Worli	Jobbers in the Century Mills	26th	„ .	„
271—1915	Edenezer Theophelus . . .	Goanese . . .	New Nagpada	A Fitter in the Garlick Company . . .	„	„ .	„
274—1915	„ Caitano Salvador Rodrick . .	Portuguese . . .	Churni Road	A Band Conductor	27th	„ .	„
277—1915	„ Govind Mahadeo Peduckar .	Hindu . . .	Elphinstone Road	A Jobber in the Textile Mills Company, Ld.	„	„ .	„

278—1915	„ John Anton DeSouza	Native Christian	Parel, Bhaiwada	A Boiler-maker in the Bombay Port Trust Railway.	28th	„	„
280—1915	„ Kastoor Hindooji Shah	Hindu	Groopdew	Lately doing business in partnership with Partap Hindooji (deceased) as Shroffs in the name of Hindoo Tokaji, and also a Contractor for supplying dush in the name of Kastoor Hindooji and now unemployed.	29th	„	„
281—1915	„ Rama Laxuman *alias* Vishram Kadam and Jankibai Rama Kadam.	„	Mahim at Parbhadevi	1st Debtor a Jobber in the Century Mills Co., Ltd. and 2nd unemployed.	30th	„	„
286—1915	„ Velji Hemarj Thucker	„	Vadgadi	Lately a Speculator in Cotton and Linseed and now unemployed.	3rd	May	„
289—1915	„ Ahmed Haji Hoosein Miya Memon.	Mahomedan	Nakhoda Moholla	Lately a Masonry Contractor and now a Servant in the employ of Haji Abdul Rehman Essa.	4th	„	„
292—1915	„ Rama *alias* Souba Bhagoji Tulekar.	Hindu	Khetwady 5th Lane	Lately a Gilder in the employ of Laxumon Ganpat and now unemployed.	5th	„	„
294—1915	„ Mahadeo Dhaktoo Arekar	„	Khetwady 6th Lane	A Toddy-drawer	6th	„	„
296—1915	„ Laxuman Bhiwaji Arekar	„	Ditto	Ditto	„	„	„
297—1915	„ Ramchandra Bhiwaji Arekar	„	Ditto	Ditto	„	„	„
298—1915	„ Raghoonath *alias* Raghoo Mahadeo Tulekar.	„	Tardeo Chicalwady	A Jobber in the Karimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd.	6th	„	„
300—1915	„ Gabroochand Tarachad Sha	„	Nagdevi Street	Lately a Commission Agent and Merchant in partnership with Habib Rahimtula Memon at Bombay Vorora and Ellabad in the name of Habib Rahimtula Memon and now unemployed.	„	„	„
301—1915	„ Kaderabhai Mahomedalli Dawoodi Vara.	Mahomedan	No. 7 Kandamolla	A Tinman in the Bomanji Petit Mills	„	„	„
305—1915	„ Moosa Mahomed Memon	„	Kolsa Molla	Lately a Fruit seller and now a servant in the employ of Ismail Tyeb.	12th	„	„
306—1915	„ Mahomedally Ellahibux Monin	„	Arab Lane	A Jobber in the Mangaldas Mills	7th	„	„
310—1915	„ Lalji Chapsy Sha	Hindu	Worlee	Lately a Dealer in grain in the name of Doongersey Chapsey and now a servant in the employ of Nagar Bhoola.	10th	„	„
311—1915	„ Ganesh Ramcharan Pardeshi	„	Sion	Lately a milk vendor and now unemployed	11th	„	„
313—1915	„ Saidoo Mownaji Assan	„	Tardeo	A Proprietor of the Century Washing and Dyeing Company.	12th	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of adjudicatio		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
317—1915	„ Moorari Tatia Khochray	Hindu	Parel, Bhoiwada	A Jobber in the Spring Mills	13th	May	1915
318—1915	„ Atmaram Bhawoo Dhuri	„	Chinch Pokli	A Jobber in the New Great Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	„	„	„
319—1915	„ Abdula Sidick Memon	Mahomedan	Rangari Molla	Lately a Petty Dealer in Grocery under the name of Abdul Karim Noormahomed, and now a servant in the employ of Ally Hajee.	18th	„	„
321—1915	„ Ahmedbhoy Mahomedalli Dawoodi	„	Bhoosari Molla	Lately carrying on business in partnership with Ebrahim Abdool Kadar and sleeping partner under the name, style and firm of Abdool Kadar Mahomedalli & Co., as a Dealer in Clock and Watches and now unemployed.	„	„	„
323—1915	„ Habibbhai Ebrahim Khoja	„	Khadak	A Cutter of Umbrella cloth	19th	„	„
324—1915	„ Ganpatrao Balkhishna Rao	Hindu	Kheeeter Gully Lane	Formerly a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia and Sons and now unemployed.	„	„	„
326—1915	„ Ramchandra Gangaram Sindhe and Hurry Gangaram Sindhe.	„	Haines Road	Lately Vegetable Cultivators and now Dealers in Vegetables.	21st	„	„
330—1915	„ Kuber Jadowji Sha	„	No. 24, Barbhaga Molla	Formerly a Speculator in Jatta and now unemployed.	25th	„	„
331—1915	„ John Clive	Anglo-Indian	Victoria Terminus Running Room	Lately a Fitter in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	26th	„	„
334—1915	„ Poondlik Soodkoji Surne	Hindu	Bhaiwada Parel	A Fitter in the Old David Mills at Elphinstone Road.	„	„	„
335—1915	„ Balla Appa Vani	„	Tardeo	A Jobber in the Jewraj Balloo Mills	„	„	„
429—1916	„ Khoja Fakra Hyderabadi	Mahomedan	Kasaimolla	A Butcher	10th	August	1916

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, FORT,
Bombay, the 16th day of January 1917.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

IN THE COURT OF INSOLVENCY JUDGE AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 53 OF 1916.

Dated the 15th January 1917.

In the matter of Abdul Aziz, son of H. Abdul Karim, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 24th July 1916, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition, in the absence of the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

IN THE COURT OF INSOLVENCY JUDGE AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 65 OF 1916.

Dated the 18th January 1917.

In the matter of Sardara, son of Chand Khan, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 23rd November 1916, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditor it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd January 1917.

No. 64*s*-*Ap*.—Mr. S. R. Kothavala, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for ten days with effect from the 2nd January 1917.

Simla, the 23rd January 1917.

No. 104*s*-*Ap*.—Mr. W. G. King, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd February 1917.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 22nd January 1917.

No. 436-*T*.—Mr. W. E. Hellein, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for thirty days with effect from the 4th December 1916.

Mr. R. D. Carson, Telegraph Master, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Hellein.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1917.

No. 574-*T*.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 18th January 1917 to 24th January 1917.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Burhan Camp . .	Punjab	5th December 1916 . .	Opened.
Nagoman Camp . .	North-West Frontier .	20th November 1916 . .	„
Nowshera Thana Camp.	Ditto .	19th „ „ . .	„
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Pidaung . . .	Burma Railway . .	1st January 1917 . .	Opened.

W. SUTHERLAND,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1917.

No. 358-*E-E*.—Mr. J. R. Eustace, Inspecting Telegraphist, is appointed Officiating Deputy Superintendent (Engineering), 2nd class, with effect from the 13th December 1916, *vice* Mr. P. R. Ralston, Deputy Superintendent (Engineering), granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the same date.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1917.

No. 411 *E-E*.—Mr. C. O. Shortt, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted medical leave for five months and thirteen days with effect from the 6th July 1916.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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Royal Commission on the Public Services in India. Report of and Minutes of Evidence taken by the Commissioners, 1912-15. Foolscap, paper covers.

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Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Part I, 1914-15. Super-Royal 4to, full cloth. Rs. 2 or 3*s*. (5*a*.)

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Monthly Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department—

25th November 1916.

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Cotton Press Return.—Return showing the quantity of Cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories, and of Cotton received in the Spinning Mills, in India in the half-month ending—

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15th December ,,

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31st ,, ,,
15th June ,,
30th ,, ,,
15th July ,,
31st ,, ,,
15th August ,,
31st ,, ,,
15th September ,,
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2nd ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, ,, July ,,
2nd ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, ,, August ,,
2nd ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, ,, September ,,
2nd ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, ,, October ,,
2nd ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, ,, November ,,

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15th June ,,
30th ,, ,,
15th July ,,
31st ,, ,,
15th August ,,
31st ,, ,,
15th September ,,
30th ,, ,,
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12th ,,	,,
19th ,,	,,
26th ,,	,,
2nd September	,,
9th ,,	,,
16th ,,	,,
23rd ,,	,,
30th ,,	,,
7th October	,,
21st ,,	,,
28th ,,	,,
4th November	,,
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Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, No. XIV. Surveying, Part II, originally compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E.; re-written and revised by C. J. Veale, Esq., Professor of Surveying and Drawing, 11th Edition, 1915. Rs. 2-6-0

Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, Section V, Examples of Estimating, originally compiled by the late Ensign Peter Keay, Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, 8th Edition, 1915; entirely revised by F. W. Hart, Instructor in Applied Science, Thomason Civil Engineering College. Rs. 3-8-0.

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Journal and Proceedings, Vol. XI. Nos. 7-8 (1), 9, 10-11 (1). At Rs. 2.

Do. do. Vol. XII, 1916, Nos. 1-3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 2. Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary. At Rs. 5.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVII, Part 1, by H. H. Hayden C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India: General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1915. Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Offg. Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: Some Newly Discovered Eocene Mammals from Burma. G. De P. Cotter, B.A., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: Miscellaneous Notes—Chemical Composition of the Red Marl of the Salt Range, Punjab, and corrective Note on the Age of the Tertiary of Java. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVII, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, and C. S. Fox, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: The Deccan Trap Flows of Linga, Chaindwara District, Central Provinces, J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., M.I.M.E., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: A Note on the Iron ore deposits of Twinngé, Northern Shan States. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVII, Part 3, by H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India, and Ernest W Vredenburg, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Obituary: R. C. Burton. The Mineral Production of India during 1915. Flemingostrea, an eastern group of Upper Cretaceous and Eocene Ostreidae (with plates 17 to 20). Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc.D., F.G.S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 3, by Prof. Henri Douville. Le Crétacé et L'éocene du Tibet Central. Rs. 4.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part 2, by J. Coggin Brown, M. Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Meteorites comprised in the collection of the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta (on August 1st, 1914). Re. 1.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1916.

Monthly Weather Review for December 1915 to April 1916. Re. 1 per month.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department—

Volume XXI, Part XIV, by S. M. Jacob, I.C.S. Correlation of rainfall and the succeeding crops with special reference to the Punjab. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes No. B069911 of the 3½% loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 and No. B075732 of the 3½% loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—YESHWANTPRASAD HARIPRASAD DESAI.

Residence—65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 219898, 154548 and 165083 of the 3½ per cent. loans of 1900-01, 1842-43 and 1854-55 respectively and Nos. 279596, 274216 and 279599 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Rupendra Coomar Mitter, the proprietor, and No. 157483 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 200, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sudhahasinee Mitter, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor and the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the advertiser—RUPENDRA COOMAR MITTER.

Residence—36, Bulloram Mozumdar's Street, Calcutta.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

Receipts.	R	a.	p.	Disbursements.	R	a.	p.
General subscription	32,587	11	5	Annuities	43,270	13	6
Interest	40,665	3	9	Expenses of Management	5,357	8	3
Miscellaneous Receipts	14,609	9	11	Furniture	30	0	0
Entrance Fee	33	0	0	Interest on Reserve Fund	5,741	10	0
Government of India for amount withdrawn for Expenditure and Investment.	90,445	8	6	Interest on Employee's Security Deposit	18	12	0
Deposits	110	10	5	Deposits	503	10	2
Deposit Abatement	265	5	3	Deposit Abatement	102	7	6
Guarantee Fund	538	4	6	Relief Fund	3,886	1	3
Relief Fund	2,691	6	6	Special Relief Fund	8,599	12	11
Special Relief Fund	2,271	3	9	Abatement Fund	6,242	7	6
Abatement Fund	1,076	9	0	Government of India for Deposit	73,351	10	8
Investment Account	6,407	11	8	Advances Recoverable	297	0	2
Advances Recoverable	162	13	6	Government Securities Purchased	45,000	0	0
Opening Balance on 1st April 1915	1,336	12	0	Closing Balance on 31st March 1916	800	0	3
Total Rupees	1,93,201	14	2	Total Rupees	1,93,201	14	2

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1917.

Published agreeably to Rule 98.

Examined and found correct.

Shama Charan Mukherjee,
Dwarka Nath Banerjee, } Auditors.

U. L. BANERJEE,
Hony. Secretary.

Estate Miss C. E. Anderson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Charlotte Elizabeth Anderson, of 2, Durham Villas, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, London, who died at the above address on 20th June 1916. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 17th February next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON.

Calcutta, 18th January 1917.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME.

I, John Emidio Terry, heretofore called and known by the name of John Emidio Terry-deSouza, residing at Peshawar in the North West Provinces of India, at present employed as Head Assistant, 1st grade, in the office of the Assistant Director of Supplies, 1st (Peshawar) Division, hereby give public notice that on the 18th day of December 1916 I formally and absolutely renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my said surname of "Terry-deSouza" and then assumed and adopted and determined thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to use the name of Terry instead of the said name of Terry-deSouza.

J. E. TERRY,
late J. E. TERRY-DESOUZA,
Head Assistant, Office of Assistant Director of Supplies, 1st Division,

PESHAWAR,
The 20th day of December 1916.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING DECEMBER, 1916.

REVIEW of the SEA-BORNE TRADE and NAVIGATION of BRITISH INDIA for the month of DECEMBER, 1916, and for the nine months ended DECEMBER, 1916.

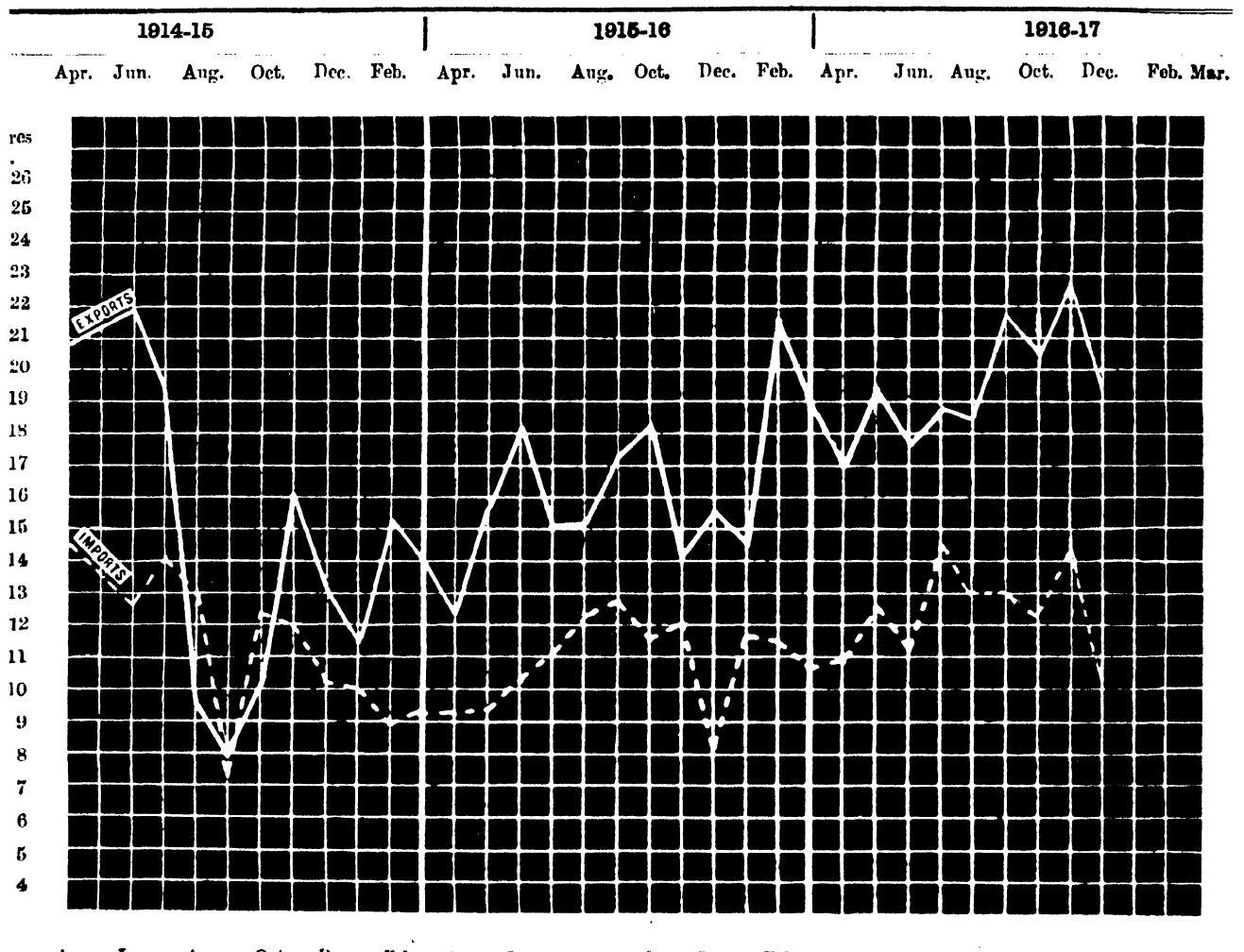
FOREIGN COMMERCE.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING DECEMBER, 1916.

The trade returns of British India for December, 1916, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed decreases in total imports, exports, and re-exports. It should, however, be noted that there were several non-working days in December. The total imports of merchandise were valued at nearly ₹10½ crores, the exports, including those of wheat and tanned cow hides on Government account, at over ₹18⅔ crores, and the re-exports at ₹59⅔ lakhs. As compared with the preceding month (November, 1916), the imports decreased by 27 per cent, the exports by 16 per cent, and the re-exports by 12 per cent. As compared with December, 1915, the imports showed an increase of 26 per cent, the exports of 24 per cent, and the re-exports of 28 per cent.

The chart showing the course of monthly imports and exports, including re-exports, from April, 1914, to December, 1916, is appended below :—

MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM APRIL, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1916.
(Private Merchandise only.)



The actual net excess of exports, including re-exports, over imports was ₹8,60 lakhs in November, 1916, and ₹8,84 lakhs in December, 1916. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports, during November and December of the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, and the actual net excess of exports over imports during the same periods :—

	1914		1915		1916		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1914	1915	1916
	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)	₹(lakhs)
November . .	11,94	16,05	12,07	14,20	14,26	22,86(a)	4,11	2,13	8,60
December . .	10,20	13,15	8,28	15,50	10,45	19,29(b)	2,95	7,22	8,84

(a) Includes ₹76,92,613, being the value of wheat and tanned cowhides exported on Government account [illegible]

Comparisons with November, 1916.—As compared with November, 1916, the most noticeable changes were:—

Under imports: *decreases* under sugar, including confectionery and molasses (—R14 lakhs), mineral oils (—R10 lakhs), raw silk (—R15 lakhs), machinery and millwork (—R15 lakhs), cotton, grey piecegoods (—R93 lakhs), white piecegoods (—R39 lakhs), coloured piecegoods (—R49 lakhs), and railway plant and rolling-stock (—R10 lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under wheat, private and Government, (+R28 lakhs), and jute, gunny bags (+R13$\frac{1}{6}$ lakhs), but *decreases* under rice (—R22$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), tea, black (—R95 lakhs), linseed (—R42 lakhs), hides tanned, private and Government, (—R35$\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs), skins, tanned (—R35$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs), cotton, twist and yarn (—R25$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), and jute, gunny cloth (—R80$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs).

Comparisons with December, 1915.—As compared with December, 1915, the most noticeable changes were :—

Under imports: *increases* under sugar, 16 D. S. and above (+R46 lakhs), kerosene oil (+R17$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), paper, excluding paste board (+R16$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), cotton, white piecegoods (+R20 lakhs), and coloured piecegoods (+R54$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), but *decreases* under cotton, grey piecegoods (—R25$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under pulse (+R10$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), rice (+R54$\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs), wheat (private and Government) (+R1,25$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), lac (+R13$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), raw skins (+R33 lakhs), linseed (+R14$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs), rapeseed (+R19 lakhs), raw cotton (+R28$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs), raw jute (+R93$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs), opium (+R16$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs), indigo (+R17$\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs), cotton piecegoods (+R36 lakhs), and skins, tanned (+R20$\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs), but *decreases* under tea, black (—R1,13 lakhs), raw wool (—R20$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs), and jute, gunny bags (—R19$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in December, 1915 and 1916, as compared with November, 1915 and 1916, respectively, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows:—

	November 1915 R(lakhs)	December 1915 R(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)	November 1916 R(lakhs)	December 1916 R(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . .	2,76	2,15	—61	2,89	2,65	—24
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	98	52	—46	1,17	81	—36
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	8,09	5,47	—2,62	10,02	6,83	—3,19
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	24	14	—10	18	16	—2
Total .	12,07	8,28	—3,79	14,26	10,45	—3,81

Exports	November 1915 ₹(lakhs)	December 1915 ₹(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) ₹(lakhs)	November 1916 ₹(lakhs)	December 1916 ₹(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) ₹(lakhs)
1. Food, drink, and tobacco . .	3,35	3,44	+9	5,33	4,36	—97
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured . . .	5,36	6,27	+91	8,75	8,19	—56
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . .	5,02	5,16	+14	7,87	5,98	—1,89
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified .	17	17	...	24	17	—7
Total .	13,90	15,04	+1,14	22,19(*b*)	18,70(*a*)	—3,49

COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PRECEDING MONTH (NOVEMBER, 1916).†

I.—Imports.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF FOOD STUFFS.

ugar.

Imports of Food, drink, and tobacco in December, 1916, decreased by ₹24 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month. The imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, decreased in December, 1916, to 48,971 tons, valued at nearly ₹1,68 lakhs, from 49,882 tons, valued at ₹1,75 lakhs, in the preceding month (November, 1916). Imports from Java increased, while those from Japan and Mauritius decreased. In the nine months, April to December, 1916, the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, amounted to 321,951 tons, valued at ₹10,75 lakhs, as against 395,305 tons, valued at ₹12,14 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

rovisions.

Imports of provisions decreased in December, 1916, to ₹18 lakhs, from ₹27 lakhs in the preceding month, due mainly to smaller imports of biscuits and cakes, farinaceous and patent foods, and canned and bottled provisions.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS AND RAW SILK.

ineral oils.

The value of the imports of Raw materials in December, 1916, decreased by ₹36 lakhs. Imports of mineral oils decreased in December, 1916, to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, valued at ₹$30\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, from nearly $7\frac{3}{4}$ million gallons, valued at ₹$40\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs, in the preceding month.

aw Silk.

Imports of raw silk also decreased in December, 1916, to 182,507 lbs, from 439,349 lbs in November, 1916, due to smaller imports from China.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

otton goods.

The value of the imports of manufactured articles decreased by ₹3,19 lakhs. The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, in December, 1916, decreased to 90 million yards, valued at ₹2,48 lakhs, from 170 million yards, valued at ₹4,32 lakhs, in the preceding month. Grey goods decreased by 45 million yards to 28 million yards, white goods by 20 million yards to 28 million yards, and coloured, printed, or dyed, by 14 million yards to 31 million yards. In the nine months, April to December, 1916, the total imports of cotton piecegoods amounted to 1,475 million yards, valued at ₹$33\frac{1}{2}$ crores, as against 1,586 million yards, valued at ₹$26\frac{3}{4}$ crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(*a*) Includes ₹1,31,27,893, being the value of wheat and tanned cow hides exported on Government account in December, 1916.

(*b*) Includes ₹76,92,613, being the value of wheat and tanned cow hides exported on Government account in November, 1916.

† Comparison is made with the previous month and not with the corresponding month of last year, owing to the present abnormal circumstances brought about by the war.

II.—Exports.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RICE AND AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

Exports of Food, drink, and tobacco decreased in December, 1916, by R97 lakhs, as compared with the preceding month. Exports of rice, not in the husk,

Rice, not in the husk.

decreased in December, 1916, to 103,489 tons, valued at R1,23¾ lakhs, from 127,737 tons, valued at R1,46¾ lakhs, in the preceding month. The marginal table shows the exports in November and December, 1916, to certain principal importing countries. Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements increased their demands, while shipments to the United Kingdom, Java and the West Indies decreased. Holland took 6,901 tons as against *nil* in the preceding month and France 5,928 tons as against 6 tons. In the nine months ended December, 1916, the exports amounted to 1,115,607 tons, valued at nearly R13 crores, as against 807,603 tons, valued at nearly R9⅓ crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of wheat on private and Government account increased in December, 1916, to 99,370 tons, valued at R1,26⅙ lakhs, from 78,993 tons, valued at nearly R98⅓ lakhs, in the preceding month. In the nine months ended December, 1916, the exports (on private and Government account) amounted to 634,134 tons, valued at R7,66⅘ lakhs, as against 649,610 tons, valued at R 8,39⅘ lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of rice, not in the husk.

	November, 1916	December, 1916
	tons	tons
To United Kingdom .	28,350	5,171
„ Ceylon . . .	33,681	40,631
„ Straits Settlements .	20,256	26,526
„ Java . . .	16,504	1
„ West Indies . .	4,752	2,786
„ Mauritius . .	2,243	3,544
Total (including other countries) .	127,737	103,489

Wheat.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF TEA.

Shipments of tea in December, 1916, decreased to nearly 15 million lbs, valued at R84½ lakhs, from 31 million lbs, valued at R1,79½ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took over 9 million lbs in December, 1916, as against 24 million lbs in November, 1916. The total exports in the nine months ended December, 1916, amounted to 227⅓ million lbs, valued at R13 crores, as against 267½ million lbs, valued at R16 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Tea.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS.

The value of the exports of Raw materials decreased by R56 lakhs. The marginal table shows the exports of raw cotton during November and December, 1916, to the principal importing countries. The shipments decreased in December, 1916, to 25,891 tons, valued at R2,30⅓ lakhs, from 28,175 tons, valued at nearly R2,36⅔ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom and Italy took larger quantities while Japan reduced her imports. In the nine months ended December, 1916, the exports amounted to 329,716 tons, valued at over R25 crores, as against 322,490 tons, valued at R16⅘ crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Raw Cotton.

Exports of raw cotton.

	November, 1916.	December, 1916.
	tons	tons
To Japan . . .	20,248	14,745
„ Italy . . .	3,791	4,075
„ United Kingdom .	2,579	4,516
„ China . . .	29	31
Total (including other countries) .	28,175	25,891

Exports of raw jute in December, 1916, decreased to 73,858 tons, valued at R2,30⅓ lakhs, from 77,033 tons, valued at R2,38⅓ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 32,270 tons, as against 30,136 tons, and the United States of America 10,960 tons, as against 17,670 tons, in November, 1916. In the nine months ended December, 1916, the exports amounted to 385,230 tons, valued at nearly R11⅔ crores, as against 461,281 tons, valued at nearly R11¾ crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Raw Jute.

A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF JUTE MANUFACTURES.

The value of the exports of Manufactured articles decreased by ₹1,89 lakhs. Exports of jute, gunny bags amounted in December, 1916, to 61·7 millions in number, valued at ₹1,68 lakhs, as against 71 millions, valued at nearly ₹1,55 lakhs, in the preceding month. The marginal table shows the number of hessian and sacking bags exported to certain principal countries during November and December, 1916. The exports to the United Kingdom, Australia and France decreased, while those to Russia increased. The exports of jute gunny bags, in the nine months ended December, 1916, amounted to 607 millions in number, valued at nearly ₹17 crores, as against over 577½ millions, valued at nearly ₹15 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of jute gunny cloth in December, 1916, amounted to 74·8 million yards, valued at ₹1,29 lakhs, as against 126·8 million yards, valued at ₹2,09¾ lakhs, in the preceding month. There were no exports to the Argentine as against 13 million yards in November, 1916, while the United Kingdom and the United States of America took, respectively, 8·4 million yards and 55·2 million yards as against 19 million yards and 74 million yards in the preceding month. In the nine months ended December, 1916, the exports amounted to nearly 905 million yards, valued at ₹15 crores, as against 885¾ million yards, valued at ₹12⅔ crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Jute gunny bags.

Exports of gunny bags

	November, 1916			December, 1916		
	Sacking, (millions of bags)	Hessian, (millions of bags)	Total (millions of bags)	Sacking, (millions of bags)	Hessian (millions of bags)	Total (millions of bags)
United Kingdom	3	38·8	41·8	1·2	22·4	23·6
Australia	8·7	·3	9·0	3	·3	3·3
Russia	...	·4	·4	...	9·4	9·4
France	·9	7·3	8·2	·2	·4	·6
United States of America	·6	...	·6	·4	...	·4
West Indies	2·3	...	2·3	2·8	...	2·8
Chile	...	...	...	6·6	...	6·6
Total (including other countries)	23·0	48·3	71·3	27·7	34·	61·7

Jute gunny cloth.

Exports of gunny cloth

	November, 1916			December, 1916		
	Sacking, (millions of yards)	Hessian, (millions of yards)	Total (millions of yards)	Sacking, (millions of yards)	Hessian, (millions of yards)	Total (millions of yards)
United Kingdom	1·4	17·6	19	·4	8	8·4
Russia	...	3·5	3·5	...	1·1	1·1
France	·2	6·9	7·1	·7	·8	1·5
Australia	·9	2·3	3·2	·6	·9	1·5
Canada	...	3·9	3·9	...	4·	4·
United States of America	...	73·9	73·9	·1	55·1	55·2
Argentine Republic	·6	12·3	12·9	...	...	...
Total (including other countries)	3·5	123·3	126·8	2·2	72·6	74·8

NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER, 1916.

The summary of the results for the nine months ended December, 1916 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914 and 1915, is as follows:—

	1914		1915		1916		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1914	1915	1916
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Merchandise (private)	1,09,60	1,40,91	97,31	1,42,00(a)	1,12,11	1,76,14(b)	31,31	44,69	64,03
Treasure (private)	16,79	2,93	9,50	7,06	10,36	4,08	—13,86	—2,53	—6,28

(a) Includes ₹6,88,59,547, being the value of wheat exported on Government account in May to December, 1915
(b) Includes ₹2,35,54,603, being the value of wheat and tanned cowhides exported on Government account in April to December, 1916

It will be seen that, during the nine months ended December, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1915, the imports of merchandise increased by R14,80 lakhs or 15 per cent, and the exports, including re-exports, by R34,14 lakhs or 24 per cent. The total value of merchandise increased by nearly R49 crores, or 20 per cent, to R2,88¼ crores.

CHIEF INCREASES AND DECREASES.

Comparing the values of the imports during the nine months ended December, 1916, with those in the corresponding period of 1915, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Spirit	31,87
	Biscuits and cakes	25,71
	Canned and bottled provisions	28,42
	Salt	21,12
	Cigarettes	39,45
Class II	Mineral oil (other than kerosene)	54,33
	Cotton, raw	11,04
	Wood (timber)	10,46
	Precious stones and pearls, unset	20,93
Class III	Boots and shoes	16,50
	Motor cars and motor cycles	71,39
	Chemicals	37,70
	Drugs and medicines	23,61
	Hardware	60,28
	Instruments, electrical	32,18
Class III	Aniline dyes	17,27
	Paints and colours	28,96
	Glass and glassware	36,26
	Textile machinery	24,41
	Paper (excluding pasteboard)	80,64
	Stationery	21,84
	Cotton, twist and yarn	28,57
	,, white piecegoods	2,17,73
	,, coloured ,,	4,94,26
	,, hosiery	56,39
	Haberdashery and millinery	39,13
	Woollen piecegoods	53,98
	Soap	13,76
	Tea-chests	11,62
Class IV	Horses	23,39

Decreases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	1,39,56
Class II	Coal	11,10
Class III	Copper, wrought	32,53
	Bars and channel (steel)	29,25
	Iron or steel—sheets and plates	53,63
	,, beams, pillars, etc.	25,84
	,, pipes and fittings (cast)	23,82
Class III	Railway carriages and wagons	58,96
	,, locomotive engines, etc.	1,02,57
	,, materials for construction	51,04
	Cotton, grey piecegoods	68,95
	Cement	13,28
	Matches	23,02

Under exports the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Pulse	72,92
	Rice	3,77,04
Class II	Coal	6,35
	Lac	72,36
	Hides (raw)	29,46
	Skins (raw)	2,34,47
	Manganese ore	32,07
	Castor seed	31,61
	Copra or coconut-kernel	42,50
	Groundnut seed	32,26
	Linseed	3,83,92
	Rape seed	49,01
	Sesamum seed	70,86
Class II	Rubber (raw)	18,97
	Cotton (raw)	8,37,32
	Hemp (raw)	22,07
	Silk (raw)	18,61
Class III	Saltpetre	26,85
	Opium	37,56
	Indigo	57,93
	Hides, tanned, (private and Government)	1,04,33
	Skins, tanned	1,68,17
	Cotton, twist and yarn	9,99
	,, piecegoods	1,85,69
	Jute gunny bags	2,00,42
	,, ,, cloth	2,29,03
	Paraffin wax	12,73

Decreases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Coffee	10,35
	Gram	12,71
	Jawar and bajra	9,06
	Wheat (private and Government)	73,00
	Spices, pepper	8,76
	Tea	2,88,62
Class II	Jute (raw)	10,78
	Wood, teak	11,59
Class III	Oil cakes	9,24
Class IV	Bran and pollards	20,35

Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during the nine months ended December, 1916, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1915 :—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the nine months ended December, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1915	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	Quantity	Value
	(thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)	₹ (thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	1,09,32	1,22,07	—	+12,75
Carriages and parts (including cycles and motor cars)	—	—	1,09,26	1,82,42	—	+73,16
Chemicals	—	—	1,05,25	1,42,95	—	+37,70
Coal . . . . . tons	108	24	19,08	7,98	−84	−11,10
Drugs and medicines	—	—	92,02	1,15,63	—	+23,61
Dyes, aniline and alizarine . . lbs	599	650	13,38	34,76	+51	+21,38
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	89,14	79,46	—	−9,68
Glass and glassware	—	—	77,74	1,14,00	—	+36,26
Hardware	—	—	1,77,43	2,37,71	—	+60,28
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	—	—	94,13	1,41,72	—	+47,59
Liquors . . . . . gals.	3,505	3,561	1,35,92	1,88,16	+56	+52,24
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	—	—	3,91,57	4,66,41	—	+74,84
Matches . . . . . gross	14,330	8,080	1,05,00	81,98	−6,250	−23,02
Metals, iron and steel . . . tons	345	200	7,17,54	6,59,99	−145	−57,55
,, copper . . . . cwts	107	26	66,94	28,38	−81	−38,56
Oils—mineral . . . . gals.	66,216	62,392	2,75,78	3,23,39	−3,824	+47,61
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	1,04,36	1,87,63	—	+83,27
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	1,57,77	2,34,50	—	+76,73
Railway plant and rolling-stock	—	—	3,55,73	1,43,17	—	−2,12,56
Salt . . . . . tons	431	328	84,66	1,05,78	−103	+21,12
Spices . . . . . lbs	115,440	106,041	1,43,45	1,43,34	−9,399	−11
Stationery	—	—	41,06	62,90	—	+21,84
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . . cwts	7,906	6,439	12,14,47	10,74,91	−1,467	−1,39,56
Textiles— Cotton, raw . . . . . ,,	21	30	8,04	19,08	+9	+11,04
,, twist and yarn . . lbs	31,832	23,265	2,74,37	3,02,94	−8,567	+28,57
,, grey piecegoods . yards	877,548	654,450	13,28,45	12,59,50	−223,098	−68,95
,, white ,, . . . ,,	439,499	456,365	7,42,73	9,59,96	+16,866	+2,17,23
,, coloured ,, . . . ,,	248,494	331,015	5,73,72	10,67,98	+82,521	+4,94,26
,, other sorts of manufactures	—	—	1,64,55	3,24,24	—	+1,59,69
Silk, raw . . . . . lbs	1,879	1,652	91,18	92,02	−227	+84
,, manufactures	—	—	2,03,65	2,13,75	—	+10,10
Woollen manufactures . . .	—	—	70,50	1,38,68	—	+68,18

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Indian merchandise exported during the nine months ended December, 1916, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1915 :—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the nine months ended December, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1915	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	Quantity	Value
	(thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)	₹ (thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)
Coal . . . . . tons	586	661	53,79	60,14	+75	+6,35
Coffee . . . . . cwts	112	95	61,43	51,08	−17	−10,35
Dyes, indigo . . . . . ,,	18	22	78,60	1,36,53	+4	+57,93
Grain, pulse, and flour—						
Rice, in the husk . . . . ,,	309	512	10,04	17,18	+203	+7,14
Rice, not in the husk . . . ,,	16,152	22,312	9,29,30	12,99,25	+6,160	+3,69,95
Wheat (a) Private . . . ,,	2,323	10,614	1,51,19	6,34,43	+8,291	+4,83,24
Wheat (a) Government . . ,,	10,669	2,069	6,88,60	1,32,36	−8,600	−5,56,24
Wheat (a) Total . ,,	12,992	12,683	8,39,79	7,66,79	−309	−73,00
Wheat flour . . . . . ,,	837	962	80,58	85,10	+125	+4,52
Barley . . . . . ,,	3,064	3,051	1,59,23	1,62,71	−13	+3,48
Jawar and bajra . . . . ,,	707	512	37,22	28,16	−195	−9,06
Pulse . . . . . ,,	1,890	2,518	1,23,30	1,96,22	+628	+72,92
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	642	317	33,45	17,67	−325	−15,78
Hides, raw . . . . . ,,	598	605	4,52,77	4,82,23	+7	+29,46
Skins, raw . . . . . ,,	302	400	1,94,46	4,28,93	+98	+2,34,47
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed—						
Hides (b) Private . . . ,,	203	163	2,24,80	2,25,94	+38	+1,04,33
Hides (b) Government . . ,,		78		1,03,19		
Hides (b) Total ,,		241		3,29,13		
Skins . . . . . ,,	86	126	1,66,09	3,34,26	+40	+1,68,17
Total Hides and skins, tanned or dressed (including cow hides on Government account) ,,	289	367	3,90,89	6,63,39	+78	+2,72,50
Lac . . . . . ,,	295	290	1,14,67	1,37,03	−5	+72,36
Manures . . . . . tons	46	43	33,74	39,73	−3	+5,99
Manganese ore . . . . . ,,	358	466	62,05	94,12	+108	+32,07
Oilcakes . . . . . cwts	2,222	1,831	83,39	74,05	−391	−9,24
Opium . . . . . ,,	10	9	1,12,27	1,49,83	−1	+37,56
Seeds . . . . . ,,	8,565	14,211	6,09,47	12,26,91	+5,646	+6,17,44
Tea . . . . . lbs	267,560	227,204	15,96,46	13,07,84	−40,366	−2,88 62
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . . cwts	6,450	6,594	16,83,21	25,15,53	+144	+8,32,32
,, twist and yarn . . lbs	131,126	127,105	5,62,31	5,72,30	−4,021	+9,99
,, piecegoods . . yards	71,855	178,002	1,64,59	3,51,28	+106,147	+1,86,69
Jute, raw . . . . tons	461	385	11,73,88	11,63,30	−76	−10,58
,, gunny bags Sacking . no.	577,689	264,739	14,82,50	10,58,64	+29,345	+2,00,42
,, gunny bags Hessian . ,,		342,295		6,24,28		
,, gunny bags Total . ,,		607,034		16,82,92		
,, gunny cloth Sacking yards	885,373	32,022	12,59,42	59,43	+19,518	+2,29,03
,, gunny cloth Hessian . ,,		872,869		14,29,02		
,, gunny cloth Total . ,,		904,891		14,88,45		
Wool, raw . . . . lbs	46,709	34,650	2,70,59	2,67,71	−12,059	−2,88
Wood, teak . . . cubic tons	27	21	51,20	39,61	−6	−11,59

(a) Exports of wheat on Government account are shown separately under Government stores from April, 1915.
(b) Exports of tanned cow hides on Government account are shown separately from September, 1916.

Trade by Provinces.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of December, 1916, as compared with those of November, 1916, are stated below :—

	Imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	November, 1916	December, 1916	November, 1916	December, 1916
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	4,95	2,92	9,60	8,05
Bombay	5,85	4,57	6,09	5,39
Sind	1,31	1,11	2,42	2,42
Madras	1,14	90	2,90	1,95
Burma	1,01	95	1,85	1,48
Total	14,26	10,45	22,86(a)	19,29(a)

Under imports, Bengal showed a decrease of 41 per cent, Bombay of 22 per cent, Madras of 21 per cent, Sind of 15 per cent, and Burma of 6 per cent. Under exports, Madras showed a decrease of 33 per cent, Burma of 20 per cent, Bengal of 16 per cent, and Bombay of 11 per cent, while Sind maintained the level of the preceding month. These comparisons are with the preceding month (November, 1916).

Trade with the Allies and Neutral Countries.

The total trade with the Allies and the principal neutral countries in the month of December, 1916, as compared with November, 1916, is noted below :—

	Imports			Exports			Total		
	November, 1916	December, 1916	+ or −	November, 1916	December, 1916	+ or −	November, 1916	December, 1916	+ or −
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	7,81	5,02	−2,79	8,16	5,75	−2,41	15,97	10,77	−5,20
Russia	1	2	+1	28	43	+15	29	45	+16
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	14	15	+1	1,55	1,39	−16	1,69	1,54	−15
Italy	34	13	−21	92	1,36	+44	1,26	1,49	+23
Japan	1,51	87	−64	1,46	1,67	+21	2,97	2,54	−43
Sweden	3	16	+13	...	...	...	3	16	+13
Norway	1	14	+13	7	2	−5	8	16	+8
Holland	6	6	...	...	7	+7	6	13	+7
Spain	1	3	+2	37	33	−4	38	36	−2
United States of America	1,05	87	−18	2,81	2,40	−41	3,86	3,27	−59

It will be observed that in December, 1916, as compared with November, 1916, the total trade with the United Kingdom, France, Japan, Spain, and the United States decreased, while that with Russia, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Holland increased. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by R2,79 lakhs, Italy by R21 lakhs, Japan by R64 lakhs, and the United States of America by R18 lakhs, while imports from Sweden and Norway increased by R13 lakhs each, from Spain by R2 lakhs, and Russia and France by a lakh of rupees each. Under exports, the United Kingdom accounted for a decrease of R2,41 lakhs, France of R16 lakhs, Norway of R5 lakhs, Spain of R4 lakhs, and the United States of America of R41 lakhs, while Russia showed an increase of R15 lakhs, Italy of R44 lakhs, Japan of R21 lakhs, and Holland of R7 lakhs. There was practically no trade with Belgium. The above comparisons are with the preceding month (November, 1916).

Balance of Trade.

India's Balance of Trade during the nine months ended December, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1915, is shown in the following table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure on private account only, as well as the value of wheat and tanned

(a) Include the value of wheat and tanned cowhides exported on Government account.

cowhides exported on Government account:

	April to December, 1915	April to December, 1916
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports *	1,42,00(a)	1,76,14 (b)
Imports „ *	97,31	1,12,11
Excess of Exports over Imports	44,69	64,03
Net Imports of Gold *	—1,76	9,06
„ „ „ Silver *	4,29	—2,78
Net Imports of Treasure *	2,53	6,28
Net exports of merchandise and treasure*	42,16	57,75
Council bills and Telegraphic transfers paid in India	12,97·9	32,81·8
Sterling bills on London sold in India	7,38·3	...
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	91·8	21
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper	29	26·3
	December (1915)	December (1916)
	d.	*d.*
Average rate of exchange	16·057	16·145(c)

In the nine months, April to December, 1916, the excess of exports over imports of private merchandise was R64,03 lakhs, as against R44,69 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1915, and the net imports of treasure on private account were R6,28 lakhs as against R2,53 lakhs last year. The net exports (merchandise and treasure) were R57,75 lakhs, as against R42,16 lakhs in 1915.

The amount of Council bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in the nine months ended December, 1916, reached the high figure of R32,81¾ lakhs, of which about R4,21 lakhs were paid through the Gold Standard Reserve, R20,67 lakhs through the Paper Currency Reserve, and R7,93¾ lakhs through the Treasuries. In the nine months ended December, 1915, the amount was about R12,98 lakhs, of which R5,64½ lakhs were paid through the Gold Standard Reserve and about R7,33½ lakhs through the Treasuries. In the same period of 1914 the amount was R6,79 lakhs. As regards enfaced Rupee paper, R43½ lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London, and R64½ lakhs the amount re-transferred from London, in the nine months, April to December, 1916, while in the corresponding period of 1915, R32¾ lakhs represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R1,24½ lakhs the amount re-transferred from London.

Movements of Gold and Silver (Private and Government).

In the month of December, 1916, the imports of gold were valued at about R1,77 lakhs and the exports at R 2 lakhs as against R16 lakhs and R40,000, respectively, in November, 1916. Of the imports, gold bullion was valued at nearly R1,58 lakhs, as against over R5 lakhs in the preceding month, while sovereigns and other British gold coin were valued at R16⅓ lakhs, as against R6⅓ lakhs. As regards exports, gold bullion worth R18,000, sovereigns worth R33,000, and other coined gold worth R1½ lakhs were exported in the month of report.

Imports of silver were valued at more than R1,18 lakhs, of which nearly R1,11 lakhs were on Government account, as against R2,72 lakhs on both private and Government account in November, 1916. Exports of silver were valued at R59 lakhs, of which R60,000 were on Government account, as against R56 lakhs, both on private and Government account, in the preceding month.

* Merchandise and treasure exclusive of Government transactions (other than "wheat" and "tanned cowhides" in the case of exports of merchandise).
(a) Includes R6,88,59,547, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.
(b) Includes R2,35,54,603, being the value of wheat and tanned cowhides exported on Government account.
(c) Approximate.

Declared value per unit of selected Articles.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during December, 1915 and 1916, are noted below :—

		December 1915			December 1916					December 1915			December 1916		
Imports		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	*Exports*—contd.		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	17	10	6	20	5	0	Indigo	cwt	489	9	9	597	0	8
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	15	8	5	17	2	3	Rice, not in the husk	,,	7	7	9	5	15	8
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0	13	3	1	10	11	Wheat	,,	7	8	1	6	5	7
,, grey piecegoods	yard	0	2	7	0	3	6	Manganese ore	ton	16	2	8	19	10	5
,, white ,,	,,	0	2	9	0	3	11	Tea	lb	0	9	3	0	9	1
,, coloured ,,	,,	0	4	2	0	5	10	Cotton, raw	cwt	31	4	7	44	7	9
Exports								Jute, raw	bale	48	11	6	55	10	11
Coal	ton	8	2	2	9	4	7	,, gunny bags	no.	0	3	5	0	4	4
Coffee	cwt	47	11	8	50	12	2	,, gunny cloth	yard	0	2	6	0	2	9

Under imports, the declared unit value of coal rose by 15 per cent, of sugar by 10 per cent, of cotton twist and yarn by 103 per cent, and of cotton piecegoods, grey by 35 per cent, white by 39 per cent, and coloured by 40 per cent. Under exports, indigo and manganese ore showed an increase of 22 per cent each, jute gunny cloth of 10 per cent, raw cotton of 42 per cent, raw jute and coal of 14 per cent each, and coffee of 6 per cent, while wheat showed a decrease of 15 per cent and rice, not in the husk, of 20 per cent. These comparisons are with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Customs Revenue.*

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal and other articles in December, 1916, as compared with November, 1916, and December, 1915 and 1913 :—

	December 1913 (pre-war month)	December 1915	November 1916	December 1916	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in December, 1916, as compared with		
					November 1916	December 1915	December 1913
Import duty	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Special duties—	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)
Arms	60	32	1,00	57	—43	+25	—3
Cotton goods	15,39	6,96	15,30	9,38	—5,92	+2,42	—6,01
Liquors	12,33	10,30	11,14	11,67	+53	+1,37	—66
Petroleum	8,67	6,50	6,02	4,38	—1,64	—2,12	—4,29
Silver, bullion and coin	10,20	6,58	49	59	+10	—5,99	—9,61
Silver manufactures	(a)	(a)	31	29	—2	—	—
Sugar	9,48	4,16	14,09	14,25	+16	+10,09	+4,77
Tobacco	2,24	2,05	3,59	2,64	—95	—1	+40
General duties—							
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc.	6,29	2,10	6,62	5,24	—1,38	+3,14	—1,05
Other articles	17,58	14,32	34,44	26,57	—7,87	+12,25	+8,99
Total import duty	82,78	53,89	93,00	75,58	—17,42	+21,69 (b)	—7,20 (b)
Export duty on jute	—	—	18,80	13,50	—5,30	—	—
,, ,, rice	5,68	3,66	7,66	5,78	—1,88	+2,12	+10
,, ,, tea	—	—	5,06	3,66	—1,40	—	—

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade alone, as under exports jute, rice, and tea only are subject to duty. In the nine months ended December, 1916, the import duties increased to over R7,28$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs from R5,27$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the nine months ended December, 1915, and the export duty on rice rose to over R58 lakhs from nearly R42$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The export duty levied on raw jute amounted to R42,43,000, on jute manufactures to R36,69,000, and on tea to R33,29,000, in the nine months, April to December, 1916. The total customs revenue (excluding salt but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs) in the nine months amounted to nearly R9,39 lakhs, as compared with R6,08 lakhs in the same period of last year.

* The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, IV of 1916, took effect from 1st March, 1916.
(a) Included with "other articles."
(b) The details are less by R29,000 than the total on account of the inclusion of the figures of "silver manufactures" with "other articles" in December, 1915 and 1913.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during December, 1916, as compared with November, 1916, and December, 1915, 1914, and 1913 :—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
December, 1916	158	326,034	180	14,665	338	340,699
November, 1916	173	333,716	115	12,342	288	346,058
December, 1915	139	284,969	81	7,248	220	292,217
December, 1914	159	313,790	92	7,724	251	321,514
December, 1913 (pre-war month)	219	592,109	80	7,253	299	599,362

Cleared with cargoes.

December, 1916	242	462,379	172	16,882	414	479,261
November, 1916	268	545,885	168	12,788	436	558,673
December, 1915	203	416,515	142	14,031	345	430,546
December, 1914	196	399,731	131	11,800	327	411,531
December, 1913 (pre-war month)	236	645,156	97	8,199	333	653,355

The total tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes in December, 1916, as compared with that in the preceding month (November, 1916) and in the corresponding month of 1913, 1914, and 1915 is shown in the last column of the table above and is, perhaps, of interest in view of the present scarcity of tonnage. In the month of December, 1916, there were 338 arrivals * and 414 sailings † with cargoes, in and from India. As regards tonnage, if a comparison be made with December, 1913, the corresponding pre-war month, it will be seen that there is a decrease in the tonnage of vessels cleared with cargoes of 174,094 tons or 27 per cent. The decrease in the entries (with cargoes) amounted to 258,663 tons or 43 per cent.

The shipping clearances with cargoes in foreign trade from the ports of British India in the nine months, April to December, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, *i.e.*, before the war broke out, were as follows :—

	TONNAGE CLEARANCES IN THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER	
	1913 Peace conditions.	1916 War conditions.
British ships (including British Indian)	4,657,709	3,626,362
Foreign ships	1,386,354	824,561
TOTAL	6,044,063	4,450,923

Under war conditions, the total tonnage clearances have declined 26 per cent. Under peace conditions, the British (including British Indian) tonnage was 77 per cent and foreign tonnage 23 per cent of the total, while under war conditions, the British (including British Indian) tonnage is 81 per cent and foreign tonnage 19 per cent.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable index to the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April to 30th December, 1916, were R 50,63 lakhs as against R 45,81 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1915, or an increase of R 4,82 lakhs.

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 23, Bombay 93, Sind 121, Madras 82, and Burma 19.
† The details were as follows :—Bengal 40, Bombay 78, Sind 95, Madras 152, and Burma 40.

TRADE OF ADEN DURING DECEMBER, 1916.

The grand total value of the imports and exports of merchandise, by sea, into and from the port of Aden amounted to over ₹1,40 lakhs in the month of December, 1916. The values of the principal articles of imports and exports during December, 1916, were as follows:—

	DECEMBER, 1916.	
	Imports ₹ (thousands)	Exports ₹ (thousands)
Cotton manufactures	23,57	18,35
Hides and skins, raw	16,75	24,45
Grain and pulse	3,42	4,37
Coffee	2,76	2,91
Coal	10,23	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,70	1,14
Provisions	1,11	59
Sugar	1,09	—
Spices	37	—
Salt	—	1,25
Oil—kerosene	—	—
Pearls	—	41
Other articles	14,02	11,53
Total value	75,02	65,00

SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF ADEN IN DECEMBER, 1916.

In December, 1916, 77 steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 141,328 entered at the port of Aden, while 72 steamers with 130,063 tons cleared from the port. 97 sailing vessels (country craft) with 3,754 tons entered and 80 vessels with 2,355 tons cleared from the port. These figures exclude vessels in ballast and Government vessels.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 22, 1917

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

REGISTERED No. L. 8118.



The Gazette of India.

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No. 5.} DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th January 1916.

No. 375-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Delhi Main Station at noon on the 1st February 1916. His Excellency's departure will be private.

A Viceregal salute will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from, and return to, Delhi.

His Excellency will visit Bankipore and Benares and return to Delhi on the morning of Saturday, the 5th February. The arrival at, and departure from, Bankipore and Benares, and arrival at Delhi, will be private.

The party accompanying the Viceroy will be—

Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.
Captan W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.
Captain Viscount Errington, M.V.O., A.-D.-C.
Captain J. O. C. Hasted, A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

All communications intended to reach His Excellency and party during the tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town; all other communications to the headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi.

By Command,
F. A. MAXWELL, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 26th January, 1916.

An Ordinance to provide for the trial by court-martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the trial by court-martial of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 61.

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1916.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be called the Foreigners (Trial by Court-martial) Ordinance, 1916.

2. In this Ordinance—

Definitions.

(*a*) "British subject" has the same meaning as in section 27 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 :

4 & 5 Geo V, c. 17.

Provided that any person who holds a certificate of naturalization as a British subject granted under any Act of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed to be a British subject.

(*b*) "Defence of India Rules" means any rules for the time being in force made under section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

IV of 1915.

(*c*) "Foreigner" means any person who is not a British subject.

Trial of foreigners contravening rules under section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1915.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that a foreigner accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of the Defence of India Rules shall be tried by court-martial.

(*2*) An order made under sub-section (*1*) may be made in respect of all foreigners or any particular foreigner or any class of foreigners, and in respect of all offences against the said rules or any particular offence or any class of offences.

(*3*) An order made under sub-section (*1*) may be made in respect of, or include any foreigner so accused whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Ordinance.

Procedure on making of order under section 3.

4. When an order under section 3 has been made in respect of, or includes any foreigner, such foreigner, when so accused, may be taken into military custody, and shall, if he is already in other custody, be handed over to military custody, and shall be proceeded against and dealt with as if he was a person subject to military law in accordance with the Army Act, and as if the offence of which he is accused was an offence against military law ; and may on conviction be sentenced to, and shall be liable to offer, any punishment assigned by the Defence of India Rules for the offence of which he is found guilty.

44 & 45 Vi t., c. 58.

Procedure on trial.

5. The trial and all matters precedent thereto and attendant thereon shall be held and carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act, and the rules for the time being in force thereunder :

44 & 45 Vict., c 58

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, modify in such way as he may direct, any of the said provisions.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

The 28th January, 1916.

No. 5. For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. V, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation I. B. of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Dr. Mahendra Nath Banerjee, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., being a non-official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 28th January 1916.

No. 271-C.—Sir R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 13th December 1915.

MEDICAL.

The 25th January 1916.

No. 213-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. James, C.I.E., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 1st February 1916.

No. 214-C.—Captain H. W. Acton, I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), in addition to his other duties during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. James, C.I.E., I.M.S., on leave or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 24th January 1916.

No. 193-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the name of Raja Chhattar Singh of Rampura shall be substituted for that of the late Raja Ram Singh, C.I.E., of Rampura, in clause 19 (*b*) of schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

POLITICAL.

The 28th January 1916.

No. 187.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3) of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force, with effect from the date of this notification, in the following four districts of the province of Burma, namely, Rangoon Town, Amherst, Yamethin and Mandalay.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 27th January 1916.

No. 25.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Church of Scotland Kirk Sessions Act, 1899 (XXIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland at Lahore has been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

No. 27.—The Reverend H. Naish, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 17th March 1916.

The 28th January 1916.

No. 31.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information.

Date.	Day of the week.	Station.	Standard time.	REMARKS.
February 3 . .	Thursday . .	Dep. Calcutta . .	21-36	
„ 4 . .	Friday . .	Arr. Saran . . .	14-47	
„ 5 . .	Saturday . .	Dep. „ . . .	11-53	
		Arr. Sonpur . . .	15-22	
		Dep. „ . . .	17-5	
		Arr. Bankipore . .	18-50	
„ 8th . .	Tuesday . .	Dep. „ . .	7-15	
		Arr. *Muzaffarpur* . .	11-4	
„ 10th . .	Thursday . .	Dep. „ . .	14-45	
		Arr. Samastipur . .	16-46	
„ 11th . .	Friday . .	Dep. „ . .	10-5	
		Arr. Jamalpur . .	17-33	
„ 12th . .	Saturday . .	Dep. „ . . .	11-36	
		Arr. *Bhagalpur* . .	12-58	
„ 14th . .	Monday . .	Dep. „ . . .	7-14	
		Arr. Barharwa . .	10-44	
		Dep. „ . . .	22-30	
„ 15th . .	Tuesday . .	Arr. Calcutta . .	7-36	

Letters may be addressed to the stations marked in *italics*.

EDUCATION.

The 26th January 1916.

No. 75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr. G. F. Shirras, M.A., F.E.S., F.S.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 27th January 1916.

No. 82-93-4.—Commissary and Honorary Major C. J. Arbery, India Miscellaneous List, Head Draftsman, Army Section, No. 6 Drawing Office (Simla), Survey of India, is appointed temporarily Officer in charge of that office with effect from the 17th November 1915.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th January 1916.

No. 2.—Mr. R. B. Connell, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, United Provinces, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer and is posted to the United Provinces.

The 26th January 1916.

No. 3.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to the rank of Chief Engineer with effect from the 26th January 1916 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. A. J. Wadley . . .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, permanent.
Mr. E. G. Stanley . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th January 1916.

No. 270-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Commissioner of Northern Indian Salt Revenue to limit or restrict in such way as he thinks fit the clearance or removal of salt from the salt sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbahdra within the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur notwithstanding that all the requirements of the rules governing such removal or clearance have been complied with.

The 25th January 1916.

No. 285-D.—*Corrigendum.*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 26-D., dated the 1st January 1916, announcing the conferment of the honour of Knighthood on certain gentlemen, for the entry "William Barnes Hunter, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras" substitute the following, *viz*:—

"William Bernard Hunter, Esquire, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras."

No. 287-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 781-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Bombay Presidency, namely :—

Against entry No. 10-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Section 18, sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4), shall be omitted."

No. 288-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 783-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Bombay Presidency and in the Baroda State, namely :—

Against entry No. 7-A. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Section 18, sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4), shall be omitted."

Simla, the 22nd January 1916.

No. 127-Est. A.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Carr-White, Indian Medical Service (Madras), have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 25th January 1916.

No. 135-Est. A.—In Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 2016-Est. A., dated the 31st August 1914, publishing revised rules regulating the admission of junior military officers to the Political Department of the Government of India make the following amendment to Rule 6 :—

In the second sentence after the words " the use of books will be allowed in all subjects, except in Urdu " add, the words " and in Treasury and Accounts ".

No. 136-Est. B.—Major G. B. M. Sarel, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), officiating Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 8th November 1915.

No. 137-Est. B.—Major G. B. M. Sarel, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar States Imperial Service Cavalry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th November 1915, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 26th January 1916.

No. 111-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2021-G., dated the 8th December 1915, Mr. P. McNeill, Consular Agent for Italy at Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on the 24th December 1915.

No. 116-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Joseph Orlando Ferrer to be in charge of the Consulate for Cuba at Calcutta, during the absence of Senor E. Roman Y Ferrer.

The 27th January 1916.

No. 149-Est. A.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman, lately His Majesty's Vice-Consul and Acting Consul at Jeddah, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 19th November 1915.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 26th January 1916.

No. 68-F. E.—Mr. W. H. Scott has been posted to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, with effect from the 15th January 1916.

No. 69-F. E.—Mr. R. Sundarachari has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 12th January 1916.

No. 70-F. E.—Mr. M. Butler has been posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, with effect from the 14th January 1916.

No. 80-F. E.—With effect from the 4th October 1915 Major A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., has been promoted to the post of Senior Mint Master *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. R. Cordue, R. E., Senior Mint Master, retired from that date and Major G. H. Willis, R. E., M.V.O., M. I., Mech. E., has been promoted to the post of Junior Mint Master.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 29th January 1916.

No. 678-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 28th day of December, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915 and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the following headings in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, *viz* :

Flaxen canvas, namely :—
Hammock canvas ;
Kit Bag canvas ;
Merchant Navy canvas ;
Royal Navy canvas ;
Tent canvas ;
Linen close canvas ;
Linen duck cloth.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Canvas of all kinds ;
Canvas hose of all kinds ;
Drills, woven, of all kinds ;
Ducks, woven, of all kinds ;
Linen, *viz.* :—

Linen yarns (not including linen thread) ;
Linen piece goods, unbleached or not bleached in the piece ;
Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

GENERAL.

The 29th January 1916.

No. 681-C.—Captain T. O. Drake, I.S.O., Registrar, is permitted to retire from Government service, with effect from the 26th January 1916, and from that date the following arrangements are made :—

Mr. E. P. Jones, Offg. Registrar, to be confirmed in that appointment ;

Rai Sahib B. B. Banerji, Offg. Secretariat Superintendent, 1st grade, to be confirmed in that grade ;

Mr. C. H. Baldrey, Offg. Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that grade ;

Khan Sahib Choudhry Fateh Din, Offg. Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be substantive *pro tempore* in that grade—*vide* Notification in this Department No. 122, dated the 15th January 1915 ;

Mr. D. O'Sullivan, substantive *pro tempore* Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

Mr. K. D. Banerji, Offg. Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be substantive *pro tempore* in that grade.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 29th January 1916.

No. 308-4.—Mr. E. Vredenburg, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India, with effect from the 1st January 1916, *vice* Mr. J. Coggin Brown, until further orders.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th January 1916.

No. 290-12.—Mr. H. S. Pike, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

No. 320-279.—Mr. S. Babington, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 4th February 1916.

No. 340-288.—The following promotions in the higher grades of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Mr. W. Sutherland, employed as Postmaster General, Burma, to be permanently in the grade of Rs. 1,750, with effect from the 1st October 1915.

Mr. L. Truninger, C.I.E., employed as Postmaster General, United Provinces, to be temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,750, with effect from the 28th July 1915, and to be permanently in that grade, with effect from the 1st October 1915.

Mr. M. A. Thompson, Deputy Postmaster General, Traffic, to be permanently in the grade of Rs. 1,500, with effect from the 1st October 1915.

Mr. G. P. Roy, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, to be temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,500, with effect from the 15th November 1915.

The following reversions in the higher grades of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the 12th October 1915 :—

Mr. H. S. Styan, officiating as Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, in the Rs. 2,750 grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Deputy Director General, Traffic, in the Rs. 2,250 grade.

Mr. J. M. Coode, Director, Telegraph Engineering, officiating in the Rs. 2,250 grade to revert to the Rs. 2,000 grade.

Mr. H. C. A. Goodall, Director, Telegraph Engineering, officiating in the Rs. 2,000 grade to revert to the Rs. 1,750 grade.

Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, officiating in the Rs. 1,400 grade to revert to the Rs. 1,200 grade.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 28th January 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 80.—The undermentioned warrant officer to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 19th January 1916 :—

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Serjeant-Major George Henry Atherstone.

No. 81.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 16th January 1916 :—

The Royal Irish Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant-Instructor David Dillon.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 82.—Major-General G. M. Kirkpatrick, C. B., British Service, to be temporary Chief of the General Staff, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., British Service, proceeded on field service. Dated the 13th January 1916.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 83.—The date of appointment of Edward Charles Edwards as a Captain in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is the 1st July 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 930, dated the 24th September 1915.

No. 84.—The date of appointment of Henry Maurice Ray as a Captain in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is the 15th June 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1039, dated the 22nd October 1915.

No. 85.—The date of appointment of Charles Henry Croasdaile Bowen as a Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is the 1st July 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1003, dated the 15th October 1915.

No. 86.—Army Department Notification No. 57, dated the 21st January 1916, so far as relates to the appointment of Herbert Stanley Cooper as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is cancelled.

No. 87.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Infantry Branch.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Edward Charles Cousins.	Dated 13th January 1916.
Wilfred Herbert Dolphin.	Dated 20th January 1916.
Harold Stanley Kent.	Dated 24th January 1916.

George Douglas Mackay.
Patrick Anselm Kelly.
Cyril Arthur Stanton.
Douglas Hugh Harrison.
Terence Francis Hely.
Edward John Fitzpatrick.
Douglas Gray Hurlbatt.
Lancelot Young Bazett.
Cecil Philip Gloudsbury.
Wilfred Pearse Cliff.
Richard Frederick Roberts.
Richard James Hadwin Fell.
Herbert Windham Matheson Fraser.
Cyril Herbert Evans.
Jack Arthur Greenwood.
William Martin Leftwich.
Hugh Cuthbert Seymour.
James Halcro Johnston.
Ernest Lumley Hammick.
John Sayers McKill.
Ebenezer Fraser.
Cecil Graham Perdue.
} Dated 27th January 1916.

No. 88.— Sydney Arthur Huss (Temporary Lieutenant, 2nd-4th Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant, in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 18th January 1916, but to rank as Second Lieutenant from the 28th August 1914, and as temporary Lieutenant from the 12th December 1914.

No. 89.—Francis Leslie Philpott (Second Lieutenant, 2nd-4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 13th January 1916, but to rank from the 2nd October 1914.

No. 90.—Frank Rowland Blakely (Second Lieutenant, 2nd-4th Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 13th January 1916, but to rank from the 20th January 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 91.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Fifth Supplement dated the 23rd December 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 21st December 1915, pages 12797 and 12798.

War Office,
23rd December 1915.

* * * * * * *

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officer to the 2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit for gallantry and distinguished service in the campaign in France :—

No. 4551 Havildar Abas Khan, 40th Pathans.

* * * * * * *

Sixth Supplement dated the 23rd December 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 21st December 1915, pages 12801 and 12801.

War Office,
23rd December 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

Lieutenant C. G. Y. Skipwith, Indian Army, to be temporary Captain. Dated 1st October 1915.

* * * * * * *

" London Gazette" dated the 28th December 1915, page 12921.

War Office,
28th December 1915.

* * * * * * *

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Lionel Charles Dunsterville, Indian Army, is appointed an Aide-de-Camp to The King, *vice* Major-General J. M. Stewart, C.B., Indian Army. Dated 29th October 1915.

* * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 92.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the temporary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Dated 28th January 1916.

Captain Archibald Campbell Elliot, Bihar Light Horse.
Captain Clement William Spencer, Bihar Light Horse.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 93.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Eric John Hart Jacobson.
Hunter Innis Phillips. } Dated 18th January 1916.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 94.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Alexander, supernumerary on reversion to arsenal duty, is absorbed, *vice* Herbert John Shearburn, deceased ; with effect from the 18th November 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 95.—The following direct appointment is made :—

75th Carnatic Infantry.

R. Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, supernumerary to the establishment ; with effect from the 6th November 1915.

No. 96.—The following promotions are made :—

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Bishan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheoji Ram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1915. Risaldar Fateh Singh to be Risaldar-Major, with effect from the 17th June 1915 ; Kot-Dafadar Bachittar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 14th September 1915 ; Kot-Dafadar Anti Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th September 1915 ; to complete the establishment.

9th Hodson's Horse.

Jemadar Dost Muhammad to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Hasan Shah to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd December 1914; Ressaidar Muhammad Akram Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Nur Ahmad Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Sardar Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1915; to complete the establishment.

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Ressaidar Bakhshish Singh to be Risaldar and Kot-Dafadar Juma Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 25th January 1915; Risaldar Hira Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Peshawra Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Ali Shan to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 31st January 1915; Kot-Dafadar Kapur Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th September 1915; to complete the establishment.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Jemadar Hayat Ali Beg to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 16th January 1915; Dafadar Daya Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th March 1915; Dafadar Jagan Singh (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers) to be Jemedar, with effect from the 27th March 1915; Ressaidar Ghulam Dastaghir Khan to be Risaldar and Jemadar Chattar Singh to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 6th April 1915; Ressaidar Chanda Singh to be Risaldar, with effect from the 17th April 1915; Ressaidar Mukatram Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Harphul Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jubban Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1915; Quartermaster-Dafadar Abdul Rahim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mir Haidar Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th May 1915; Risaldar Ghulam Dastaghir Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Kabul Singh (31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers) to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bharat Singh (16th Cavalry) to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Khub Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Labh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd August 1915; Jemadar Subh Ram (14th Murray's Jat Lancers) to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Jaisi Ram to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th October 1915; to complete the establishment.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar Bir Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd December 1914; Risaldar Hira Singh to be Risaldar-Major and Jemadar Mehar Singh to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 4th March 1915; Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 24th March 1915; to complete the establishment.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Dafadar Krishna Rao Khanvilkar to be Jemadar, *vice* Pakhar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 14th December 1915.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Maqbul Shah to be Jemadar, with effect from the 28th January 1915; Risaldar Muhammad Nasir Khan to be Risaldar-Major, with effect from the 3rd February 1915; Dafadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 6th March 1915; Jemadar Malik Khan Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 7th March 1915; Jemadar Sant Singh [23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force)] to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Bahadur Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 10th May 1915; to complete the establishment.

38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Jemadar Natha Singh to be Ressaidar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st September 1915.

39th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 9th October 1915; Kot-Dafadar Niranjan Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Sultan to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th October 1915.

11th Rajputs.

Jemadar Jagatpal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Saltanat Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th September 1915.

27th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 11th November 1915; Jemadar Jahan Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Sher Shah to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th November 1915; to complete the establishment.

75th Carnatic Infantry.

Subadar Sayyid Padshah to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Abdul Wahab to be Subadar, *vice* Abdul Qadir, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1915.

80th Carnatic Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Muhammad Ismail to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 3rd December 1915; Subadar Abdul Majid to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Hira Lal to be Subadar and Havildar Munirathnam to be Jemadar, *vice* Venkatanarasayya, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 29th December 1915.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Colour-Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th November 1915.

98th Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Gopal to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1915.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Govinda Dhamne to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th October 1915; Jemadar Sayyid Abdullah to be Subadar, with effect from the 12th December 1915; Havildar Krishna Bagwe to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Havildar Rahmatullah to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 22nd June 1915.

116th Mahrattas.

Colour-Havildars Govind Sawant and Chander Rao Sinde to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th December 1915.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Subadar Jaita Ram to be temporary Subadar-Major, Jemadars Maluka Ram, Bagh Singh, Bakta Ram, Samrat Singh, Pahlwan Khan, Suba Khan, Satar Muhammad and Firoz Khan to be Subadars, and Colour-Havildars Bhola Ram and Ittoji Rao Patole and Havildars Pailad Ram, Shiunarayan Ram, Harnath Singh, Ganpat Singh, Karam Din and Bagga Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th December 1915.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar-Major Bhawan Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 97.—Army Department Notification No. 34, dated the 14th January 1916, so far as it relates to the promotion of Colour-Havildar Abdur Rahman to the rank of Jemadar, is cancelled.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 98.—Sub-Conductor Charles Urquhart, Assistant Barrack Master, Military Works Services, has been transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th December 1915.

RETENTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 99.—Commissary and Honorary Captain John Carson Collinson is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 11th January 1916 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 100.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the dates specified : —

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George Webster, F. R. C. S. E.,—29th January 1916.

Major William Christopher Long,—27th January 1916.

REWARDS.

No. 101.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of Indian Army Departments for services during the present war.

The promotions will have effect from the 1st December 1915.

Indian Ordnance Department.

Conductors Richard Walters and William John Chambers to be Assistant Commissaries with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductors Frederick William Young and Arthur Thomas Bardens to be Conductors.

Staff-Serjeants James Matthews, Thomas Ogbourne and Alexander Ernest Richard Overy to be Sub-Conductors.

Supply and Transport Corps.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Peter Carrigan to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Conductors James Morris, George Leitch and William Edgerley to be Assistant Commissaries with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductors James Arthur Percival Day, William Stevenson, William Gilbert King, William Thomas, Alfred Humphreys and Frederick Carey to be Conductors.

Staff-Serjeants Frederick George Levings, John Halloran, Frederick William John Price and John Mitchell to be Sub-Conductors.

India Miscellaneous List.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Christopher Stephen Crosbie to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor and supernumerary Conductor Harry Joyner to be Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductors James Leonard Kenny, William Forsyth, Frederick Charles Marks, Charles Gowan Jackson and John Bryce to be Conductors.

Staff-Serjeants Edward Whitworth Smith, Federick Church and Wilfred Morris to be Sub-Conductors.

Corps of Military Staff Clerks.

Serjeant George Lawrence to be transferred to the India Miscellaneous List as a Staff-Serjeant.

Soldier Clerks.

No. 9074, Corporal R. W. Dellar, 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, to be transferred to the Corps of Military Staff Clerks with the rank of Serjeant, and then transferred to the India Miscellaneous List with the rank of Staff-Serjeant.

Indian Subordinate Veterinary Department.

Serjeant-Major Albert Ernest Hirtes to be Sub-Conductor on the India Miscellaneous List.

Divisional and Wireless Signal Companies.

Staff-Serjeant Frederick Charles Langton, Royal Engineers, to be Quartermaster-Serjeant, supernumerary to establishment of Signal Company.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon William Henry Brown to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

3rd Class Assistant Surgeons Henry Vincent, Harold James Clarke Flanagan, Stephen Charles Raphael, Eugene Avron Cotton, Joseph Valentine Fernandez (since deceased) and Edward Henry Gillson to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeons.

4th Class Assistant Surgeon Heyward Norman Murphy to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 102.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit:—

For promotion to the 1st Class of the Order.

Subadar-Major Alam Khan, *Bahadur*, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), for exceptionally fine leadership in action, both on the Mohmand and Buner Borders, and for conspicuous bravery in action near Hafiz Kor on the 8th October 1915, when by his coolness, courage and good example, he succeeded in getting away a large number of dead and wounded men of his company together with their rifles and equipment, whilst in an exposed position under heavy fire.

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

(1) Jemadar Rati Ram, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, for conspicuous bravery in action at Hafiz Kor on the 5th September 1915. When retiring from the hills he saw a trooper of the 21st Lancers who had lost his horse and was thoroughly exhausted; he took him up on his horse and carried him away under very heavy fire. The ground was rough and the trooper fell off three times, but Jemadar Rati Ram helped him up again each time.

(2) No. 2664, Sowar Dhan Singh, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, for conspicuous bravery in the action at Hafiz Kor on the 5th September 1915. When retiring from the hills he saw a comrade whose horse had come down, and who was left 300 yards behind in the direction of the rapidly advancing enemy. He galloped back and brought in the man on his horse under a heavy fire.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 103.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned for gallantry in operations on the North-West Frontier:—

Jemadar Rukmuddin, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

No. 961 Trumpeter Abdul Majid Khan, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

No. 4442 Havildar Taj Muhammad, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

No. 5312 Sepoy Jagtu, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Subadar Muhammad Khan, 30th Punjabis.

No. 4391 Havildar Sher Khan, 30th Punjabis.

Subadar Abdul Ghafur Khan, 46th Punjabis.

Subadar Badi-ul-Zaman, 46th Punjabis.

Subadar-Major Habibullah Khan, 46th Punjabis.

No. 1912 Havildar Jagat Sher Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 104.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24, clause (7) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by Section 25, sub-section (1) of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 28th February 1915.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft rule.

In the Cantonment Code, 1912, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, as subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made, namely:—

In Section 29, sub-section (1), after clause (*o*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(*p*) to meet any expenditure or make any payments, specially authorised by the Governor General in Council.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 105.—John Henry to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* N. L. Hervey, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 106.—Rupert Room Plowman to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd December 1915.

Louis Vincent Moinet to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd December 1915.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 107.—The Hon'ble Mr. John Perronet Thompson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 108.—Captain Fredrick Hickie Von Bibra, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 7th December 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 109.—Ronald Edward Wilson to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated the 21st December 1915.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 110.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) William Longmuir, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 31st January 1916.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 111.—Herbert Martin Mann, V.D., to be Captain, supernumerary to the establishment of the Corps. Dated the 14th October 1915.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 112.—Captain Hugh George Rawlinson to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 1st January 1916.

Lieutenant Percy Barnes Haigh to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Lieutenant Charles James John Fox to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Lieutenant William Burns to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Lieutenant Robert Scott Cree Brown to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Second Lieutenant Hope Lionel Cross to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Second Lieutenant Thomas William Keys Hider to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Second Lieutenant John Arthur Bolton Grier to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Second Lieutenant Graves William Eves to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Second Lieutenant Albert Frederic Lucas Brayne to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 113.—Captain Robert James Watson resigns his commission. Dated the 7th December 1915.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 114.—Thomas Lindsay Buchan to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* A. P. G. Rochfort, promoted. Dated the 11th November 1915.

Alan Stapylton to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* L. J. Marriott, promoted. Dated the 11th November 1915.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 115.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Naval Divisions.

Commander Thomas Maxwell.

1st Battalion, North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Major John James Inglis.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th January 1916.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers were received in the Army Department between the 19th and 25th January 1916 :—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	REMARKS.
Captain Ralph Montacute Brind	37th Dogras . .	13th - 14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter Tribe.	41st Dogras . .	13th—14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Lieutenant Philip Henry Myles	41st Dogras . .	13th—14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Beadon.	51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).	13th—14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Captain Augustus de Thierry Mouillot.	51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).	15th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Died of wounds.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Fortescue Finnis.	53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	13th—14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Died of wounds.
Lieutenant Reginald Courtenay Hulton Woodhouse.	56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).	13th—14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Major Frank Douglas Browne .	56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).	17th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Died of wounds.
Major Herbert Augustine Carter, V.C.	The 101st Grenadiers, attached 40th Pathans.	13th January 1916.	East Africa	
Captain George Hambly Stevenson.	125th Napier's Rifles	6th—8th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Lieutenant Irvin John Hughes	1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	13th—14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Remarks.
2nd-Lieutenant Duncan Flower Cunningham-Reid.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Flying Corps.	19th December 1915.	France	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Bruce Eglington Seton.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	13th—14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
Lieutenant James Campbell Mitchell.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).	13th—14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Owen Perott Gwynne.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 92nd Punjabis.	6th—8th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Alfred Tomlin East.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached No. 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.	25th December 1915.	Mesopotamia	Died of wounds.
2nd-Lieutenant William Mowbray.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	13th—14th January 1916.	Mesopotamia	Died of wounds.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 12th and 25th January 1916.

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
				Rs. A. P.	
Major Robert Macpherson Hall.*	25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).	8th July 1915	Testate	1,493 12 11	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of the Punjab.

Widow—Mrs. Helen Amy Hall, C/o Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London.

Sons—(1) Edwin Raymond Macpherson Hall (Born 23rd May 1898).

(2) Robert Donald Grieve Hall (Born 16th June 1900).

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st January 1916.

No. 67-E.—Mr. J. D. Mollett, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class III, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of that Establishment, while on special duty from the 29th July to the 8th August 1915.

The 22nd January 1916.

No. 12-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 197, dated the 1st July 1915, Mr. H. D. Furley, is re-transferred to the Locomotive Department, North Western Railway, as District Locomotive Superintendent, with effect from the 11th December 1915.

The 24th January 1916.

No. 89-P.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Badarganj, a station on the Katihar Kaunia section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, to Mohimaganj, a distance of about 48 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Badarganj-Mohimaganj railway-survey.

The 27th January 1916.

No. 150-E.—Mr. S. E. L. West, officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, was placed on special duty under the Railway Board from the 24th November to the 27th December 1915, during the absence of Mr. R. N. Nicolls on privilege leave.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 27th January 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Winter disturbances gave local precipitation in Baluchistan, lower Sind, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Assam and north Burma, but the amounts reported were generally light and Baluchistan and Assam were the only divisions where the rainfall of the week was above the average.

2. *Burma.*—Myitkyina had a light fall of rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain fell at most stations in upper Assam on the 21st and 24th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Local falls of rain and snow were reported from north Baluchistan, Kashmir, and the North-West Frontier Province, and Karachi had a light fall of rain on the 23rd.

The Peninsula.—No rain fell.

3. The chief amounts of rain reported were as follows:—

January 20th. Sonamarg 2·09″.
„ 24th. Tezpur 0·99″.
„ 26th. Kalat 0·96″ and Dalbandin 0·91″.

4. The rainfall of the week was more than 20 per cent in excess in Assam and Baluchistan, and was more than 20 per cent in defect in all the remaining divisions, except the following where the absence of rain is a normal feature of the weather at this time of year:—Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date is more than 20 per cent in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, and is within 20 per cent of the normal in Assam and Berar. No rain usually falls during this period in Gujarat and the Konkan; in the rest of the country rainfall is more than 20 per cent in defect.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 27th January 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 27th January 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	8
Bay Islands	0	0·3	—0·3	11·8	7·0	+4·8	+69	+76
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·9	0·3	+2·6	+867	+1350
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	0·5	+0·9	+180	+250
Assam	0·6	0·3	+0·3	1·1	1·0	+0·1	+10	—29
Bengal	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0·1	1·0	—0·9	—90	— 86
United Provinces, West	0	0·4	—0·4	0·2	1·4	—1·2	—86	— 80
Punjab, East and North	0	0·5	—0·5	0·1	2·0	—1·9	—95	—93
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	0·9	—0·8	—89	—86
Kashmir	0·7	1·0	—0·3	1·5	4·1	—2·6	—63	—74
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·4	—0·3	0·1	1·3	—1·2	—92	—100
Baluchistan	0·6	0·3	+0·3	1·1	2·2	—1·1	—50	—74
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	+200
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0	1·3	—1·3	—100	—100
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	1·0	—0·1	—10	0
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	0·9	—0·7	—78	—75
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0	0	0·3	0·5	—0·2	—40	—40
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	1·6	—0·9	—56	—53
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	3·2	5·1	—1·9	—37	—35
Madras, Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	1·7	—1·6	—94	—94

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 27th January 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd January 1916.

Burma.—Light showers fell in three northernmost districts of the Province. Reaping of winter rice has been nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing are still proceeding in Upper Burma. Sowing of spring rice and of miscellaneous crops is progressing. Harvesting of sesamum, groundnut, and millets continues. Standing crops are generally in good condition Prospects are favourable. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon shows a further slight rise to Rs. 104 per hundred baskets. The market for white rice is quiet.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Light rain fell in most districts. Harvesting of winter rice has been almost finished and that of mustard and pulses is going on. Prospects are fair. Ploughing of land for rice and jute, pressing of sugarcane, picking of cotton and hoeing and pruning of tea are in progress. Preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation in hill districts continues. The price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported from five districts and insufficiency of fodder from two.

Bengal.—There was practically no rain during the week. Reaping of winter rice has been almost finished and threshing continues. Harvesting of sugarcane and of spring crops is proceeding in some districts. Preparation of fields for the next autumn crops is in progress. Prospects of the standing spring crops are generally reported to be fair but light showers would improve their condition. Gratuitous relief was given to 198 persons in parts of Dacca. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has risen slightly as compared with that of the preceding week.

The report on scarcity is as follows :—In the Bankura district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas is generally unchanged but distress is tending to increase. Private charitable funds are giving assistance. Loans continue to be given freely. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 4,518 and on gratuitous relief 12,558, total 17,076. Decrease in the number on works is due to a local festival. Number of persons relieved on private works was 1,262. In the Tippera district considerable distress prevails in limited areas in the Brahmanbaria sub-division and it will probably continue in varying degrees till the harvesting of *boro* paddy. There is no marked change in the condition of the people and in the state of affairs in the affected areas. Distribution of loans continues. Cholera is decreasing. Sarail Wards State is giving assistance. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 1,190 and on gratuitous relief 5,980, total 7,170. These figures exclude relief by the Sarail Wards State.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week except in parts of Purnea. Harvesting of paddy has been nearly completed. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts. Harvesting of early oilseeds has begun. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 2,976 and in Singhbhum 2,325. Gratuitous relief was given to 724 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—The week was rainless. The demand for rain in the north and west of the Provinces is increasing in urgency and the crops on the dry and unirrigated tracts are beginning to suffer from drought. Otherwise standing crops are generally doing well. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops and of poppy and pressing of and preparation of land for sugarcane continue. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Little cattle disease is reported. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere but the former is still dear in a few places. The market supplies are ample. Prices are practically stationary.

Punjab.—The weather is generally dry. Pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts with yield generally normal. The condition of standing spring crops on irrigated areas is average to good but the unirrigated crops are withering for want of rain which is urgently wanted everywhere. *Toria* is being harvested with yield generally normal. Cattle

are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to scarcity of fodder in the south, east and west. Water for drinking and canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and range between warning and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :— Ambala 8¼, Rawalpindi 8½, Lahore 8¾, Ferozepore 9 and Lyallpur 9½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight showers fell during the week throughout the Province except in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is urgently needed. The weather is cold and at times cloudy. Standing crops are average on irrigated but poor on unirrigated lands in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of sugarcane are proceeding in the Bannu tahsil. Pressing of sugarcane continues. The outturn is reported to be average in the Peshawar district and below average in the Bannu tahsil. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district. Fodder is reported to be scanty in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district and in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil. Elsewhere it is sufficient. Water is scarce in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil and in some villages of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The public health is good. Prices are high and stationary in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts. In Bannu prices of wheat and gram are falling slightly and those of barley are rising.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 11 and maize from 11 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is average but it is dependent on future rain. Cattle disease prevails in the Basoli tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell in the Anantnag district but slight rain was received elsewhere. Standing crops are badly in need of water. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder and irrigation are insufficient in Baramula. Small-pox prevails in Badgam, Srinagar and Baramula. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—The weather is generally clear. Rain is needed in Bikaner, eastern and central Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Irrigation, where possible, is in progress. Standing crops on wet areas are in fair to good condition. Pasturage and fodder are generally deficient and in consequence the cattle are in a weak condition. Cattle disease is reported in Kotah and in parts of Dungarpur and Banswara. Prices are falling in Marwar, Mewar, the Hilly Tracts, Kotah and Jhalawar and rising in Shahpura.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. It has been insufficient in Gwalior where winter rains are much needed, in the northern district of the Gwalior Prant and in some parganas of the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and sufficient elsewhere. Cotton picking has been nearly finished in Indore and is in progress in Malwa. Irrigation of spring crops is in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition except in places in the districts of Gird, Bhind, Tanwargarh and Sheopur in the Gwalior State. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in a few villages of the Bajranggarh and Jawad tahsils in the Gwalior State, the Kannod and Rampura mahals of the Indore State and parts of Dhar, Jhabua and Barwani in the Southern States. The fodder supply is fair in Malwa and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal, slightly fluctuating in the Nimar and Nemawar districts of the Indore State and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be clear and cool. No rain fell anywhere. Reaping, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are well advanced. Picking of cotton is approaching completion. The condition of spring crops is generally good but light winter showers would be beneficial. The supply of fodder and water is adequate and cattle are in good condition. The price of rice and *juar* fell in a few districts. Other variations are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Threshing and winnowing of paddy are in full swing. Spring crops are generally in good condition. Prices are steady.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition but they have been damaged by disease in two talukas of Kaira and by winds in three talukas of Bijapur. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Cotton picking continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Dharwar and Rewa Kantha. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana and Hyderabad. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Kaira, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in the Karnatak and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Autumn cotton, castor seed and groundnut are being picked. Spring crops are generally in fair to good condition but they have been somewhat damaged by rats in parts of the Usmanabad district and by insects in parts of

the Karimnagar district. They are being harvested in a few places. Late rice is being sown and its germination is satisfactory. Cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 10 seers per rupee in Gulbarga, Medak and Warangal and the lowest 25 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of *ragi* has risen slightly in Shimoga. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy, *ragi* and sugarcane is fair to good. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of coffee continues. Reaping of rice has been completed and threshing has commenced. Prices of food grains are normal. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are fair to good generally but are withering or require more rain in parts of five districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are being completed normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Godavari, Anantapur, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is generally sufficient but is growing scanty in parts of three districts. Fodder is generally available but is scanty in parts of four districts. Prices are practically stationary.

Nepal.—*Report for the quarter ending 15th January 1916.* The rainfall for the period was ·95 inch against ·9 inch for the corresponding period of last year.

October 1915.—Pepper was gathered and the outturn was good. Garlic and onions were sown.

November 1915. Autumn rice was harvested and the outturn was very good. Oranges began to ripen. Lands began to be prepared for spring crops.

December 1915.—The orange crop was plucked and was a good one. Sowings of spring crops were commenced both in the Nepal Valley and the Terai and those of winter vegetables were in progress. The first crop of potatoes was dug up but owing to the continuous rain during the rainy season the outturn was poor.

January 1916.—The standing spring crops are doing well. Fields are being prepared for the sowing of the second crop of potatoes. The health of live-stock is reported to be good. The market is well stocked and the prices of food grains continue normal.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 28th January 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 22nd January 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	1	...
		TOTAL	1	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	16	12
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Town and Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	31	26
		Surat District	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	..	..
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	1	1
		Thana District	4	1
	Central	Nasik District	305	232
		Ahmednagar District	42	29
		East Khandesh ,,	...	...
		West Khandesh ,,	...	...
		Poona Town	4	6
		Poona District	87	78
		Satara ,,	96	63
		Sholapur Town	136	96
		Sholapur District	1,166	881
	Southern	Alibag Port	1	1
		Kolaba District	3	1
		Ratnagiri District	..	...
		Belgaum ,,	232	167
		Dharwar ,,	149	96
		Kanara ,,	1	...
		Hubli Town	24	20
		Bijapur District	214	139
	Sind	Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur ,,	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	16	12
		Bhavnagar Port	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	416	309
		Akalkot State	51	34
		Savanur ,,	4	4
		Surat Agency	12	10
		Kathiawar Agency	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	44	31
		Satara ,,	32	16
		TOTAL	3,037	2,265
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	59(a)	45(a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	8	5
		North Arcot District	86(b)	55(c)
		Cuddapah ,,	...	...
		Chittoor ,,	2(c)	2(c)
		Mangalore Town and Port	7(a)	6(a)
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	100	75
		Salem District	150(d)	109(e)
		Madura ,,	52	50
		Chingleput ,,	1(a)	1(a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	221(f)	153(f)
		Nilgiris District	...	...
		Malabar ,,	...	...
		Ramnad Town	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	2(g)	1(g)
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Dhanushkodi Port	...	...
		TOTAL	679	502

(a) One imported. (b) Nine imported. (c) Two imported. (d) Six imported. (e) Five imported. (f) Four imported. (g) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum ,,	4	4
		Bankura ,,	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs ,,	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	4	4
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	137	118
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	...	...
		Shahabad District	54	78
	Tirhut	Saran District	160	143
		Champaran District	8	8
		Muzaffarpur ,,	6	6
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	38	27
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	192	81
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	595	461
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	18	16
	Agra	Aligarh ,,	1*	1*
		Meerut ,,	9	7
		Muttra ,,	...	...
	Rohil-khand.	Bijnor District	5	5
		Moradabad District	15	15
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	7	7
		Cawnpore District	26	26
		Fatehpur ,,	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	110	100
	Benares	Benares District	18	14
		Jaunpur ,,	...	...
		Ghazipur ,,	185	159
		Ballia ,,	206	200
	Gorakh-pur.	Gorakhpur District	365	236
		Basti ,,	29	27
		Azamgarh ,,	171	151
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	8	8
		Unao ,,	36	30
		Rai Bareli ,,	36	34
		Sitapur ,,	9	12*
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	71	37
		Gonda ,,	40	40
		Bahraich ,,	6	6
		Sultanpur ,,	11	6
		Partabgarh ,,	15	15
		Bara Banki ,,	50	46
		TOTAL	1,447	1,198

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 15th January 1916 against the Lucknow district *read* 12 cases, 12 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	...	...
		Gurgaon „	3	3
		Karnal „	8	8
		Ambala „	7	7
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur „	5	5
		Jullundur „	5	...
		Ferozepore „	5	3
	Lahore	Gurdaspur „	3	3
		Sialkot „	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Jhelum „	...	...
		Rawalpindi „	3	2
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur „	...	...
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	26	26
		Kalsia „	6	3
		Jind „	13	11
		TOTAL	81	71
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	...	...
		Insein District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy District	10	12
		Pegu District	3	2
		Prome „	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	8	3
		Bassein District	4	3
		Henzada „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo „	11	6
		Thaton „	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe „	10	7
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	76	174
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	3	3
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Sagaing District	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Meiktila District	28	18
		Yamethin „	2	1
		Myingyan „	30	13
		TOTAL	285	243
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	6	3
		Nagpur District	89	64
		Bhandara Town	3	1
		Bhandara District	41	30
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	80	64
		Chanda „	3	3
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor District	1	...
		Seoni Town	13	11
		Seoni District	78	43
		Mandla Town	3	1
		Mandla District	7	5
	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	14	15
		Betul „	...	...
		Chindwara Town	2	2
		Chindwara District	11	6
	Berar	Amraoti Town	3	2
		Amraoti District	408	312
		Yeotmal Town	24	22
		Yeotmal District	18	13
		Akola Town	...	...
		Akola District	301	242
		Buldana „	132	102
		TOTAL	1,232	971

In the return for the week ending 15th January 1916 against the Pyapon district *read* 1 case, 1 death *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	12	11
		Bangalore City	1	1
		Bangalore District	48	44
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	32	23
		Hassan „	5	3
		Kadur „	2	2
		Kolar „	10	8
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	41	23
		Chitaldroog „	25	28
		TOTAL	176	143
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	2	...
		Gulbarga „	4	3
		Usmanabad „	842	674
		Bidar „	68	44
		Medak „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	197	158
		Parbhani District	...	...
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Nander „	13	6
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	53	51
		TOTAL	1,179 (a)	936 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	13	8
		Gwalior „	1	1
		Jaora City	11	7
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	48	38
		Indore State	42	38
		Indore Residency Bazar	...	...
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow „	11	4
		TOTAL	126 (b)	95 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	8,895	6,890

(a) From the 10th to the 16th January 1916.
(b) For the week ending 15th January 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
		During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*16th January 1914.*	*15th January 1915.*	15th January 1916.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*16th January 1914.*	*15th January 1915.*	15th January 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,669*	*2,676*	2,686	*8,54,789*	*8,22,618*	9,08,000	*320*	*307*	338	*3,23,52,214*	*3,13,78,877*	3,26,34,000	2,81,786	...	12,55,123	...
	Benwada Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*7,472*	*7,337*	10,000	*355*	*349*	476	*3,09,490*	*3,44,787*	3,68,000	67,520	...	23,213	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*7,31,245*	*7,01,382*	7,62,000	*732*	*700*	761	*2,73,49,674*	*2,61,66,287*	2,71,10,000	...	2,38,674	9,43,713	...
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	*1,572*	*1,570*	1,587	*7,65,703*	*7,59,028*	6,56,000	*487*	*483*	413	*3,03,29,122*	*2,57,88,029*	2,69,06,000	...	34,23,122	11,17,971	...
	East Indian	777	*2,571*	*2,571*	2,573	*19,82,008*	*20,90,144*	19,00,000	*771*	*813*	739	*8,16,38,659*	*8,01,26,126*	8,12,86,000	...	3,52,659	11,59,874	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*18,98,757*	*18,15,070*	23,37,000	*749*	*711*	897	*6,42,28,960*	*5,74,10,053*	6,55,61,000	13,32,040	...	81,50 937	...
	Agra-Delhi Chord	480	*126*	*126*	126	*51,146*	*78,680*	54,400	*406*	*625*	432	*17,76,967*	*24,29,738*	21,57,000	3,80,033	...	...	2,72,738
	Baran-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*4,047*	*2,750*	3,500	*101*	*68*	87	*1,28,547*	*1,06,395*	1,67,000	38,453	...	60,605	...
	Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*30,974*	*29,079*	30,200	*546*	*510*	530	*12,79,669*	*9,06,295*	11,06,000	...	1,73,669	1,99,705	...
	Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*1,211*	*6,855*	6,000	*37*	*89*	87	*47,402*	*1,52,008*	2,18,000	1,70,598	...	65,992	...
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*6,69,698*	*6,56,408*	6,86,000	*262*	*257*	269	*2,89,71,556*	*2,88,23,511*	3,14,92,000	25,20,444	...	26,68,489	...
	North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,013*	*4,010*	4,010	*16,62,393*	*14,02,620*	16,80,000	*414*	*350*	419	*6,86,12,948*	*6,59,39,684*	6,55,72,000	...	30,40,948	...	3,67,684
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*4,89,466*	*1,91,793*	4,51,000	*306*	*76*	281	*1,86,12,373*	*1,53,28,266*	1,71,08,000	...	15,04,373	17,79,734	...
	Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*8,659*	*6,567*	8,500	*271*	*205*	266	*3,76,070*	*3,62,948*	3,93,000	16,930	...	30,052	...
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	156	*812*	*843*	864	*1,43,834*	*1,37,158*	1,26,000	*178*	*162*	146	*53,91,608*	*52,62,886*	52,45,000	...	1,46,608	...	17,886
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,34,186*	*6,15,934*	6,46,000	*347*	*337*	353	*2,27,84,050*	*2,19,44,145*	2,35,39,000	7,54,920	...	15,94,855	...
	Burma	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*5,01,391*	*4,35,291*	4,65,000	*374*	*324*	346	*1,65,72,802*	*1,60,23,726*	1,47,75,000	...	17,97,802	...	12,48,726
	Burma Extensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*37,861*	*24,046*	32,000	*202*	*129*	171	*15,57,085*	*12,24,621*	12,33,000	...	3,24,085	8,379	...
	Southern Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*693*	*2,957*	6,000	*30*	*55*	86	*23,214*	*41,405*	2,35,000	2,11,786	...	1,93,595	...
	Dhone-Kurnool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,435*	*2,172*	2,100	*76*	*68*	66	*95,364*	*83,904*	95,200	...	164	11,296	...
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*21,944*	*18,313*	18,500	*177*	*148*	149	*10,60,990*	*7,77,663*	9,54,000	...	1,06,990	1,76,337	...
	Lucknow-Bareilly	119	*304*	*305*	299	*38,876*	*42,390*	37,800	*128*	*139*	126	*16,90,276*	*14,75,924*	14,62,000	...	2,28,276	...	13,924
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*68,036*	*62,947*	67,000	*166*	*153*	164	*30,19,388*	*28,80,237*	29,04,000	...	1,15,388	23,763	...
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	*1,454*	*1,455*	1,455	*4,88,461*	*4,17,915*	5,04,000	*336*	*286*	346	*2,21,98,138*	*2,16,16,345*	2,29,81,000	7,82,862	...	13,64,655	...
	Travancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*13,950*	*12,659*	14,900	*129*	*117*	138	*7,25,411*	*7,13,851*	7,64,000	38,589	...	50,149	...
	Tirhoot	232	*785*	*788*	826	*1,98,461*	*1,96,369*	1,85,000	*253*	*249*	224	*79,33,869*	*74,33,574*	68,62,000	...	10,71,869	...	5,71,574
2' 6" gauge.	Broach-Jambusar	14	...	*30*	30	...	*1,225*	1,000	...	*41*	33	...	(a)*9,588*	56,500	56,500	...	46,912	...
1' 0" gauge.	Jorhat Provincial	73	*32*	*32*	32	*2,096*	*2,283*	2,600	*64*	*71*	81	*1,01,795*	*96,870*	1,27,000	25,205	...	30,130	...
	Total	392	*26,263*	*26,425*	26,575	*1,13,09,793*	*1,04,71,690*	1,16,01,700	*431*	*396*	437	*43,91,57,661*	*41,48,47,753*	43,33,10,700	...	58,46,961	*1,84,62,947*	...

5' 6" gauge.	Jullundur Mukerian (*b*)	...	...	...	45	...	...	4,100	...	...	91	...	...	85,800	85,800	...	85,800	...
	Khanpur-Chachran	32	22	22	22	669	629	700	30	27	32	29,464	29,035	25,600	...	3,864	...	3,435
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	79	16,304	12,280	13,600	206	155	152	7,26,127	5,98,998	7,06,000	...	20,127	1,07,002	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	146	34	34	34	8,127	4,606	4,300	237	134	126	2,30,340	1,94,727	1,90,000	...	40,340	...	4,727
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	338	334	334	334	1,18,858	1,01,936	1,16,000	356	305	347	48,68,706	44,32,730	47,06,000	...	1,60,706	2,76,270	...
	Petlad-Cambay	182	34	34	34	5,985	6,846	6,800	176	201	200	2,32,617	2,46,486	2,61,000	28,383	...	14,514	...
	Phagwara-Rahon (*c*)	...	...	...	27	...	...	3,100	...	...	115	...	...	93,800	93,800	...	93,800	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	239	108	108	108	65,795	27,867	28,000	609	258	259	14,83,660	10,35,035	12,53,000	...	2,30,660	2,17,965	...
	Southern Punjab (Main line)	240	425	425	425	1,38,839	1,02,827	1,19,000	327	242	280	43,74,685	42,16,781	48,28,000	4,53,315	...	6,11,319	...
	Jullundur-Doab	65	103	133	133	4,920	9,858	9,500	48	74	71	2,01,705	3,25,209	3,45,000	1,43,295	...	19,791	...
	Ludhiana Extension	149	155	155	155	24,854	24,254	28,000	160	156	181	10,52,095	9,35,706	10,72,000	19,905	...	1,36,294	...
	Sutlej Valley	55	208	208	208	12,317	9,120	10,000	59	44	48	5,20,662	4,62,167	5,08,000	...	12,662	45,833	...
	Tapti Valley	164	155	155	155	45,948	37,191	35,600	296	239	226	11,51,728	9,09,759	10,42,000	...	1,09,728	1,32,241	...
5' 3" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,191	2,457	2,200	65	73	65	1,00,484	99,368	97,700	...	2,784	...	1,668
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,225	7,980	7,700	93	90	87	3,03,429	3,25,395	3,19,000	15,571	...	...	6,395
	Bengal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,342	2,03,327	2,43,203	2,17,000	164	196	175	84,30,318	84,06,529	76,77,000	...	7,53,318	...	7,29,529
	Bengal-Dooars	201	153	153	153	30,470	33,944	35,100	199	222	229	13,61,343	12,80,812	12,90,000	...	71,343	9,188	...
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	6,497	8,275	6,800	125	160	131	2,76,947	3,11,327	3,10,000	33,053	...	...	1,327
	Bhavnagar State	130	227	246	246	29,885	27,836	30,200	132	113	123	11,61,626	12,57,672	12,45,000	83,374	...	...	12,672
	Cooch Behar State	157	33	33	33	6,615	5,253	5,000	200	159	152	2,28,280	2,11,320	2,03,000	...	25,280	...	8,320
	Dibru-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	24,537	23,063	26,800	285	268	312	10,63,617	10,22,257	11,01,000	37,383	...	78,743	...
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	186	199	14,140	17,465	16,300	77	94	82	6,18,807	6,63,133	6,85,000	66,193	...	21,867	...
	Gondal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	22,667	23,391	27,100	107	106	123	10,68,726	10,72,841	11,23,000	54,274	...	50,159	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	184	442	442	442	1,11,000	84,500	1,16,000	251	191	262	31,74,756	32,72,453	32,46,000	71,244	...	...	26,453
	Jaipur State	77	73	73	73	6,559	6,027	5,900	90	83	81	2,36,717	2,19,694	2,43,000	6,283	...	23,306	...
	Jamnagar	107	54	54	54	5,361	4,230	4,800	99	78	89	2,26,716	2,31,295	2,38,000	11,284	...	6,705	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,079	98,828	105,594	1,72,000	96	98	159	43,29,206	36,94,361	46,58,000	3,28,794	...	9,63,639	...
	Junagad State	105	113	114	121	11,956	11,562	15,300	106	101	126	4,61,791	4,71,797	5,01,000	39,209	...	29,203	...
	Kolhapur State	206	29	29	29	7,207	5,966	4,600	248	204	159	2,52,038	2,36,009	2,41,000	...	11,038	4,991	...
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	5,418	3,980	4,400	54	40	44	1,71,529	1,61,020	1,65,000	...	6,529	3,980	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	13,041	14,469	13,200	140	156	142	6,21,263	6,13,379	5,82,000	...	39,263	...	31,379
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	10,692	12,759	10,900	194	231	198	3,98,671	3,89,187	4,20,000	21,329	...	30,813	...
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	36,335	32,223	32,700	135	120	122	16,42,389	13,70,670	14,37,000	...	2,05,389	66,330	...
	Sangli State	148	5	5	5	881	833	600	176	167	120	29,531	28,854	31,100	1,569	...	2,246	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	11,852	11,732	12,700	175	180	195	5,14,987	5,22,278	5,34,000	19,013	...	11,732	...
	Tanjore District Board	163	103	103	112	15,044	13,177	15,500	146	128	138	7,88,431	7,60,664	8,15,000	26,519	...	54,336	...
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	7,175	4,795	4,500	107	71	67	2,33,518	2,05,784	2,17,000	...	16,518	11,216	...
2' 6" gauge.	Bangalore-Chikballapur (*d*)	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,000	...	...	36	...	...	35,900	35,900	...	35,900	...
	Barsi	185	116	116	117	32,786	22,927	24,600	283	198	210	9,30,730	8,38,838	7,67,000	...	1,63,730	...	71,838
	Bilimora-Kalamba	15	...	13	26	...	378	300	...	29	12	...	(*e*) 7,017	28,400	28,400	...	21,383	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	2,093	833	700	105	42	35	68,214	48,957	52,200	...	16,014	3,243	...
	Dhond-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	955	1,200	...	35	44	...	(*f*) 35,941	55,400	55,400	...	19,459	...
	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	82	48	67	117	9,356	7,193	13,700	196	107	117	23,485	1,98,790	3,11,000	2,88,515	...	1,12,210	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	94	142	142	147	12,474	13,237	13,000	88	93	88	5,00,807	5,33,691	4,94,000	...	6,807	...	39,691
	Godhra-Lunavada	35	24	25	25	630	896	700	26	36	28	3,867	33,834	37,800	33,933	...	3,966	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore	16	...	76	76	...	1,234	3,100	...	16	41	...	(*g*) 6,807	93,100	93,100	...	86,293	...
	Kolar District	29	11	11	11	334	548	600	30	50	55	1,871	28,450	34,700	32,829	...	6,250	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	420	448	400	16	17	15	20,097	19,668	24,800	4,703	...	5,132	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	1,708	2,226	2,000	61	80	71	78,985	92,318	1,03,000	24,015	...	10,682	...
	Petlad-Vaso	12	...	15	19	...	731	600	...	48	32	...	(*h*) 2,773	36,400	36,400	...	33,627	...
	Rajpipla State	67	37	37	37	2,142	2,128	2,000	57	57	54	94,591	92,983	83,400	...	11,191	...	9,583
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	...51	51	19,497	10,895	15,700	382	214	308	9,70,967	9,37,426	9,85,000	14,033	...	47,574	...
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (*i*)	...	...		100	...	...	6,400	...	...	64	...	...	1,27,000	1,27,000	...	1,27,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	19	25	25	25	462	338	400	18	13	16	21,083	20,962	21,100	17	...	138	...
	TOTAL	152	7,516	7,774	8,082	13,26,653	12,07,290	13,49,900	177	155	167	4,97,85,103	4,73,77,452	5,02,09,300	4,24,197	...	28,31,848	...
	GRAND TOTAL	337	33,779	34,199	34,657	1,26,36,446	1,16,78,980	1,29,51,600	374	342	374	48,89,42,764	46,22,25,205	48,35,20,000	...	54,22,764	2,12,94,795	...

(*a*) From 23rd November 1914. (*b*) Opened from 10th June 1915. (*c*) Opened from 10th June 1915. (*d*) Opened from 1st April 1915. (*e*) Opened from 23rd July 1914. (*f*) Opened from 20th May 1914. (*g*) Opened from 1st December 1914. (*h*) Opened from 10th December 1914. (*i*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 17.

2442. C. W. Wedgwood. *An indicating apparatus to assist in teaching accurate shooting at a target.*

January 19.

2443. A. E. Longworth. *Improved sugar cane crusher.*

2444. Chimanlal Balabhai Chokshi. *The nut-cracking machine.*

January 20.

2445. C. Bristow. *Improvements in and relating to implements for sowing grain, seed, manure and the like.*

2446. E. G. Fido. *Sprung saddle-post.*

January 22.

2447. F. Casablancas. *Improvements in spinning frames.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2334. H. H. Bowack. *Railway sleeper washer.*

2390. A. F. Barry and V. C. Smith. *Process of preserving timber.*

2412. Simplex Refining Co. *Improvements in process and apparatus for converting petroleum oils.*

2414. S. A. Bhisey. *Improvements in shuttles.*

2415. F. Reichmann. *An improved device for opening straw and other vegetable matter for spinning purposes.*

2418. A. M. Moodie, J. Williamson and H. W. Nicoll. *Improvements in or relating to bearings for spinning and like spindles.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1955. California Macvan Co. *Improvements in process of and apparatus for treating mixtures of liquids and solids.*

2297. T. E. Haywood, A. G. Kershaw, Saxby and Farmer, Ld., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld. *Improvements in railway interlocking apparatus.*

2333. C. Gray. *Latex saving cup holder and hanger.*

2348. Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to laminated springs.*

2369. J. P. Maclean. *An improved shock absorber for the handle bars of motor cycles.*

PATENTS SEALED.

2148. Sinclair.
2237. Kharegat.
2292. Smith and The Sanraine Syndicate, Ld.
2303. Ashton.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

14 of 1904. Hatmaker. (To 10 January 1917.)

338 of 1905. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld. (To 14 February 1917.)

493 of 1905. Jost. (To 18 January 1917.)

504 of 1907. Lamont and anr. (To 19 December 1917.)

221 of 1908. Hatmaker. (To 25 January 1917.)

521 of 1908. Fowler and anr. (To 21 January 1917.)

325 of 1909. Rutnagur and anr. (To 11 February 1917.)

695 of 1909. Gare. (To 8 February 1917.)

360 of 1910. Societe des Telegraphes Multiplex, Systeme E. Mercadier. (To 20 March 1917.)

495 of 1910. Booth-Tucker. (To 10 February 1917.)

617 of 1910. Chatterton. (To 11 February 1917.)

94 of 1911. Levick. (Jr.) (To 30 March 1917.)

95 of 1911. Levick. (Jr.) (To 30 March 1917.)

96 of 1911. Levick. (Jr.) (To 30 March 1917.)

387 of 1911. Grob. (To 7 February 1917.)

554 of 1911. Kawle. (To 3 February 1917.)

606 of 1911. Crawford. (To 22 January 1917.)

135 of 1912. Levick. (Jr.) (To 18 March 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1910.

574, (Mir Nazir Ahmad).

1911.

148, (Kirk & Co.). 198, (Hall). 253, (Evans). 345, (Gregory and anr.), 432, (Potter). 452, (Morgan). 453, (Young). 482, (Morgan). 496, (Shedlock).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

January 17th to 22nd, 1916.

Class 4. No. 3480. Kerala Varma Thamban, Manager, Shoranur Tile Works, Shoranur, South Malabar. January 13.

Class 13. No. 3481. Parbhudas Nagardas Kinariwala Sons & Co., Saiyadpura, Vaosheri, Surat. January 17.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. ***All communications*** **relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.**

2. ***Directions*** **for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.**

3. ***Advice.*** **The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor**

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4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures*, *photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

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(a)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
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(f)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological List 1905-1911)	3	0
(g)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(h)	Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
(i)	Specifications of Invention each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price R3	a copy.
(2)	"	"	1903-04	" " 3	"
(3)	"	"	1904-05	" " 3	"
(4)	"	"	1908-09	" " 3	"
(5)	"	"	1909-10	" " 3-8	"
(6)	"	"	1910-11	" " 3-8	"
(7)	"	"	1912-13	" " 2-8	"
(8)	"	"	1913-14	" " 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

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"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvamsam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2.	M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain	253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3.	M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail	South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhote Lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3. M. Azizur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 12, Agha Muhammad Mohdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
12. M. Nisar Ahmad Khan . . . . . C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
13. M. Imdad Hussain . . . . . 9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.

CHAKRATA.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Kailana Depôt, Sadar Bazar, Chakrata.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna) . . . Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
4. M. Mohamed Sarwar . . . . . New Mohalla Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.
3. M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani . . . . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	2A, 2B, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	25, Nurali Lane, P. O., Entally, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January 1916.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	65,34,500	22,02,91,895	22,68,26,395	8,20,35,229	1,50,89,063	...	8,17,50,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	31,88,74,238	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore	...	2,42,48,845	2,42,48,845	3,11,31,695	1,81,70,633	..	..	..	...			...	4,93,02,328	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore	...	4,55,69,965	4,55,69,965	2,86,08,148	2,27,79,037	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	5,13,87,185	
Bombay	14,20,620	14,89,55,815	15,03,76,435	2,07,46,365	4,64,59,515	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6,72,05,880	
Karachi	..	2,26,84,425	2,26,84,425	88,15,863	37,30,500	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	1,25,46,663	
Madras	34,53,285	8,26,19,250	8,62,72,535	3,36,51,125	1,12,96,035	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4,49,47,160	
Rangoon	...	5,54,63,740	5,54,63,740	5,53,46,151	99,31,560	...	-	.	...	...	...	...	6,52,77,711	
	1,14,08,405	60,00,33,935	61,14,42,340	26,03,34,576	12,71,56,643	...	8,17,50,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,95,41,165	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			19,41,175	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									40,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			60,95,01,165								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		60,95,01,165	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd January 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd January 1916 to 2 thousand in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH JANUARY 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	12	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 21st January 1916.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND JANUARY 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 25th January 1916.

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1915-16.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1915-16.			Receipts in November 1915.	Receipts from 1st April 1915 to 30th November 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	23,09,000	23,09,000	7,517	...	11,54,138	11,54,138
II.—Opium	...	45,000	45,000	3,281	...	25,271	25,271
IV.—Stamps	...	6,10,000	6,10,000	50,634	...	4,12,296	4,12,296
V.—Excise	...	3,33,000	3,33,000	27,831	...	2,28,500	2,28,500
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	2,000	2,000	316	...	2,164	2,164
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Income Tax	6,000	1,50,000	1,56,000	13,924	3,238	99,490	1,02,728
IX.—Forest	...	2,36,000	2,36,000	7,245	...	1,15,370	1,15,370
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	3,702	...	28,516	28,516
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	31,000	...	31,000	11,379	20,775	...	20,775
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	15,851	...	1,15,367	1,15,367
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	4,856	...	26,684	26,684
XVII.—Police	...	33,000	33,000	1,394	...	20,073	20,073
XIX.—Education	...	23,000	23,000	2,241	...	18,637	18,637
XX.—Medical	...	1,000	1,000	—25	...	4,330	4,330
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	7,000	7,000	18	...	759	759
XXIB.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	592	592
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	23,000	23,000	2,622	...	13,255	13,255
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	24,000	24,000	2,291	...	12,482	12,482
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,20,000	1,20,000	24,186	...	74,351	74,351
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	5,03,000	4,27,000	9,30,000	16,445	2,39,261	2,39,260	4,78,521
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	19,604	...	95,753	95,753
Total Revenue and Receipts	5,40,000	47,26,000	52,66,000	2,05,312	2,63,274	26,87,288	29,50,562
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	81,69,373	...	...	5,84,43,954
Total	...	...	...	83,74,685	...	...	6,13,94,516
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	24,92,894(*b*)	...	...	20,05,593(*a*)
GRAND TOTAL	...	..	...	1,08,67,579	...	...	6,34,00,109

(*a*) On 1st April 1915. (*b*) On 1st November 1915.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 19th January 1916.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for November 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1915-16.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1915-16.			Disbursement in November 1915.	Disbursement from 1st April 1915 to 30th November 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	11,000	10,000	21,000	1,404	6,663	6,663	13,326
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	298	4,645	4,644	9,289
3.—Land Revenue	4,05,000	2,92,000	6,97,000	38,196	2,42,069	1,80,636	4,22,705
6.—Stamps	12,000	12,000	24,000	1,298	5,823	5,824	11,647
7.—Excise	12,000	11,000	23,000	1,178	4,830	4,829	9,659
10.—Income Tax	1,000	...	1,000	44	280	280	560
11.—Forest	60,000	61,000	1,21,000	8,337	26,398	26,398	52,796
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	964	4,066	4,066	8,132
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,44,000	1,12,000	3,56,000	34,661	1,67,452	71,122	2,38,574
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,46,000	2,22,000	6,68,000	48,193	2,77,538	1,43,139	4,20,677
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,18,000	1,19,000	2,37,000	23,986	84,490	84,489	1,68,979
20.—Police	9,34,000	9,33,000	18,67,000	1,63,310	6,26,927	6,26,927	12,53,854
22.—Education	2,71,000	2,71,000	5,42,000	18,341	2,10,093	2,10,092	4,20,185
23.—Ecclesiastical	42,000	...	42,000	4,595	31,456	...	31,456
24.—Medical	1,83,000	1,67,000	3,50,000	45,597	1,85,888	1,74,838	3,60,726
25.—Political	18,17,000	16,40,000	34,57,000	2,78,596	10,68,432	9,64,237	20,32,669
26A.—Agriculture	59,000	60,000	1,19,000	5,159	24,281	24,281	48,562
26B.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	5,000	5,000	10,000	620	2,494	2,494	4,988
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	61,000	...	61,000	3,739	36,670	...	36,670
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	86,000	86,000	1,72,000	11,243	58,131	58,131	1,16,262
30.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	61,000	1,22,000	7,827	31,189	31,189	62,378
32.—Miscellaneous	22,000	21,000	43,000	2,390	12,949	12,948	25,897
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	11,57,000	2,54,000	14,11,000	42,318	1,59,030	1,59,031	3,18,061
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	5,493	8,816	8,817	17,633
45.—Civil Works	12,96,000	12,90,000	25,86,000	1,52,118	6,55,878	6,55,879	13,11,757
Total Expenditure	73,49,000	56,74,000	1,30,23,000	8,99,905	39,36,488	34,60,954	73,97,442
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	75,54,588	...	...	5,35,89,581
Total	...	...	...	84,54,493	...	...	6,09,87,023
Balance on 30th November 1915	...	...	...	24,13,086	...	...	24,13,086
GRAND TOTAL	...	..	...	1,08,67,579	...	...	6,34,00,109

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 19th January 1916.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th January 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000 A. 0 P. 0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000 0 0	1,54,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,48,82,963 7 4			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,45,06,695 9 6	2,93,89,659	0	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,38,56,953	3	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,35,877	2	9
Sundries	13,65,400	14	8
RUPEES	26,59,47,890	5	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	6,78,64,530	0	0
Other authorised Investments	95,75,360	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,22,18,630	2	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	5,03,79,225	0	9
Bills discounted and purchased	3,22,75,756	11	10
Balances with other Banks	24,20,475	0	1
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	28,55,505	9	0
Stamps	11,490	6	0
Sundries	6,65,183	1	4
Rs. A. P.	20,82,66,155	15	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 2,29,49,584 10 8	5,76,81,734	5	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,47,32,149 11 0			
RUPEES	26,59,47,890	5	5

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,52,860 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,92,020 0 0

Rs. 12,44,880 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 27th January 1916.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.

Percentage 25·57.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1916.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. D. Morrison to act as Agent at Dacca Branch, *vice* Mr. A. C. Brown proceeding on leave.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN INDIA, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHUM.

NOTICE.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 1901.

An examination for first and second class coal mine Managers' Certificates of Competency under the rules applicable to coal mines will be held at the Railway Institute, Dhanbad, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1916.

Rules 32 and 33 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901, require that a candidate for a first class certificate must be at least 23 years of age, and have had at least five years' practical experience in a coal mine, and for a second class certificate be at least 21 years of age, and have at least three years' practical experience in a coal mine. The periods of practical experience may be reduced to three years and one year, respectively, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining subjects after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

The fees are Rs. 15 in the case of first class certificates and Rs. 8 in the case of second class certificates. By rule 34 of Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Notification No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, "these fees shall be paid not less than one month prior to the date of the examination to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office." The fees may be remitted by money order or paid in any other manner.

Applications and fees should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India Dhanbad, East Indian Railway, and not to any officer by name. No candidate will be permitted to sit at the examination unless his application is received on or before the 3rd February 1916.

G. F. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal Thomason College, Roorkee.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from 78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Camp Hutti, this day of January 1916.

Number, Rank, and Name—63017, Gunner, Herbert William Smith.
Age—31 years and 9 months.
Height—5 feet 9½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark ; hair, dark ; eyes, green.
Trade—Gardener.
Date of enlistment—23rd September 1910.
Place of enlistment—Jubbulpore.
Parish and County in which born—Marden, Canterbury, Kent.
Date of desertion or absence—16th January 1916.
Place of desertion or absence—Camp Hutti.
Marks—3 scars inner side of left knee.
Under six years' service.

C. MACL. RITCHIE, Major,
Commanding 78th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND ACQUISITION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 22nd January 1916.

No. 784-*L.-A.*—The following agreement made under Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, which is supplementary to the agreement dated the 1st February 1915 published at pages 580-81, Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 13th March 1915, is published for general information.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STAMP AS. 8.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this the 29th day of December One thousand nine hundred and fifteen BETWEEN THE INDIA GENERAL NAVIGATION AND RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED a company incorporated under the English Companies Acts and having its registered office in London with a Branch Office at No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, hereinafter called "the Company" of the one part and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter called "the Secretary of State" of the other part WHEREAS by an Instrument in writing dated the first day of February One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and made between the same parties as these presents and hereinafter referred to as "the principal Instrument" an agreement was entered into in pursuance of Section 41 of Act I of 1894 of the Governor General of India in Council with reference to the acquisition under the provisions of the said Act by the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Company of certain land described and delineated in the Schedule and Plan annexed to the principal Instrument and situate and being in Dihi Raj Kissore Bagan Kismat Nadian in District and Registry 24-Pergunnahs Sub-Registry Alipore and Thannahs Tollygunge and Muchikhola AND WHEREAS the area of the said land as stated in the Schedule of the principal Instrument has been found to be incorrect and these presents are intended to be executed and published for the purpose of correcting such area NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED as follows :—

1. The principal Instrument shall henceforth be read and construed as if the Schedule and Plan* hereto annexed were substituted for the Schedule and Plan annexed to the principal Instrument.
2. The Company shall and will pay and reimburse to Government such extra cost if any of acquiring the said land as may be occasioned by the total area of the said land as stated in the Schedule hereto annexed being larger than the area stated in the Schedule annexed to the principal Instrument.
3. In all other respects and as hereby modified the provisions of the principal Instrument shall remain in full force.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST All that piece or parcel of Kheraji land in Dihi Raj Kissore Bagan Kismat Nadian Thannahs Tollygunge and Muchikhola containing by measurement a total area of 3 Biggahs 10 Cottahs and 2 Chittacks be the same a little more or less situate and being in the District and Registry 24-Pergunnahs Sub-Registry Alipore and Thannahs aforesaid and butted and bounded on the North by the River Hooghly on the West by the New Ghat Road and on the South and East by the Company's Rajah Bagan Dockyard.

SECONDLY All that piece or parcel of revenue paying land in Dihi Raj Kissore Bagan Kismat Nadian Thannahs Tollygunge and Muchikhola containing 1 Biggah 19 Cottahs 10 Chittacks and 19 Square Feet be the same a little more or less in the District Registry and Sub-Registry aforesaid and butted and bounded on the North East and West by land of the Company and on the South partly by the Dum Dum Road and partly by land of the Company the said two plots together comprising 5 Biggahs 9 Cottahs 12 Chittacks and 19 Square Feet and being delineated on the Plan* annexed hereto and coloured pink and marked "A" and "B."

* Not printed and published herewith, but may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Officer, Calcutta.

IN WITNESS whereof the Company has hereunto set its Common Seal and the Secretary of State has hereunto through the hand of one of his principal Officers hereunto set his hand.

The Common Seal of the Company was hereunto affixed in the presence of—

J. ERNEST WARD,

Assistant, Kilburn & Co.

4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Seal of the Company.

KILBURN & Co.,

Managing Agents, India General Navigation, & Railway Co., Ltd.

Witness to the signature of the Hon'ble Mr. L. Birley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State.

L. BIRLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

Witness.

19th January 1916.

JOGENDRA NARAYAN MITRA,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated A. G. G's camp, Rajputana, the 18th January 1916.

No. 104-*C*—878-*A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules with a view to carrying out the purposes of the said Act in Ajmer-Merwara:—

1. The maximum portion of the share capital of a society which may be held by a single member other than a registered society shall be one-fifth of such share capital.

2. Every society registered under the Act shall for the purposes of section 15 give notice of its address and of any change therein to the Registrar, who shall register it in the book in which the society has been registered under section 9.

3. A society may make by-laws for the conduct of its business provided that the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act or of any rule made under the Act. Such by-laws as well as any modifications of them which may be made from time to time shall be approved by a majority of the members present at a general meeting for which not less than fifteen days' notice has been given and at which not less than one-half of the members of the society are present.

When such by-laws or modifications thereof have received the approval of the society they shall be forwarded to the Registrar. The Registrar, if he considers that any of the by-laws or modifications are contrary to the interests of the society, shall, before registering the same, inform the society of the amendments which should in his opinion be adopted: in tendering this advice he shall be guided by the Ajmer-Merwara model by-laws in so far as they are applicable to the case in point. Should the society be unwilling to accept the Registrar's advice, he shall report the matter for the orders of the Commissioner.

4. Each society shall keep accounts and books in the form prescribed from time to time by the Registrar.

5. Each society shall submit to the Registrar a copy of the proceedings of its meetings within a week of the date of such meetings and shall submit such other returns in such forms as the Registrar may prescribe.

6. For the purposes of section 22 of the Act a person may be nominated by a member of a society in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws of such society.

7. With the previous sanction of the Registrar, any society may invest its funds or a portion thereof in the purchase or leasing of land and in the construction of buildings provided that such land or buildings are necessary for the conduct of its business.

8. (*i*) Any dispute in respect of the business of a society (*a*) between any persons who are or have been members of such society or (*b*) between a member or past member of such society or persons so claiming and the Committee or any officer of such society shall be referred to the Registrar for decision.

(*ii*) The Registrar on receiving notice of any such dispute shall either decide the dispute himself or refer it for decision to three arbitrators, of whom one shall be nominated by each of the parties to the dispute and the third by the Registrar.

(*iii*) Where any party to the dispute fails to nominate an arbitrator within fifteen days after receipt of notice from the Registrar, the Registrar shall report the matter to the Commissioner who if he thinks it desirable, shall himself make the nomination.

(*iv*) In proceedings conducted under the above rules before the Registrar or arbitrators the statements of the parties who attend and of such witnesses as they may produce shall be reduced to writing and upon the evidence so recorded and after consideration of the documentary evidence produced by either side a decision or award, as the case may be, shall be given in accordance with the merits of the matter at issue.

9. No society may distribute to its share-holders by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise a higher percentage of its net profit than 12½ per cent. in any year.

10. For the purposes of section 26 of the Act a copy of an entry in a book of a society may be certified by a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such entry, that such entry is contained in one of the ordinary books of the society and was made in the usual and ordinary course of business, and that such book is still in the custody of the society, such certificate being dated and subscribed by the chairman of the society.

11. An appeal against the orders of the Registrar refusing to register a society shall lie to the Commissioner.

Dated Abu, the 19th January 1916.

No. 6-9.—Mr. B. R. Wood, Assistant Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, is appointed to revise the working plan of the Ajmer-Merwara forests with effect from the 8th November 1915, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 115—908.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Excise Regulation I of 1915, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to impose a duty of Rs. 14 a seer on Charas imported for consumption in Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 1st April 1916.

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st January 1916.

No. 220-*R*.—The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to sanction the renewal of the certificate of approval granted to Messrs. Sorabjee and Company, of Quetta, for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases throughout Baluchistan.

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,

Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd January 1916.

No. 441-*R. & A.*.—The following list of Revenue Agents, who are qualified to appear in the Court of the Chief Commissioner of the Province of Delhi, and subordinate courts and offices is published for general information :—

Names.	Father's name.	Grade.	Place of business.	Date of first admission as Revenue Agent.	Date on which the certificate was renewed for the year 1916.
Din Dayal . .	Parmesari Das .	2nd grade .	Delhi .	13th February 1879.	3rd January 1916.
Gopal Das . .	Jagan Nath .	,, .	,, .	21st ,, 1881	Ditto.
Kanhaya Lal .	Gumani Lal . .	,, .	,, .	2nd May 1903.	Ditto.
Jamna Das . .	Zorawar Singh .	,, .	,, .	26th ,, 1904.	Ditto.

No. 456-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending 31st December 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	56	71	...	...	...	42	...	28	...	...	1	...	16	13	29
Nangloi	57	69	...	...	...	48	2	19	...	...	...	...	10	12	22
Najafgarh	54	72	..	...	...	36	...	34	...	...	2	1	15	15	30
Subsimundi	4	11	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...
Mehrauli	57	87		...	...	50	3	31	...	..	3	2	13	14	27
Raisina	5	45	...	...	...	42	...	3	...	...		...	3	3	6
Shahdara	17	12	...	...	...	12	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
New Cantonment	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total of the District .	256	371	...	...	...	241	5	119	...	...	6	3	60	61	121

No. 458-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending the 15th January 1916 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	82	80	162	65	50	115	...	...	...	38	4	49	..	24	...	22	12	34	37·36	26·52
	Notified Area	3,673	1	5	6	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	84·96	56·62
	Total .	229,144	83	85	168	66	53	119	...	...	...	40	4	49	...	26	...	23	13	36	38·12	27·00

Delhi, the 25th January 1916.

No. 512-*C. & I.*.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 15th January 1916.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	...	Cotton seed	2 15 0
„ husked	6 10 0	Ghi	50 8 0
Wheat, white	4 12 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 4 0
Barley	3 10 0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8 0 0
Oats	...	Turmeric (unground)	11 8 0
Jowár	3 8 0	Salt, Sambhar	2 0 0
Bájra	3 12 0	Raw Hides (Cow)	55 0 0
Maize	3 8 0	Bran	2 8 0
Gram	3 4 0	Grass (dry)	1 5 4
Arhar Dál	5 4 0	Bhusa, white	1 0 0
Linseed	6 0 0	Jowar stalks	1 0 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4 12 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Poppyseed	...	Kerosene Oil (per tin, stating the brand)	2 8 0
Til (Jinjili seed)	6 12 0	Plough Bullocks, per pair . . .	150 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	6 12 0	Sheep per score	50 0 0
Cotton (cleaned)	19 0 0	Bejhar	3 8 0

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Province at the close of the half month ending 15th January 1916.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

Items.	Amount per Rupee.		Items.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.		Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	8	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	7	0
Barley	10	8	Firewood	55	0
Rice — Best sort	3	0	Bengal coal	53	0
Rice — Common sort	5	12	Salt, Sambhar — Wholesale	21	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	11	0	Salt, Sambhar — Retail	20	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	10	0	Bejhar	11	0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	11	12	Gur	5	8
Maize	11	0	Cotton (unginned)	...	

No. 516-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending 15th January 1916 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half months.	Total in present half month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.			Remarks.
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
P. S. Alipur	71	53	...	...	...	27	...	26	...	...	...	...	10	10	20	
Nangloi	69	61		1	...	38	1	21	...	...	.	...	9	10	19	
Najafgarh	72	54	..	...	...	26	2	25		...	1	...	10	11	21	
Subzimundi	11	15	...		...	14	...	1	-	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Paharganj	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Mehrauli	87	38	...	...	...	27	...	11	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	
Raisina	45	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Shahdara	12	19	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
New Cantonment	4	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of the District	371	249	..	2	...	158	3	85	...	...	1	...	37	45	82	

Delhi, the 25th January 1916.

No 518-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths in the Province of Delhi for the month of December 1915, are published for information :—

Monthly return of Vital Statistics of the Delhi Province for the month of December 1915.

Division.	No.	Name of District or Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.			Deaths Registered.																						Remarks.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery & Diarrhœa.		Respiratory disease.		Injuries including Suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes. Number.				Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.				
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still births.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still born. No.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Delhi Province.		District excluding Delhi Municipal Town.	99,470	88,059	187,529	920	59·87	3	...	...	1	·06	...	...	436	27·89	8	·51	204	13·05	1	·06	9	·57	332	327	659	42·17	188	205	393	28·09	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	90,587	77,266	167,853	735	52·54	5	...	...	1	·07	...	...	245	17·51	2	·14	134	9·58	...	...	11	·78	188	205	393	28·09	...	...	...	...	
		Increase or Decrease	8,883	10,793	19,676	185	6·33	2	...	...	...	·01	...	...	191	10·38	6	·37	70	3·47	1	·06	2	·21	144	122	266	14·08	...	...	...	...	

Monthly return of Vital Statistics of the Delhi Province for the month of December 1915.

Division.	No.	District excluding town.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.			Deaths Registered.																						Remarks.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery & Diarrhœa.		Respiratory disease.		Injuries including Suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes. Number.				Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.				
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still births.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still born No.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Delhi Province.		Delhi Municipality	129,521	95,950	225,471	997	52·88	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	20·44	20	1·06	233	12·40	10	·53	94	5·00	382	359	741	39·44	313	285	598	31·83	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year	129,521	95,950	225,471	958	50·87	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	15·06	20	1·06	220	11·71	10	·53	65	3·45	313	285	598	31·83	...	...	...	...	
		Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	39	2·01	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	5·38	...	...	13	·69	...	...	29	1·55	69	74	143	7·61	...	...	...	...	

No. 520 C. & I.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 16, sub-section (*b*) of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following rule after rule 24 of the rules published in this office Notification No. 4220-C. & I., dated the 24th June 1915, as subsequently amended, regulating the import into, and transport within and through, the Delhi Province, of cocaine, preparations and derivatives of the coca plant, and all portions of the said plant from which such preparations are made, all drugs having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and every preparation and admixture of these articles, which in section 3, sub-section (13), clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of the said Act, and Notification No. 4216-C. & I., dated the 24th June 1915, have been declared to be included in the definition of "intoxicating drugs" for the purpose of that Act :—

"*D—Export from the Province of Delhi.*

25. Save in the case of such drugs when possessed or exported by or on behalf of a private individual under the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, or transported under the provisions of rules 23 and 24 above, the export thereof is absolutely prohibited."

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th January 1916.

No. 51—319-8.—Mr. C. F. C. Beeson, Forest Zoologist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted examination leave for three months with effect from the forenoon of the 10th January 1916.

From the same date Mr. L. Mercer, C.I.E., President, Forest Research Institute and College, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Forest Zoologist in addition to his own duties.

G. S. HART,

Inspector General of Forests.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th January 1916.

No. 1320-*G.-Camp.*—With reference to this Department notification No. 5139-G., dated the 22nd December 1915, published at page 13, Part II of the *Gazette of India* dated the 1st January 1916, Mr. H. H. Leatham is appointed a temporary Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, in the 5th (Mhow) Division, for the period from the 11th December 1915 to the 13th January 1916.

No. 1321-*G.-Camp.*—Mr. H. H. Leatham, Superintendent, sub. *pro tem.*, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow) Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 16th January 1916.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,

Military Accountant-General.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

Lahore, the 21st January 1916.

No. 427-G.—The following list of days to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts in the Province of Delhi, during the year 1916, has been prepared by the Chief Court and approved by the Local Government, as required by section 47 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, and Home Department No. 1858-Judicial of 24th September 1914, and is published for general information :—

Name of Holiday.		Date on which the holiday falls.	Number of days allowed.
Delhi Province	Urs Nizam-ud-Din	23rd February	1
	Ram Naumi	11th April	1
	Rath Jatra Jagan Nathji	1st July	1
	Qutab Fair	Not fixed	1
	Bharat Milap	7th October	1
	Ganga Ashnan	9th November	1
			Total . 6

NOTE 1.—Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the Senior Subordinate Judge will fix it in consultation with the District Judge and Deputy Commissioner and will give timely notice of the date so fixed to the public.

NOTE 2.—With the previous sanction of the Chief Court and Local Government (but not otherwise) any day not specified in this list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

NOTE 3.—The number of local holidays allowed will not ordinarily exceed 7 days in each year.

By order, etc.,

A. CAMPBELL,
Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 21st January 1916.

No. 126-W.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, Delhi, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for making a foot path to Hauz Khas, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the purpose.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tehsil.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Directions.	Boundaries.	Places where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi	Mehrauli	Hauz Khas	0·12 acre	East to West.	*North and South*—Cultivation. *East*—Bund. *West*—Village Hauz Khas.	Office of the Executive Engineer, I Project Division, Raisina, and Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, P. W. D.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 4 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1916.

In the matter of Subramoney Narasingham John, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Subramoney Narasingham John, clerk, residing at No. 43, 122nd Street, Rangoon, on the 10th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Subramoney Narasingham John.

CASE No. 5 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 11th January 1916.

In the matter of Koopoosawmy Naiker, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Koopoosawmy Naiker, residing at No. 2, Theatre Road, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Koopoosawmy Naiker.

CASE No. 6 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 12th January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Gyi, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Gyi, clerk in the Arracan Co., residing at Dawbong, Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 11th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Gyi.

CASE No. 7 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 13th day of January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Thein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Thein, clerk, residing at 51st Sagabin Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Thein.

CASE No. 218 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of Loothoo Meah *alias* Ko Lu Glay, son of Meeya Jan, residing in Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Loothoo Meah *alias* Ko Lu Glay, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 13th day of January 1916.

CASE No. 8 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Hone Sein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Hone Sein, Broker, residing at No. 4, 18th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Hone Sein.

CASE No. 9 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of Ma Toe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ma Toe, unemployed, residing at No. 4, 18th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ma Toe.

CASE No. 10 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of A. N. Mohamed Cassim, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. N. Mohamed Cassim, unemployed, residing at No. 34, Tseckai Maung Tanlay Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. N. Mohamed Cassim.

CASE No. 11 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of Dankati Thatiah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dankati Thatiah, Cooly, residing at No. 13, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dankati Thatiah.

CASE No. 12 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1916.

In the matter of Zamin Khan, Insolvent

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Zamin Khan, Motor Car Driver, residing at No. 46, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Zamin Khan.

CASE No. 13 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1916.

In the matter of A. T. Rajan, Clerk, residing at No. 100, Fraser Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. T. Rajan, Clerk, residing at No. 100, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. T. Rajan.

CASE No. 14 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1916.

In the matter of Malin Iman Moideen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Malin Iman Moideen, broker, of No. 24, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Malin Iman Moideen.

CASE No. 15 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th January 1916.

In the matter of Shanmugam *alias* V. C. S. Samuel, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shanmugam *alias* V. C. S. Samuel, unemployed, residing at No. 123, Lower Kemmendine Rood, Rangoon, on the 14th day of January 1916 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shanmugam *alias* V. C. S. Samuel.

CASE No. 195 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1916.

In the matter of the Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer, carrying on business in co-partnership and as a joint Hindu family as general merchants at No. 53, Sparks Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of January 1916.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 7 OF 1916.

Dated the 15th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Rora, son of Khushia, village Tujpoor Kalam, Delhi Province.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Rora has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 7th of February 1916.

SUIT No. 8 OF 1916.

Dated the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mohamad Jan, son of Mian Jan, Pathan Chith Qahar, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohamad Jan has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 1st February 1916.

SUIT No. 9 OF 1916.

Dated the 17th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Shubrati, son of Amir, of Chatta Lalmian, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Shubrati has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 18th February 1916.

SUIT No. 56 OF 1915.

Dated the 12th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Tika, son of Jowala Barhaman, of Shahdara, Delhi Province.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Tika has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 9th February 1916.

SUIT No. 68 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 20th December 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Gori Sahai, son of Daibi Sahai, Waish Bazar, Seta Ram Kucha Sarbutano Khan, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Gori Sahai has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 25th February 1916.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 58 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 13th January 1916..

In the matter of Ram Chand, son of Salag Ram, caste Brahman, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 25th November 1915, on behalf of Ram Chand, debtor, and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 65 OF 1915.

The 10th January 1916.

In the matter of Jiasha, son of Nantu, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 4th December 1915 on behalf of Jaisha, debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

No. 3 OF 1916.

Rajmal of Ajmer . . . . . Insolvent,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Pandit Ramdial	125	0	0
2. Musammat Gopi	265	0	0
3. Mansukh Dass	200	0	0
4. Dhormal	200	0	0
5. Gulab Chand	303	13	0
6. Kesri Mal Sethi	50	0	0
7. Doctor Chatterji	12	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and that the application has been fixed for hearing for 24th February 1916 at 11-30 A.M.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court to oppose the application. The default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 19th day of January 1916.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 9 of 1916.

Dated this 25th day of January 1916.

Re George William Cleveland, residing at No. 22, Metcalf Lane in the town of Calcutta, an Inspector in the employ of British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Ex parte the debtor. G. K. Ghosh, Insolvent's Attorney, No. 8, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

On the 21st day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 10 of 1916.

Dated this 25th day of January 1916.

Re Sewprosad Lahoria, residing at No. 44, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, in the town of Calcutta, carrying on business at No. 180, Harrison Road in Calcutta, aforesaid, in Woollen goods under the name and style of Sewprosad Lahoria.

Ex parte the debtor. R. L. Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney, No. 4, Hastings Street.

On the 24th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

Note.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Summary Case.

No. 124 of 1915.

Dated the 25th January 1916.

Re Charu Chandra Mookherjee.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Summary Case.

No. 137 of 1913.

Dated the 25th January 1916.

Re Cheddi Lall.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 4th day of April 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Summary Case.

No. 175 of 1914.

Dated the 25th January 1916.

Re Shib Nath Banerjee.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 7th day of March 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 3 OF 1914.

Dated the 24th January 1916.

Re Rajani Kanto Dutta.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 5th day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 5 OF 1914.

Dated the 21st January 1916.

Re Narendra Chandra Ghose and Phanindra Chandra Ghose (N. Ghose & Co.)

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 7th day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 10 OF 1912.

Dated the 22nd January 1916.

Re Miri Mull Kapur, Ramjee Dass Kapur, Murlidhar Kapur and Ram Sahay Kapur (Mirimull Ramjee Dass).

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 12th day of January 1912, was annulled.

No. 11 OF 1914.

Dated the 25th January 1916.

Re Girish Chandra Bennerjee.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 14th day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 21 OF 1914.

Dated the 25th January 1916.

Re Nathmull.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 21st day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 26 OF 1914.

Dated the 25th January 1916.

Re Sydney Edwards.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 27th day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 28 OF 1914.

Dated the 24th January 1916.

Re Jogendra Nath Ghose.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 29th day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 31 of 1914.

Dated the 25th January 1916.

Re Shib Chunder Ghose.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November, 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 28th day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 32 of 1913.

Dated the 21st January 1916.

Re Thakur Lal Sen.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 2nd day of February 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 20th day of February 1913, was annulled.

No. 63 of 1910.

Dated the 21st January 1916.

Re Hari Charan Pramanick.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 5th day of August 1913, the order of adjudication made herein on the 17th day of May 1910, was annulled.

No. 130 of 1913.

Dated the 21st January 1916.

Re Bama Charan Marik.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 20th day of July 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of July 1913, was annulled.

No. 140 of 1913.

Dated the 22nd January 1916.

Re Manick Lall Mullick.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 2nd day of June 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 30th day of July 1913, was annulled.

No. 143 of 1910.

Dated the 25th January 1916.

Re Surendra Nath Chatterjee.

Exparte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 8th day of September 1910, was annulled.

No. 171 of 1913.

Dated the 21st January 1916.

Re Henry Fortescue Harvey.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 1st day of June 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 1st day of September 1913, was annulled.

No. 178 OF 1911.

Dated the 22nd day of January 1916.

Re William Renfred Cliftors.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 1st day of August 1911, was annulled.

No. 183 OF 1913.

Dated the 25th day of January 1916.

Re Ganendra Nath Neogi.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of September 1913, was annulled.

No. 193 OF 1913.

Dated the 25th day of January 1916.

Re Hugh Claude Holt.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 20th day of November 1913, was annulled.

No. 194 OF 1913.

Dated the 25th day of January 1916.

Re Jumna Dass.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 21st day of November 1913, was annulled.

No. 195 OF 1913.

Dated the 24th day of January 1916.

Re Punchanon Pal.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 21st day of November 1913, was annulled.

No. 206 OF 1913.

Dated the 25th day of January 1916.

Re Raj Kisore Bysack.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 3rd day of December 1913, was annulled.

No. 212 OF 1913.

Dated the 22nd day of January 1916.

Re Luckhy Kanto Sen.

Ex parte the creditor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of December 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 11th day of December 1913, was annulled.

No. 229 of 1912.

Dated the 22nd January 1916.

Re Madhub Prosad Agarwalla.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 27th day of November 1912, was annulled.

No. 242 of 1911.

Dated the 26th January 1916.

Re Bital Das Purshit.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 20th day of November 1911, was annulled.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 45 of 1916.

Dated the 19th day of January 1916.

Re Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan, Inhabitant, a milk seller, residing at Gowli Moholla outside the Fort, Bombay, a debtor.

Whereas the abovenamed Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

No. 610 of 1914.

Dated the 19th January 1916.

Re Vijpar Khengar Sha, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Bhat-Bazar, lately carrying on business as Commission Agent under the name of Jiwraj Gangji and now unemployed. An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 26th day of September 1914 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 669 of 1915.

Dated the 19th January 1916.

Re the firm of Govinddas Vithaldas and Palekar, till recently carrying on business as Shroffs at Champa Gully outside the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 21st day of October 1915 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,

Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE, 1ST CLASS, MERWARA, BEAWAR.

No. 1 of 1916.

Dated the 20th January 1916.

Application of Jiwan, son of Mandrup, caste Teli of Kharwa, under section 11 Act III of 1907, Insolvency Act,

against

	Rs.
(1) Magan Mal, son of Jiwan Mal, caste Mahajan Bagawat of Kharwa	600
(2) Kajori Mal, son of Ridhkaran, caste Mahajan of Kharwa	300
(3) Chunni Lall, son of Badanmal, caste Mahajan of Kharwa	150
(4) Sua Lal, son of Kanak Mal, caste Mahajan Choria of Kharwa	190
(5) Tejmal, son of Dolatmal, caste Mahajan of Kharwa .	150
(6) Kajorimal, son of Maganmal, caste Mahajan of Kharwa	56

Whereas the applicant Jiwan has applied to be declared insolvent, and the application has been fixed for hearing for 17th February 1916. The Creditors are hereby informed that they must appear either in person or through an authorised agent in the Court at 11 A.M. on the date fixed. In default of appearance the case will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 13th day of January 1916.

DURGA PROSADA,
Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Beawar.

CEMETERY NOTICES.

Dacca, the 20th January 1916.

The following monuments in the Dacca Cemetery have become dilapidated. Person interested are invited to communicate with the undersigned and state if they will undertake to restore them. If no communication is recieved within two months from the date of this notice, the monuments will be treated in such manner as the undersigned may decide for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order.

2. This notice is issued under Rule 10 for the care and use of Government Cemeteries in India.

List of dilapidated monuments in the Dacca Cemetery proposed to be demolished.

No. of grave in the Cemetery Register.	Name and date of decease where recorded.
55	Mary Hodgson, 1859.
102	Irwin.
105	James Mary Carlier.
107	A. T. L. Chardon.
111	Edwin Richard Scott, 1810.
150	Rovert Dindsay, 1788.
179	Hunter, 1785.
187	John Charles Richardson.
190	Juliana Eastgate, 1801.
191	Henry Holland, 1801.
217	Harry Ann Harrison, 1823.
229	Fanny Sophia Lysoght, 1830.
243	Emannel Dall, 1783.

List of dilapidated monuments in the Dacca Cemetery proposed to be demolished—*contd.*

No. of grave in the Cemetery Register.	Name and date of decease where recorded.
278	William Kerkman, 1775.
281	Augustine Famecnon, 1825.
282	Joseph Derry, 1823.
294	C. C. Wegnettin, 1825.
303	Nathanial Hall, 1725
306	Elizabeth Cranfurd, 1776.
307	Rovert Cranfurd, 1775.
316	John Davidson, 1851.
328	James Francis Dixon, 1832.
329	James Thompson, 1834.
336	Anne Bunbury, 1846.
357	Edward Nicholson, 1832.
365 366	Children of Eliza Law.
371	Mathew Law, 1830

W. BEWLEY,

R. B. McCORMACK,

Members, Church Committee, temporarily in charge of Cemetery, Dacca.

Sargodha, the 22nd January 1916.

With reference to Rule 10, Part IV of the rules published in Government of India's Department of Education—Ecclesiastical notification No. 212, dated 10th May 1913, it is hereby notified that the tomb in the Government cemetery at Shahpur Sadr, of one William Hugh Marchant, an infant son of William Kirk Marchant, stands in urgent need of repairs, estimated to cost about rupees fifteen. The deceased's relatives or friends are requested to undertake to restore the tomb or remit the said sum of Rs. 15 to the Executive Engineer, Shahpur Provincial Division, Roads and Buildings Branch, at Sargodha in the Shahpur District (Punjab).

C. H. ATKINS,

Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur District (Punjab).

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd January 1916.

No. 106-s-*Ap*.—Babu Durga Narayan Mitra, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 17th January 1916 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Raghunath Das, Inspector of Post Offices, Malda Sub-Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Durga Narayan Mitra, or until further orders.

No. 110-s-*Ap*.—Mr. Syed Azizuddin, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 25 days with effect from the 13th January 1916.

Mr. R. E. Shalom, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Central Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Syed Azizuddin, or until further orders.

C. H. HARRISON,

Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

Calcutta, the 24th January 1916.

No. 287-T.—Mr. W. R. Dalby, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 9th December 1915 in extension of the leave sanctioned in Notification No. 3660-T, dated the 6th August 1915.

The 26th January 1916.

No. 320-T.—Mr. S. P. Joseph, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, was granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 22nd November 1915.

Mr. J. C. Pereira, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiates as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, and Mr. J. A. Howse, Telegraph Master, as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Joseph or until further orders.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1916.

No. 339-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices during the period 20th January 1916 to 26th January 1916.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ujjain	Central India	1st January 1916	Closed.
Ujjain R. S.	" "	" "	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Avatihalli	Mysore State Railway	26th December 1915.	Opened.
Trag	North Western Railway.	3rd January 1916	"

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

"Bayana" instead of "Biana."

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

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The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
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G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
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N. B. Mathur, Supt., Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
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The Assam Code, Vol. II, Edition 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1914. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-4 or 6*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. I, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders. Vol. II, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* 9*d.* (8*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. III, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

Act No. XIII of 1899 (Glanders and Farcy) as modified upto 1st August 1915. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act No. XV of 1903 (Indian Extradition) as modified upto 1st August 1915. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

List No. 1 of 1915, dated 30th June 1915 of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Taped. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Legislations and Orders relating to the War, 3rd Edition. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

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Act VII of 1915. Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act VIII of 1915. Urdu and Hindi. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Act XII of 1915. Ditto. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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Ordinance No. III of 1915. Ditto. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Regulation No. 1 of 1915. Ditto. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
The Madras Code, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9*s.* (8*a.*)
Government of India Act, 1915. (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61.) Re. 1. (1*a.*)

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Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Report on the working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 1*s.* 8*d.* (1*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Stations of Bangalore for the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Official Secrets Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, ch. 28). 3s. 3p. (1s.)

The Baluchistan Code, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. (3s.)

Legislation and Orders relating to the War (Second edition), 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 6s. or 6d. (3s.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rabies and Anti-Rabic Treatment in India by Captain Hugh Acton, I.M.S., and Captain K. Knowles, I.M.S., Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 1s. (1s.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. July to December 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1s.)

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Province of Assam during the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 or 1s. 9d. (1s.)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Assam during the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-9 or 2s. 4d. (1s.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India. No. 32. Corrected to 1st April 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 11s. or 1s. (3s.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India. No. 33. Corrected to 1st July 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 11s. or 1s. (3s.)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (1s.)

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The Fauna of British India, Mollusca, Freshwater Gastropoda and Pelecypoda, by H. B. Preston, F.Z.S. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 7-8 or 11s. 3d. (4s.)

Indian Education in 1913-14. Demy 4to. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4s.)

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Quinquennial Review of Forest Administration in British India for the period 1909-10 to 1913-14 to which is appended the Annual Return of Forest Statistics for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 4-2-6 (5s.)

Report of the Committee on Co-operation in India. Foolscap. Board. Re. 2 or 3s. (8s.)

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, for the year 1914-15 (Forest year). Foolscap. Paper cover Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (1s.)

Agriculture in India, by James Mackenna, M.A., I.C.S. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1s.)

Progress Report of the Forest Research Institute for the year 1914-15 (Forest year). Foolscap. Paper cover. 6s. or 7d. (1s.)

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Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana for 1914, and on Vaccination for the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (3s.)

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 3, by H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India: Mineral Production of India during 1914. J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Geological Survey of India: Three New Indian Meteorites, Kuttippuram, Shupiyan and Kamsagar (with plates 7-20). Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: Dentition of the Tragulid Genus (Dorcabune) (with plates 21 to 23), L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: On Hematite Crystals of Corundiform Habit from Kajilidongri, Central India (with plate 24). Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVI. H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., and L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, by Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., and L. L. Fermor. Revised for the years 1909 to 1913 (with plates 1 to 8). Rs. 2.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2, by Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc. D., F. G. S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Rs. 3.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1915.

Monthly Weather Review for February to June 1915. Re. 1 per month.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department—
Volume XIX, Parts VII and VIII. By W. A. Harwood, with an introduction by G. T. Walker. A discussion of the Anemographic observations recorded at Deesa and Karachi. Re. 1-8.
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REGISTERED No. C. 696.



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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050873 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Khetter Money Dassee, Certificate-holder, Estate Nobin Kissen Palit empowered under Act VII of 1889 to negotiate and last endorsed to Narendra Krishna Palit, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—NARENDRA KRISHNA PALIT.
Residence—Akna Village and P. O., Dist. Hooghly.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B040778, B038837 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, BO64507 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, BO72679, BO61284 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 and B061426, BO65192 and BO66860 of 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the names of the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited, Girjaprasad Hariprasad, Madhandas Luxmidas, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited Pirojbai, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the Eastern Bank Limited and the Bank of India Limited respectively and last endorsed to Theo Pereira, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor, the public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above securities.

Name of advertiser—THEO PEREIRA,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LOST.

The Government Promissory notes—

Nos.	(1) 109264 of	3½ % Loan of	1842-43 for	Rs. 1,000,
	(2) 186908	do.	1865	„ 1,000,
	(3) 218273	do.	do.	„ 1,000,
	(4) 018364	do.	1879	„ 1,000,
	(5) 018365	do.	do.	„ 1,000,
	(6) 018627	do.	do.	„ 1,000,

the first five originally standing in the name of Vadlamannati Srinivasa Deekshatulu, the proprietor, and the sixth originally standing in the name of Vemuri Venkayya and last endorsed to Vadlamannati Srinivasa Deekshatulu, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the proprietor—VADLAMANNATI SRINIVASA DEEKSHATULU,
Residence—Khojjillipat, Masulipatam.

Estate B. V. Nicholl, I.C.S., died.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Bernard Vincent Nicholl, of the Indian Civil Service, who died on 12th April 1915, at Dinajpur, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 3rd March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
20th January 1916.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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IMPORTS INTO CHIEF PORTS DURING NOVEMBER 1915

RETURN SHOWING the QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL STAPLES of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED into CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI and MADRAS PORTS BY RAIL, RIVER and SEA during NOVEMBER 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
January 28th, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN NOVEMBER 1915.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of November 1915, and for the eight months April to November 1915, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1914. The statistics include foreign sea-borne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and river-borne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN NOVEMBER 1914 AND 1915.

It will be seen from Table I, that the imports by rail, river and sea in November 1915, as against the corresponding month of 1914 show (in round numbers) an increase of—

156 per cent in raw cotton.
(218,400 bales as against 85,200 bales last year.)

34 per cent in linseed.
(10,000 tons as against 7,400 tons last year.)

16 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(9,400 tons as against 8,100 tons last year.)

14 per cent in jute.
(640,500 bales as against 559,300 bales last year.)

The imports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) by rail, river and sea into ports show a fall of 45 per cent (42,400 tons as against 77,000 tons last year) due mainly to smaller receipts from the Punjab to Karachi. The decrease of 11 per cent (35,400 tons as against 39,900 tons last year) in the imports of gram and pulse is mainly due to smaller despatches from Bihar and Orissa to Calcutta and from Bombay to Bombay port. The fall of 10 per cent (76,900 tons as against 85,500 tons last year) in the imports of rice results mainly from smaller imports into Calcutta from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The decrease of 7 per cent (38,529,000 lbs as against 41,370,700 lbs last year) in the imports of tea into Calcutta is accounted for by smaller exports mainly from Bengal.

It will be seen from Table IV (wheat, excluding wheat flour) that the principal sources of the imports in November 1914 were (in order of importance) the Punjab, and the United Provinces. Table XI shows the *exports* out of India of wheat (including wheat flour) month by month during the last four years.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN EIGHT MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER 1914 AND 1915.

Table I shows an increase in the eight months' figures of jute (82·5 per cent), gram and pulse (26·7 per cent), raw cotton (14·5 per cent), rice, including paddy (11·2 per cent) and tea (9·8 per cent). Other articles show a decrease *viz.*, 33 per cent in linseed and 3 per cent in rape and mustard seed.

Exports of linseed to ports from the province of Bihar and Orissa fell off by 70,000 tons, from Bengal by 12,000, from the United Provinces by 9,000, from the Nizam's Territory by 4,000 and from Assam by 1,000. The despatches of rape and mustard seed from Bihar and Orissa decreased by 19,000 tons, from Assam by 13,000, from Bombay by 4,000, from Rajputana and Central India by 2,000, from Bengal by 1,000, from Central Provinces and Berar by 1,000 and from Madras by 1,000.

NOTE.—400 lbs. are equivalent to 1 bale of cotton or jute.
82⅔ lbs are equivalent to 1 maund.
1 maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN NOVEMBER 1915 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with October 1915, the imports in November 1915 into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers)

an increase of—

32 per cent in linseed.
(10,000 tons as against 7,500 tons previous month.)

24 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour.)
(42,400 tons as against 34,200 tons previous month.)

14 per cent in tea.
(38,529,000 lbs as against 33,825,700 lbs previous month.)

8 per cent in raw cotton.
(218,400 bales as against 202,800 bales previous month.)

3 per cent in gram and pulse.
(35,400 tons as against 34,200 tons previous month.)

and a decrease of—

22 per cent in jute.
(640,500 bales as against 820,600 bales previous month.)

19 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(9,400 tons as against 11,600 tons previous month.)

19 per cent in rice.
(76,900 tons as against 94,600 tons previous month.)

The Statistics for November 1914 and 1915, as also for the eight months ending 30th November 1914 and 1915, together with those for October and November 1915 are summarised below :—

SUMMARY TABLE I.

(1) Articles	(2) Imports, November 1914	(3) Imports, November 1915	(4) Imports, April to November 1914	(5) Imports, April to November 1915	(6) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in November 1915 as compared with November 1914	(7) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in eight months, April to November 1915 as compared with eight months, April to November 1914
	bales	bales	bales	bales	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	85,193	218,382	1,828,618	2,093,529	+156·3	+14·5
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	76,997	42,448	928,818	932,954	—44·9	+·4
Rice (including paddy)	85,495	76,940	859,911	956,559	—10	+11·2
Gram and Pulse	39,854	35,373	237,946	301,494	—11·2	+26·7
Linseed	7,434	9,988	249,822	166,306	+34·4	—33·4
Rape and Mustard seed	8,085	9,376	110,459	107,609	+16	—2·6
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
Jute	559,264	640,514	2,275,567	4,152,313	+14·5	+82·5
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		
Tea	41,370,672	38,529,026	196,582,064	215,779,064	—6·9	+9·8

SUMMARY TABLE II.

Articles	Imports, October 1915	Imports, November 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in November 1915 as compared with October 1915
	bales	bales	Per cent
Cotton, raw	202,756	218,382	+7·7
	tons	tons	
Wheat (excluding wheat flour) . . .	34,167	42,448	+24·2
Rice (including paddy)	94,593	76,940	—18·7
Gram and Pulse	34,250	35,373	+3·3
Linseed	7,546	9,988	+32·4
Rape and Mustard seed	11,562	9,376	—18·9
	bales	bales	
Jute	820,577	640,514	—21·9
	lbs	lbs	
Tea	33,825,706	38,529,026	+13·9

TABLE III.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in November										
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River—										
Assam	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Bengal	49	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	553
Bihar and Orissa	1	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	73
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	11,373	9,171	29,297	40,946	...	...	...	...	40,670	50,117
Punjab	...	226	1,157	13,088	49	9,327	...	...	1,206	22,641
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	5,453	14,627	...	...	5,453	14,627
Raj. and C. India	64	14	...	4,073	...	...	...	...	64	4,087
Bombay	11	255	3,289	25,389	...	...	448	1,484	3,748	27,128
Central Provinces and Berar	2,434	1,746	18,485	53,437	...	...	...	...	20,919	55,183
Nizam's Territory	...	...	1,638	4,721	...	...	...	230	1,638	4,951
Madras	...	5	519	1,470	...	...	1,863	11,867	2,382	13,342
Mysore	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	388	...	493
TOTAL	13,932	12,102	54,385	143,229	5,502	23,954	2,311	13,969	76,130	193,254
By Sea—										
Bengal	...	...	...	860	...	...	...	...	...	860
Bihar and Orissa	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	247	...	246	...	493	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,123	5,868	...	...	...	...	1,123	5,868
Madras	...	790	1,221	6,136	...	...	...	...	1,221	6,926
Burma	261	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	970
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	647	9,052	...	...	...	...	647	9,052
Foreign countries	179	168	5,136	1,284	...	...	...	...	5,315	1,452
TOTAL	443	1,928	8,127	23,200	247	...	246	...	9,063	25,128
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,375	14,030	62,512	166,429	5,749	23,954	2,557	13,969	85,193	218,382
Imports from April to end of November										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	1,783	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	1,010
Bengal	20,078	34,809	1	57	...	...	...	...	20,079	34,866
Bihar and Orissa	2,636	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,636	1,012
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	15,437	16,641	35,744	181,292	661	478	...	..	51,842	198,411
Punjab	325	1,929	5,011	62,239	81,880	99,174	...	...	87,216	163,342
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	59,634	56,112	...	...	59,634	56,112
Raj. and C. India	512	462	105,218	151,380	3,970	12	...	...	109,700	151,854
Bombay	411	5,935	502,608	506,617	...	...	3,411	9,983	506,430	522,535
Central Provinces and Berar	28,556	25,293	198,996	217,536	...	...	...	...	227,552	242,829
Nizam's Territory	459	...	96,967	99,700	...	...	4,581	12,612	102,007	112,312
Madras	698	1,482	27,441	33,347	...	...	223,331	189,955	251,470	224,784
Mysore	...	101	3,326	12,182	...	...	734	5,072	4,060	17,355
TOTAL	70,895	88,674	975,312	1,264,350	146,145	155,776	232,057	217,622	1,424,409	1,726,422
By Sea—										
Bengal	6,760	10,484	62	860	...	...	...	...	6,822	11,344
Bihar and Orissa	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Bombay	2,139	3,825	8,276	2,159	4,809	1,389	6,052	6,851	16,276	14,224
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	17,552	87,550	...	...	...	...	17,552	87,550
Madras	9,731	8,715	27,086	38,303	...	...	...	...	36,817	47,018
Burma	9,449	5,044	463	145	...	...	118	...	10,030	5,189
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	295,361	196,739	...	...	1	22	295,362	196,761
Foreign countries	179	170	20,782	4,795	...	...	375	56	21,336	5,021
TOTAL	28,272	28,238	364,582	330,551	4,809	1,389	6,546	6,929	404,209	367,107
TOTAL IMPORTS	99,167	116,912	1,339,894	1,594,901	150,954	157,165	238,603	224,551	1,828,618	2,093,529

NOTE.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara

400 lbs are equivalent to 1 bale of cotton

TABLE VI.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in November							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	3,086	1,977	16	...	...	...	3,102	1,977
Bihar and Orissa	7,160	2,627	...	307	...	...	7,160	2,934
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	4,010	6,676	485	979	150	427	4,645	8,082
Punjab	1,106	2,905	4,237	5,724	4,767	5,115	10,110	13,744
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	417	66	417	66
Raj. and C. India	59	110	2,578	576	97	3	2,734	689
Bombay	90	167	5,226	2,232	...	...	5,316	2,399
Cent. Provs. and Berar	745	1,414	2,847	1,496	...	...	3,592	2,910
Nizam's Territory	510	166	499	102	...	...	1,009	268
Madras	1,006	242	6	2	...	...	1,012	244
Mysore	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,772	16,284	15,895	11,418	5,431	5,611	39,098	33,313
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Bombay	...	...	28	61	63	50	91	111
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	352	446	3	16	355	462
Madras	27	...	...	5	...	...	27	5
Burma	19	94	...	...	...	...	19	94
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	108	129	3	...	111	129
Foreign countries	...	634	135	615	...	10	135	1,259
Total	64	728	623	1,256	69	76	756	2,060
Total Imports	17,836	17,012	16,518	12,674	5,500	5,687	39,854	35,373
	Imports from April to end of November							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	19	2	...	...	...	...	19	2
Bengal	35,722	16,784	254	45	...	...	35,976	16,829
Bihar and Orissa	47,526	24,006	141	1,418	..	...	47,667	25,424
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	22,453	51,984	949	12,712	740	10,755	24,142	75,451
Punjab	5,603	21,996	22,644	37,105	30,925	49,737	59,172	108,838
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1	...	...	35	4,118	4,658	4,119	4,693
Raj. and C. India	120	915	4,432	3,309	273	934	4,825	5,158
Bombay	269	522	20,720	18,949	1	23	20,990	19,494
Cent. Provs. and Berar	8,899	10,443	15,945	18,905	...	19	24,844	29,367
Nizam's Territory	654	951	920	1,943	...	...	1,574	2,894
Madras	2,704	624	15	130	...	...	2,719	754
Mysore	...	15	1	7	...	...	1	22
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	123,970	128,242	66,021	94,558	36,057	66,126	226,048	288,926
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...
Bihar and Orissa	255	19	...	...	...	...	255	19
Bombay	...	1	468	606	994	239	1,462	846
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,966	1,644	46	67	2,012	1,711
Madras	471	169	2	37	1	..	474	206
Burma	1,473	1,545	1,887	104	...	...	3,360	1,649
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	....	551	1,135	9	35	560	1,170
Foreign countries	381	1,261	3,335	5,692	36	14	3,752	6,967
Total	2,580	2,995	8,209	9,218	1,109	355	11,898	12,568
Total Imports	126,550	131,237	74,230	103,776	37,166	66,481	237,946	301,494

TABLE VII.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in November						
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	...	2	...	...	...	2
Bengal	73	621	...	...	73	621
Bihar and Orissa	4,657	3,176	...	55	4,657	3,231
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,299	1,848	78	2,011	1,377	3,859
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...	86	734	86	734
Bombay	...	...	88	385	88	385
Cent. Provs. and Berar	2	294	296	237	298	531
Nizam's Territory	...	...	204	433	204	433
Madras		...	...	33	...	33
Mysore	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	6,031	5,941	752	3,889	6,783	9,830
By Sea—						
Bengal	..	...	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bombay	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1	90	1	90
Foreign countries	...	...	650	68	650	68
Total	...	...	651	158	651	158
Total Imports	6,031	5,941	1,403	4,047	7,434	9,988
Imports from April to end of November						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	1,072	161	...	...	1,072	161
Bengal	14,022	2,698	.		14,622	2,698
Bihar and Orissa	117,702	47,168	27	1 058	117,759	48 226
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	47 940	25,423	8,661	22,123	56,601	47,546
Punjab	..	..	4	11	4	11
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	..	567	15,347	26,768	15,347	27 335
Bombay	...	...	4,080	6 2 5	4,080	6,225
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,422	798	14,336	15,409	15,758	16,207
Nizam's Territory	...	...	18,747	15,320	18,747	15,320
Madras	..	...	174	246	174	246
Mysore	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total	182,788	76 815	61,376	87,163	244,164	163,978
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	20	...	...	...	20	...
Bombay	...	5	...	1	...	6
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	201	3	201	3
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	3,711	2,091	3,711	2,091
Foreign countries	2	69	1,724	159	1,726	228
Total	22	74	5,636	2,254	5,658	2,328
Total Imports	182,810	76,889	67,012	89,417	249,822	166,306

TABLE VIII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in November						
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	36	38	...	...	36	38
Bengal	159	40	...	...	159	40
Bihar and Orissa	1,147	330	...	...	1,147	330
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	4,038	6,784	...	1,507	4,038	8,291
Punjab	169	9	...	...	169	9
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	344	...	...	...	344	...
Raj. and C. India	539	55	17	128	556	183
Bombay	1,154	...	150	367	1,304	367
Cent. Provs. and Berar	4	...	41	21	45	21
Nizam's Territory	...	...	3	7	3	7
Madras	13	...	...	...	13	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,603	7,256	211	2,030	7,814	9,286
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	71	59	71	59
Madras	...	...	...	16	...	16
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	15	...	15
Foreign countries	...	...	200	...	200	...
Total	...	...	271	90	271	90
Total Imports	7,603	7,256	482	2,120	8,085	9,376
Imports from April to end of November						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	13,125	373	...	...	13,125	373
Bengal	1,065	409	...	17	1,065	426
Bihar and Orissa	20,712	1,878	...	6	20,712	1,884
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	46,472	74,538	5,517	14,945	51,989	89,483
Punjab	391	992	99	106	490	1,098
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	344	33	...	...	344	33
Raj. and C. India	2,429	390	1,484	1,924	3,913	2,323
Bombay	2,679	1,456	11,766	8,524	14,445	9,980
Cent. Provs. and Berar	532	83	530	248	1,062	331
Nizam's Territory	...	...	132	112	132	112
Madras	1,123	29	...	1	1,123	30
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	88,872	80,190	19,578	25,883	108,490	106,073
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	94	45	...	...	94	45
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	112	...	1,462	1,239	1,574	1,239
Madras	100	...	...	20	100	20
Burma	1	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	89	130	89	130
Foreign countries	1	...	200	102	201	102
Total	308	45	1,751	1,491	2,059	1,536
Total Imports	89,180	80,235	21,279	27,374	110,459	107,609

TABLE IX.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1914	1915
	Imports in November	
	bales	bales
by Rail and River—		
Assam	14,492	7,567
Bengal	505,807	562,750
Bihar and Orissa	33,382	67,037
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	.
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	..	46
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	553,681	637,400
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	5,583	2,778
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	..
Foreign Countries	...	336
TOTAL	5,583	3,114
TOTAL IMPORTS	559,264	640,514
	Imports from April to end of November	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	45,811	111,129
Bengal	2,096,860	3,568,454
Bihar and Orissa	121,640	438,166
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	46
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	2,264,311	4,117,795
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	11,250	33,756
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	6	762
TOTAL	11,256	34,518
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,275,567	4,152,313

NOTE.—400 lbs. are equivalent to 1 bale of jute

TABLE X.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1914	1915
	Imports in November	
	lbs.	lbs.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	23,488,416	26,795,355
Bengal	17,650,528	11,647,790
Bihar and Orissa	56,224	48,631
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	105,648	33,079
Punjab	3,472	576
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	112	...
Bombay	224	82
Cent. Provs. and Berar	224	165
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
Kashmir	112	...
TOTAL	41,364,960	38,525,678
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	..	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..
Madras	...	1,512
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	5,712	1,836
TOTAL	5,712	3,348
TOTAL IMPORTS	41,370,672	38,529,026
	Imports from April to end of November	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	125,881,840	151,441,664
Bengal	69,479,984	62,498,476
Bihar and Orissa	250,132	270,593
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	563,920	818,234
Punjab	95,648	212,689
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	336	...
Bombay	1,120	7,012
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,008	524
Nizam's Territory	...	4,032
Madras	448	10,276
Mysore	112	...
Kashmir	112	...
TOTAL	196,274,960	215,463,550
By Sea—		
Bengal	241,808	286,531
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	4,928	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	8,624	...
Madras	5,600	11,774
Burma	33,040	1,884
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	13,104	15,325
TOTAL	307,104	315,514
TOTAL IMPORTS	196,582,064	215,779,064

NOTE—82⅔ lbs. are equivalent to 1 maund.

TABLE XI.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat, (2) wheat flour and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the four official years 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	68	69	27	9	11
May	136	107	166	24	105(*a*)
June	189	244	260	169	292(*a*)
July	266	328	318	169	187(*a*)
August	125	153	135	43	48(*a*)
September	66	232	135	56	6(*a*)
October	66	148	53	88	...
November	74	114	47	55	...
December	97	80	22	37	...
January	102	99	20	25	
February	75	51	10	22	
March	97	35	9	9	
TOTAL	1,361	1,660	1,202	706	

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Production (in thousands of tons)	10,061	9,924	9,853	8,358	10,269

NOTE.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of exports of the next year because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

(*a*) Include exports on Government account 94,357 tons in May, 249,952 tons in June, 150,295 tons in July, 36,483 tons in August and 2,374 tons in September 1915.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	4	4	6	6	4
May	4	4	9	3	2
June	4	6	10	5	4
July	5	5	8	8	6
August	6	6	4	6	4
September	6	5	7	4	6
October	4	9	9	4	4
November	8	5	6	4	7
December	4	6	4	3	3
January	5	7	6	5	
February	4	5	4	4	
March	3	6	6	2	
TOTAL	52	68	79	54	

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat).†

	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	74	74	36	17	17
May	141	113	179	29	108
June	196	252	274	176	298
July	273	335	329	181	196
August	133	161	141	52	54
September	74	239	145	31	15
October	72	161	66	94	6
November	79	122	55	61	10
December	103	89	27	42	4
January	109	109	29	32	
February	81	59	16	28	
March	100	44	18	11	
TOTAL	1,435	1,758	1,315	784	

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Production of wheat (in thousands of tons).	10,061	9,924	9,853	8,358	10,269

† Ten tons of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven tons of wheat flour.

NOTE (1)—On an average for the three years ending 1913-14, 4·1 per cent. of the total export of wheat (including wheat flour) was exported in April; the percentages for the other months are as follows:—May 9·6 per cent., June 16 per cent., July 20·8 per cent., August 9·7 per cent., September 10·2 per cent., October 6·6 per cent., November 5·7 per cent., December 4·9 per cent., January 5·5 per cent., February 3·5 per cent., March 3·6 per cent.

(2) Exports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi by sea during December 1915 week by week as compared with the corresponding periods of last year are given below:—

	1914 tons.	1915 tons.
Week ending 4th December	6,902	62*
" " 11th "	3,523	54*
" " 18th "	266	102*
" " 25th "	9,878	576*
	20,569	794

* Inclusive of figures on Government account.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING DECEMBER 1915.

FOREIGN COMMERCE

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING DECEMBER 1915

The trade returns of British India for December 1915, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed increases in total exports and re-exports, but a decrease in total imports. It should, however, be noted that there were several non-working days in December. The total imports of merchandise were valued at R8¼ crores, exports at nearly R15 crores, and re-exports at R17 lakhs. As compared with the preceding month (November 1915), the imports decreased by 31 per cent, while the exports increased by nearly 8 per cent and the re-exports by 57 per cent. As compared with December 1914, the imports showed a decrease of 19 per cent while the exports increased by 17 per cent. and re-exports by 40 per cent.

The percentage of net exports * to total exports was 15 in November 1915 and 46 in December 1915. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports during November and December of the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, and the percentage of net exports * to total exports during the same period :—

	1912		1913		1914		Percentage of net exports * to total exports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1912	1913	1914
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)			
November . .	15,53	20,00	16,46	19,16	11,94	16,05	22	15	26
December . .	12,14	17,34	14,43	19,22	10,20	13,15	30	25	22

Comparisons with November 1915.—As compared with November 1915, the most noticeable changes were :—

(1) Under imports: increases under salt (+R7 lakhs), wood timber (+R4¼ lakhs), and motor cars and cycles (+R2⅓ lakhs), but decreases under dates (—R8⅔ lakhs), sugar, 16 D. S. and above (—R32 lakhs), kerosene oil (—R23 lakhs), raw silk (—R9 lakhs), textile machinery (—R8⅔ lakhs), iron or steel sheets and plates (—R8 lakhs), paper (—R11 lakhs), materials for construction of railways (—R18 lakhs), cotton yarn (—R16 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R75½ lakhs), and tea-chests (—R6 lakhs).

(2) Under exports: increases under raw cotton (+R86 lakhs), raw hemp (+R14 lakhs), barley (+R8½ lakhs), pulse (+R9 lakhs), seeds (+R31½ lakhs), raw wool (+R18⅔ lakhs), and rubber, raw (+R8⅓ lakhs), but decreases under raw jute (—R68 lakhs), tea (—R13 lakhs), and hides and skins, raw (—R11 lakhs).

Comparisons with December 1914.—As compared with December 1914, the most noticeable changes were :—

(1) Under imports: increases under salt (+R6 lakhs), wood timber (+R5¾ lakhs), precious stones (+R5½ lakhs), and silk piecegoods (+R9 lakhs), but decreases under kerosene oil (—R28 lakhs), iron or steel sheets and plates (—R18½ lakhs), wrought copper (—R7 lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (—R75½ lakhs), cotton grey piecegoods (—R51 lakhs), white piecegoods (—R21 lakhs), and coloured piecegoods (—R18½ lakhs).

(2) Under exports: increases under raw cotton (+R76⅔ lakhs), raw jute (+R29⅓ lakhs), jute bags (+R48 lakhs), tea, barley, and seeds (+R16 lakhs each), raw wool (+R13⅓ lakhs), and cotton twist and yarn (+R32½ lakhs), but decreases under rice (—R25¾ lakhs), wheat † (—R50¼ lakhs), jute cloth (—R6¾ lakhs), and hides and skins, tanned, etc. (—R5½ lakhs).

* That is to say the difference between total exports (including re-exports) and total imports.
† There were no exports of wheat on Government account in December 1915.

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES

The variations in December, as compared with November, of the years 1914 and 1915, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows:—

	November 1914 ₹(lakhs)	December 1914 ₹(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(−) ₹(lakhs)	November 1915 ₹ (lakhs)	December. 1915 ₹(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(−) ₹(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	1,75	2,20	+45	2,76	2,15	—61
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	85	71	—14	98	52	—46
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	9,16	7,20	—1,96	8,09	5,46	—2,63
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	18	9	—9	24	15	—9
Total	11,94	10,20	—1,74	12,07	8,28	—3,79
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	6,05	3,81	—2,24	3,84(*a*)	3,44(*a*)	+10
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	4,15	4,45	+30	5,36	6,19	+83
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	5,38	4,45	—93	5,03	5,16	+13
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	13	11	—2	17	17	...
Total	15,71	12,82	—2,89	13,90(*a*)	14,96(*a*)	+1,06

In 1914, the imports in December were less than those in November by ₹1,74 lakhs, and in 1915, the imports in December were less by ₹3,79 lakhs as compared with November. In December 1914, the imports of food, drink and tobacco were more by ₹45 lakhs, but in December 1915, they were less by ₹61 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The imports of raw materials in December 1914 were less by ₹14 lakhs and of manufactured articles by ₹1,96 lakhs, and in December 1915, raw materials were less by ₹46 lakhs, and manufactured articles by ₹2,63 lakhs.

Under exports, the figures for December 1914 were less than those for November by ₹2,89 lakhs, while in 1915, the December figures show an increase of ₹1,06 lakhs. The increase in 1915 is noticed in all the main classes. In December 1915, food, drink and tobacco showed an increase of ₹10 lakhs as against a decrease of ₹2,24 lakhs in December 1914, raw materials showed an increase of ₹83 lakhs as against an increase of ₹30 lakhs last year, and manufactured articles an increase of ₹13 lakhs as against a decrease of ₹93 lakhs last year.

COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NOVEMBER, 1915.*

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF SUGAR, SPICES, AND DATES, AND AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF SALT

The imports of food, drink, and tobacco in December 1915, as compared with those in the preceding month (November 1915), decreased by ₹61 lakhs, mainly due to smaller imports of sugar, spices, and dates. The imports of sugar, 16

(*a*) There were no exports of wheat on Government account.

* Comparison has been made with the previous month and not as formerly with the corresponding month of the previous year. The comparison of December 1915 with December 1914 is not important under present conditions.

D. S. and above decreased from 51,307 tons, valued at R1,54 lakhs, in November 1915, to 39,286 tons, valued at R1,22 lakhs, in December 1915. Imports from Java declined from 46,155 tons to 35,470 tons, and from Mauritius from 4,019 tons to 1,647 tons. In the nine months ending December 1915, the imports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above rose to 395,300 tons, valued at R12 crores, from 339,900 tons, valued at R7¼ crores, in the corresponding period of 1914. Imports of spices fell from 16½ million lbs in November 1915, to 10⅓ million lbs in December 1915, due mainly to the reduced imports of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements. Imports of dates amounted to 144,526 cwts valued at R9,40,000, as against 303,081 cwts, valued at R18 lakhs in the preceding month. The quantity of salt imported increased from 34,992 tons in November 1915 to 43,304 tons in December, and the value rose from R6 lakhs to R13 lakhs.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL AND RAW SILK.

Imports of raw materials declined by R46 lakhs, mainly due to the reduced imports of kerosene oil and raw silk. Imports of kerosene oil decreased from 6,999,000 gallons, valued at over R28 lakhs, in November 1915, to 1,118,000 gallons, valued at over R5 lakhs, in December 1915. There were no imports from the Straits Settlements in the month under review, as against 530,000 gallons in the preceding month, and those from Borneo fell from 2,118,000 gallons in November 1915 to 94,000 gallons in December, and from the United States from 4,351,000 gallons to 1,024,000 gallons. Imports of raw silk fell from 329,000 lbs, valued at R17 lakhs, to 157,000 lbs, valued at nearly R8 lakhs, due mainly to smaller imports from China.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

Imports of manufactured articles fell by R2,63 lakhs. Almost all the principal articles showed decrease. Imports of cotton piecegoods, including tents, declined from 148½ million yards, valued at R2,74 lakhs, to 106 million yards, valued at nearly R1,97 lakhs. Imports of iron or steel sheets and plates declined from 9,648 tons, valued at R24 lakhs, to 6,548 tons, valued at R16 lakhs. Railway plant and rolling stock declined by R26 lakhs, cotton yarn by R16 lakhs, wrought copper by R5¼ lakhs, textile machinery by R8⅔ lakhs, and tea-chests by R6 lakhs.

AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND PULSE, AND A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF TEA

Exports of food, drink and tobacco increased by nearly R10 lakhs to R3,44 lakhs in December 1915, mainly accounted for by larger shipments of grain and pulse. Exports of barley increased from 8,215 tons in November 1915, to 15,248 tons in December, consigned almost wholly to the United Kingdom, and exports of pulse increased from 6,097 tons to 11,519 tons. Shipments of rice not in the husk amounted, in December 1915, to 46,556 tons, valued at R69¾ lakhs, as against 45,700 tons, valued at R63¾ lakhs, in the preceding month. There were practically no shipments to the continental countries in Europe, and the exports to the United Kingdom declined from 5,950 tons in November 1915, to 2,479 tons in December 1915, and those to the Straits Settlements from 13,538 tons to 6,550 tons. Ceylon took 22,809 tons as against 19,141 tons, and Mauritius 2,503 tons as against *nil* in the preceding month. In the nine months, April to December 1915, the exports amounted to 807,603 tons, valued at R9,29 lakhs, as against 1,087,528 tons, valued at R12,28 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of wheat amounted to 297 tons, valued at R44,500, as against 245 tons, valued at R36,600, in the preceding month. As in the preceding month there were no shipments of wheat on Government account in December 1915. In the nine months, April to December 1915, the exports both on private and Government account amounted to 649,610 tons, valued.

at R8,39¾ lakhs, as against 650,986 tons, valued at R7,48¾ lakhs in the corresponding period of 1914. Shipments of tea declined from 37¼ million lbs, valued at over R2,10½ lakhs, in November 1915, to 34 million lbs, valued at R1,97½ lakhs in the month under review, mainly due to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom. Shipments in the nine months, April to December 1915, amounted to 267½ million lbs, valued at nearly R 16 crores, as against 250¾ million lbs, valued at nearly R13 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

An increase in the exports of raw cotton, raw wool, and linseed, and a decrease in the exports of raw jute, and raw hides.

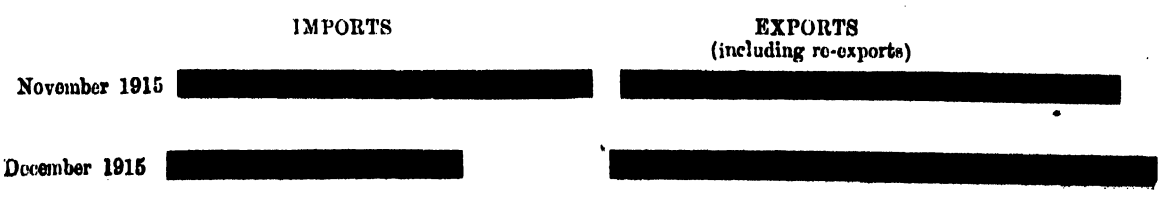
The value of the exports of raw materials increased by R83 lakhs to R6,19 lakhs, due mainly to larger shipments of raw cotton, raw wool, and seeds. Shipments of raw cotton amounted to 31,019 tons, valued at R1,94½ lakhs in December 1915, as against 17,867 tons, valued at R1,08½ lakhs in the preceding month. Italy took 7,007 tons as against 3,960 tons and Japan 18,851 tons as against 11,525 tons in the preceding month. In the nine months, April to December 1915, the exports amounted to 321,024 tons, valued at R16¾ crores, as against 391,373 tons, valued at nearly R28 crores, in the corresponding period of 1914. Shipments of raw wool increased from 3¼ million lbs, valued at nearly R18 lakhs, in November 1915, to over 4⅓ million lbs, valued at R36½ lakhs, in December 1915, consigned almost wholly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of linseed also increased from 143,893 cwts in the preceding month to 477,996 cwts in December 1915.

Exports of raw jute declined from 77,093 tons, valued at R2,04½ lakhs, in November 1915 to 50,025 tons, valued at R1,36½ lakhs. The United Kingdom in December took 32,174 tons as against 43,652 tons in the preceding month. In the nine months, April to December 1915, the exports amounted to 461,281 tons, valued at R11¾ crores, as against 317,342 tons, valued at nearly R9 crores, in the corresponding period of 1914. Exports of raw hides declined from 3,303 tons, valued at R59 lakhs, in November 1915 to 2,799 tons, valued at R49 lakhs, in December, due mainly to smaller shipments to the United States of America.

An Increase in the Exports of Manufactured Articles.

Exports of manufactured articles increased by R12¾ lakhs to nearly R5,15⅔ lakhs. Exports of gunny bags rose in number from 79¼ millions in November 1915 to 88½ millions in December, but the value of the bags exported declined from R1,92¾ lakhs to R1,87½ lakhs. The United Kingdom took 43½ millions in December 1915, as against 27 millions in the preceding month; Russia 6¾ millions as against 9 millions; France nearly 17 millions as against 7 millions; Chile *nil* as against 15 millions; and New Zealand 6 millions as against *nil*. In the nine months, April to December 1915, the shipments amounted to 576¾ millions in number, valued at over R14¾ crores, as against 290⅓ millions in number, valued at R9¾ crores, in the corresponding period of 1914. Exports of gunny cloth amounted to 77¾ million yards, valued at over R1,21½ lakhs, in December 1915, as against 76½ million yards, valued at R1,20 lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 21½ million yards as against 8 million yards, and there were no exports to the Argentine Republic as against 13⅓ million yards in the preceding month. In the nine months, April to December 1915, the exports amounted to 885 million yards valued at R12½ crores, as against 770½ million yards, valued at R10 crores, in the corresponding period of 1914.

The following diagrams illustrate the relative magnitude of the import and export trade in merchandise in November and December 1915 :—



NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 1915.

The summary of the results for nine months ended December 1915 is as follows:—

	Nine months ended December 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1914	
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE—			
Imports	97,31	−12,29	−11
Exports	1,38,54(a)	+89	+·7
Re-exports	3,38	+12	+4
Total	2,39,23	−11,28	−4
TREASURE—			
Imports	9,59	−7,20	−43
Exports	2,86	−7	−2
Total	12,45	−7,27	−37

It will be seen that, during the nine months ended December 1915, as compared with the nine months ended December 1914, the imports of merchandise showed a fall of R12,29 lakhs or 11 per cent, while exports rose by R89 lakhs or nearly 1 per cent, and re-exports by R12 lakhs or 4 per cent. The total value of merchandise declined by R11,28 lakhs or 4 per cent to R2,39,23 lakhs.

CHIEF INCREASES AND DECREASES.

Comparing the values of the imports during the nine months, April to December 1915, with those of the corresponding period of 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Dates	21,72
	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	4,88,63
	Salt	27,66
Class II	Precious stones and pearls, unset	28,49
Class III	Chemicals	32,76
	Silk piecegoods	54,13
	Matches	35,85
	Tea-chests	30,26

Decreases

		R (thousands)
Class II	Coal	42,64
	Oils, kerosene	34,78
Class III	Hardware	34,65
	Machinery, primemovers	26,43
	„ textile	36,45
	Iron or steel—beams, pillars, etc.	27,20
	„ sheets and plates	1,22,43
	Copper, Wrought	1,55,28
	Railway carriages	2,49,03
Class III	Railway Locomotive engines, etc.	57,25
	Materials for construction of railways.	1,52,33
	Cotton, twist and yarn	43,05
	„ grey piecegoods	3,96,42
	„ white „	1,20,69
	„ coloured „	2,93,02
	„ hosiery	24,22
	Woollen piecegoods	75,60

Under exports the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Barley	1,39,88
	Pulse	51,44
	Wheat	91,00
	Spices—Pepper	20,62
	Tea	3,07,92
Class II	Hides (raw)	68,76
	Rubber (raw)	20,27
	Jute (raw)	2,90,11
	Wool (raw)	1,01,22
Class III	Indigo	44,53
	Saltpetre	20,52
	Hides, tanned, etc.	64,85
	Cotton twist and yarn	83,02
	„ piecegoods	52,12
	Jute gunny bags	5,04,31
	„ „ cloth	2,58,93
	Coir goods	18,32

Decreases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Coffee	55,43
	Rice	2,96,50
Class II	Cotton seed	1,07,15
	Groundnuts seed	59,22
Class II	Linseed	2,60,41
	Rapeseed	62,54
	Sesamum seed	86,36
	Cotton, raw	11,18,40
Class III	Opium	16,00

(a) Includes R 6,89 lakhs, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during the nine months, April to December 1915, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1914:—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the nine months ended December 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
	(thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)	₹ (thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	88,18	1,09,32	—	+21,14
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)	—	—	25,03	1,09,26	—	+84,23
Chemicals	—	—	72,49	1,05,25	—	+32,76
Coal . . tons	314	108	61,12	19,08	−206	−42,04
Drugs and medicines	—	—	73,82	92,02	—	+18,20
Dyes, aniline and alizarine . . lbs	7,551	599	43,83	13,38	−6 952	−30,45
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	72,61	89,14	—	+16,53
Glass and glassware	—	—	78,19	77,73	—	−46
Hardware	—	—	2,12,08	1,77,43	—	−34,65
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	—	—	1,05,76	94,13	—	−11,63
Liquors . . gals.	4,340	3,505	1,41,81	1,35,92	−835	−5,89
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	—	—	5,21,46	3,91,57	—	−1,29,89
Matches . . gross	10,068	14,329	69,15	1,05,00	+4,261	+35,85
Metals, iron and steel . . tons	516	345	8,07,07	7,17,54	−171	−89,53
„ copper . . cwts	437	107	2,37,54	66 92	−330	−1,70,62
Oils—mineral . . gals.	70,743	66,215	3,26,22	2,76,12	−13,528	−50,10
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	1,02,59	1,04,36	—	+1,77
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	1,60,37	1,57,77	—	−2.60
Railway plant and rolling-stock	—	—	8,14,34	3,55,73	—	−4,58,61
Salt . . tons	377	431	57,00	84,66	+54	+27,66
Spices . . lbs	111,180	115,439	1,20,42	1,43,45	+4,259	+23,03
Stationery	—	—	42,62	41,05	—	−1,57
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . . cwts	6,798	7,906	7,25,84	12,14,47	+1,108	+4,88,63
Textiles— Cotton, raw . . „	84	21	28,58	8,04	−63	−20,54
„ twist and yarn . . lbs	34,433	31,832	3,17,45	2,74,37	−2,601	−43,08
„ grey piecegoods . . yards	1,056,113	876,548	17,24,87	13,28,45	−179,565	−3,96,42
„ white „ . . „	484,866	439,511	8,63,43	7,42,74	−45,355	−1,20,69
„ coloured „ . . „	413,118	248,494	8,66,74	5,73,72	−164,624	−2,93,02
„ other sorts of manufactures	—	—	2,22,93	1,64,55	—	−58,37
Silk, raw . . lbs	1,685	1,879	84,63	91,18	+194	+6,55
„ manufactures	—	—	1,42,01	2,03,65	—	+61,64
Woollen manufactures	—	—	1,72,93	70,50	—	−1,02,43

Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise during the nine months ended December 1915, as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1914 :—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the nine months ended December 1915, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
	(thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)	₹ (thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)
Coal . . . . . tons	427	586	37,54	53,79	+159	+16,25
Coffee . . . . . cwts	202	112	1,16,86	61,43	−90	−55,43
Dyes, indigo . . . . . ,,	8	18	34,07	78,60	+10	+44,53
Grain, pulse, and flour—						
Rice in the husk . . . . ,,	219	306	7,43	10,04	+87	+2,61
Rice not in the husk . . . ,,	21,751	16,152	12,28,42	9,29,30	−5,599	−2,99,12
Wheat (a) Private . . . ,,	13,020	2,323	7,48 79	1,51,19	−28	+91,00
Wheat (a) Government . . ,,		10,669		6,88,60		
Wheat (a) Total . ,,		12,992		8,39,79		
Wheat flour . . . . . ,,	866	837	71,28	80,58	−29	+9,30
Barley . . . . . ,,	461	3,064	19,35	1,59,23	+2,603	+1,39,88
Jawar and bajra . . . . ,,	1,817	707	97,51	37,22	−1,110	−60,29
Pulse . . . . . ,,	1,301	1,890	71,86	1,23,30	+589	+51,44
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	440	642	22,01	33,45	+202	+11,44
Hides and skins, raw, including cuttings of hides and skins . ,,	813	914	5,75 29	6,48,46	+101	+73,17
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed . ,,	235	289	3,36,09	3,90,89	+54	+54,80
Lac . . . . . ,,	266	295	1,20,57	1,14,67	+29	−5,90
Manures . . . . . tons	55	47	42,79	33,74	−8	−9,05
Manganese ore . . . . . ,,	360	358	64,14	62,03	−22	−2,11
Oil-cakes . . . . . cwts	1,963	2,222	77,93	83,29	+259	+5,36
Opium . . . . . ,,	11	10	1,28,27	1,12,27	−1	−16,00
Seeds . . . . . ,,	16,189	8,565	12,52,85	6,09,47	−7,624	−6,43,38
Tea . . . . . lbs	250,777	267,560	12,88,54	15,96,46	+16,783	+3,07,92
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . . cwts	7,827	6,420	27,92,86	16,74,46	−1,407	−11,18,40
,, twist and yarn . . lbs	99,352	131,126	4,79,29	5,62,31	+31,774	+83,02
,, piecegoods . . yards	48,490	71,855	1,12,47	1,64,59	+23,365	+52,12
Jute, raw . . . tons	317	461	8,83,77	11,73,88	+144	+2,90,11
,, gunny bags . . . no.	290,399	576,789	9,78,19	14,82,50	+286,390	+5,04,31
,, gunny cloth . . . yards	770,581	885,373	10,00,49	12,59,42	+114,792	+2,58,93
Wool, raw . . . . lbs	31,634	46,709	1,69,37	2,70,59	+15,075	+1,01,22
Wood, teak . . cubic tons	33	27	61,39	51,20	−6	−10,19

(a) Exports of wheat on Government account are shown separately under Government stores from 1st April 1915

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of December 1915, as compared with those of November 1915, are stated below :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS	
	November 1915	December 1915	November 1915	December 1915
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Bengal	4,41	3,29	8,30	7,98
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...
Bombay	4,28	3,00	2,57	4,50
Sind	1,31	62	82	76
Madras	1,10	44	1,83	1,49
Burma	97	93	68	70
Total	12,07	8,28	14,20	15,43

Under imports, Madras showed a decrease of 60 per cent, Sind of 53 per cent, Bombay of 30 per cent, Bengal of 25 per cent and Burma of 4 per cent. Under exports, Bombay showed the largest increase of 75 per cent, Burma of 3 per cent, while Bengal showed a decrease of 4 per cent, Sind of 7 per cent, and Madras of 19 per cent. Under exports, including re-exports, Bombay accounted for an increase of ₹1,93 lakhs, partly set off by decreases in the other maritime provinces except Burma, which also showed an increase of ₹2 lakhs.

WEEKLY EXPORT TRADE.

The course of the export trade of the chief ports during the last three months is shown below :—

		Calcutta*	Bombay†	Karachi	Madras	Rangoon	Chittagong	TOTAL
		₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹(lakhs)
October	Week ending 2nd	2,49	77	26	15	18	57‡	3,85
	„ 9th	1,42	1,19	5	10	6		2,82
	„ 16th	2,19	1,05	2	5	7		3,38
	„ 23rd	1,56	73	27	34	13		3,03
	„ 30th	2,67	83	4	20	13		3,87
	Total	10,33	4,57	64	84	57	57	17,52(a)
November	Week ending 6th	1,72	50	11	13	10	57‡	2,56
	„ 13th	2,56	77	1	1	10		3,45
	„ 20th	1,31	75	9	28	14		2,57
	„ 27th	2,30	1,16	40	18	22		4,26
	Total	7,89	3,18	61	60	56	57	13,41(b)
December	Week ending 4th	1,67	1,00	16	19	7	...	3,09
	„ 11th	1,86	1,43	14	19	15		3,77
	„ 18th	1,08	1,34	14	7	17		3,40
	„ 25th	1,21	1,38	22	3	6		2,90
	Total	6,42	5,15	66	48	45	..	13,16

In the week ending 11th December the trade was more brisk than in the other weeks of December. During the seventeen months of war, Calcutta has done over 50 per cent of the export trade, Bombay 26 per cent, Karachi 10 per cent, Rangoon about 7 per cent, and Madras 4 per cent.

TRADE WITH THE ALLIES AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

The total trade with the allies and the more important neutral countries in the month of December 1915, as compared with November 1915, is noted below :—

	Imports			Exports			Total		
	November ₹ (lakhs)	December ₹ (lakhs)	+ or − ₹ (lakhs)	November ₹ (lakhs)	December ₹ (lakhs)	+ or − ₹ (lakhs)	November ₹(lakhs)	December ₹ (lakhs)	+ or − ₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	6,46	4,17	−2,29	4,89	6,03	+1,14	11,35	10,20	−1,15
Russia	2	...	−2	53	54	+1	55	54	−1
Belgium	5	3	−2	...	...	...	5	3	−2
France	21	14	−7	63	63	...	84	77	−7
Italy	18	17	−1	84	1,19	+35	1,02	1,36	+34
Japan	66	52	−14	77	1,26	+49	1,43	1,78	+35
Sweden	9	5	−4	...	...	...	9	5	−4
Norway	12	3	−9	...	6	+6	12	9	−3
Holland	11	12	+1	2	...	−2	13	12	−1
Spain	1	7	+6	17	15	−2	18	22	+4
United States of America	86	58	−28	1,68	1,39	−29	2,54	1,97	−57

* Value of principal articles of Indian merchandise.
† Represents value of articles entered for shipment and does not take into account short shipments.
‡ Weekly figures not available.
(a) Inclusive of ₹57 lakhs, being the value of exports from Chittagong during the month of October.
(b) „ „ ₹57 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ November.

It will be observed that in December 1915, the total trade with almost all the principal countries decreased, except with Italy, Japan, and Spain. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by R2,29 lakhs, Japan by R14 lakhs, the United States of America by R28 lakhs, Norway by R9 lakhs, and France by R7 lakhs. Imports from Spain increased by R6 lakhs. Under exports, the United Kingdom accounted for an increase of R1,14 lakhs, Italy of R35 lakhs, Japan of R49 lakhs, and Norway of R6 lakhs. The United States of America showed a decrease of R29 lakhs and Spain of R2 lakhs. The exports to France were on the level of the preceding month, and there were practically no exports to Belgium, Sweden, and Holland, and no imports from Russia.

Balance of Trade.

India's Balance of Trade during December 1915, as compared with November 1915, is shown in the following table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure on private account only. There were no exports of wheat on Government account during November and December 1915:—

	November 1915	December 1915
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports*	14,20	15,43
Imports „ *	12,07	8,28
Excess of Exports over Imports	2,13	7,15
Net Imports of Gold *	−84	32
„ „ „ Silver*	4	47
Net imports of Treasure	−80	79
Council bills and Telegraphic transfers paid in India	2,14	3,29
Sterling bills on London sold in India	...	...
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	6·4	6·9
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper	2·7	9·6
	d.	*d.*
Rate of exchange	16·024	16·033(*a*)

The amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in December 1915 was R3,29,03,000 (the whole amount being paid through the Gold Standard Reserve), as against R2,13,97,000 in November 1915 (namely R1,26,75,000 through the Gold Standard Reserve and R87,22,000 through the Treasuries). In addition to this, a sum of R1,15,42,000 was transferred from the Gold Standard Reserve to the Treasury on account of Council Bill payments during the month. As regards enfaced rupee paper, R64,000 represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R6,70,100 of that re-transferred from London in November 1915, while in December 1915, R8,400 represented the amount of paper enfaced to London, and R7,00,700 the amount re-transferred from London.

Movements of Gold and Silver (Private and Government).

In the month of December 1915, imports of gold were valued at R40$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, and exports at R7$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs as against R36$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, and R1,20$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs, respectively, in November 1915. Of the imports, gold bullion was valued at R33$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, as against R28$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the preceding month, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Australia. Bullion worth R15$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs were imported from the United Kingdom and R16$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs from Australia, as against R10$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs, and R17 lakhs, respectively, in November 1915. Sovereigns and other British gold coins were valued at over R5 lakhs as against over R6 lakhs in the preceding month and were imported mainly from the United Kingdom, Aden and Dependencies, and Asiatic Turkey. As regards exports, gold bullion worth R34,000 and sovereigns worth R7$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were exported, as against R1,20 lakhs and R30,000, respectively, in November 1915.

* Exclusive of Government transactions.

(*a*) Up to 15th December 1915, figures for later weeks not being available.

Imports of silver were valued at R49⅘ lakhs, as against R17⅓ lakhs in November 1915. Bullion worth R44¼ lakhs were imported, as against R11⅓ lakhs in November 1915. Exports of silver were valued at nearly R21 lakhs of which nearly R18 lakhs were on account of Government, as against R23 lakhs on private and Government account in the preceding month.

Declared value per unit of selected Articles.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during December 1914 and 1915 are noted below :—

		December.				December.	
		1914.	1915.			1914.	1915.
Imports		R A. P.	R A. P.	*Exports*—contd.		R A. P.	R A. P.
Coal	ton	20 11 2	17 10 6	Indigo	cwt	573 3 6	489 9 9
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	12 14 10	15 8 5	Rice not in the husk	,,	6 2 4	7 7 9
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0 14 7	0 13 3	Wheat	,,	6 13 8	7 8 1
,, grey piecegoods	yard	0 2 6	0 2 7	Manganese ore	ton	17 5 11	16 2 8
,, white ,,	,,	0 3 0	0 2 9	Tea	lb	0 8 1	0 9 3
,, coloured ,,	,,	0 3 4	0 4 2	Cotton, raw	cwt	23 0 10	31 5 10
Exports				Jute, raw	bale	29 12 0	48 11 6
Coal	ton	9 1 6	8 2 2	,, gunny bags	no.	0 5 2	0 3 5
Coffee	cwt	48 10 8	47 11 8	,, gunny cloth	yard	0 1 9	0 2 6

Under imports, the declared unit value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above rose by 20 per cent, and of cotton coloured piecegoods by 25 per cent. Coal fell by 15 per cent, cotton twist and yarn by 9 per cent, and cotton white piecegoods by 8 per cent. The declared unit value of cotton grey piecegoods was on the level of last year. Under exports, raw jute showed an increase of 64 per cent, jute, gunny cloth of 43 per cent, raw cotton of 36 per cent, rice not in the husk of 22 per cent, tea of 14 per cent, and wheat of 9 per cent, but indigo fell by 15 per cent, coal by 11 per cent, manganese ore by 7 per cent, and coffee by 2 per cent. These comparisons are with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Customs Revenue.

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal and other articles in December 1915, as compared with November 1915, December 1914 and December 1913 :—

	December 1913	December 1914	November 1915	December 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in December 1915 as compared with		
					November 1915	December 1914	December 1913
Import duty.	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties—							
Liquors	12,33	9,96	10,56	10,32	−24	+36	−2,01
Petroleum	8,67	7,15	7,25	6,50	−75	−65	−2,17
Silver, bullion and coin	10,21	15,25	1,85	6,58	+4,73	−8,67	−3,63
Tobacco	2,24	2,07	2,88	2,65	−23	+58	+41
General duties—							
Sugar	9,48	4,94	4,89	4,16	−73	−78	−5,32
Cotton goods	15,40	10,49	10,14	6,96	−3,18	−3,53	−8,44
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc	6,29	2,62	3,24	2,11	−1,13	−51	−4,18
Other articles	18,17	13,40	19,02	14,61	−4,41	+1,21	−3,56
Total import duty	82,79	65,88	59,88	53,59	−5,94	−11,99	−28,90
Export duty on rice	5,68	4,43	2,78	3,67	+89	−76	−2,01

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, as under exports rice alone is subject to duty. In the nine months, April to December, the import duties declined from R6,12 lakhs in 1914 to R5,27 lakhs in 1915, and the export duty on rice from R55 lakhs to R42 lakhs. The total customs revenue, excluding salt, but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs, in the first nine months of 1915-16, amounted to R6,08 lakhs, as against R7,11 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during December 1915, as compared with November 1915, December 1914 and December 1913 :—

Entered with cargoes

	STEAMERS		SAILING VESSELS		TOTAL	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
December 1915	139	284,969	81	7,248	220	292,217
November 1915	171	397,368	136	12,213	307	409,581
December 1914	159	313,790	92	7,724	251	321,514
December 1913	219	592,109	80	7,253	299	599,362
Cleared with cargoes						
December 1915	203	416,515	142	14,031	345	430,546
November 1915	199	411,589	83	6,824	282	418,413
December 1914	196	399,731	131	11,800	327	411,531
December 1913	236	645,156	97	8,199	333	653,355

In the month of December, there were 220 arrivals* and 345 sailings† in and from India. For the last three months, there were 825 arrivals and 953 sailings, as against 779 arrivals and 890 sailings in the corresponding period of last year.

The great scarcity of freight at the present time is reflected in these tonnage figures. If a comparison be made with the corresponding month of 1913, the year before the war, it will be seen that there is a decrease in tonnage of vessels cleared of 222,809 tons or 34 per cent. The decrease in entries is of 307,145 tons or 51 per cent.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable indication of the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April to 1st January 1916 were R45,69 lakhs as against R43,85 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1915 or an increase of R1,84 lakhs.

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 24, Bombay 65, Sind 40, Madras 79, and Burma 12.
† The details were as follows :— Bengal 44, Bombay 95, Sind 64, Madras 128, and Burma 11.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA;
January 20, 1916.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20, 1916

Final General Memorandum on the SESAMUM (til or jinjili) Crop of 1915-16

This memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces, which contain 78 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Of the Native States, estimates are furnished by Hyderabad and the States in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda). The present estimates are final for all the provinces and Native States, except Madras and Hyderabad. A supplementary memorandum will be issued in April, containing the final estimates for Madras and Hyderabad.

The total area reported amounts to 5,185,000 acres, which is nearly 5 per cent less than the revised area at this time last year. The total yield is estimated at 480,000 tons (excluding Hyderabad, for which no estimate of outturn is made at this date). This estimated yield of 480,000 tons is 7 per cent below the revised estimate at this time last year.

Detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Final Estimates.

Province.	Estimated total yield		Area.		Average yield per acre.	
	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15
	tons	tons	acres	acres	lbs	lbs
United Provinces	126,000	116,000	1,398,000	1,372,000	202	189
Central Provinces and Berar.	93,000	82,000	927,000	878,000	225	209
Madras (*a*)	91,000	69,000	890,000	724,000	229	213
Bombay (*c*)	95,000	164,000	800,000	1,055,000	266	348
Bengal	27,000	29,000	248,000	251,000	244	259
Bihar and Orissa	31,000	26,000	205,000	206,000	339	283
Punjab	15,000	24,000	126,000	222,000	267	242
Sind (*c*)	2,000	5,000	25,000	86,000	179	130
Ajmer-Merwara	37	1,000	5,000	35,000	17	64
Hyderabad (*a*)	Not available		561,000	605,000	..	...
Total	480,000 (*b*)	516,000 (*b*)	5,185,000	5,434,000	207	213

The seasonal conditions have been favourable in Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Hyderabad, and in the important sesamum-growing districts of the United Provinces. In other provinces the season has not been favourable, the crop having suffered through deficient rainfall in the Punjab, Sind, Ajmer-Merwara, and in the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, and through excessive rain in Bengal, in parts of the Bombay Deccan and of the United Provinces.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

United Provinces (24·5 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The total area under sesamum sown *unmixed* is reported to be 298,000 acres as against 372,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 20 per cent. The total yield of the unmixed crop is estimated at 36,000 tons, which is 16 per cent in excess of the yield of last year. The area and yield of sesamum, sown in combination with other crops and largely retained for home consumption, is roughly estimated at 1,100,000 acres and 90,000 tons as against 1,000,000 acres and 85,000 tons last year. The rainfall was moderate in the Jhansi division and the Mirzapur district, which contain about 265,000 acres under unmixed sesamum, and the yield has been well up to the normal. In the rest of the sesamum-growing tracts the rainfall was abnormally heavy and severely damaged the crop when in flower. In these parts the yield has been poor and is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal.

Central Provinces and Berar (16·9 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The total area is estimated at 927,000 acres, which is about 6 per cent in excess of the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 93,000 tons, as against 82,000 tons last year, or an increase of 13 per cent. The monsoon arrived rather late, but except in Chattisgarh, where the rains at first were rather heavy, conditions at sowing time were extremely favourable. The subsequent course of the monsoon was also favourable, the rainfall being sufficient with good breaks for weeding. In the Nagpur division, however, there was too much rain at the time of sowing the *rabi* (late) crop, and in the north of the provinces some of the *kharif* (early) crop on heavy soils appears to have suffered from excessive moisture at the end of the monsoon.

Madras (16·6 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The area is estimated at 890,000 acres as against 724,000 acres estimated at this date last year, or an increase of 23 per cent. The total outturn is estimated at 91,000 tons, which is 32 per cent in excess of the estimate made at this time last year. The increase in area is noticeable in the Circars and Deccan. The reports on the condition of the crop are uniformly better than last year, and, with the increase in area, indicate a total yield well above normal. There has been nothing abnormal in the season.

Bombay (6·1 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The total area is reported to be 800,000 acres (525,000 acres being in Native States), as against 1,055,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 24 per cent. The decline in area, which occurred mainly in Gujarat, is attributed to scanty rains. The total yield is estimated at 95,000 tons (57,000 tons being in Native States), which is 42 per cent below the yield of last year. In Gujarat the early crop suffered heavily from scanty rains, particularly in the north and in Kathiawar, but the fall early in October gave some relief to the crop that survived the drought, and helped the sowing of the late crop. The season

(*a*) The estimates for Madras and Hyderabad are not final. (*b*) Excluding Hyderabad. (*c*) Including Native States.

since then has been fair. In the Deccan the crop progressed satisfactorily under favourable seasonal conditions in the north and west and has yielded well; elsewhere it suffered from excessive rain at the flowering stage and from insect attacks in two talukas of Sholapur, and the condition of the crop was only moderate to fair. In the Karnatak the rain after sowing was deficient in places, and the crop suffered from insects in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar; elsewhere it did fairly well. In the Konkan the crop did well in the north but suffered in the south from the absence of rain at the flowering stage.

Bengal (5·3 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The total area under both early and late crops now amounts to 248,000 acres as compared with 251,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 1 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 27,000 tons, which is 7 per cent short of the yield of last year. As reported in the first forecast in August, the season for the early crop was not favourable, owing to heavy rainfall. As regards the late crop, the rainfall at sowing time was on the whole sufficient except in some districts of the Burdwan division and in a few places in Eastern Bengal. Subsequently, however, insufficient rainfall interfered with the growth of the crop and affected the outturn considerably.

Bihar and Orissa (4·1 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The total area under both early and late crops amounts to 205,000 acres as against 206,000 acres last year. The total yield is estimated at 31,000 tons, which is 19 per cent larger than the yield of last year. The season was generally favourable for the early crop. For the late crop also, the weather conditions were favourable, except in parts of Tirhut, where the crop was damaged by floods, and in Angul and Singhbhum, where defective rainfall in the early part of the season affected the outturn. The rainfall in November was also prejudicial to the crop in Angul.

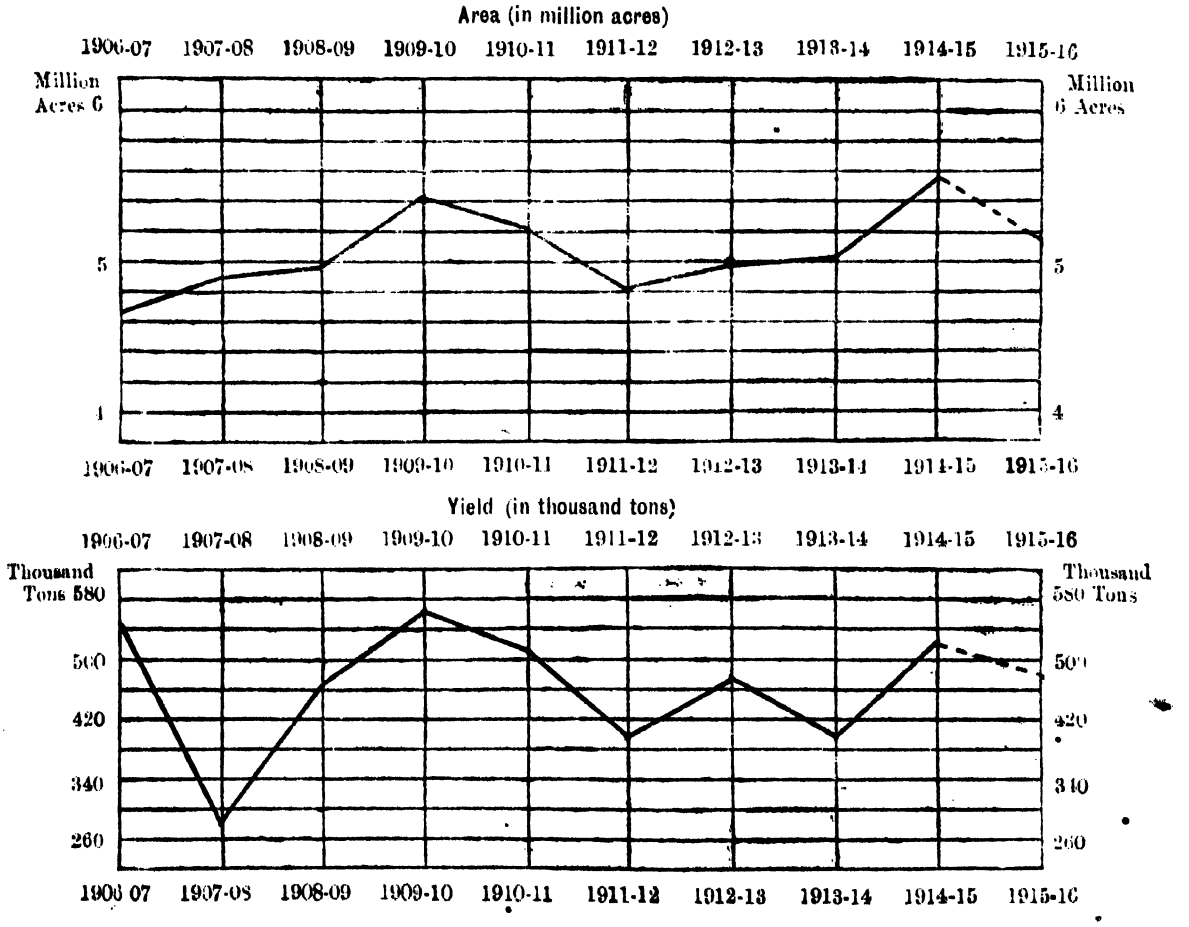
Punjab (2·7 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The total area is reported to be 126,000 acres as compared with 222,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 43 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 15,000 tons, which is 37 per cent below that reported at this time last year. The decrease is, as explained in the first forecast, due to deficient rainfall and the shortage of canal water at sowing time, and is most marked in Ferozepur, Jhang, Lahore, Montgomery, and Hissar. Low prices at sowing time also had some effect in decreasing the area put under this crop. Owing to insufficient monsoon rainfall and deficiency of water in canals, the outturn was below normal in many important districts.

Sind (1·4 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The total area is estimated at 25,000 acres (3,000 acres being in Native States) as against 86,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 71 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 2,000 tons, which is 60 per cent below the estimate of last year. The crop suffered from low inundation and the absence of rain in the dry tract, and its condition is reported to be poor in Karachi, Hyderabad, and Upper Sind Frontier districts. Elsewhere it is reported to be fair.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·5 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India).—The total area is estimated at 5,000 acres as against 35,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 86 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 37 tons only as against 1,000 tons last year.

Hyderabad reports 561,000 acres, which is 7 per cent below the area estimated at this date last year. The outturn is estimated at 59 per cent of the normal as against 57 per cent last year. The season is reported to have on the whole been favourable.

The chart below shows the present estimates of the total area and yield as compared with the final figures of the preceding nine years: —



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Final Estimate of the Sesamum Crop of 1915-16.

Provinces and States		Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the current year over	
		Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
					Per cent	Per cent
United Provinces	Unmixed	298,000	372,000	398,000	— 19·9	— 25·1
	Mixed (*e*)	1,100,000	1,000,000	870,000	+ 10·0	+ 26·4
Central Provinces and Berar		927,000	878,000	856,000	+ 5·6	+ 8·3
Madras		890,000	724,000	862,000	+ 22·9	+ 3·3
Bombay (*a*)		800,000	1,055,000	865,000	— 24·1	— 7·5
Bengal		248,000	251,000	279,000	— 1·2	— 11·1
Bihar and Orissa		205,000	206,000	208,000	— 0·5	— 1·4
Punjab		126,000	222,000	148,000	— 43·2	— 14·9
Sind (*a*)		25,000	86,000	75,000	— 70·9	— 66·7
Ajmer-Merwara		5,000	35,000	(*b*)	— 85·7	...
Hyderabad State		561,000	605,000	762,000	— 7·3	— 26·4
Total	Unmixed	4,085,000	4,434,000	4,453,000	— 7·9	— 8·3
	Mixed	1,100,000	1,000,000	870,000	+ 10·0	+ 26·4
GRAND TOTAL		5,185,000	5,434,000	5,323,000(*c*)	— 4·6	— 2·6

Provinces and States		Yield (in tons)			Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the current year over	
		Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
					Per cent	Per cent
United Provinces	Unmixed	36,000	31,000	35,000	+ 16·1	+ 2·9
	Mixed (*e*)	90,000	85,000	78,000	+ 5·9	+ 15·4
Central Provinces and Berar		93,000	82,000	74,000	+ 13·4	+ 25·7
Madras		91,000	69,000	73,000	+ 31·9	+ 24·7
Bombay (*a*)		95,000	164,000	92,000	— 42·1	+ 3·3
Bengal		27,000	29,000	42,000	— 6·9	— 35·7
Bihar and Orissa		31,000	26,000	31,000	+ 19·2	...
Punjab		15,000	24,000	15,000	— 37·5	...
Sind (*a*)		2,000	5,000	9,000	— 60·0	— 77·7
Ajmer-Merwara		37	1,000	(*b*)	...	...
Hyderabad State		59 per cent of normal.	57 per cent of normal.	—	...	...
Total	Unmixed	390,000	431,000	371,000	— 9·5	+ 5·1
	Mixed	90,000	85,000	78,000	+ 5·9	+ 15·4
GRAND TOTAL (*d*)		480,000	516,000	449,000(*c*)	— 7·0	+ 6·9

(*a*) Including Native States
(*b*) Not available
(*c*) Excluding Ajmer-Merwara
(*d*) Excluding Hyderabad
(*e*) The estimates of the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Statement showing increase or decrease in the Capital of Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913), during the half-year ending the 30th June, 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Provinces.	Total paid-up Capital at the close of the previous half-year.		New Companies registered during the half-year.		Companies wound up during the half-year.		
	Share Capital.	Debenture Capital.	Number.	Authorised Share Capital.	Number.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Paid-up Debenture Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras	(a)5,63,04,197	(a)37,56,572	11	21,82,990	45	14,01,633	3,237
Bombay	30,32,13,017	3,94,57,281	7	84,70,000	15	17,77,062	...
Bengal	29,51,62,662	5,73,50,471	41	2,51,55,600	22	2,64,570	...
United Provinces	3,84,96,520	17,65,750	...	...	14	12,73,628	...
Punjab	1,48,52,499	4,02,550	1	2,00,000	20	14,51,805	...
Delhi	28,90,410	...	...	...	..	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	2,18,955	...	...	...		...	...
Burma	5,91,87,185	..	3	3,00,000	(c)	4,39,526	...
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)45,32,815	26,343	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	8,63,017	...	1	50,000	14	49,258	...
Assam	8,66,914	39,095	2	2,50,000	...	...	...
Bangalore (Civil and Mily. Stn.)	8,22,885	...	...	...	4	43,261	...
Coorg	42,300	669		..	2	18,300	669
Ajmer-Merwara	18,25,056	1,900	...	...	...	...	...
Total British India	77,92,78,432	10,28,00,631	66	3,66,08,590	136	67,19,043	3,906
Mysore State (b)	53,60,532	...	3	5,70,000	2	89,875	...
Grand Total	78,46,38,964	10,28,00,631	69	3,71,78,590	138	68,08,918	3,906

1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Increase or decrease in the paid-up Capital of Companies existing at the end of the half-year as compared with the previous half year				Total net increase (+) or decrease (−) in paid-up Capital during the half-year.		Total paid-up Capital at the end of the half-year.	
	Increase.		*Decrease.*					
	Share Capital.	Debenture Capital.	Share Capital.	Debenture Capital.	Share Capital.	Debenture Capital.	Share Capital.	Debenture Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	28,81,109	18,500	11,93,774	21,430	2,85,702	—6,167	5,65,89,899	37,50,405
Bombay	93,73,868	33,50,000	60,87,160	7,00,000	15,09,646	26,50,000	30,47,22,663	4,21,07,281
Bengal	1,67,54,067	34,89,526	4,391	2,95,614	1,64,85,106	31,93,912	31,16,47,768	6,05,44,383
United Provinces	15,74,890	...	54,185	7,590	2,47,077	—7,590	3,87,43,597	17,58,160
Punjab	4,09,744	2,43,750	...	...	10,42,061	2,43,750	1,38,10,438	6,46,300
Delhi	92,101	...	...	...	92,101	...	29,82,511	...
North-West Frontier Province	715	...	...	...	715	...	2,19,670	...
Burma	1,98,660	...	94,090	...	—3,34,956	...	5,88,52,229	...
Central Provinces and Berar	20,620	...	...	...	20,620	...	45,53,435	26,343
Bihar and Orissa	5,03,400	...	...	...	4,54,142	...	13,17,159	...
Assam	2,05,408	11,806	...	8,688	2,05,408	3,118	10,72,322	42,213
Bangalore (Civil and Mily. Stn.)	47,659	...	65,118	...	—60,720	...	7,62,165	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	—18,300	—669	24,000	...
Ajmer-Merwara	1,264	8,700	...	..	1,264	8,700	18,26,320	10,660
Total British India	3,20,63,505	71,22,282	74,98,718	10,33,322	1,78,45,744	60,85,054	79,71,24,176	10,88,85,685
Mysore State (b)	2,22,824	...	12,64,490	...	—11,31,541	...	42,28,991	...
Grand Total	3,22,86,329	71,22,282	87,63,208	10,33,322	1,67,14,203	60,85,054	80,13,53,167	10,88,85,685

Note.—Columns 9 and 10 include the paid-up capital of new Companies registered during the half-year.
(a) Revised. (b) Registered under the Mysore Regulation, III of 1895. (c) Not stated.

This statement is compiled from returns furnished half-yearly by Registrars of Joint Stock Companies. From a comparison of columns 2 and 3 with columns 15 and 16, it will be seen that in British India there was a net increase of Rs. 1,78,46,000 in paid-up share capital and of Rs. 60,85,000 in debenture capital at the end of the half-year ending June 1915 as compared with the preceding half-year ending December 1914, mainly owing to an increase in Bengal of Rs. 1,64,85,000 in paid-up capital and Rs. 31,94,000 in debenture capital and in Bombay of Rs. 15,10,000 in paid-up capital and Rs. 26,50,000 in debenture capital. In the Native State of Mysore the share capital decreased by Rs. 11,31,000.

Calcutta,
January 26, 1916.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. R. B.-17.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of 1915-1916 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-1915.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to November.					Whole year.		April to November.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	**Revenue.**						
...	...	...	...	...	...	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,59,33,000	35,83,87,000	12,33,00,000	13,65,87,000	1,32,87,000	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Opium	2,31,31,000	2,69,70,000	1,46,59,000	1,74,46,000	27,57,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,86,14,000	5,00,32,000	3,29,99,000	2,97,12,000	...	32,87,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,43,33,000	7,66,06,000	4,91,55,000	5,18,75,000	27,20,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,25,12,000	13,18,54,000	8,59,31,000	8,20,51,000	...	38,80,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	9,51,64,000	8,91,45,000	6,34,19,000	5,43,93,000	...	90,26,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	7,62,61,000	7,72,65,000	4,57,53,000	4,40,41,000	...	17,12,000
...	...	...	...	...	2,700	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	80,59,48,000	81,02,59,000	41,52,46,000	41,61,05,000	8,59,000	...
182,100	172,200	121,300	118,600	...	...	Interest	1,22,93,000	1,32,74,000	65,48,000	76,38,000	10,90,000	...
39,900	50,300	5,200	18,100	12,900	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,32,63,000	5,35,54,000	3,49,91,000	3,57,52 000	7,61,000	...
1,300	1,500	400	500	100	...	Receipts by Civil Department	2,19,85,000	2,29,88,000	1,32,20,000	1,39,44,000	7,24,000	...
63,900	48,000	47,900	50,800	2,900	...	Miscellaneous	8:,19,000	80,28,000	40,71,000	40,92,000	21,000	...
47,700	67,900	42,600	70,100	27,500	...	Railways	53,78,82,000	58,04,40,000	34,94,87,000	36,02,94,000	1,08,07,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,27,52,000	4,57,86,000	2,33,99,000	2,42,76,000	8,77,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	39,51,000	38,41,000	25,06,000	26,93,000	1,87,000	...
347,900	328,700	257,400	230,800	...	26,600	Military Receipts	2,09,38,000	1,33,74,000	1,20,11,000	68,06,000	...	52,05,000
682,800	698,600	474,800	488,900	14,100	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,50,71,31,000	1,50,15,44,000	86,14,79,000	87,16,00,000	1,01,21,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	...	...
44,000	...	592,700	...	...	592,700	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	82,24,000	1,27,09,000	17,92,000	80,66,000	62,74,000	...
44,000	...	592,700	...	...	592,700	TOTAL	92,24,000	1,37,09,000	27,92,000	90,66,000	62,74,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	4,84,09,000	4,37,44,000	4,99,59,000	4,97,45,000	...	2,14,000
7,000,000	...	7,000,000	...	...	7,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	11,00,00,000	...	9,10,00,000	...	...	9,10,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	..	...	...	59,74,000	59,74,000	...
...	..	...	1,793,000	1,793,000	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	30,44,000	27,75,000	22,65,000	22,65,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,03,20,000	2,36,43,000	96,85,000	1,38,95,000	42,10,000	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,11,000	1,16,000	39,000	40,000	1,000	...
8,169,900	11,752,700	5,086,600	13,040,000	8,003,400	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,148,100	7,100,000	4,230,800	4,750,600	519,800	..	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	1,43,10,000	7,33,95,000	5,90,85,000	...
22,318,000	18,852,700	16,267 400	19,583,600	3,316,200	...	TOTAL	18,18,24,000	7,02,78,000	16,72,58,000	14,53,14,000	...	2,19,44,000
23,044,800	19,551,300	17,334,900	20,072,500	2,737,600	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,69,82,39,000	1,58,55,31,000	1,03,15,29,000	1,02,59,60,000	...	55,49,000
8,157,700	7,620,100	8,157,700	7,913,200	...	244,500	Opening Balance	23,41,24,000	20,78,30,000	23,41,24,000	22,16,90,000	...	1,24,34,000
31,202,500	27,171,400	25,492,600	27,985,700	2,493,100	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,93,23,63,000	1,79,33,61,000	1,26,56,53,000	1,24,76,70,000	...	1,79,83,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO NOVEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Expenditure.						
64,900	100,000	36,100	67,900	31,800	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,30,13,000	14,15,90,000	8,42,86,000	9,00,54,000	57,68,000	...
2,246,200	2,303,800	1,301,500	1,909,200	107,700	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,80,13,000	6,83,26,000	3,58,67,000	3,49,54,000	...	9,13,000
218,600	174,400	170,800	85,000	...	85,800	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,37,10,000	4,83,30,000	2,92,95,000	2,58,16,000	...	34,79,000
488,700	427,400	303,100	218,900	...	84,200	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	27,44,96,000	28,17,06,000	16,94,13,000	17,74,76,000	80,63,000	...
2,677,100	2,299,400	1,900,200	1,625,800	...	274,400	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,16,84,000	4,23,15,000	2,68,41,000	2,69,28,000	87,000	...
18,200	16,500	13,300	5,300	...	8,000	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,38,22,000	1,47,52,000	91,61,000	48,71,000	...	42,90,000
9,195,900	9,418,500	6,497,700	6,588,100	90,400	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,82,80,000	31,11,09,000	21,60,56,000	20,42,32,000	...	1,18,24,000
125,600	122,200	90,900	91,900	1,000	...	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,37,69,000	3,34,13,000	1,99,50,000	1,99,13,000	...	37,000
83,400	21,200	76,600	34,600	...	42,000	Other Public Works	10,03,38,000	8,69,08,000	5,58,33,000	4,79,33,000	...	79,00,000
5,087,900	4,580,100	3,723,700	3,209,800	...	513,900	Military Services	35,48,11,000	25,21,41,000	20,86,05,000	12,66,88,000	...	8,19,17,000
20,206,500	19,463,500	14,613,900	13,836,500	...	777,400	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,36,19,36,000	1,28,05,90,000	85,53,07,000	75,85,65,000	...	9,64,42,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—1,61,63,000	...	...	...	...
20,206,500	19,463,500	14,613,900	13,836,500	...	777,400	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,36,19,36,000	1,26,44,27,000	85,53,07,000	75,88,65,000	...	9,64,42,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,469,500	1,489,200	1,696,300	693,800	...	1,002,500	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	10,27,03,000	1,07,28,000	5,18,71,000	—45,15,000	...	5,63,86,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,210,400	...	719,800	719,800	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,900	83,500	43,900	5,700	...	38,200	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	45,53,000	27,48,000	24,53,000	33,88,000	9,35,000	...
2,530,400	2,783,100	1,740,200	1,419,300	...	320,900	TOTAL	10,72,56,000	1,34,76,000	5,43,24,000	— 11,27,000	...	5,54,51,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
500,000	907,500	491,600	907,500	415,900	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	8,33,95,000	32,97,000	7,59,32,000	...	...	7,59,32,000
52,200	300	39,200	...	...	39,200	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,13,60,000	2,84,07,000	1,51,97,000	6,39,53,000	4,87,66,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	30,87,000	50,81,000	15,49,000	9,99,000	...	5,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,52,28,000	1,75,68,000	1,97,80,000	1,39,43,000	...	58,37,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	94,66,000	16,57,06,000	4,32,70,000	21,30,39,000	16,97,69,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	9,89,73,000	10,89,96,000	6,48,44,000	7,33,40,000	84,96,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—67,000	—6,000	—44,000	1,000	45,000	...
...	...	...	4,668,000	4,668,000	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
552,200	907,800	530,800	5,575,500	5,044,700	...	TOTAL	24,14,42,000	32,89,59,000	22,05,18,000	36,52,75,000	14,47,57,000	...
23,289,100	23,154,400	16,884,900	20,831,300	3,946,400	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,71,06,34,000	1,60,68,62,000	1,13,01,49,000	1,12,30,13,000	...	71,36,000
7,913,400	4,017,000	8,607,700	7,154,400	...	1,453,300	Closing Balance	22,17,29,000	18,64,99,000	13,55,04,000	12,46,57,000	...	1,08,47,000
31,202,500	27,171,400	25,492,600	27,985,700	2,493,100	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,93,23,63,000	1,79,33,61,000	1,26,56,53,000	1,24,76,70,000		1,79,83,00

THE TREASURY:
Calcutta, the 4th February 1916.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1916.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Patent Office Handbook is now published and can be obtained at the Patent Office for Re. 1 only. It contains directions for the guidance of inventors and others and also the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

January 24.

2448. E. R. Sutcliffe. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of fuel blocks or briquettes.*

2449. P. T. Rose. *Improvements in or relating to expanding mandrels.*

2450. F. J. Blewitt. *Horizontal steam cooking range.*

January 25.

2451. A. E. Morden. *Automatic vacuum carriage door lock.*

January 26.

2452. S. T. Dutton. *A paint for covering and protecting iron and steel work and other materials.*

2453. General Electric Company. *Improvements in and relating to controlling alternating currents.*

January 27.

2454. The Allies Electric Lamp Company, Limited. *Improvements in machines for cutting the globes of electric incandescence lamps and the like.*

2455. L. C. Loomba. *Rasoia or cooking apparatus.*

2456. H. G. Reaks. *Automatic night tidal semaphore and tide recorder.*

January 28.

2457. H. Grob. *Improvements in switching-over apparatus for electrical lighting installations for railway trains and the like.*

January 29.

2458. N. D. Rabady and W. H. Dyson. *Improvements in railway signals and in the method of operating them.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2136. G. Kanter. *Suspension mechanism specially applicable to provide resilent tyres for vehicle wheels.*

2364. W. J. Melhuish. *The manufacture of artificial milk and the treatment of its residues.*

2365. W. J. Melhuish. *A substitute for milk made from Soya and Arachide and the treatment of the residues.*

2417. E. Murray. *Improvements in the wheels of motor cycles and other vehicles.*

2420. W. Say and F. Lycett. *Improvements in and relating to means for closing sample holes in tea chests, barrels and other containers.*

2421. M. D. Robinson. *Improvements in sight feed pressure lubricators.*

2422. C. Dowson. *Improvements in or relating to shutters for kinematograph apparatus.*

2423. J. W. Leitch. *Improvements in concentrating sulphuric acid.*

2424. P. W. Druitt and W. R. Gilpin. *Improvements in justifying mechanism for typographic composing and casting machines.*

2425. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

2097. E. Moss. *Improved stamping or franking machine.*

2304. C. H. Beadle. *An improved method of and means for taking energy from a source of natural and waste heat into a closed cycle of thermal operations.*

2308. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle. *Manufacuture of acid wool dyestuffs indifferent to copper.*

2315. H. A. Thompson. *Improvements in means for actuating signals on and communicating with trains.*

2337. T. L. A. Runge. *Improved process and apparatus for coagulating raw caoutchouc "milk".*

2349. General Electric Company. *Improvements in and relating to wireless signalling systems.*

2351. W. K. Dalzell. *Improvements in multi-cylinder rotary internal combustion engines for aeroplanes and the like.*

2363. E. A. Matthias. *Improvements in and relating to stoppering devices for bottles and the like.*

2368. General Electric Company. *Improvements in and relating to wireless signalling systems.*

2370. F. Armstrong and T. Cowie. *Wireless telegraphy trainer.*

2371. Minerals Separation, Limited. *Improvements in the concentration of sulphide ores.*

2372. R. E. Hall. *Improvements in methods of and means for translating sounds into mechanical movements.*

2373. C. A. Wragg. *Improvements in aeroplanes.*

2374. J. E. Cunningham. *Improved method of preserving timber from boring organisms.*

2375. D. Morrison. *Improvements in flushing valves.*

2377. L. Nelson. *Improvements in gas producers.*

2379. J. H. Mason. *Improvements in or relating to adding machines.*

PATENTS SEALED.

1767. Lambie.
1768. Lambie.
1769. Lambie.
1786. Taylor.
1809. Belanger Spinning Process Co.
1849. Bernard.
1858. General Electric Co.
2178. Brewster Film Corporation.
2191. Rai, Rai and Narain.
2206. Miller.
2305. Webb and Williams.
2313. Irwin.
2316. Andersen.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

105 of 1904. Window Glass Machine Co. (To 15 April 1917.)

168 of 1904. La Societe Anonyme Westinghouse and anr. (To 16 June 1917.)

393 of 1904. Ferranti. (To 28 March 1917.)

332 of 1905. Dutton and ors. (To 14 February 1917.)

403 of 1906. Audiffren and ors. (To 6 March 1917.)

425 of 1906. Ferranti. (To 27 March 1917.)

618 of 1906. Shirtliff. (To 30 January 1917.)

351 of 1907. Haywood and ors. (To 25 February 1917.)

552 of 1907. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ld. (To 4 July 1917.)

553 of 1907. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 4 July 1917.)
601 of 1907. Çawnpore Sugar Works, Ld. (To 13 March 1917.)
31 of 1908. Davidson. (To 29 February 1917.)
39 of 1908. Regina Maschinenfabrik m. b. H. (To 4 March 1917.)
310 of 1908. Palmer. (To 3 March 1917.)
428 of 1908. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 7 August 1917.)
502 of 1908. Fawns and anr. (To 11 February 1917.)
505 of 1908. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 25 August 1917.)
34 of 1909. Siemens Bros. & Co. Ld. (To 26 February 1917.)
42 of 1909. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 31 August 1917.)
258 of 1909. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 11 March 1917.)
322 of 1909. Murex Magnetic Co. Ld. (To 11 February 1917.)
389 of 1909. Oil Refining Improvements Co. Ld. (To 11 March 1917.)
3 of 1910. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 24 September 1917.)
51 of 1910. Stokes. (To 14 March 1917.)
279 of 1910. Nance. (To 11 February 1917.)
372 of 1910. McMullen. (To 18 February 1917.)
517 of 1910. High. (To 1 February 1917.)
598 of 1910. Gray. (To 13 January 1917.)
8 of 1911. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 8 August 1917.)
37 of 1911. Rees. (To 28 February 1917.)
156 of 1911. Societé Generale des Nitrures. (To 21 February 1917.)
371 of 1911. Minerals Separation Ld. (To 13 March 1917.)
567 of 1911. Solomon. (To 20 March 1918.)
672 of 1911. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 24 July 1917.)
673 of 1911. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 24 July 1917.)
802 of 1911. Davidson. (To 13 February 1917.)
4 of 1912. Augezd. (To 2 January 1917.)
27 of 1912. Automatic Welding Co. (To 15 January 1917.)
46 of 1912. Hume. (To 29 January 1917.)
89 of 1912. Gilbert-Stringer and anr. (To 21 February 1917.)
90 of 1912. Druitt. (To 21 February 1917.)
96 of 1912. Davidson, (To 27 February 1917.)
143 of 1912. Ormandy and anr. (To 18 March 1917.)
151 of 1912. Riedel Aktiengesellschaft. (To 25 March 1917.)
171 of 1912. DaCosta. (To 3 April 1917.)
200 of 1912. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 22 April 1917.)
216 of 1912. Vickers Ld. (To 29 April 1917.)
221 of 1912. Battelle. (To 1 May 1917.)
647 of 1912. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. (To 9 December 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1906.

316, (J. & H. Haddan & Co., Ld. and anr.).

1910.

399, (Prentice).

1911.

142, (Foreman and anr.). 249, (Naiker). 393, (Lang). 481, (Jones). 489, (Annett).

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGN.

Class 11. No. 21 of 1911. Kate Hawkins, Spinster, of "Southlands" Christchurch in the County of Hants, England. March 20, 1911. (Copyright in design extended for five years.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

January 24th to 29th, 1916.

Class 13. Nos. 3482 to 3505. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 21.

Class 15. No. 3506. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 21.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas

per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price.	
	R	*a.*
(*a*) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(*b*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(*c*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(*d*) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(*e*) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(*f*) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1908 and Chronological lists 1900-1904)	2	0
(*g*) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological list 1905-1911) each	3	0
(*h*) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(*i*) Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
(*j*) Specifications of Inventions each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	"	" 1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	" 1906-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	" 1913-14	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvamsam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1.	M. Gulzari Lall	Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1.	M. Jawala Prasad, I.	5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2.	M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain	253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3.	M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail	South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1.	M. Mohd. Miyan Khan	Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2.	M. Mohd. Akbar Khan	The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3.	M. Sita Ram Mahta	Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4.	M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5.	M. Anand Sarup	Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhot[illegible] Lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3. M. Azizur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 12, Agha Muhammad Mehdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
12. M. Nisar Ahmad Khan . . . . . C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
13. M. Imdad Hussain . . . . . 9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.

CHAKRATA.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Kailana Depôt, Sadar Bazar, Chakrata.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna) . . . Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1.	M. Mukhtar Ahmad	Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand	Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1.	M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1.	M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2.	M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil)	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3.	M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1.	M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi)	Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1.	M. Mohd. Ishaq	R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1.	M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2.	M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1.	M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1.	M. M. C. Saihgal	Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1.	M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2.	M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3.	M. S. Abdul Ghani	Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
4.	M. Mohamed Sarwar	New Mohalla Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1.	M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1.	M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar
2.	M. Ahmed Din	1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3.	M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4.	M. Safdar Khan	Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1.	M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2.	M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz	Islamabad, Quetta.
3.	M. Mohd. Rahim Shah	Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4.	M. Ahmed Bux	Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1.	M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2.	Ghulam Rasul	Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3.	M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4.	M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5.	M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6.	M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani	Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1. M. Mohd. Arif. . . . . 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar . . . . . 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . . . 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman . . . . . 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi . . . . . 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab . . . . . Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat . . . . 2A, 2B, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal . . . . . 25, Nurali Lane, P. O. Entally, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter . . . . . 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib . . . . . Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1916.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta . .	2,50,96,700	21,47,40,305	23,98,37,005	7,04,36,122	1,50,89,287	...	8,17,50,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	5,47,97,538	32,20,72,893	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R6,19,11,571.
Cawnpore .	...	2,48,67,435	2,48,67,435	3,10,19,533	1,81,75,530	..	..	..	.	...	..	..	4,91,95,063	
Lahore . .	...	4,33,79,130	4,33,79,130	3,43,84,572	2,27,84,363	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	5,71,68,935	
Bombay . .	19,65,250	14,73,81,855	14,93,47,105	2,75,12,943	4,64,47,012	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	7,39,59,955	
Karachi . .	...	2,29,76,055	2,29,76,055	85,83,713	37,26,300	...		...	...	..	...	...	1,23,10,013	
Madras . .	54,91,755	8,18,15,975	8,73,07,730	3,64,77,885	1,12,93,420	.	..	...	...	...		...	4,77,76,305	
Rangoon . .	...	5,64,50,870	5,64,50,870	5,23,28,416	99,03,750	.	...	..	...	...		...	6,27,32,166	
	3,25,53,705	59,16,11,625	62,41,65,330	26,12,43,184	12,74,24,662	...	8,17,50,000		...	...	9,99,99,946	5,47,97,538	62,52,15,330	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									10,50,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			62,41,65,330								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		62,41,65,330	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st January 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st January 1916 to 2 thousands in Sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1916.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. Terminable of 1915-16.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th January 1916 .	29,28,700	99,22,600	4,98,50,900	1,54,45,300	72,14,900	26,33,350	8,50,66,950	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,79,99,150
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November 1908, up to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1916	...	54,600	76,100	1,26,100	3,500	71,600	3,31,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,31,900
	29,28,700	99,77,200	4,99,27,000	1,55,71,400	72,18,300	27,04,950	8,53,98,850	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,83,31,050
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	6,800	...	...	...	...	6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800
Balance on 31st January 1916 .	29,28,700	99,70,400	4,99,27,000	1,55,71,400	72,18,300	27,04,950	8,53,92,050	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,83,24,250

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,348 lakhs. re-transferred from London 12,808 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. 1915 " 15th Dec. " ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 6 lakhs.
" 1st Jan. 1916 " 15th Jan. 1916 ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 3 ditto ...
12,351 12,816

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd February 1916.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for sale of Maps.

LONDON.—Edward Stanford, Limited, 12, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, W.C.

CALCUTTA.—Maps can be obtained from the office, 13, Wood Street, or from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Nos. 5 and 6, Government Place, North; Messrs. Newman & Co., No. 4, Dalhousie Square; The Manager, The Indian School Supply Depôt, No. 309, Bow Bazar Street; and Messrs. Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh and Sons, No. 76, Lower Circular Road.

DACCA.—The Manager, The Indian School Supply Depôt, 226, Nawabpur.

BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co., Limited, and Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co.

KASHMIR.—Cockburn Agency, Srinagar.

LAHORE.—Messrs. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons.

MADRAS.—Higginbothams, Limited.

MUSSOORIE.—The Proprietor, Mafasilite Printing Works.

MUZAFFARPUR.—Messrs. Burman & Co.

RANGOON.—The Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, 70, Merchant Street.

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A Catalogue of Maps corrected up to 1st January 1915 is available at Re. 1 per copy.

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Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service except on cash payment*.

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other maps which are available.

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Uncoloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
GENERAL MAPS.							
India (with hills) . . .	1908	1″=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	4th Edition.
India (skeleton) . . .	1913	1″=32 M.	12	33×25	6 0	12 0	
India, Layered map of . .	1913	1″=32 M.	12	33×25	...	12 0	
India (without hills), showing Railways with stations.	1913	1″=32 M.	6	44×30	...	8 0	Corrected to 31st December 1912.
India, Railway, Canal and Road Map of (with hills).	1912	1″=32 M.	6	44×30	9 0	12 0	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1912. Other details up to 1905.
India, Railway, Canal and Road Map of (with hills and Rainfall contours).	1912	1″=32 M.	6	44×30	12 0	15 0	Railways, Canals and Roads corrected up to 31st March 1912. Other details up to 1905.
India, Telegraph map of . .	...	1″=32 M.	6	44×30	6 0	...	Corrected to 30th September 1914.
India, District map of . .	1903	1″=64 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	Additions and corrections from Extra Departmental Sources to 1912.
India, Contour map of . .	1886	1″=64 M.	1	41×38	1 0	...	For Departmental use only.
India, Military Traffic map of, showing Railways open and under construction on 31st December 1912.	...	1″=64 M.	1	40×32	...	1 8	
India and adjacent countries (without hills).	1911	1″=128 M.	1	24×21	1 12	2 0	With additions and corrections up to 1913.
India and adjacent countries (with hills).	1902	1″=128 M.	1	24×21	1 12	2 0	Ditto.

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Uncoloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
GENERAL MAPS—*concld.*							
India, showing Provinces and Districts.	1915	1″=160 M.	1	18×16	0 8	...	
India and adjacent countries (without hills).	1906	1″=192 M.	1	18×14	0 8	0 12	Corrections to boundaries to 1913.
India (without hills)	1894	1″=256 M.	1	16×13	0 6	0 8	Additions to 1904.
India (with hills)	1909	1″=256 M.	1	16×13	0 6	0 8	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Baluchistan (with hills)	1894	1″=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Baluchistan Agency with Sind (with hills).	1898	1″=32 M.	1	24×24	...	1 8	
Bengal	1915	1″=32 M.	1	26×20	...	1 4	
Bengal and Bihar and Orissa (with hills).	1888	1″=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	With additions and corrections to 1912.
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam (with hills).	1912	1″=32 M.	1	33×31	...	1 4	
Berar (with hills)	1906	1″= 8 M.	1	38×27	2 0	2 8	
Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Sind (with hills).	1908	1″=32 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	
Burma (with hills).	1908	1″=32 M.	1	41×30	...	1 8	Corrected 1912.
Central India Agency (with hills).	1886	1″=16 M.	2	32×22	...	3 8	Additions and corrections to 1912.
Central India Agency (without hills).	1900	1″=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Central Provinces (without hills)	1908-09	1″=32 M.	1	28×24	1 0	1 8	
Delhi Province	...	1″=4 M.	1	13×13	0 6	0 8	
Gujarat (without hills)	1896	1″=16 M.	1	32×30	1 0	1 8	Additions to 1905.
Hyderabad (with hills)	1908	1″=32 M.	1	20×18	...	1 8	
Madras Presidency, Mysore and Ceylon (without hills).	1908	1″=16 M.	6	40×27	7 0	8 0	
Mysore and Coorg (with hills)	1908	1″=16 M.	1	27×24	1 0	1 8	
North-West Frontier Province (with hills).	1903	1″=16 M.	1	32×24	2 0	...	Corrections to 1910.
Punjab (with hills)	1890	1″=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	Additions to 1910.
Punjab (without hills)	1912	1″=80 M.	1	12×9	0 8	0 10	
Rajputana Agency (with hills)	1908	1″=16 M.	2	38×24	...	1 8	2nd Edition. Additions and corrections to 1903.
United Provinces	1897	1″=16 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	With additions and corrections to 1913.
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Aden Protectorate	1914	1″= 4 M.	1	45×35	...	2 0	
Afghanistan	1908	1″=32 M.	1	35×27	...	1 8	
Arabia and the Persian Gulf	1910	1″=32 M.	4	40×30	4 0	5 0	Additions and corrections to 1914.
Arabia and the Persian Gulf	1910	1″=48 M.	2	40×27	...	2 0	
Chih-li Province, China	1903	1″= 8 M.	1	44×30	1 8	1 12	

Description of Map.	Date of current edition.	Scale.	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price. Uncoloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS—*concld.*							
City of Calcutta	1911	6″= 1 M.	4	30×27	3 0	5 0	With additions and corrections to April 1912.
City of Calcutta	1910	3″=1 M.	1	32×26	1 0	2 0	Ditto 1914.
Delhi (Special Extract Map)	1912	4″= 1 M.	1	42×33	...	2 0	
Delhi and Vicinity	1912	4″= 1 M.	4	37×30	...	4 0	
Delhi and Vicinity	1912	2″= 1 M.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
Eastern Turkistan	1908	1″=32 M.	1	24×19	...	1 8	
Kashmir with part of adjacent mountains.	...	1″=2 M.	4	40×27	2 0	2 8	
Kiang-Su Province, China	1903	1/1,000,000	1	40×27	1 0	1 8	Additions and corrections to 1910.
Mercara Hunt Map	1914	3″=1 M.	1	27×24	1 0	1 2	
Ootacamund Hunt Map	1913	3″=1 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 2	
Periyar and Pambiyar catchment areas (Travancore State).	1913	2″=1 M.	4	40×27	...	4 0	
Persia	1910	1″=40 M.	1	34×29	...	1 4	
Sikkim	1906	1″= 4 M.	1	26×19	1 0	1 4	
Simla and adjacent country	1909	1″= 1 M.	1	30×27	...	1 8	
Simla and Jutogh (with list of houses).	1911	6″= 1 M.	1	40×30	1 0	1 8	Revised and corrected up to 1910.
Tenasserim	1868	1″= 4 M.	6	44×30	6 0	7 8	Additions to 1912.
Western Tibet, portion of	1904	1″=12 M.	1	34×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-nan	1905	1/1,000,000	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	
WAR MAPS.							
Eastern Theatre of War in Europe.	1914	1″=28 M.	1	44×33	...	2 0	
Western Theatre of War in Europe.	1914	1″=20 M.	1	40×27	...	1 8	
Lorraine and Alsace, including the Theatre of War between Paris and the Rhine.	1914	1″=12 M.	1	38×25	...	2 0	
Western Germany	1914	1″= 8 M.	1	44×30	...	2 0	
Theatre of War, Berlin to Warsaw	1914	1″=16 M.	1	40×27	...	2 0	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs. A.	
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"Bombay" North E. 43	1914	29×25	2 0	Layered only.
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Sheet No. 10 (Provisional)	1909	24×19	1 0	Parts of Persia, Arabia and Turkish Empire.
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„ „ 18 (2nd Edition)	1914	ditto	1 0	Persia and Arabia. Published (1) layered with shaded hills and (2) layered only.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
			Rs. A.	
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„ „ 30 (Rough Provisional Issue) . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia.
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„ „ 34 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan Agency and Bombay Presidency.
„ „ 35 and 36 (Provisional Issue) .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Baluchistan and Bombay (Sind).
„ „ 38 (Provisional Edition) . . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. With additions and corrections to 1913.
„ „ 39 (Provisional Issue) . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 40 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bombay, Punjab and Rajputana Agency.
„ „ 41	1914	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Sind, Baroda and Diu. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded only.
„ „ 44 (Provisional Issue) . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Punjab and Rajputana.
„ „ 45 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Rajputana, Punjab, Central India, Bombay, Baroda and Ajmer-Merwara.
„ „ 46 (Provisional Issue) . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad, Baroda and Daman.
„ „ 47	1915	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Berar and Hyderabad. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded only.
„ „ 48 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Hyderabad, Goa, Mysore, Coorg and Madras.
„ „ 53 (Provisional Issue, 2nd Edition) .	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi, United Provinces and Tibet. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 54 (Provisional Issue) . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.
„ „ 55 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Bombay and Berar.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES —*contd.*				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 56 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	24×19	1 0	Hyderabad, Bombay, Berar, Central Provinces and Madras. Published (1) layered with shaded hills and (2) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 57 and part of 66	1914	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Coorg, Madras, Mysore and Pondicherry. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded only.
„ „ 61 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
„ „ 63 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Bengal and Nepal.
„ „ 65 and part of 66 . .	1914	ditto	1 0	Hyderabad, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Madras. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary edition.
„ „ 70 (Provisional Issue) .	1906	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
„ „ 71 (Provisional Issue) . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
„ „ 73	1914	ditto	1 0	Parts of Nepal, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and United Provinces. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded only.
„ „ 74	1915	ditto	1 0	Madras and Bihar and Orissa. Published (1) layerd and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded only.
„ „ 77 (Provisional Issue) . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan.
„ „ 78 (2nd Provisional Issue) .	1907	ditto	1 0	Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
„ „ 79 (Provisional Issue) . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam. Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
„ „ 83	1913	ditto	1 0	Bengal, Assam and Burma.
„ „ 84 (Provisional Issue) . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Bengal, Assam and Burma. With corrections to boundaries to 1913.
„ „ 85 and part of 86	1913	ditto	1 0	Burma.
„ „ 86	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and the Andaman Islands.
„ „ 87 (Provisional Issue) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
„ „ 91 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Assam, Tibet and China (Yun-nan and Ssu-ch'uan Provinces).
„ „ 92 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1914	ditto	1 0	Assam, Burma and Yun-nan (China).

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES —*concld.*				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 93 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	24×19	1 0	Parts of Burma, China and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
„ „ 94 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam (shaded only).
„ „ 95 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
„ „ 96 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1905	ditto	1 0	With additions and corrections to 1913.
„ „ 100 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	(Skeleton.) Parts of Tibet and China.
„ „ 101 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Parts of China.
„ „ 102 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Burma, Siam, Tongking and Yun-nan (China). Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
(SOUTHERN ASIA SERIES.) Scale $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$				
Afghanistan Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North Long. 60°—72° East . .	1914	34×27	3 0	Russian Dominions, Persia, Afghanistan and British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
Baluchistan Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North Long. 60°—72° East .	1914	ditto	3 0	Persia, Afghanistan and British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
Northern Persia Sheet Lat. 32°—40° North Long. 40°—60° East .	1914	38×24	3 0	Persia, Russian Dominions and Turkey in Asia. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured. Index to names 8 annas extra.
Southern Persia Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North Long. 44°—60° East .	1912	ditto	3 0	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured. Index to names 8 annas extra.

H. L. CROSTHWAIT, Major, R.E.,
Officer in Charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 3rd January 1916.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st February 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000 0 0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000 0 0	1,54,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 91,62,215 7 7			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,49,75,008 0 6	2,41,37,223	8	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	19,59,71,940	8	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,04,554	15	0
Sundries	20,93,197	8	5
RUPEES	26,37,06,916	8	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	6,75,35,330	0	0
Other authorised Investments	95,75,360	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,53,85,248	8	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	5,24,67,081	15	10
Bills discounted and purchased	3,26,77,820	12	6
Balances with other Banks	23,22,819	1	3
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	28,56,826	7	5
Stamps	11,377	14	0
Sundries	6,37,034	9	10
Rs. A. P.	21,34,68,899	5	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,71,64,404 0 5	5,02,38,017	3	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,30,73,613 2 10			
RUPEES	23,37,06,916	8	5

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,52,269 0 0

† Do do. do. „ 8,92,260 0 0

Rs 12,44,529 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, N. H. Y. WARREN,

Calcutta, 3rd February 1916. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.

Percentage 22·49.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st February 1916.

TRANSFER.

No. 190-*E*.—Mr. W. B. Cairns, Foreman Mason, is transferred from the V Project Division, which he left on the forenoon of the 1st December 1915, to the III Project Division, 2nd Circle, Delhi, which he joined at the same time.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 5832-*L. R.*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 29th day of July 1915, while excavating earth from land on Nowroji Hill, formerly belonging to Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett but now acquired by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in case No. 495 of Scheme III East, 28 coins (11 of gold and 17 of silver) were found by certain coolies named in the margin.

1. Sadashiv Ramchandra.
2. Ooko Chanio.
3. Namlo Hirio.
4. Sakhio Ramo.
5. Bhiklo Chamanio.
6. Simla Kalia.
7. Suku Deolo.
8. Pemli Methli (woman).

The coins bear impressions of Urdu character, the gold ones weighing about 7½ tolas and the silver weighing 16¾ tolas.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay, on Saturday the 1st April 1916, when the Collector will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with provisions of the said Act.

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
10th September 1915.

Ref. No. 1 Gl. of 1916—Cor.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that at about 5 P.M. on the evening of the 19th December 1915, the undermentioned treasure is stated to have been found in S. F. No. 1059 of Nellore (Nellore Taluk) belonging to Anam Penchalamma, wife of Penchulureddy, by one Bulmukonda Guravadu while digging earth on behalf of Penchulureddy and under the supervision of his farm servant.

Details of the find.	Weight.	Estimated value.
	lbs.	Rs.
1. Mixed bronze idol of Venkatenderlu measuring 1′ 10″ .	28	38
2. Mixed bronze idol of Goddess (Ammavam) measuring .	13	19
3. Mixed bronze idol of a Nitya Utsava Vigraham with an ornamental metal head and measuring 1′ 6″ . .	12	18
		75

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by a duly authorised agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on the 12th June 1916, in view of their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to Law.

R. RAMACHENDRA RAO,
Collector.

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
12th January 1916.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 2nd January 1916, the marginally-noted persons of Pathur, Cuddapah Taluk, found in the vacant site belonging to Golla Pitchivadu son of Gangulu of the said village, treasure consisting of 23 old rupees, one being of the year 1835, 13 of 1840, and the rest of 1862.

1. Vonnur Bee, daughter of Tappal Hussein Miah.
2. Madar Sahib, son of Nanne Sahib.
3. Imam Sahib, son of Kammu Sahib.
4. Vankara Venkatigadu.
5. Obigadu *alias* Karrenna.
6. Vankara Bodigadu.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on Tuesday, the 20th June 1916, at 11 A.M. with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

A. R. BANERJI,
Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 27th January 1916.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 24th January 1916.

No. 243-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend the Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910), to British Baluchistan.

Quetta, the 25th January 1916.

No. 253-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, sub-section (1), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April 1916, the duties imposed by his Notification No. 1031-R., dated the 26th February 1911, on charas or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into British Baluchistan from another province of British India, or from Foreign territory, shall be raised from Rs. 12 and Rs. 24 to Rs. 14 and Rs. 28 per seer respectively.

No. 254-*R.*— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, sub-section (1), of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April 1916, the duties imposed by his Notification No. 892-R., dated the 22nd February 1912, on ganja or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into British Baluchistan from another province of British India, or from foreign territory, shall be raised from Rs. 7½ and Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 per seer respectively.

Quetta, the 28th January 1916.

No. 296-*R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to make the following amendments in the Opium Rules published with his Notification No. 4717, dated the 10th September 1908, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(1) The following shall be inserted after rule 5 :—

"*General provisions regulating import, export and transport.*

5-A. Save as otherwise provided in rule 30, the import, export and transport of opium is permitted only by means other than that of the post".

(2) From rule 7, sub-rule (1) the last thirteen words shall be omitted.

(3) The following shall be added as rule 15-A :—

"15-A. The export of pure opium when issued from the Quetta Treasury under rule 25 to a Kalat State opium contractor is permitted if covered by a pass issued by the Treasury Officer, Quetta, on the following conditions :—

(*a*) Each package shall be securely packed and stamped by or in the presence of the Treasury Officer, Quetta, with his official seal.

(*b*) The consignment shall be sent as far as possible by railway only by the most direct route which shall be specified in the pass.

(*c*) The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken during transit or after arrival at its destination until it has been examined by an officer authorised by the Political Agent, Kalat, or the Political Agent, Sibi, as the case may be, for the purpose.

(*d*) A duplicate copy of the pass shall be sent by the Treasury Officer, Quetta, to the Political Agent, Kalat, or the Political Agent, Sibi, as the case may be, who shall send an intimation to the Treasury Officer, Quetta, after the consignment has reached its destination and been examined under the preceding clause".

(4) From rule 17, sub-rule (2) the brackets and letter "(*a*)" and clause (*b*) shall be omitted.

(5) Rule 20 shall be cancelled.

(6) Rule 23-A and its heading shall be cancelled.

(7) From rule 25 the words "in a form to be prescribed by the Revenue Commissioner" shall be omitted.

(8) The following shall be added as a sub-paragraph to rule 25 :—

"Pure opium in quantities of not less than one seer shall be supplied from the Quetta Treasury on prepayment at the sanctioned issue price to any Kalat State contractor on his producing a pass for the quantity required, signed by the Political Agent under whose political control lies the area of the State for which the consignment is destined".

(9) For rule 26 the following shall be substituted :—

"*Forms of licenses, passes, contracts and other documents.*

26. The Revenue Commissioner may from time to time prescribe :—

(*a*) the forms in which licenses, passes and contracts shall be granted ;

(*b*) the forms for any other proceedings under these rules for which he considers that forms should be provided ; and

(*c*) the terms and conditions to be inserted in such forms, provided they are consistent with the provisions of the Opium Act, 1878, and of these rules ".

(10) For rule 30 the following shall be substituted :—

"*Exemption of certain medicinal preparations.*

30. The preparations specified in the annexed schedule may be imported, exported, transported, possessed and sold without restriction, provided that the import of these preparations from foreign countries is permitted only by means other than that of the post ".

No. 296—*A.-R.*—This office Notification No. 4370—R., dated the 15th December 1913, as subsequently amended, is hereby cancelled.

SCHEDULE.

(Referred to in rule 30 of the rules published with Notification No. 4717, dated the 10th September 1908, by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, as subsequently amended.)

1. Anarcotine or Narcotine (or Narcotina) and its derivatives.
2. Anodyne Pine Expectorant.
3. Anti-emesis Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
4. Apocodeinæ Hydrochloridum.
5. Apomorphine and its salts and preparations.
6. Astringent wash—compressed tablets for—containing $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of Morphia acetate (Parke Davis & Co.)
7. Barsh.
8. Beecham's Cough Pills.
9. Boerhavis Odontalgic Essence.
10. Bow's Liniment.
11. Brompton's Consumption and Cough Specific.
12. Camphorodyne.
13. Cereoli Acidi Tannici et Opii.
14. Cereoli Iodoformi et Morphinæ.
15. Chamberlain's Colic Remedy.
16. Chlor. Anodyne containing $2\frac{1}{8}$ grs. of Morphia Hydrochlor. per fluid ounce (Parke Davis & Co.)
17. Chlorodyne (Liquor Chloroformi Composita).
18. Chronic Dysentery Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
19. Codamine.
20. Codeine or Codeina and its salts and preparations.
21. Cotarnina.
22. Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum or Stypticin.
23. Cotarninæ Phthalas or Styptol.
24. Cough Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
25. Cryptopine.
26. Decoctum Papaveris.
27. Dover's Powder, see Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Composita.
28. Elixir Pepsine et Bismuthi Comp.
29. Elixir Pini Compositum.
30. Emplastrum Opii.

31. Enema Opii.
32. Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride, see Narcyl.
33. Ferris, see Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica.
34. Glycerinum Acetomorphinæ.
35. Glycerinum Heroini Compositum.
36. Gnoscopine.
37. Haustus Apomorphinæ Compositus.
38 Hewlett, see Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho.
39. Hydrocotarnine.
40. Insufflatio Bismuthi et Morphinæ.
41. Kay's Linseed Compound
42. Keating's Pectoral or Cough Lozenges.
43. Lanthoptine.
44. Le Haurier's Odontalgic Essence.
45. Linctus Opiatus.
46. Linimentum Opii.
47. Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum.
48. Lotio Plumbi Opio.
49. Meconiasine.
50. Meconidine.
51. Meconii Periodidum.
52. Meconine.
53. Mercuric chloride with potassium iodide compressed tablets No. 45 containing $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of powdered opium (Parke Davis & Co.)
54. Mistura Apomorphinæ et Terebeni.
55. Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica, *vel* Liquor Ferris.
56. Mistura Bismuthi Composita cum Morphina.
57. Mistura Chloroformi Composita.
58. Mistura Cretæ Composita.
59. Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho (Hewlett's).
60. Mistura Pepsine cum Bismutho (Huxley).
61. Mistura Scillæ Composita.
62. Mistura Salina Anodyna.
63. Mistura Scillæ et Opii.
64. Morphinæ Meconas and its preparations (liquor, etc.)
65. Narceina or Narceine.
66. Narcotine, see Anarcotine.
67. Narcyl or Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride.
68. Nepenthe and its preparations.
69. Oleatum Morphinæ.
70. Opium Wool.
71. Papaverine.
72. Papaveri Capsules (only dried poppy-heads from which opium has been extracted).
73. Paregoric Elixir, see Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.
74. Peronin or Benzoyl Morphine Hydrochloride.
75. Pilula Digitalis et Opii Composita.
76. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Creta et Opio.
77. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio.
78. Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
79. Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.
80. Pilulæ Saponis Compositæ.
81. Pilulæ Ipecacuanhæ cum Urginea.
82. Porphyroxin.
83. Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.
84. Protopine.
85. Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.

86. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, or Dover's powder.
87. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
88. Pulvis Kino Compositus.
89. Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus.
90. Pulvis Opii Compositus.
91. Pulvis Plumbi cum Opio.
92. Rhocadine.
93. Sanative Pills (Jayne's.)
94. Sedative Lotion (Dr. Duarte's).
95. Solubes Plumbi et Opii.
96. St. Jacob's Oil.
97. Stypticin, see Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum.
98. Styptol, see Cotarninæ Phthalas.
99. Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.
100. Suppositoria Morphinæ.
101. Syrupus Camphoræ Compositus.
102. Syrup Picis Liq cum Apomorphina, containing ¼ grain apomorphinæ per fluid ounce (Ferris & Co.)
103. Syrupus Apomorphinæ.
104. Tabellæ Apomorphinæ.
105. Tabellæ Saponis Compositæ.
106. Tabletti Plumbi cum Opio.
107. Tabloid Hypodermic Ergotin et Morphinæ.
108. Thebaine.
109. Tinctura Antiperiodica.
110. Tinctura Camphoræ Composita or Paregoric Elixir.
111. Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinæ Composita.
112. Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.
113. Tinctura Opii Benzoica.
114. Tinctura Opii Crocata.
115. Tinctura Opii Deodorata.
116. Tritopine.
117. Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.
118. Unguentum Myrabolam cum Opio.
119. Unguentum Opii.
120. Urethral Injection (Dr. Duarte's).
121. Xanthaline.

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,

Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 27th January 1916.

No. 12-*F*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to make the following alteration in clause (*i*) (*c*) of rule IV of his Notification No. 2271, dated the 27th February 1901, as amended by Notification No. 657-F., dated the 1st March 1911:—

Under the column "Juniper wood" against the entry "per donkey load" for the words and figures "0-1-0 per 100 lbs" substitute the figures "0-3-0".

No. 14-F.—Under the provisions of Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and 69 of the Forest Department Code, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to grant Lala Mul Raj, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan, privilege leave for one month and seven days from 29th January 1916.

The 28th January 1916.

No. 293-R.—Rai Sahib Bhag Mal, I. S. O., a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the office of additional Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner with effect from the 7th December 1915.

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th January 1916.

No. 575-R. & A.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to appoint Bhai Ganda Singh, Veterinary Inspector, Ambala Division, to exercise and perform within the Province of Delhi all the powers conferred and duties imposed by the said Act on inspectors and also to perform the duties of a Veterinary Practitioner for the purposes of sections 7 and 8 of the said Act.

No. 578-Home.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 22nd January 1916, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	96	88	184	73	45	118	...	...	...	49	5	51	...	13	2	18	11	29	42·44	27·21
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·18
	Total	229,144	96	88	184	73	46	119	...	...	...	50	5	51	..	13	2	18	11	29	41·75	27·00

The 31st January 1916.

No. 600-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act, 1902, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the grant of certificates to persons to act as Engineers or Engine-drivers under the said Act.

These rules will take effect from the 1st March 1916, from which date the rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 536, dated the 18th July 1910, as subsequently amended, will be cancelled :—

RULES.

1. (*a*) A certificate as Engineer of the 1st class entitles the possessor to hold charge of any engine or engines and of the boiler or boilers attached thereto; provided that no

person shall be in charge of two or more boilers or engines belonging to different owners, or of two or more boilers or engines belonging to the same owner, which are more than one thousand feet apart.

(*b*) A certificate as Engineer of the 2nd class entitles the possessor to hold charge of an engine or engines, the aggregate H. P. of which does not exceed 60 N. H. P., and of the boiler or boilers attached thereto irrespective of the power of the boiler or boilers; provided that no person shall be in charge of two or more boilers or engines belonging to different owners, or of two or more boilers or engines belonging to the same owner, which are more than one thousand feet apart.

(*c*) A certificate as Engine-driver of the 1st class entitles the possessor to hold charge of an engine of not more than 40 N. H. P. and of the boiler or boilers attached thereto; provided that the aggregate H. P. of the boiler or boilers does not exceed 40 N. H. P.

(*d*) A certificate as Engine-driver of the 2nd class entitles the possessor to hold charge of an engine of not more than 20 N. H. P. and of the boiler or boilers attached thereto; provided that the aggregate H. P. of the boiler or boilers does not exceed 20 N. H. P.

2. (*a*) Certificates as Engineers and Engine-drivers under the said Act will be granted by a Board of Examining Engineers consisting of a Chairman and four members, appointed from time to time by the Government of the Punjab.

The Government of the Punjab may at any time cancel the appointment of the Chairman or of any member of the Board.

(*b*) The Chairman and any two members of the Board shall form a quorum.

3. The Board may at its discretion grant certificates without examinatio n—

(*a*) As an Engineer of the 1st class: (1) to any member of the Board of Examining Engineers; (2) to any person who holds a certificate as a 1st class Marine Engineer; (3) to any person who holds a competency certificate as a 1st class Engineer granted by or under the authority of any Local Government in India.

(*b*) As an Engineer of the 2nd class to any person who holds a competency certificate as a second class Engineer, granted by or under the authority of any Local Government in India.

(*c*) As an Engine-driver of the 1st class, provided the candidate is able to answer practical questions put to him by the Board of Examining Engineers regarding the management of engines and boilers—

(*i*) to any person who has served three years in a workshop as an apprentice or fitter and has been employed during that time in fitting engines and machinery; who has also been employed for not less than three years in charge of engines and boilers, and can produce testimonials of his experience and good character;

(*ii*) to any person who has been granted a certificate as an Engine-driver of the 1st class by or under the authority of any Local Government in India;

(*iii*) to students of the Technical and Mechanical Apprentice Classes of the Thomason College, Roorki, and to students of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore, who have completed a three years' course, have obtained after examination a final College certificate, and have had one year's practical experience on engines and boilers after leaving the College.

(*d*) As an Engine-driver of the 2nd class, provided the candidate is able to answer practical questions put to him by the Board of Examining Engineers regarding the magagement of engines or boilers:—

(*i*) to any person who has worked on the running and fitting of engines or boilers for a period of not less than five years and can produce testimonials of his experience and good character;

(*ii*) to any person who has been granted a certificate as an Engine-driver of the 2nd class by or under the authority of any Local Government in India;

(*iii*) to students of the Technical and Mechanical Apprentice Classes of the Thomason College, Roorki, and to students of the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore, who have completed a three years' course and obtained after examination a final College certificate.

4. The Board may at their discretion grant certificates after examination:—

(*a*) As an Engineer of the 1st class to any person who already holds a 2nd class competency certificate or 1st class service certificate granted by or under the authority of any Local Government in India.

(*b*) As an Engineer of the 2nd class—

(*i*) to any person who has served for not less than three years as an apprentice, and for not less than two years on the running and fitting of engines and boilers, and can produce testimonials of character and conduct;

(*ii*) to any person who holds a certificate as an Engine-driver of the 1st class granted under rule 3 (*c*);

(*iii*) to students of the Victoria Institute, Bombay, who have completed their full course of study and obtained the final diploma in Mechanical Engineering, and have also had one year's practical experience on engines and boilers after leaving the College.

5. The examination held under rule 4 shall be partly written and partly practical.

The subjects of the examination and the proportion of marks required to qualify for each class of certificates shall be prescribed by the Board, and shall be published in the Punjab Government Gazette.

6. The following fees are prescribed:—

	Rs.
(*a*) For every application presented to the Board asking for a certificate	4
(*b*) For every 1st class Engineer's certificate granted after examination	20
(*c*) For every first class Engineer's certificate granted without examination.	10
(*d*) For every 2nd class Engineer's certificate granted after examination.	15
(*e*) For every second class Engineer's certificate granted without examination.	6
(*f*) For every Engine-driver's certificate	3

These fees, after the deduction of 10 per cent for contingent charges, shall be divided among the members of the Board who take part in the examination, or, where there is no examination, grant the certificate.

7. Applications for certificates shall be made, and the fees shall be paid, to the Chairman of the Board.

8. The Chairman shall keep an account of the fees received and of the payments made to members.

9. The Chairman shall fix the date and time of the examination, and shall notify the date and time in the public press.

10. The Board may cancel either temporarily or permanently any certificate granted under the Act when they are satisfied that the holder thereof is by reason of insobriety or carelessness or for any other cause, unfit to retain it. The Board may enquire into the desirability of cancelling a certificate either on the report of the Boiler Inspector appointed under the Act, or on the report of the holder's employer, or of their own motion; but they shall not cancel any certificate until they have given the holder thereof opportunity to show cause why his certificate should not be cancelled. The Board may, after enquiry, grant a new certificate to any person whose certificate has been cancelled or lost.

The 31st January 1916.

No. 626-*R. & A.*—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi that the lands and buildings shown in the schedule annexed to this notification are required for a public purpose, namely, for the improvement of the approaches between the city of Delhi and the New Capital, the Chief Commissioner declares under section 6 of Act I of 1894, that the land and buildings shown in the annexed schedule situated in the district of Delhi are required for a public purpose and hereby directs the Collector of Delhi to take order for the acquisition of the land.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Place where situated.	Description of property and area.	Boundaries.	Place where plan may be inspected.
Delhi . .	In Daryaganj Cantonment in Delhi City.	Land and houses forming the eastern side of the Faiz Bazar and known as Nos. 1 to 64, Faiz Bazar.	East—Government lands of Daryaganj Cantonment. West—The Faiz Bazar road. North—Native Infantry lines road. South—Nicholson Road.	Office of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 19th January 1916.

No. 130-C.—131-C.—In pursuance of Rule 11 of the Rules published in the Central India Agency Notification No. 196-C., dated the 6th February 1912, as amended by the like Notification No. 1191-C.—1192-C., dated the 7th July 1915, and in supersession of the Central India Agency Notification No. 1393-C.—1394-C., dated the 17th August 1915, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to exempt from the operation of the said Rules within the Cantonments of Mhow and Nimach and the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong Indore Residency Bazars

(*a*) the preparations specified in the list hereto annexed, and

(*b*) (i) pastilles, pills, tabloids or soloids,

(ii) ointments so prepared as to be nauseous to the taste,

(iii) ophthalmic tabloids, and

(iv) liquid preparations,

containing not more than $\frac{1}{10}$th grain of cocaine hydrochloride, or other derivatives of the coca plant, per pastille, pill, tabloid, soloid, trochiscum, sterule, enule, lamella or fluid drachm, so intimately blended with other drugs as to render it impossible for such preparations to be used as a source of cocaine.

Provided that—

(1) such preparations shall not be imported by post except from British India; and

(2) preparations of class (*b*) shall be labelled in each case with the manufacturer's name and the amount of cocaine hydrochloride or other derivatives of the coca plant contained therein.

LIST.

Name of preparation.	Maker's name.
1. Tonic Coca Wine	Ambrecht.
2. Ditto	Hall.
3. Ditto	Arnold.
4. Ditto	Army and Navy Co-operative Society.
5. Ditto	F. Stearn & Co.
6. Ditto	Dr. Dubois.
7. Ditto	Bolivian.
8. Ditto	Mariani.
9. Coca Cordial	Parke Davis & Co.
10. Kola Compound	Ditto.
11. Kola Cordial	Ditto.
12. Elixir Damiana Compound	Dakin Bros.
13. Ixidama	Burgoyne Burbidges & Co.
14. Mist Hepatica Compound	C. J. Hewlett.
15. Pigment Cocaine and Hydrarg Perchloride.	

The 24th January 1916.

No. 170-C.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898, and in supersession of Central India Agency Notification No. 1161-C., dated the 18th June 1908, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to impose the following duties on the import into the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong of the intoxicating drugs hereinafter mentioned, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	A.
Charas per seer	4	0
Ganja per seer	4	0
Bhang per ten seers, fractions of ten seers being reckoned as ten seers.	0	4
Opium per seer	10	8

No. 171-C.—In pursuance of Rule 3 of the Rules regulating the supply of opium for consumption in the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong and in supersession of Central India Agency Notification No. 1168-C., dated the 18th June 1908, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to fix Rs. 9-8-0 per seer as the price payable for opium supplied in accordance with the provisions of the said rules.

The 1st February 1916.

No. 246-D.—The following promotion is hereby made in the Malwa Bhil Corps with effect from the 5th January 1916 :—

Havildar Chunia to be Jemadar *vice* Jemadar Sardar Singh resigned.

By order,

A. R. JELF,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, 8TH (LUCKNOW) DIVISION.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division, on 31st December 1915, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent	Amount of interest.								
		3½ per cent 1853-54.	3½ per cent. 1854-55	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
	I.—On which interest is drawn.									
	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division.	...	300	...	25,100	...	3,600	...	...	29,000
	Allahabad Bank, Limited.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,000	...	1,37,000
	Messrs. Grindlay and Company.	...	...	...	1,09,500	...	...	...	1,00,000	2,09,500
	Messrs. King Hamilton and Company.	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
	Total .	...	300	...	2,34,600	...	3,600	1,37,000	1,00,000	4,75,500

		Various 3½ percent. loans.	3 per cent. loan.					Bank deposit Receipts.			Total.
								Rs.	A.	P.	
	II.—For Safe custody.										
	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division.	2,200	500	...	..	...	...	29,341	13	1	32,041-13-1
	Total .	2,200	500	...	...	...	...	29,341	13	1	32,041-13-1

Forwarded for check. Errors and omissions should be at once brought to notice.

D. A. E. WILL, Major.
Controller of Military Accounts, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

LUCKNOW:
Dated January, 1916.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 7th January 1916.

No. 226.—Mr. G. L. Fanthome, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, having passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Assistant Superintendents is appointed substantively as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 6th January 1916.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st February 1916.

No. 1454-*G.-Camp.*—This Department Notification No. 5158-G., dated the 5th January 1916, reverting Mr. W. H. Johnston, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to his own grade, with effect from the 1st December 1915, published at page 55, part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th January 1916, is cancelled.

No. 1455-*G.-Camp*—Mr. H. H. Leatham, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the 5th (Mhow) Division, is reverted to his own grade, with effect from the 24th January 1916.

No. 1456-*G.-Camp.*—Rai Sahib Srish Chander Sinha, Superintendent in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 25th January 1916.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 26th January 1916.

No. 5.—Mr. F. G. Raven, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 311, Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months *viz.*, privilege leave for two months and four days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period with effect from the 27th January 1916.

The 28th January 1916.

No. 6.—Mr. R. Hartree, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted 7 days' furlough on Medical Certificate by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in extension of that notified in this office Notification No. 19, dated 20th December 1915.

S. L. CRASTER, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 8 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 18th January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Hone Sein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Hone Sein, Broker, residing at No. 4, 18th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Hone Sein.

CASE No. 9 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of Ma Toe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ma Toe, unemployed, residing at No. 4, 18th Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ma Toe.

CASE No. 10 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of A. N. Mohamed Cassim, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. N. Mohamed Cassim, unemployed, residing at No. 34, Tseekai Maung Tanlay Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. N. Mohamed Cassim.

CASE No. 11 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 13th January 1916.

In the matter of Dankati Thatiah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dankati Thatiah, Cooly, residing at No. 13, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dankati Thatiah.

CASE No. 12 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1916.

In the matter of Zamin Khan, Insolvent

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Zamin Khan, Motor Car Driver, residing at No. 46, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Zamin Khan.

CASE No. 13 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1916.

In the matter of A. T. Rajan, Clerk, residing at No. 100, Fraser Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. T. Rajan, Clerk, residing at No. 100, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. T. Rajan.

CASE No. 14 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1916.

In the matter of Malin Iman Moideen, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Malin Iman Moideen, broker, of No. 24, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Malin Iman Moideen.

CASE No. 15 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th January 1916.

In the matter of Shanmugam *alias* V. C. S. Samuel, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shanmugam *alias* V. C. S. Samuel, unemployed, residing at No. 123, Lower Kemmendine Road, Rangoon, on the 14th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shanmugam *alias* V. C. S. Samuel.

CASE No. 195 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 14th January 1916.

In the matter of the Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer, carrying on business in co-partnership and as a joint Hindu family as general merchants at No. 53, Sparks Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Firm of A. Pattabi Iyer, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of January 1916.

CASE No. 16 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Ba Ao, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Ao, clerk, Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., residing at No. 18, Morton Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Ao.

CASE No. 17 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1916.

In the matter of Abdul Gunny, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Gunny, clerk, residing at No. 40, Saw Mill Botataung, Rangoon, on the 19th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Gunny.

CASE No. 18 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 21st January 1916.

In the matter of Anna Jane Gordon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Anna Jane Gordon, Lady Superintendent, Telephone Office, residing at No. 11, Lancaster Road, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Anna Jane Gordon.

CASE No. 19 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Thin Ohu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Thin Ohu, Trader, residing at No. 35, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Thin Ohu.

CASE No. 20 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 24th January 1916.

In the matter of Frank Hector Kruse, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Frank Hector Kruse, Broker, residing at No. 288, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Frank Hector Kruse.

CASE No. 21 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1916.

In the matter of William Kingsley Jhonns, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by William Kingsley Jhonns, Clerk, residing at No. 41, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said William Kingsley Jhonns.

CASE No. 22 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1916.

In the matter of Mahomed Bhoymiah Bharucha, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Bhoymiah Bharucha, residing at No. 26, Mogal Street, Rangoon, at present a Civil prisoner in the Rangoon Central Jail, on the 25th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Bhoymiah Bharucha.

CASE No. 23 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 27th January 1916.

In the matter of Edwin Joseph D'Monte, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Edwin Joseph D'Monte, Clerk, residing at No. 33, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 26th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Edwin Joseph D'Monte.

CASE No. 219 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th January 1916.

In the matter of L. Eng. Hwett, No. 41, 20th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said L. Eng Hwett an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 24th day of January 1916.

CASE No. 221 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th January 1916.

In the matter of Moona Duraisawmy Pillay of Kalabusty, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Moona Duraisawmy Pillay, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 24th day of January 1916.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 11 OF 1916.

Dated this 27th day of January 1916.

Re Manick Lall Mullick, residing at No. 178, Bowbazar Street in the town of Calcutta, a service holder.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 24th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 12 OF 1916.

Dated this 28th day of January 1916.

Re Janoki Nath Banerjee and Hem Nath Banerjee, both residing at No. 15, Ram-Kanto Bose's Street in the town of Calcutta and lately carrying on business in co-partnership as dealers in sugar at No. 8-1, Ramkumar Rakshit's Lane in Calcutta aforesaid under the name and style of Jogendra Nath Banerjee, Hem Nath Banerjee.

Ex parte the debtors. M. N. Sen, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 24th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 13 OF 1916.

Dated this 27th day of January 1916.

Re Joseph Percival Ewing, residing at No. 22, Elliot Lane in the town of Calcutta, and employed as Assistant Superintendent in the Government Paper Currency Department.

Ex parte the debtor. Hari Pado Dutt, Insolvent's Solicitor, No 12/1, Old Post Office Street.

On the 25th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 14 OF 1916.

Dated this 29th day of January 1916.

Re Ashutosh Dutt & Co., a firm carrying on business as merchants at No. 103, Canning Street, in the town of Calcutta.

Ex parte the creditor. S. C. Newgie, Creditor's Attorney.

On the 27th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 15 OF 1916.

Dated this 31st day of January 1916.

Re Hari Gobinda Goswami, residing at No. 4, Bose Para Lane in the town of Calcutta, Hindu Priest.

Ex parte the debtor. S. C. Niyogi, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 29th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 16 OF 1916.

Dated this 31st day of January 1916.

Re Jaynarain Sureka and Baboo Lall Sureka, both residing at No. 21, Munshi Sulleruldins' Lane in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in co-partnership as brokers under the name of Bilasray Jaynarain at present both of them unemployed.

Ex parte the debtor. Miller and Bural, Attorneys for the Insolvents.

On the 31st day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 17 OF 1916.

Dated this 1st day of February 1916.

Re Patrick Francis Maher, residing at No. 68, Serpentine Lane in the Town of Calcutta, employed as an assistant in the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 31st day of January 1916 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 244 OF 1915.

Dated this 29th day of January 1916.

Re Bepin Bahari Dhur, residing at No. 34, Brindaban Bysack's Street in the town of Calcutta, of no occupation.

Ex parte the creditor. Newgie and De, Creditor's Attorneys.

On the 11th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 14 OF 1914.

Dated the 29th day of January 1916.

Re Tara Chand Bal and Narain Chand Bal.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 16th day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 17 OF 1914.

Dated the 29th day of January 1916.

Re Sewnarain and Joynarain.

Ex parte the Debtors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 20th day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 24 OF 1914.

Dated the 1st day of February 1916.

Re Bridhi Chand Mohan Lall (Budrinarayan and Kunanmall).

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 30 OF 1914.

Dated the 1st day of February 1916.

Re Sitaram and Bunshidhar (Sitaram Bunshidhar).

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 28th day of January 1914, was annulled.

No. 91 OF 1911.

Dated the 1st day of February 1916.

Re Chim Chong.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 10th day of April 1911, was annulled.

No. 121 OF 1912.

Dated the 26th day of January 1916.

Re Panchkari Banerjee.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 10th day of June 1912, was annulled.

No. 137 OF 1913.

Dated the 1st day of February 1916.

Re Cheddi Lal.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 29th day of July 1913, was annulled.

No. 139 OF 1911.

Dated the 1st February 1916.

Re Kanaia Lall and Ghonesyam Dass (Kania Lall Ghonesyam Dass).

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 15th day of June 1911, was annulled.

No. 162 OF 1910.

Dated the 1st February 1916.

Re Kanahya Lal and Dwarka Das carrying on business under the name and style of Kanhya Lall Sagarmal and Kanhya Lall Budri Das.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 25th day of October 1910, was annulled.

No. 175 OF 1911.

Dated the 1st February 1916.

Re Ram Prosad Khettry, Hari Prosad Khettry, Jugal Kishore Khettry and Niccamull Khettry carrying on business under the name and style of Niccamull Kartic Prosad and Jugal Kishore Khettry.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 28th day of July 1911, was annulled.

No. 175 OF 1913.

Dated the 26th January 1916.

Re Sewdass Kawaria.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 4th day of September 1913, was annulled.

No. 177 OF 191

Dated the 26th January 1916.

Re Sasti Churn Dutt.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 9th day of September 1913, was annulled.

No. 179 OF 1913.

Dated the 29th January 1916.

Re Surendra Nath Roy.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 13th day of September 1913, was annulled.

No. 186 OF 1913.

Dated the 1st February 1916.

Re James Harry Rayfield.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 25th day of September 1913, was annulled.

No. 187 OF 1913.

Dated the 26th day of January 1916.

Re Ashutosh Ghosh.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 26th day of September 1913, was annulled.

No. 187 OF 1911.

Dated the 29th January 1916.

Re Sewnarain Byas and Sew Protap Byas.

Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 8th day of August 1911, was annulled.

No. 192 OF 1913.

Dated the 26th day of January 1916.

Re Kanaiya Lall.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 20th day of November 1913, was annulled.

No. 196 OF 1913.

Dated the 26th day of January 1916.

Re Eshan Elahi.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 24th day of November 1913, was annulled.

No. 197 OF 1913.

Dated the 26th day of January 1916.

Re Mathura Sha.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 25th day of November 1913, was annulled.

No. 202 OF 1913.

Dated the 29th January 1916.

Re Bhugwan Dass.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 28th day of November 1913, was annulled.

No. 204 OF 1913.

Dated the 26th day of January 1916.

Re Upendra Nath Mitter.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 1st day of December 1913, was annulled.

No. 211 OF 1913.

Dated the 26th January 1916.

Re Manna Lal Goanka.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 11th day of December 1913, was annulled.

No. 216 OF 1913.

Dated the 29th January 1916.

Re M. K. A. L. Mohamed Shaik Abdul Kader.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 16th day of December 1913, was annulled.

No. 218 OF 1913.

Dated the 29th January 1916.

Re Alfred Sydney Dale.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 16th day of December 1913, was annulled.

No. 224 OF 1913.

Dated the 26th January 1916.

Re Tansook Roy.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of December 1913, was annulled.

No. 237 OF 1911.

Dated the 26th January 1916.

Re Roog Lall Hirawat.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 30th day of November 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 20th day of November 1911, was annulled.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 2 OF 1916.

The 26th January 1916.

In the matter of Mohamed Ibrahim, son of Alof Beg, of Kuncha Rai Man, Delhi, debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 23rd December 1915, on behalf of the said debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

H P

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
39—1916	Oomed Koober Rasania	Hindu	Gulalwadi	Fitter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	17th	January	1916	17th	January	1916
40—1916	Kaba Kala Koombhar	"	Maluhu	Mehta in the employ of Kanji Javar	"	"	"	"	"	"
41—1916	Eugene Griffs *alias* G. Griffs	Eurasian	Jacob Circle	Clerk in the employ of C. Macdonald & Co., Merchants.	"	"	"	"	"	"
42—1916	Dewji Chika Mochi	Hindu	Kazipura	Lately shoe-maker and now unemployed	18th	"	"	18th	"	"
43—1916	Tricumdas Tirmukdas Sha	"	Fanaswadi	Lately servant in the employ of Ghandi & Co. and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
44—1916	Sidee Ruga Pinjara	Mahomedan	Bhikari Gulli near Kaji Street.	Cotton weaver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway.	"	"	"	"	"	"
46—1916	Dhunjibhoy Sorabji Daruvala	Parsee	Lower Parel	Turner in the B., B. and C. I. Railway	20th	"	"	20th	"	"
47—1916	Sayed Ebrahim Sayed Gaffoor and Shaik Esoof Aba.	Mahomedan	Lower Colaba	First debtor engine driver in the Bombay Port Trust and the second debtor packer in the General Post Office, Bombay.	21st	"	"	21st	"	"
48—1916	Ruttonji Pestonji Ghadiali and Jamsedji Ruttonji Ghadiali.	Parsi	Dhobi Talao and Gaubao Street, Fort, respectively.	First debtor lately steam roller driver in the Bombay Municipality and now unemployed and second debtor clerk in the employ of the Bombay Electric Company.	"	"	"	"	"	"

50—1916	Shaik Babamiya Usman *alias* Babamiya Usman Shakir *alias* Babamiya Usman.	Mahomedan	Mazagon	Extra Boiler maker	22nd	,,	,,	22nd	,,	,,
52—1916	Goonaji Bhimaji Shete and Dharmaji Goonaji Shete.	Hindu	Upper Mahim	Formery vegetable and fruit sellers and now 1st debtor unemployed and the 2nd debtor servant in the employ of Haji Mahomed Ebrahim.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
53—1916	Gordhandas Dwarkadas Thucker	,,	Fort, Holi Chukla	Lately speculator in Jotta etc., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
51—1916	Bhikoo Bhamoo Thomre and Sakharam Bhamoo Thomre.	,,	New Nagpada, opposite Mastan Tank.	1st debtor Plumber in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., and the 2nd debtor Weaver in the Khatao Makanji's Mills Ltd.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
54—1916	Meghji Champsy Nagda	,,	Mandvi, Shak Gali	Lately carrying on business in partnership with Sewji Damji Nagda under the name of Megji Champsy Nagda & Co. as Proprietor of the Cutch Natak Samaj, and now unemployed.	24th	,,	,,	24th	,,	,,
55—1916	John Alexander French	Eurasian	Bellasis Road	Fitter in the Government Dockyard, Bombay.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
56—1916	Ebrahim Essak Kutchi	Mahomedan	Memon, Molla, Rambekar Street.	Lately carrying on business in partnership with Umer Haji Adam under the name and style of Moosa comer & Co. as cloth merchant and now servant in the employ of Bai Rahimabai, widow of Abdul Rajak Haji Abdul Karim.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
57—1916	Dhondu Vithoba Moray and his wife Kashibai.	Hindu	Jacob Circle	First debtor clerk in the employ of the David Mills and the 2nd debtor unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
58—1916	Nana Mahadoo Surti and Zina Mahadoo Surti.	,,	Parel	First debtor fitter and the second debtor cooli in the B., B. & C. I. Railway.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
49—1916	Piraji Sayanna Telazu	,,	Apollo Bunder	Washerman	21st	,,	,,	25th	,,	,,
59—1916	Bhamanji Canji Sha	,,	Chinch Bunder, Mandvi	Formerly cotton merchant in partnership with Poomy Lalji under the name of Bhamanji Canji and lately estate broker and now unemployed.	25th	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
60—1916	Hidayatulla bin Nurmahomed Haji.	Mahomedan	Madanpura	Weaver in the India Mills	26th	January	1916	26th	January	1916
61—1916	Abdul Majid Vajirmiya Jamadar	„	Nos. 136—139, Temkar Molla New Nagpada.	Embroiderer	„	„	„	„	„	„
62—1916	Sudoo Krishna Thackore	Hindu	Mugbhat Lane	Hawker in Toddy	„	„	„	„	„	„
63—1916	Chapsy Nensy Sha	„	Vithalwadi	Lately doing business as dealer in grain and now unemployed.	„	„	„	27th	„	„
64—1916	Shibdayal Beharilal Purdeshi and Kissonchand Beharilal Purdeshi.	„	No. 35, 1st Carpenter Lane.	Formerly opium contractors and now sweetmeat sellers.	27th	„	„	„	„	„
65—1916	Sayanna Momnaji Asear	„	Grant Road	Lately servant in the employ of the Century Washing Company and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
66—1916	Sylvero D'Mello	Anglo-Indian	No. 19. Medows Street, Fort.	Student	„	„	„	„	„	„
67—1916	Surendranath Atmaram Turkhud	Hindu	No. 5, Chowpati Road	Lately manager in the Bombay Cotton Mill Ltd., and now unemployed.	28th	„	„	28th	„	„
68—1916	John McClure	European	Frere Road	Berthing Master in the Port Trust, Bombay.	„	„	„	„	„	„

69—1916	Balaram Mahadeo Survey	Hindu	Babula Tank Road	Electric Wireman in the employ of Messrs. Jessing C. Company at Kalbadevi, Bombay	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
70—1916	Babaji Dinkar Rane	,,	Sewri	Lately Contractor for surplying stones, etc., in partnership with Mahomed Esmail and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
71—1916	Chaturbhuj Veerchand Sha	,,	Jugjiwan Kika Street	Lately Commission Agent in Cocoanut Oil and Speculator in Jotta, etc., and now unemployed.	29th	,,	,,	,,	29th	,,	,,
72—1916	Jaloobai, wife of Elappa Shimoo Gunshetti.	,,	Nakhoda Molla	Lately dealer in Tobacco and bidees and now unemployed.	31st	,,	,,	,,	31st	,,	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, FORT,
Bombay, this 1st day of February 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

No. 8 OF 1916.

Bharat Singh . . . . . Insolvent applicant,

against

1. B. Prabhu Dial, Ajmer.
2. Nath Mal, Ajmer.
3. Gulab Chand, Ajmer.
4. Har Narain.
5. Soa Lal.
6. B. Roarmal.
7. Debi Din.
8. Har Sa, son of Harlal,

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Bharat Singh has filed an application under section 44 of Act III of 1907 and the case will be heard at 10-30 A.M. on the 16th February 1916.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court on the date fixed either in person or through the authorised agent.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 25th January 1916.

No. 33 OF 1916.

Dhankal Singh . . . . . Insolvent,

against

1. Seth Nath Mal of Ajmer.
2. B. Prabhu Dial Vakil.
3. Seth Har Narain.
4. B. Ror Mal.
5. Dharmal.

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant Dhankal Singh has filed a composition scheme under section 44, Act III of 1907 and the case has been fixed for 21st February 1916.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either in person or through an authorised agent on the date fixed at 10-30 A.M.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 24th January 1916.

No. 54 OF 1915.

Gopal . . . . . Insolvent,

against

1. Kanhialal of Ajmer.
2. Sheo Baksh Mali of Ajmer.
3. Chain Sukh of Ajmer.
4. Gulab Chand of Ajmer.
5. Raj Mal of Ajmer.
6. Sheo Chand of Ajmer.
7. Dr. Bhairun Lal of Ajmer.
8. Munna Lal of Ajmer.
9. Ala Baksh Moosa, Beawar.

10. Nathoo Lal, Ajmer.
11. Ladhoo Ram, Contractor, Ajmer.

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant has filed a composition scheme under section 27 of Act III of 1907 and the case has been fixed for 15th February 1916.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either in person or through an authorised agent on the date fixed at 10-30 A.M.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 24th January 1916.

No. 57 OF 1916.

Choga Lal, son of Baldeo, Mahajan of Nasirabad . . Applicant, Insolvent,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Ganga Ram of Nasirabad	50	0	0
2. Mukand Ram of Nasirabad	40	0	0
3. Sheo Datt Rai of Nasirabad	15	0	0
4. Tulsi Ram Chottemal of Nasirabad	7	0	0
5. Kani Ram of Nasirabad	45	0	0
6. S. Nemir Chand Tikam Chand of Nasirabad	55	0	0
7. Mangal Chand Gog Raj	35	0	0
8. Chagalal, son of Hans Raj of Nasirabad	10	0	0
9. Jodh Raj Jawaharmal	35	0	0
10. Mansukh Das of Nasirabad	80	0	0
11. Sohan Lal Beharilal of Nasirabad	30	0	0
12. Nand Ram Gheenulal of Nasirabad	48	0	0
13. Bhawai Ram Chobylal	35	8	0
14. Sheo Narain Nathulal of Nasirabad	16	0	0
15. Heeralal Ram Pertab of Nasirabad	7	0	0
16. Ganga Bishen, Nasirabad	69	0	0
17. Heeralal Ram Chander Dilwara	260	0	0
18. Rajmal, son of Chogalal of Nasirabad	47	0	0
19. Sheo Baksh Heeralal of Nasirabad	91	0	0
20. Ladu Ram Sanwal Ram of Nasirabad	15	0	0
21. Radha Kishen Kanhialal of Nasirabad	100	0	0
22. Kishen Biharilal of Nasirabad	30	0	0

Whereas the insolvent Chogalal has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard at 10-30 A.M. on the 3rd March 1916.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear either in person or through an authorised agent to oppose the application on the date fixed. In default of their appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 28th day of January 1916.

No. of 1916.

Nand Ram, son of Ram Nath, Goldsmith of Nasirabad . . . Insolvent,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chothmal Chandmal of Nasirabad	300	0	0
2. Mohan Lal of Nasirabad	140	0	0
3. Ganga Ram of Nasirabad	40	0	0
4. Sugan Chand of Nasirabad	40	0	0
5. Chitormal of Nasirabad	35	0	0
6. Moola of Nasirabad	110	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
7. Piarey Lal of Nasirabad	20	0	0
8. Gheesa of Nasirabad	9	0	0
9. Prem Sukh of Nasirabad	9	0	0
10. Champa Lal of Nasirabad	6	0	0
11. Phool Chand of Ajmer	250	0	0
12. Magni Ram of Masuda	100	0	0
13. Gheesa Lal of Khera	20	0	0

Whereas the applicant Nand Ram has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on 25th February 1916 at 10-30 A.M.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear either in person or through an authorised agent to oppose the application. In default of their appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 20th day of January 1916.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee:

No. of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of public examination.
307 of 1915	19th November 1915.	K. S. Subramania Iyer, cloth merchant, residing at No. 84, Armenian Street, George Town, Madras.	19th November 1915	6th March 1916.
337 of 1915	21st December 1915.	C. Rajagopalacharry residing at No. 51, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.	22nd December 1915.	14th February 1916.
15 of 1916	17th January 1916.	T. Sivanandham Mudali residing at No. 3, Mulla Saheb Lane, George Town, Madras.	17th January 1916.	3rd March 1916.

J. R. ATKINSON,

Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 1st February 1916.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE, AJMER-MERWARA.

No. 52 OF 1915.

Abdul Karim, son of Imamuddin of Pisagan, (Insolvent), Applicant,

versus

1. Abid Hussain of Mirpur, District Hyderabad
2. Ali Mohomed of Mirpur, District Hyderbad.
3. Tara Baksh, Jodhpur.

4. Heera of Pisangan, Ajmer.

5. Fateh Mohomed and Noor Mohomed, Sojat (Marwar).

(Creditors) Respondents.

Whereas the appellant has filed an appeal under Section 46, Provincial Insolvency Act against the order of the Sub-Judge, First Class, Ajmer, and the appeal will be heard on the first March 1916, at 10-30 A.M.

The creditors respondents are hereby informed that they must appear either in person or through any recognised agent to oppose the appeal. In case of default the appeal will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 24th day of January 1916.

DAMODER LAL,

Additional District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1916.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. W. McIntosh to act temporarily as Agent at Simla Branch, *vice* Mr. C. W. W. Carbery transferred.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th January 1916.

No. 122s-*Ap*.—Mr. W. J. Gardiner, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 20th January 1916.

Mr. A. D. Cardis, Superintendent, Office of the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, pay Rs. 200-300, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. J. Gardiner, or until further orders.

No. 131s-*Ap*.—Mr. Syed Muhammad Mansoor, Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 10th January 1916 and until further orders.

The 29th January 1916.

No. 182s-*Ap*.—Mr. L. F. B. D'Sa, postmaster, Jhansi, pay Rs. 200—800 and sub. *pro tem.* postmaster, Jubbulpore, pay Rs. 300—400, on privilege leave, is confirmed in the latter appointment with effect from the 26th January 1916.

C. H. HARRISON,

Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1916.

No. 458-T.—Mr. A. J. Williams, Superintendent of post offices, Traffic, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 12th January 1916.

Mr. C. D. Vigers continues to officiate as Assistant Superintendent in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch, *vice* Mr. Williams.

The 4th February 1916.

No. 464-T.—Mr. P. N. Biswas is transferred from the Superior Traffic Branch to the Engineering Branch, with effect from the 11th February 1916.

Mr. R. W. Hodges, on deputation to the Army Department, is transferred temporarily from the Engineering Branch to the Superior Traffic Branch, with effect from the same date.

Mr. C. F. Burns continues to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch, *vice* Mr. Hodges.

C. H. HARRISON,

Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1916.

No. 443-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices during the period 27th January 1916 to 2nd February 1916.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Charsadda Tehsil	Punjab	17th January 1916	Opened.
Ghatail (Mymensingh)	Bengal	10th " "	"
Manapad	Madras Presidency	16th " "	"
Ramandrug	" "	30th June 1915	Closed.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Ranu	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	15th January 1916	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

"Mubarakpur (Azamgarh)" instead of "Mubarikpur (Azamgarh)."

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph office is notified :—

On the Eastern Bengal Railway.

"Malanchi" instead of "Malanch."

H. S. STYAN,

Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST JANUARY 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas).

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	8	...	8	5	...	5	...	...	5	7	12	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...

H 6 2

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 3rd February 1916.

A. McCORMICK, MAJOR, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

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Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
P. S. King & Sons, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C
W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London W.C.
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General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. I, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. II, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* 9*d.* (8*a.*)

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Account relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for February 1915. No. 11 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

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Return showing the quantities of the Principal Staples of Agricultural Produce imported into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras ports by rail, river and sea during April 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 1*a.* 6*d.* (1*a.*)

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Statistical Abstract for British India, Vol. I. "Commercial Statistics." Foolscap. Limp. Seventh issue. Re. 1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

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Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills, June 1915. No. 3 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices. Return showing the wholesale and Retail prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, etc., ending 31st July 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for April 1915. No. 1 of 1915-16. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Wheat Prices in India. Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Wheat in India from the Second half of July 1914 to first half of August 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 1*a.* 6*p.* or 2*d.* (6*p.*)

Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices. Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, ending 15th August 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

Imports into Chief Ports during June 1915. Return showing the quantities of Agricultural Produce imported into Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras Ports, by rail, river and sea during June 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 1*a.* 6*p.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Wheat Prices in India. Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Wheat in India from the second half of July 1914 to the second half of August 1915 and from the second half of July 1915 to the first half of September 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 1*a.* 6*p.* or 2*d.* (6*p.*) each.

Monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, August, September and October 1915. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of 1915-16. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills, July, August, and September 1915. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*) each.

Wholesale and Retail (Fortnightly) Prices. Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (raw) Salt, etc., in India by Districts for the fortnight ending 31st August, 15th and 30th September 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*) each.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade during September and October 1915. Summary of the Accounts of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for the months of September and October 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for May 1915. No. 2 of 1915-16. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

First Groundnut Forecast, 1915-16. 6*p.* (6*p.*)
Second Sugarcane Forecast, 1915-16. 6*p.* (6*p.*)
Second Sesamum Forecast, 1915-16. 6*p.* (6*p.*)
Report on the Production of Tea in India in the Calendar year 1914. Foolscap. Limp. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)
Wheat Prices in India. Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Wheat in India from the second half of July 1914 to the second half of September 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 1*a.* 6*p.* or 2*d.* (6*p.*)
Wheat Prices in India. Return showing the Wholesale and Retail Prices of Wheat in India from the second half of July 1914 to the first half of October 1915. Foolscap. Stitched. 1*a.* 6*p.* or 2*d.* (6*p.*)
Review of the Trade of India in 1914-15. Forty-first issue. Foolscap. Limp cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 1*d.* (4*a.*)
Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade of British India with Foreign Countries for June 1915. No. 3 of 1915-16. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)
Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1914-15. Seventeenth issue. Foolscap. Limp. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)
Cotton Press Return. Return showing the quantity of Cotton pressed in the Pressing Factories and of Cotton received in the Spinning Mills in India in the half-month ending the 30th September 1915, together with the Totals from September 1915. Foolscap. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-5 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (2*a.*)
Report on the Sanitary Administration of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 11*a.* or 11*d.* (1*a.*)
Administration Report on the Jails of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 2*s.* (2*a.*)
Report on Vaccination in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)
Note on the Stamp returns of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)
Report on the Excise Administration of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a.* 6*p.* or 10½*d.* (1*a.*)
Report on the External Land Trade of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-8 or 3*s.* 4*d.* (2*a.*)
Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 4*d.* (1*a.*)
Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, N.-W. F. Province, for the year 1914-15. 7*a.* or 7*d.* (1*a.*)
Records of Fort St. George. Minutes of Proceedings in the Mayor's Court of Madraspatam (June to December 1689 and July to March 1719), 1915. Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1-2 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (3*a.*)
Brief Note on Income Tax Operations on the N.-W. F. Province during the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7*a.* or 7*d.* (1*a.*)
Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. 11*a.* or 11*d.* (1*a.*)
Report on Police Administration in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1-5 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (2*a.*)
Report on the working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914-15, Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (1*a.*)
Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a.* or 10*d.* (2*a.*)
Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 8*d.* (2*a.*)
Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1914-15, Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a.* or 10*d.* (2*a.*)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

Report on the Resource Operations in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, No. XIV, Surveying, Part I; originally compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E.; rewritten and revised by C. J. Veale, Esq., Professor of Surveying and Drawing, II Edition, 1915. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Notes on Lawn Tennis, Rowing and Sculling for beginners, by Captain E. W. C. Sandes, R.E. Paper cover. As. 10.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, No. XIV. Surveying, Part II, originally compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, Royal Engineers, re-written and revised by C. J. Veale, Esquire, Professor of Surveying and Drawing, 11th Edition, 1915. Price Rs. 2-6-0.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, Section V, Examples of Estimating originally compiled by the late Ensign Peter Keay, Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, 8th Edition, 1915, entirely revised by F. W. Hart, Instructor in Applied Science, Thomason Civil Engineering College. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. XI, Nos. 1-6. At Rs. 2 per No.

Do. do. Vol. 75, Part IV. At Rs. 2 per No.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 3. Palas of Bengal. At Rs. 5.

Do. Vol. V. Extra. Abors and Galong. At Rs. 6.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Akbarnama. Vol. III. Fasc. 7. Re. 1-4.
Kashfal Hujub wal Astar. Fasc. 2. Rs. 2.
Siva Parinaya. Fasc.-2. As. 10.
Saddarsana Samuccaya. Fasc. 3. As. 10.
Prithviraja Vijaya. As. 10.
Bodhicharyavatara of Cantidevi. Fasc. 7. As. 10.
Vajjalaggam. As. 10.
Prajna Pradipa. As. 10.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyau Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 2, by C. S. Middlemiss, B.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1914. By Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Offg. Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on the new feline genera Sivælurus and Paramachaeradus and on the possible survival of the subphylum in modern times (with plates 5 and 6). Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 3, by H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India: Mineral Production of India during 1914. J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Geological Survey of India: Three New Indian Meteorites, Kuttippuram, Shupiyan and Kamsagar (with plates 7-20). Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: Dentition of the Tragulid Genus (Dorcabune) (with plates 21 to 23). L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: On Hematite Crystals of Corundiform Habit from Kajilidongri, Central India (with plate 24). Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVI. H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., and L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, by Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., and L. L. Fermor. Revised for the years 1909 to 1913 (with plates 1 to 8). Rs. 2.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea, State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2, by Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc D., F.G.S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Rs. 3.

Contents and Index of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes XXI to XXXV. By G. deP. Cotter. General Index. Re. 1.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST AUGUST 1915 TO 31ST JANUARY 1916.

Monthly Weather Review for March to August 1915. Re. 1 per month.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department—
Volume XXI, Part XI, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather V. Sunspots and Temperature. Re. 1.
Volume XXI, Part XII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather VI. Sunspots and Pressure. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 050873 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of Khetter Money Dassee, Certificate-holder, Estate Nobin Kissen Palit empowered under Act VII of 1889 to negotiate and last endorsed to Narendra Krishna Palit, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—NARENDRA KRISHNA PALIT.
Residence—Akna Village and P. O., Dist. Hooghly.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B040778, B038837 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, BO64507 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, BO72679, BO61234 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 and B061426, BO65192 and BO66860 of 3½ per cent loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 each, originally standing in the names of the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited, Girjaprasad Hariprasad, Madhandas Luxmidas, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Pirojbai, the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the Eastern Bank Limited and the Bank of India Limited respectively and last endorsed to Theo Pereira, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor, the public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above securities.

Name of advertiser—THEO PEREIRA,
Kalbadevie, Bombay.

LOST.

The Government Promissory notes—

Nos.	(1) 109264	of 3½ % Loan	of 1842-43	for Rs. 1,000,
	(2) 186908	do.	1865	„ 1,000,
	(3) 218273	do.	do.	„ 1,000,
	(4) 018364	do.	1879	„ 1,000,
	(5) 018365	do.	do.	„ 1,000,
	(6) 018627	do.	do.	„ 1,000,

the first five originally standing in the name of Vadlamannati Srinivasa Deekshatulu, the proprietor, and the sixth originally standing in the name of Vemuri Venkayya and last endorsed to Vadlamannati Srinivasa Deekshatulu, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that the payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the proprietor—VADLAMANNATI SRINIVASA DEEKSHATULU,

Residence - Khojjillipat, Masulipatam.

Estate B. V. Nicholl, I.C.S., died.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Bernard Vincent Nicholl, of the Indian Civil Service, who died on 12th April 1915, at Dinajpur, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 3rd March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
20th January 1916.

Citation under section 166, Act VII of 1913, Indian Companies Act.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

CIVIL ORIGINAL CASE NO. 4 OF 1916.

In the matter of the winding up of the Union Bank of India Ltd., Delhi.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for winding up the above named Bank under the supervision of the Court, for transfer of the proceedings of the winding up from the Court of the District Judge of Delhi to the Court of the Special Liquidation Judge, Lahore, and for transfer of the applications filed by the creditors at Delhi for the winding up under the supervision of the Court, to the Chief Court, for decision of those applications with this petition, was on the 17th day of January 1916 presented to the Chief Court by Mr. Jai Gopal Sethi, Advocate, on behalf of B. G. Pandya, Liquidator of the said Bank:

And whereas it has been directed that the said petition shall come up for hearing before the said Court on the 25th day of February 1916: Notice is hereby given to any creditor or contributory of the said Bank desirous of opposing the making of an order for the winding up of the said Bank under the supervision of the Court under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, to appear in the Chief Court of the Punjab at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 25th day of February 1916, either in person, or by an Advocate, or Pleader of this Court, or by Agent duly authorised.

It is further notified that a copy of the petition presented to the Court by the Liquidator aforementioned will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the Bank requiring the same, on application to this Court, and on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Chief Court of the Punjab, this 28th day of January 1916.

By order, etc.,

F. A. LEMEUR,
Deputy Registrar.

Abstract statement of audited accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the year 1914-15.

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
General subscription	31,823	7	0	Annuities	42,181	7	0
Interest	39,760	15	2	Expenses of management	5,763	0	6
Miscellaneous Receipts	516	4	9	Furniture	30	0	0
Entrance fee	46	0	0	Interest on Reserve Fund	5,741	10	0
Government of India for amount withdrawn for expenditure and investment.	74,903	3	3	Interest on Employee's Security Deposit	15	0	0
Deposits	70	12	3	Deposits	39	14	1
Deposit Abatement	328	5	6	Deposit Abatement	87	3	3
Guarantee Fund	538	4	6	Relief Fund	2,695	3	0
Relief Fund	2,691	6	6	Special Relief Fund	897	12	9
Special Relief Fund	2,275	0	0	Abatement Fund	1,076	9	0
Abatement Fund	1,076	9	0	Government of India for Deposit	72,190	8	8
Investment Account	1,758	9	8	Advances Recoverable	330	8	11
Advances recoverable	505	8	11	Government Securities purchased	25,000	0	0
Opening Balance on 1st April 1914	1,091	2	3	Closing Balance on 31st March 1915	1,336	12	0
Total R	1,57,385	8	9	Total R	1,57,385	8	9

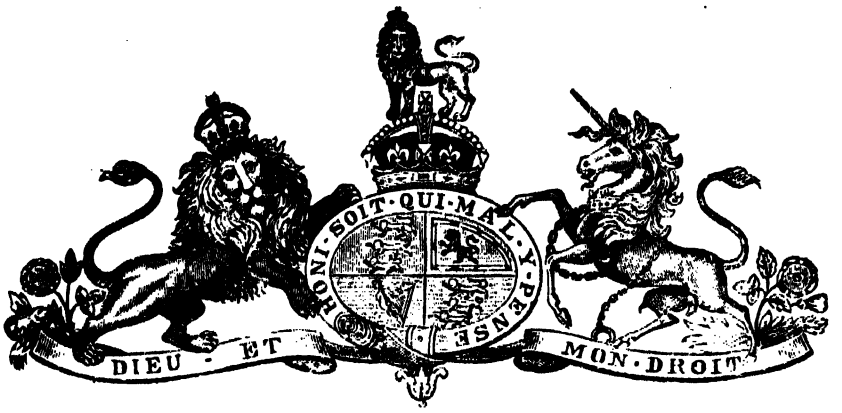
CALCUTTA :
The 19th January 1916.

Published agreeably to Rule 98.
Examined and found correct.

Shama Charan Mukerjee.
Dwarka Nath Banerjee. } Auditors.

HARADHAN BASU,
Secretary.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH DECEMBER 1915

INDIA

February 1, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1.

Comparison with previous year—

HOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th December 1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914.

Province.	Rice (Common)		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (gur)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending 15th December of																			
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
ma . . .	100	123	100	129	...	...	...	...	100	117	100	96	100	108	100	100	...	...	100	135
am . . .	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	118	100	129	100	110
gal . . .	100	100	100	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	93	100	115	100	112	100	120	100	133
ar and Orissa .	100	103	100	110	100	140	100	122	100	90	100	94	100	114	100	113	100	120	100	130
ted Provinces of gra and Oudh .	100	98	100	94	100	100	100	117	100	103	100	79	100	105	100	118	100	132	100	99
njab . . .	100	93	100	98	100	120	100	128	100	92	100	82	100	112	100	113	100	117	100	105
th-West Frontier rovince . .	100	86	100	106	100	127	100	146	100	105	100	91	100	77	100	107	100	128	100	97
d and Baluchis- an . . .	100	105	100	96	100	113	100	109	100	116	...	...	100	92	100	131	...	...	...	...
nbay . . .	100	104	100	106	100	117	100	120	...	...	100	82	100	112	100	113	100	114	...	...
ntral Provinces nd Berar . .	100	107	100	95	...	...	100	105	...	...	100	80	100	117	100	117	...	...	100	100
dras . . .	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	86	...	...	100	98	100	98	100	9[illegible]	100	129	100	113
ia . . .	100	102	100	104	100	119	100	117	100	104	100	89	100	105	100	112	100	124	100	112

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2.

mparison with previous fortnight—

HOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending 15th December 1915 as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province.	Rice (common).		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																			
	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915
ma . . .	100	98	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	100
am . . .	100	90	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	86	100	102
gal . . .	100	91	100	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	10[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ar and Orissa .	100	98	100	105	100	9[illegible]	100	98	100	100	100	105	100	101	100	[illegible]	100	103	100	107
ted Provinces of gra and Oudh.	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	99	100	93	100	101	100	99	100	88	100	101
njab . . .	100	100	100	100	100	104	100	97	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	88	100	100
th-West Frontier rovince.	100	95	100	101	100	100	100	102	100	105	100	100	100	95	100	100	100	105	100	100
d and Baluchis- an.	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	103	100	99	100	97	100	104	100	100	100	81	...	...
nbay . .	100	94	100	102	100	96	100	99	...	...	100	95	100	103	100	95	100	86	...	...
ntral Provinces nd Berar.	100	98	100	101	...	...	100	96	...	...	100	100	100	110	100	100	...	...	100	100
dras . .	100	101	...	...	...	..	100	98	...	...	100	102	100	99	100	98	100	100	100	96
ia . . .	100	97	100	102	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	102	100	99	100	93	100	101

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅔ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending 15th December of the years 1913, 1914 and 1915.

	Wheat			Rice (common)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	5 2 0	5 12 0	4 10 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	5 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 12 0	3 8 0
Bombay	6 2 2	...	...	4 14 1	4 12 2	...	3 6 0	...	...	4 0 4	...	...	3 14 8	...	...
Karachi	4 8 0	5 8 0	3 12 6	5 4 6	5 2 0	6 0 0	3 5 6	3 1 0	2 14 0	3 15 6	3 6 0	3 4 8	...	...	3 8 0
Madras	...	...	...	5 4 10	5 10 1	5 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15 4	5 0 8	3 12 10
Rangoon	...	5 6 1	5 1 3	2 12 3	3 13 8	3 7 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 9 2	5 1 11	3 11 2
Dacca	...	...	...	5 10 0	5 4 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	5 0 0	4 10 0	3 10 3	5 2 6	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 7 0	2 13 0	...	...	3 13 0	...	3 10 0	3 14 0	2 10 6
Ranchi	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	4 6 0	4 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	5 0 0	3 12 0
Cuttack	5 9 0	5 9 0	4 5 8	3 15 4	4 14 2	3 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 8	4 5 9	3 12 11
Benares	4 14 3	5 1 5	3 10 5	5 6 1	5 11 7	5 8 3	3 0 11	2 14 11	...	3 6 10	3 3 1	3 0 11	3 14 11	4 3 9	3 4 7
Cawnpore	5 0 0	5 4 0	4 3 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 14 0	3 5 0	3 3 6	4 8 0	3 6 0
Meerut	4 11 0	5 0 0	3 11 6	5 11 0	5 8 3	5 11 3	...	2 15 3	3 1 3	3 10 3	3 1 3	3 13 0	3 3 3	4 3 6	3 1 3
Agra	5 5 4	5 5 4	4 0 0	6 10 8	6 6 4	6 2 5	3 4 2	2 12 1	3 5 4	3 14 5	3 1 2	3 13 0	3 3 2	4 3 4	3 5 4
Lucknow	5 0 0	5 8 4	4 0 0	4 13 6	4 7 1	4 13 6	3 7 8	2 12 10	3 7 8	3 12 11	2 12 10	3 8 0	3 8 9	4 5 2	3 5 4
Ferozepur	4 5 3	4 8 0	3 7 9	5 11 6	5 4 0	5 5 3	3 3 3	2 5 3	2 4 0	3 13 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	3 1 3	3 13 0	2 13 9
Lahore	4 7 0	4 11 3	3 9 0	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	3 1 3	...	2 6 0	3 13 0	3 10 3	2 14 0	3 3 3	4 0 0	2 14 0
Amritsar	4 5 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	...	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 13 0	2 15 6
Rawalpindi	4 8 0	4 2 0	3 9 0	5 11 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	4 3 0	3 2 0	2 12 6	3 6 6	4 0 0	2 14 6
Lyallpur	4 2 0	4 7 0	3 2 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 6	2 15 0	3 12 0	2 13 6
Umballa	4 9 0	4 14 6	...	6 0 0	5 0 0	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	2 14 0	4 0 0	...
Delhi	4 12 0	5 2 6	3 12 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	3 5 9	3 15 6	2 15 0	3 13 0	3 3 0	3 12 0	3 3 0	6 3 0	3 1 0
Peshawar	4 7 7	4 3 10	3 11 6	5 9 0	6 7 5	6 2 5	3 4 6	1 12 11	2 1 11	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 0 1	3 8 0	4 3 10	2 13 9
Quetta	4 12 6	4 1 0	3 13 6	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	5 4 5	...	...	...	...	5 11 0	2 12 5	...	...	3 9 9	3 2 0	3 14 3	4 0 0	4 14 4	...
Ahmednagar	3 13 6	...	4 2 2	5 8 7	5 4 8	5 5 6	2 2 11	2 1 3	...	2 10 10	2 4 6	3 0 4	3 13 6	4 14 1	3 11 7
Ahmedabad	5 8 2	5 14 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	3 5 4	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 5 2	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 10 2	4 6 0	3 8 0
Nagpur	4 9 7	4 11 4	3 11 7	4 3 8	4 3 8	4 13 0	2 6 5	3 0 8	3 4 2	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 15 2	3 5 10
Jubbulpur	5 0 0	5 2 7	3 13 0	4 11 4	4 3 5	4 7 2	2 8 0	2 5 7	2 15 5	...	...	...	3 11 6	4 1 7	3 1 2
Godavari	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 6	5 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	5 6 11	5 11 0	5 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 4.

Comparison with previous fortnight—

RETAIL PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 15th December 1915 as compared with the previous fortnight

Province	Rice (common).		Wheat.		Barley.		Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending															
	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	30th Nov. 1915	15th Dec. 1915
Burma	100	97	100	99	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	94	100	100	100	10'
Assam	100	82	100	103	...	...	...	...	100	79	100	100	100	105	100	100
Bengal	100	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	108
Bihar and Orissa	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	98	100	102	100	99	100	104
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rajputana and Central India	100	105	100	100	100	102	100	98	100	98	100	102	100	104	100	100
Punjab	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North-West Frontier Province	100	98	100	100	100	108	100	103	100	94	100	100	100	95	100	100
Sind and Baluchistan	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	103	100	99	100	95	100	102	100	100
Bombay	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	104	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100
Central Provinces and Berar	100	94	100	100	...	...	100	97	...	...	100	101	100	105	100	100
Madras	100	95	...	...	...	...	100	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	104
India	100	97	100	100	100	102	100	101	100	96	100	99	100	101	100	101

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBI

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ra
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	191
Burma *—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	44·14	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	32·99	26·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	49·23	30·19	71·91	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	37·65	38·55	...	53·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	42·67	42·67	74·42	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	...	43·8	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	41·29	38·79	68·08	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	43·84	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	41·29	34·04	51·61	51·61	...	...	..	...	...	22·38	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	50·39	35·75	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam * —															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	30	25	47·5	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	25	30	37·5	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	26·25	26·25	50	50	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal *—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	30	30	45	50	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	20	26·25	56·2	52·5	...	65	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	38·75	30	75	60	51·25	57·5	..	...	...	37·5	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	35	25	52·5	50	55	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	22·5	25	46·25	52·5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	27·5	33·28	56·25	53·12	60	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	22·5	30	30	60	52·5	50	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	.	...	52·5	52·5	57·5	52·5	...	...	57·5	33·12	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	66·56	53·12	44·37	...	...	35	28·59	..	...		...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	51·16	45	50	46·25	...	...	40	28·12	34·37	28·12	...	38·12	30
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	39·58	46·85	55·62	55·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	26·25	28·23	53·8	57·24	48·91	50·88	58·07	51·2	37·97	36·09	30·57	29·32	34·27	31·93	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	26·25	23·75	52·5	47·5	50	52·5	55	56·87	36·87	34·69	32·5	27·5	38·75	...	...
Jhánsi	...	..	54·69	57·19	48·44	53·33	..	...	31·09	40·26	28·28	24·22	35·78	33·28	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	25	56·87	55·16	46·87	50	53·28	57·19	38·28	36·25	...	29·53	36·41	...	...
Agra	61·51	52·97	66·67	64·06	53·33	53·33	52·97	61·51	35·52	33·33	32·6	27·55	39·01	30·78	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	26·25	23·75	50	...	46·41	...	53·28	56·09	38·12	35	35	25	35·16	...	...
OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	48·44	44·43	50	55·21	58·96	61·51	...	...	34·79	28·02	38·07	28·02	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	30·62	28·75	57·81	55	51·67	50·62	...	...	38·75	...	35·47	28·75	...	31·25	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, y relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of e night

(figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Tenasserim—*
...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
														Tavoy
...	...	59·26	50	68·82	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	45·71	51·2	68·82	64	62·75	60·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (deltaic)—*
...	...	68·82	69·56	75·29	69·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	50	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
														Bassein
...	...	42·95	39·02	75·29	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
														Toungoo
21·84	18·71	34·97	48·35	68·82	68·82	64	65·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—*
...	...	34·41	...	71 91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
														Pakôkku
...	...	57·14	64	72·73	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Arakan—*
														Akyab
														Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	*Surma—*
														(Balaganj) Sylhet
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	60	*Brahmaputra—*
...	...	...	...	...	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	110	55	59·37	Goálpára
														Gauhati
														Bengal—
...	...	60	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	80	...	65	65	*Eastern—*
														Chittagong
...	...	...	...	75	65	...	...	...	...	100	...	67·5	75	Dacca
...	33·75	38·75	47·5	65	65	...	43·12	...	...	55	56·25	57·5	76·25	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
...	...	42·5	50	67·5	62·5	...	...	...	...	62·5	...	57·5	67·5	*Western—* Burdwan
...	...	46·87	...	76·25	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	75	75 and 80	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	46·75	45	61·87	69·12	*Northern—* Pabna
...	...	70	...	67·5	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
25·62	33·12	43·75	44·37	70	62·5	41·87	40		...	52·5	50	45 to 50	33·75 to 62·5	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur
30	31·87	40	44·37	66·56	57·19	40	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
28·59	28·12	36·25	38·75	59 37	50	37·5	37·5	...		56 25	45	50	65	*Bihar, south—* Patna
...	...	43·54	53·59	76·15	68·07	43·54	55·62		...	...	...	68·07	75	*Orissa—* Cuttack
														United Provinces.
28·59	29·58	39·32	42·34	62·97	54·17		...	...	...	48·38	53·02	47·92	55·16	(a) Agra— *Eastern—* Benares
31·25	28·12	32·19	...	58·75	56·87	52·5	40	25	18·12	50	47·5	46·87	62·5	*Central—* Cawnpore
26·56	26·25	31·72	43·12	...	...	...	...	28·59	25	...	44·37	...	...	Jhánsi
30	29·58	32·08	42·19	56·72	61·56	...	...	...	...	61·56	...	46·87	61·56	*Western—* Meerut
29 58	29·58	31·96	42·08	61·51	61·51	...	57·13	25	17·76	51·56	61·51	50	52·97	Agra
26·25	26·72	35·16	...	56·25	...	...	...	24·06	18·12	48·44	44·37	48·44	61·56	*Submontane, west* Shahjahanpur
31·98	25·78	35·47	48·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·43	47·03	51·56	66·67	(b) Oudh— *Southern—* Lucknow
33·33	30·02	38·12	45·31	61·56	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Northern—* Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*co*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Burma—													
Tenasserim—													
Merguí	...	...	640	640	...	...	22·86	27·47	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	..	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	32	16·89	...	...		...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—													
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	533·33	..	..	27·47	19·63	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	..	..	492·21	533·33		..	48·12	25·1	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	..	581·82	581·82			32	29·57	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—													
Henzada	...	..	492·31	533·33			28·57	25·81	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	..	...	...			36·16	24·81	...	.	...	...	..
Upper Burma—													
Mandalay	..	.	640	640		...	34·41	25·2	...	..	...	...	...
Pakókku	..	..	581·82	640		...	38·32	30·47	...	...	...	..	...
Arakan—													
Akyab	..		581·82	581·82		...	36·36	29·63	..	...	...	...	...
Assam—													
Surma—													
Balaganj (Sylhet)	..	...	495	565	77·5	60	26·25	20	..	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—													
Goálpára	...	...	500	390	75	60	27·5	25	...	...	...	..	...
Gauhati	..	...	520	425	85	65	27·5	25	.	...	...	...	...
Bengal—													
Eastern—													
Chittagong	...	..	580	550	90	85	25	16·25	...	..	.	...	...
Dacca	..	..	570	550	115	95	27·5	23·5	.	..	...	...	...
Deltaic—													
Calcutta	..	77·5	485	440	70	65	23·75	20·62	...	46·25	..	..	...
Western—													
Burdwan	...	..	460	420	55	47·5	23·75	20	.	..	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	520 to 550	460 to 500	87·5	80	26·56	20	...	130 and 140	...	...	...
Northern—													
Pabna	...	...	540	480	110	55	30	20	...	...	..	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	540	650	130	75	30	30	.	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa—													
Bihar, north—													
Bhágalpur	80	80	470	420	65	47·5	26·87	...	120	90	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	457·5	400	40	40	28·59	22·19	266·56	200	...	...	...
Bihar, south—													
Patna	44·53	50	400	380	63·75	50	28·75	21·25	20	20	..	...	...
Orissa—													
Cuttack	68·07	75	495·21	600	53·33	68·07	20	20	90	91·87	.	...	5·6
United Provinces—													
(a) Agra—													
Eastern—													
Benares	48·91	56·41	510·26	434·58	72·19	55·16	24·48	25·31	...	...	...	...	...
Central—													
Cawnpore	53·75	55	425	400	55·62	47·5	17·5	17·81	102·5	127·5	68·75	65	..
Jhánsi	44·84	45·68	412·86	355	80	57·19	20·47	20·47	...	...	...	87·5	2·9
Western—													
Meerut	..	61·56	441·56	376·56	50	37·19	19·53	17·5	..	...	.	...	...
Agra	61·51	61·51	457·13	376·25	69·53	50	17·34	17·76	160	135	115	87·5	10
Submontane, west—													
Shahjahánpur	50	50·62	470	355	50	44·37	20	20	170	175	100 and 125	55 and 90	...
(b) Oudh—													
Southern—													
Lucknow	...	...	470	430	...	...	20	20·94	...	...	85	90	...
Northern—													
Fyzabad	...	...	450	390	...	38·75	20·78	20·78	...		...	...	..

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
5	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
	...	..	...	..	...	21·77	20·58	...	...	...	...	3.	2·5	Mergui
	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
	..	...	..	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
	..	...	...	...	...	32·99	32·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	11·43	..	...	...	...	1·87	1 94	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Henzada
	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	2·06	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
	...	...	..	...	..	28·83	28·83	...	...	..	.	...	...	Mandalay
	.	...	..	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	2·44	2·44	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·94	(Balagan), Sylhet
														Brahmaputra—
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2·69	2·69	Goálpára
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·16	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·84	Chittagong
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2 25	Dacca
														Deltaic—
	11·25	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·19	Calcutta
														Western—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·27	Burdwan
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·16	Midnapur
														Northern—
	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·19	2·19	Pabna
	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·5	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
		...	...	...	...	27·5	30·62	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·98	Bhágalpur
	...	..	...	10	10	30·78	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·05	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
	...	..	...	8·75	8·75	18·75	20	..	...	...	...	2	2	Patna
														Orissa—
2	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(*a*) AGRA—
														Eastern—
	.	...	..	...	...	28·59	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·75	Benares
														Central—
	..	...	3·28	6·56	11·25	24·37	28 75	65	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	Cawnpore
	...	...	2·97	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	2·59	2·55	Jhánsi
														Western—
	...	.	...	7·19	13·28	25	26·56	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·62	Meerut
5	12·5	.	...	10	10	30·16	30·78	...	..	80	80	2·69	2·62	Agra
														Submontane, west—
		...	...	10	11·25	40	33·12	50 and 60	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·56	2·58	Shahjahánpur
														(*b*) OUDH—
														Southern—
				10	13·33	23·75	32·5	...	30	...	...	2·47	2·5	Lucknow
														Northern—
		...	...	11·25	12·5	...	...	..	...	50	50	2·44	2·37	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Ajmer(a)	...	26·67	...	...	...	57·19	...	...	...	35·05	...	30·78	...
Punjab—													
Southern—													
Ferozpur	32·03	30·62	57·19	52·5	43·28	45	47·03	52·5	34·84	26·87	32·03	33·28	38·12
Central—													
Lahore	30·78	32·03	51·56	57·19	44·87	47·03	47·03	53·28	30·78	28·59	30·78	...	38·12
South-eastern—													
Delhi	...	...	66·25	66·25	47·5	51·56	51·87	55·62	35	31·87	33·12	...	38·12
Submontane—													
Amritsar	32·66	33·28	55	55	43·12	43·75	44·37	45·62	...	...	...	..	...
Northern—													
Rawalpindi	...	..	56·87	56·25	45	41·25	50	44·37	32·5	25·62	30	25	41·87
Western—													
Lyallpur	...	..	55	57·5	41·25	44·37	45	49·37	30	27·5	...		..
Multan	28·75	30	48·75	48·75	42·19	43·44	45·62	43·75	24·69	30·62	31·28	25	38·44
N.-W. Frontier Province—													
Peshawar	..	...	55·62	64·3	44·74	42·4	46·35	45·36	28·96	23·76	32·81	18·07	37·19
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...		45	...	...	..	...	...	32·66	26·67	35
Sind and Baluchistan—													
Karachi	...	...	52·81	51·25	45	50	...	...	...	...	33·44	30·62	39·69
Shikarpur	26·09	26·87	64·37	60	41·87	46·87	.	...	42·13	33·01	34·09	26·87	36·87
Quetta	...	...	...	...	46·87 to 48·75	35 to 46·25	32·5 to 81·87	73·75	36·25	35·31	32·5	30	...
Bombay—													
Konkan—													
Bombay	27·71	28·38	48·8	47·6	61·35	..	...	...	40·21	...	31·75	...	40·21
Deccan and Karnatak—													
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	38·12	46·98	...	...	...	...	16·15	24·63	...
Sholapur	...	33·12	47·76	45·21	43·85	44·95	...	...	...	...	20·15	21·15	29·06
Poona	...	..	...	...	52·76	..	...	...	...	...	27·76	..	36·09
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—													
Ahmadnagar	...	...	55·36	52·92	38·44	...	...	...	...	...	21·82	20·78	26·77
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	46·67	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	23·44	31·18
Gujarat—													
Surat	...	...	...	...	54·06	...	...	...	...	...	34·58	..	42·5
Ahmadabad	..	...	66·25	55	55·1	58·75	...	...	38·75	33·75	33·33	32·5	43·23
Central Provinces *—													
Western—													
Nagpur	...	...	42·31	42·31	46	47·06	66·62	61·5	..	...	24	30·44	...
Central—													
Jubbulpore	...	..	47·06	42·12	50	51·62	61·5	57·12	...	...	25	23·5	...
Eastern—													
Raipur	...	...	40	38	46·5	49	...	58	...	...	...	...	..
Berar—													
Akola	...	...	45·44	45·5	41·69	49·5	...	...	...	...	25·81	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	50	44·75	49·5	47·56	...	...	...	...	24·69	21·25	...
Madras—													
South, central—													
Coimbatore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	34	34·1
Salem	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—													
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·2	27·8	...
Cuddapah	37	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	32·8	27
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—													
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—													
Madras	31·1	33·1	53	56·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	37·2	33	53·9	50·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—													
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35·2	35·1
Mysore —													
Mysore	25	27	62	64	56	60	60	182·25	...	...	24	28	...
Bangalore	24	36	56	64	56	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	28	40	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(a) Not yet reported.

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	...	29·63	...	44·43	...	...	...	61·56	...	...	...	94·06	...	...	Ajmer
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	30·78	33·25	30·78	38·12	80	63·75	..	..	29·69	24·06	66·72	66·72	...	66·87	Ferozpur
															Central—
...	30·78	34·69	32·03	40	61·56	61·56	48·44	53·28	30·16	24·84	55·16	57·19	48·44	61·56	Lahore
															South-eastern—
..	31·87	30·78	31·87	...	52·5	60	52·5	..	27·5	21·25	52·5	65	47·5	60	Delhi
															Submontane—
	...	33·28	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	30·94	25·94	...	...	47·5	...	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	33·75	29·37	34·06	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	44·37	45	50	Rawalpindi
															Western—
...	28·75	30	29·37	37·5	...	...	...	...	29·37	...	...	...	46·25	37·5	Lyallpur
...	30·78	35	31·25	38·12	76·25	...	36·87	...	28·28	25	50	37·5	47·5	...	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
..	31·51	30·05	35	42·4	55·62	71·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	49·22	Peshawar
...	...	...	35·94	35·94	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·34	25·42	..	...	...	.	Karachi
...	...	...	26·25	...	69·37	..	...	...	28·75	23·75	...	...		...	Shikarpur
	41·87	36·25	..	..	70 to 80	73·75 to 83·75	65·62	58·12	...	..	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	32·17	...	64·9	..	50	...	24·48	...	58·91	...	...	...	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
	...	...	47·45	...	...	...	...	...	17·04	...	...	...	...	..	Dharwar
	...	.	45·73	...	63·75	57·97	...	...	16·67	19·17	51·72	41·72	...	...	Sholapur
		.	40	48·96	63·58	68·12	..	..	21·04	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and N. E. Deccan—
	...		38·41	28·8	..		...	...	..	20·83	52·71	...	...	..	Ahmednagar
.	..		37·45	46·3	...	.	...	...	19·37	15·88	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20·88	...	...	...	...	Surat
..	...	..	36·75	43·75	66·25	58·75	...	..	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
	...	.	38·75	49·5	57·12	51	..	..	19·37	17·5	..	51·44	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
.	...	...	37·19	41	59·25	53·37	41·44	44·44	20	19·06	50	40	...	47·06	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
.	...	...	36·25	45	61·75	50	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	35·12	49·25	58·31	50	...	...	18·5	14·75	...	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	39·56	46·25	52·25	47·5	...	...	17·87	13·25	6·25	50·75	...	..	Amraoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
..	...	...	60·7	62·2	...	...	...	...	30	38·5	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
34·4	...	...	...	...	53·2	51·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	...	46·3	46·2	46·3	44·1	...	...	23·8	23·9	...	..	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central—
25·8	...	...	...	...	47	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
...	...	...	49·6	50·4	...	...	63·4	65·2	57·7	57·7	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
28·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	71	61·8	...	..	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	37·2	37·1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
															Mysore—
30	...	...	34	40	76	84	70	40	...	...	...	..	...	...	Mysore
32	...	..	32	44	80	66	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	Bangalore

TABLE NO. 5.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*concld.*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRAI
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Ajmer(a)	..	68 75	...	460	...	58·12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab—													
Southern—													
Ferozpur	66·72	70	4·2·97	400	72·66	47·5	20	16·87	133·28	100	94·06	70	...
Central—													
Lahore	66·72	84·22	538·28	426·56	57·19	50	15·94	15·16	114·22	160	114·22	89·91	10
South-eastern—													
Delhi	67·5	65	505	440	55	66·25	17·5	17·5	80	90	112·5	70	12·5
Submontane—													
Amritsar	65	68 75	480	430	53·12	44·37	14·69	14·37	...	...	80	60	12·5
Northern—													
Rawalpindi	...	...	452·5	425	75	47·03	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...
Western—													
Lyallpur	...	...	475	412·5	52·5	40	15	15	...	80			10
Multan	56·25	55	416·25	390	53·29	46·56	16·72	16·72	110	125	123·28	90	11
N.-W. Frontier Province—													
Peshawar	...	...	482·97	449·11	68 07	53·33	15·36	15·68	136·15	123·07	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—													
Karáchi	...	...	491·25	345	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	512·5	390	58·12	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	475 to 550	399 to 453·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—													
Konkan—													
Bombay	64 27	...	485·73	460·73	103·38	81·61	...	..	...	..	92·5	57·13	11·2
Deccan and Karnatak—													
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	82·97	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
Sholapur	...	...	375·52	460	109·23	83 59	...	...	...	220 83	...	..	..
Poona	...	...	431·56	385·99	92 08	81·56	...	...	189 48	238·59	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—													
Ahmednagar	57 76	...	433 33	...	93 33	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	57·5	59·71	...	380	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—													
Surat	...	63·57	481 09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...		440	370	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
Central Provinces—													
Western—													
Nagpur	62 19	61·81	433·31	433·31	...	...	21·87	21·87	100	116·69	110	75	5·87
Central—													
Jubbulpore	47·06	50	420	360	...	...	22·19	22·19	80	80	100	66·69	4·44
Eastern—													
Raipur	...	...	420	350	...	...	22·5	25·5	140	160	80	...	...
Berar—													
Akola	61·87	58·75	400	381	...	...	18·87	19·5	25·25	107	...	...	...
Amráoti	61·5	63·5	400	320	...	...	20	19	124·44	124·44	...	...	...
Madras—													
South, central—													
Coimbatore	77·5	98·3	487·8	503	102·4	76·8	19·5	23	...	...	96	48·1	...
Salem	...	...	486·5	513·7	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	67	31·3	...
Central—													
Bellary	58	...	507·9	571·5	111·1	95·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	460·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·4	41·2	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164·5	154·2	75·2	49 4	...
East Coast, central—													
Nellore	...	...	433·3	383·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—													
Madras	70·8	74·1	559·6	559·6	98·8	79·1	14·1	12·8	115·2	197·6	74·1	49	...
Tanjore	...	..	467·7	539·3	...	...	17·3	13·1	...	..	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	540·5	574·4	...	...	17·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...
Southern—													
Madura	84·2	92·9	675·7	675·7	...	..	...	...	...	141·1	...	...	...
Mysore—													
Mysore	72	80	514·27	600	111·41	150	...	...	214·27*	240*	77·13	80	4·79
Bangalore	60	76	5 2·06	651·41	102·61	102·81	...	...	274·27*	240*	85·68	137·13	5 8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds.
(a) Not yet reported.

ıe figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
..	7·29	...	7·66	...	...	...	30·41	...	...	...	80	...	2·56	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
..	...	...	...	8·91	8·91	23·59	33·28	112·5	135	175	175	2·59	2·59	Ferozepur
														Central—
..	...	...	...	8·91	9·53	27 5	32·03	150	140	170	170	2·62	2·69	Lahore
														South-eastern—
..	...	8·75	8·12	8 75	15·62	22·5	30·31	45	80	150	150	2·19	2·19	Delhi
														Submontane—
..	...	...	...	9·37	8·75	24·22	26·72	120	120	..	...	2 8	2·76	Amritsar
														Northern—
..	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·44	Ráwalpindi
														Western—
	...		...	7·97	5·62	23·12	30	100	80	140	140	2·81	2·81	Lyallpur
..	...	10	...	6·72	..	25·62	27·5	100	...	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
3·77	...	...	...	8·7	6·15	26·77	19·79	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshâwar
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 87	3 06	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Karáchi
..		...	...	7·5	6·25	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·51	Shikárpur
..	..	...	...	8·59	7·34	28·12	36·93	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	..	2·58	2·5	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Konkan—
..	...	...	...	...	...	26·77	34·84	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·28	Bombay
														Deccan and Karnátak—
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	75	70	...	...	2 37	2·47	Dharwar
..	...	...	...	...	...	28·91	...	...	...	...	...	2 09	2 08	Sholapur *
..	...	...	...	...	...	35·73	39 27	...	...	...	..	2·3	2·37	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
..	...	...	...	...	.	...	45·62	...	...	...	..	2 08	2·06	Ahmednagar
..	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	...	...	...	...		2·42	2 5	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	Surat
	...	...	...	...	.	...	30	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·56	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	60	...	75	2·12	1 87	*Western—* Nagpur
4	3·31	...	...	...	...	28·56	34·75	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·87	*Central—* Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
.	...	8·25	6	...	...	...	...	90	94	56	54	2·19	2·12	Akola
.	...	6·12	...	...	..	...	...	50	70	50	75	2·19	2 19	Amráoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
.	...	4	8·1	...	...	90·1*	90·4*	...	...	60	60	2·25	2·53	Coimbatore
·7	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	10 †	...	...	2·17	2·22	Salem
														Central—
.	...	10 3	10·3	...	...	...	...	10 †	100†	140	140	2·27	2·76	Bellary
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·76	Cuddapah
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·76	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
·7	5·8	...	...	.	..	...		...	..	...	...	1·79	1·8	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
	...	...	...	...	...	35 3	33 9	195†	195†	...	...	1·78	1·79	Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	11	90†	170†	...	...	2·14	2 17	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	38·3	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·43	Trichinopoly *
														Southern—
5	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	...	60	2·06	2·06	Madura
														Mysore—
1	4·87	4·13	3 75	...	...	40	...	100	50 to 100	100	50 to 100	2·78	2·78	Mysore
8	8·8	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·62	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 4	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 1	5 1	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 11	7 11	..	..	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 4	9 11	9 1	...	...	...	.
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 11	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manbin	4 11	4 5	...	...	8 2	7 11	9 2	8 9	...	...	..	...
Bassein	..	.	...	...	8 9	7 14	8 9	7 14	..	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	7 11	9 3	9 13	11 7	.	...	...	...
Henzada	5 9	5 9	...	..	7 4	6 12	9 1	8 10	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Tonngoo	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 9	8 9	...	..	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	..	..	7 14	7 11	9 6	9 1	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 5	7 5	...	...	7 7	7 1	9 6	8 13	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	4 10	4 10	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 7	14 12	14 —	...	..	...	...
Araka —												
Sandoway	2 10	2 10	...	..	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	...	...	.	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	.	.	...	...
Akyab	...	...	.	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	..	6 8	5	8 —	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	5 5	6 6	...	..	6 6	6 6	9 9	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 11	5 —	...	...	4 1	4 2	6 6	5 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 —	8 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 8	9 —	...	...	20 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 4	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	..	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	7	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	6 8	..	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	6 —	5 —	...	...	4 10	4 12	8 —	7 —	...	...	..	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	..	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	6 14	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...		...	6 4	5 14	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 6	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	..	...	5 10	5 10	9 5	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	...	...	7 8	7 5	...	...	4 15	4 15	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 —	11 3	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	4 11	...	...	4 11	4 11	8 —	7 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
..	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	11 3	11 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	..	...	...	7 2	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	Tonngoo
...	...	..	...	9 2	5 14	...	...	3 10	4 7	8 5	7 4	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	16 —	16 —	5 10	5 10	10 2	9 5	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 5	9 5	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	4 10	4 10	8 15	8 15	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 9	25 10	25 10	12 7	12 7	5 10	5 10	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	..	5 4	5 4	13 —	12 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 8	6 2	13 —	11 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 13	9 7	9 7	4 11	4 11	9 8	9 8	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...		5 4	5 4		...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...		...	...	4 —	4 8	19 —	19 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	8 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	6 —	5 8	14 —	13 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —		...	5 12	6 —	14 —	14 8	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	...	..	5 4	5 8	13 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	.	.	5 —	5 —	10 14	10 14	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	...	5	5 8	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	13 —	13 8	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	Backerganj
...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	5 8	5 8	13 5	13 12	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	13 —	13 —	Tippera
..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	5 4	13 —	13 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	18 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	14 —	Hooghly
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 5	16 —	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 10	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	8 4	6 12	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 14	7 8	6 14	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 11	7 11	8 13	8 13	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	6 8	9 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 —	11 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	7 7	7 7	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 14	7 11	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 4	7 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	6 —	8 —
Patna	7 12	7 12	9 12	8 8	...	...	7 12	7 4	11 8	11 —	8 12	...
Shahabad	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	7 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 2		...	...	...
Ránchi	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 5	7 —	10 2	7 5	...	...	8 7	7 14	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	7 6	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 3	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 2	...	...	...	9 —
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	11 —	12 —
Benares	7 11	7 11	9 12	9 12	5 11½	5 11½	7 1	...	12 7	...	11 6	...
Ghazipur	7 7	7 7	10 6	10 6	4 15	4 15	7 11	7 11	15 8	14 11	11 12	10 6
Jaunpur	7 8	7 10	10 4	11 2	3 12	3 12	7 8	7 12	11 8	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 2	4 12	4 12	8 8	6 14	13 —	12 8	11 —	11 4
Central—												
Bánda	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	15 —	17 —	11 8	13 —
Fatehpur	7 8	7 8	10 12	11 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 12	11 4	12 —
Hamirpur	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 4	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	13 4	14 4	11 12	12 —
Jalaun	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	14 —	11 8	12 —
Cawnpore	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 12	13 4	...	11 2
Jhansi	8 —	7 12½	12 9½	12 0½	4 12	4 10	7 1½	7 2	13 14	13 11	10 15½	11 6
Etáwah	8 4	8 2	11 4	11 12	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	12 4	13 —	10 14	11 8
Farrukhabad	8 3	8 3	11 4	10 15	4 4	4 4	8 8	8 8	11 4	11 15	10 15	11 4
Mainpuri	8 8	9 4	12 —	12 —	4 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	11 4	13
Etah	9 —	9 —	12 12	12 12	4 —	4 —	8 12	8 12	13 8	13 8	11 8	11 8
Western—												
Meerut	8 4	8 —	11 12	11 12	3 —	3 —	6 12	6 12	...	11 8	10 4	10 8
Agra	7 4	7 4	11 —	10 12	5 12	5 12	...	...	11 8	11 12	10 —	10 4
Muttra	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	5 8	7 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	7 4	7 8	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 —	10 8	10 —
Bulandshahr	8 8	8 8	12 8	11 12	3 8	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 4	12 4	11 4	11 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 2	7 13	9 12	10 6	5 13	5 3	8 2	7 13	14 4	...	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	7 4	7 4	10 4	10 4	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 11	7 11	9 8	10 —	6 4	6 —	8 4	8 4	...	...	10 14	...
Basti	7 8	7 12	9 —	9 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	5 4	5 8	13 —	14 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	19 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	15 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	15 —	16 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	6 10	6 10	14 —	14 —	Dinajpur
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	10 8	10 8	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	5 5	5 5	12 13	12 13	Purnea
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	15 —	...	5 10	5 10	13 12	13 12	Bhágalpur
12 10	12 10	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 4	14 4	5 8	5 8	15 6	15 6	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	15 —	Muzaffarpur
13 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	13 8	14 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	10 —	Sáran
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	13 8	13 4	5 12	5 12	12 8	12 8	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	12	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...		...	9 8	9 7	15 14	15 12	8 4	6 6	13 8	13 7	Monghyr
11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	12 8	6 4	6 4	15 —	15 —	Gaya
12 8	12 8	...	...	10 12	10 8	...	13 8	6 6	6 8	11 8	12 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 12	13 -	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 --	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Singbhum
...	..	...	...	9 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Mánbhum
13 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	14 —	14 —	4 —	4 -	13 —	13 —	Ránchi
.	...	..	...	10 2	8 7	15 3	15 12	6 12	6 12	13 8	14 1	Paláman
14 8	14 8	...	.	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	5 8	5 12	13 —	14 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	..	...	..	9 3	7 3	...	...	6 1	5 14	22 —	21 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 4	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 — and 9 —	...	...	4 12	5 8	14 —	14 -	Balasore
...	...	...		8 12	9 8	11 —	11 4	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
12 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	14 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	10 13½	10 13½	10 —	...	13 4½	...	5 11½	5 13½	16 5	16 5	Benares
...	...	...	...	10 6	9 15	13 —	12 15	7 1	7 1	16 10	17 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 8	11 10	13 5	6 4	6 4	16 13	16 13	Jaunpur
...	.	...	...	11 —	10 14	...	...	6 —	6 8	19 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 8	19 8	Bánda
...	..	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 8	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	.	...	...	12 4	13 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	19 —	Jalaun
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	11 12	12 12	13 —	6 8	6 12	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 14½	11 13½	14 13½	5 8	5 12	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 4	14 —	6 4	6 8	19 12	20 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 15	12 5	13 —	6 7	6 2	21 2	21 13	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	8 —	11 4	11 8	14 8	14 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	14 8	14 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 12	13 4	13 —	7 —	6 12	...	20 —	Meerut
...	..	...	...	12 4	11 8	13 —	13 —	5 8	6 —	22 12	22 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	11	11 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	21 8	22 —	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 12	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 4	21 —	22 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	12 4	13 --	12 4	12 —	6 4	7 —	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	10 6	9 2	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	16 14	16 8	Ballia
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 4	12 4	6 6	6 6	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
..	...	10 4	10 4	10 —	9 12	9 12	11 4	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Gorakhpur
	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	11 8	6 12	6 8	16 —	16 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1915—*continued*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 6	8 8	11 12	11 12	3 —	3 —	7 10	8 12	...	...	11 4	11 8
Budaun	8 14	8 14	10 10	12 2	3 8	3 8	8 8	7 8	14 —	14 8	11 8	11 8
Pilibit	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 2	...	...	11 4	11 —
Bareli	8 2	8 5	11 4	11 4	3 12	3 6	7 4	7 7	12 13	13 7	11 6	11 11
Moradabad	8 6	8 6	11 —	10 14	4 4	4 4	8 8	8 8	13 12	11 9	11 1	11 5
Bijnor	8 —	8 4	12 6	12 6	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 14	10 4
Muzaffarnagar	8 12	8 12	12 1	12 1	7 4	6 9	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Saháranpur	8 4	8 4	11 2	12 3	3 3	3 3	6 6	6 10	12 12	...	11 2	12 2
Dehra-Dun	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 8	6 —	10 —	...	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8		...	8 —	6 —
Almora	6 8	6 4	12 —	12 —	3 4	3 —	6 12	6 4	...	...	..	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	3	3 —	6 —	6 —	..	...	..	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 8	7 8	11 —	11	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	10 12	11 —
Sultanpur	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	...	10 12	10 4
Rae-Bareli	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	12 —	11 —
Unao	7 14	8 2	10 4	10 4	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	11 12	11 10	11 —	11 10
Lucknow	7 12	7 12	11 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 12	10 8	11 —
Hardoi	8 4	8 4	11 8	12 4	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 8	11 —	...	10 8	11 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 8	7 8	9 14	10 —	..	...	6 6	6 4	10 10	10 12	10 4	10 —
Barabanki	7 9	7 9	9 6	9 14	4 6	4 4	8 4	7 10	10 9	10 7	10 8	10 3
Gonda	7 12	7 8	9 12	9 12	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Bahraich	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 8	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 —	13 8	13 8	12 4	12 4
Sitapur	8 —	8 4	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 12	11 —
Kheri	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 8	12 —	13 8	12 —	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 5	8 9	11 —	11 6	4 11	5 —	5 6	5 6	10 11	11 1	7 15	8 9
Ajmer*	...	7 —	...	9 12	...	4 8		6 —	...	11 8	...	9 —
Kishangarh	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	8 8
Tonk	8 12	8 7	13 2	12 15	4 6	4 8	5 7	5 10	13 11	13 8	11 8	11 4
Jaipur	8 —	7 7	10 14	10 14	5 1	5 —	5 5	5 5	11 11	11 2	9 5	9 5
Karauli	9 2	9 2	11 9	11 9	5 10	5 10	6 9	6 9	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 5
Dholpur	8 —	8 —	11 8½	11 9	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	12 12½	13 —	11 6½	11 3½
Bharatpur	8 —	8 —	10 14	10 14	4 5	4 5	4 14	4 14	11 10	11 10	9 12	9 12
Alwar	8 3½	8 5	10 8	10 11	5 4	5 4	6 14	6 14	11 12½	11 7	9 15½	10 3
Nasirabad	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Jaisalmer	7 10	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 14	6 5	9 6	9 4	8 8	8 4
Jodhpur	6 13½ to 7 1½	6 12 to 7 2	9 12½	11 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 12	11 6	8 14½	8 13 and 9 6
Central India—												
Indore	9 4	9 —	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	10 12	11 —
Neemuch	9 8	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 8	14 8	14 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	9 —	9 8	9 —
Ferozepur	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 12	8 12	12 12	13 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Gujranwala	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 4	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	..
Gujrat	9 —	9 —	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	...
Jhelam	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 8	9 8

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 12	14 8	7 —	7 —	19 8	20 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 14	11 14	15 —	15 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 6	13 8	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —	14 1	14 1	6 12	6 12	20 10	20 10	Bareli
...	...	...	12 —	11 5	11 8	13 13	14 —	7 12	7 12	20 10	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	19 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 1	12 10	12 14	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 12	13 4	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
12 —	11 —	...	...	10 12	11 —	13 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	*11 —	12 —	Naini Tal
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 8	12 12	5 12	5 12	17 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	8 12	10 —	10 6	10 4	11 6	11 12	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
13 8	13 12	10 4	10 13	9 15	9 9	11 7	11 11	6 15	6 14	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 12	18 8	13 —	13 8	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	6 8	6 —	10 8	10 —	13 4	12 12	6 4	6 4	19 —	19 —	Bahraich
...	...	10 8	11 4	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	7 9	7 13	10 2	10 —	10 11	10 11	5 6	6 7	17 8	17 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	5 8	...	10 4	..	11 —	...	...	..	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	24 8	25 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 11	12 10	12 15	...	...	19 11	20 4	Tonk
...	...	9 9	9 9	9 10 and 10 14	10 10 and 11 2	12 4	11 15	10 9	10 10	24 7	24 15	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 4	...	...	21 —	21 —	Karauli
...	...	6 8	6 8	12 12½	12 12	...	...	6 12	6 14½	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 2	12 2	12 2	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 9½	11 5	12 2¾	12 5	11 4	11 4	24 12½	25 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 —	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 7½	10 13	...	...	5 8	5 8	25 —	25 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
..	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	21 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 13	4 12	4 12	18 —	18 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	10 4	12 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	24 —	34 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	10 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	11 8	11 —	5 8	5 8	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —
Delhi	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 8
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Karnál	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	13 8	14 —	10 8	10 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 12	9 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Ludhiána	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —
Jullundur	9 4	9 —	12 —	11 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	11 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	9 4	9 4	13 —	13 —	..	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	12 —	8 8	9 —
Siálkot	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 —	...	10 —	12 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 4	7 4	12 —	11 8	...	...	5 4	6 —	9 4	9 6	9 —	9 —
Kángra	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	13 —	13 —	9 4	9 —
Attock	8 12	8 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 12	9 15	13 —	13 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Jhang	9 8	9 4	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 12	6 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	11 —
Lyallpur	9 8	9 4	12 8	12 4	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Multan	9 4	9 4	11 —	10 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 4	10 —	10 4
Montgomery	9 5	9 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 4	11 —
Muzaffargarh	9 —	9 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	7 13	7 13	8 12	8 12	.	...	7 12	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 7	8 12
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 14	7 14	11 4	11 12	3 9	3 9	7 4	7 4	...	...	9 4	9 4
Pesháwar	8 11	8 14	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 3	6 13	6 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 8
Kohát	5 6	8 6	12 1	13 1	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 3	10 3	11 3
Bannu	10 —	10 2	13 7	13 12	4 1	4 1	7 3	6 14	15 10	15 10	10 —	10 —
Dera Ismael Khan	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 2	11 4	11 9
Tochi	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 4	8 4	18 —	18 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 —	9	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	7 13	8 —	10 —	10 —	3 1	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —		...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Hyderabad	8 4	9 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 8	11 4	11 8	10 8	10 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 4	9 12
Shikárpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 8	10 8	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —
Quetta	8 3 to 8 9	8 1½ to 8 7	10 8	10 9½	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 10	11 8	8 7	8 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 11	5 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 1	7 1	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 14	6 14	10 10	9 15	9 7	9 7
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 3	5 3	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 13	6 13	11 —	11 —	8 10	8 10
Thanna	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 12	6 12	11 12	11 12	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 6	7 14	7 13	8 4	15 —	16 14	11 14	11 14
Belgaum	9 9	9 13	...	...	8 7	7 8	8 15	8 1	15 14	15 6	13 2	13 10
Satara	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	5 6	6 7	6 1	11 5	12 11	11 6	12 13
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	19 —	17 3	12 14	12 14
Bijapur	10 3	10 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	21 10	19 13	12 8	16 1
Poona	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 11	6 1	13 3	13 3	10 13	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 14	5 14	6 10	6 10	16 8	15 2	13 5	12 10
Násik	8 14	9 9	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	7 15	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 8	6 8	12 11	12 11	10 9	11 —
Jalgaon	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 10	7 10	13 9	12 11	10 8	11 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	7 3	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 6	7 6	11 2	10 14	9 4	9 4
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	9 8	10 —
Kaira	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Ahmedabad	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Godhra	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Diesa	8 —	8 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	10 —	11 —	8 8	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 10	7 14	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	13 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 15	7 15	15 12	14 11	...	...
Betul	9 12	9 12	...	...	4 —	3 8	8 5	8 5	17 4	16 —	...	...
Chhindwara	8 12	8 2	...	...	5 10	5 —	9 3	7 14	14 4	13 1	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 7	...	...	5 3	5 3	9 2	8 7	15 10	15 10	...	...
Wardha	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 13	8 14	15 7	15 7	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 —	21 —	21 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 12	9 12	13 4	13 8	11 8	11 8	6 4	6 4	24 —	24 —	Ambala
..	...	7 8	7 8	14 12	12 12	14 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Ludhiána
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	...	..	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...		...	...	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	e.	...	24 —	24 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 10	10 12	5 12	5 12	17 —	16 —	Simla
..	..	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	12 8	4 8	4 8	16 —	17 —	Kángra
												Northern—
	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 —	5 —	5 —	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 4	12 4	11 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	..	...	13 —	12 8	13 —	12 4	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
..	...	12 8	13 —	12 4	12 4	12 8	12 12	5 —	5 —	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 8	13 —	16 —	...	...	21 8	22 —	Montgomery
		...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
..	..	...	...	10 10	10 10	5 —	5 —	4 6	4 6	22 8	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	..	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	..	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...		9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	6 13	6 8	25 —	25 —	Peshawar
.	...	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	10 13	10 13	...	..	26 12	26 12	Kohát
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 8	13 7	...	...	31 4	29 6	Bannu
..	...	..	...	10 15	10 15	10 —	10 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Dera Ismael Khan
..	.	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
..	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 8	...	...	17 8	17 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	11 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	(Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	10 8	10 4	...	...	5 8	6 —	21 8	21 8	Shikárpur
..	...	...	...	11 8	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
								{ 4 11	4 12½ }			
	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 14	to	to	16 —	16 —	Quetta
								{ 5 5	5 6½ }			
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 5	13 5	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 3	5 11	19 11	19 11	Karwar
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 13	20 13	Ratnagiri
..	..	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 6	5 6	22 6	22 6	Alibág
9 —	8 7	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	..	..	8 6	8 6	..	..	6 10	6 10	24 —	24 —	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	18 9	18 9	Dharwar
15 6	16 6	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	4 14	4 14	17 12	17 12	Belgaum
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	...	8 12	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 15	5 15	20 6	20 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 3	5 3	20 8	20 8	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-K.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	18 12	18 12	Ahmednagar
16 13	15 10	...	...	11 8	10 12	...	...	5 13	5 13	22 12	22 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	5 14	6 5	17 14	17 14	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 11	...	...	6 10	7 —	18 —	19 6	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 9	24 9	Broach
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	..	...	...	8 14	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
11 —	11 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 12	..	...	5 4	5 8	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 6	6 15	17 8	17 8	*Western*—
...	..	...	...	12 1	10 15	...	...	9 2	7 6	18 —	18 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	16 —	16 —	Hoshangabad
..	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	6 2	6 11	15 —	15 —	Betul
	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	.	9 11	9 11	...	..	7 13	7 13	17 6	17 6	Nagpur
												Wardha

TABLE NO. 6.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1915—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—												
continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 5	7 5	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	15 —	15 —	...	...
Sangor	8 8	8 8	..	...	5 8	5 8	8 4	8 —	14 8	15 —	...	...
Damoh	8 2	8 12	..	...	6 11	6 11	7 11	7 11	14 11	13 2	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 12	7 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	7 8	15 —	13 8	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	10 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 6	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 9	8 9	...	...	4 15	4 15	10 3	10 3	16 10	16 10	..	...
Chánda	7 8	6 14	..	...	4 15	4 15	8 11	8 11	15 7	15 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	7 8	7 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	8 10	9 10	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	9 10	9 10	...	...	5 4	4 11	7 4	6 12	15 11	14 5	...	...
Akola	8 6	8 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	14 —	14 —	...	...
Amráoti	...	8 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	7 14	16 3	15 3	...	...
Yeotmal	7 11	7 11	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 1	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 3	6 4	...	...	4 1	4 2	9 14	10 4	12 10	12 8	14 4	14 3
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	..	...	...	...	..	7 8	7 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	..	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	..	...
Nilgiris	..	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	12 9	12 9	10 4	10 4
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	18 1	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 11	17 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	16 —	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	17 4	17 4	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 7	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	...	...	...	15 1
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	18 8	20 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 8	12 4	12 8	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 9	13 9	12 —	12 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	15 1	15 1	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	6 12	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	13 7	15 1
Tanjore	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	6 10	...	..	13 —	13 11
Trichinopoly	.	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 5	13 5	15 1	15 1
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 15	13 12	11 10	11 10
Madura	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	10 15	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 14	4 12	...	...	4 10	4 10	5 1	4 15	9 5	9 9	8 —	8 6

* Not yet reported

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —continued
...	...	..	...	11 4	10 11	...	..	7 —	7 1	16 —	16 —	*Central—*
...	...	..	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	17 4	17 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	..	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	..	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	5 12	16 —	16 —	Mandla
...	...	...	.	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 1	6 1	15 2	15 2	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	..	...	6 1	6 1	15 10	15 10	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	..	...	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Bhandára
												Chánda
...	...		...	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 13	12 13	*Eastern—*
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	7 8	14 8	14 8	Bilásput
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	...	..	5 1	5 1	15 —	15 —	Raipur
												Drug
...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	.	...	7 1	7 1	16 —	16 —	**Berar—**
												Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	.	6 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	10 4	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Amráoti
...	...	..	...	8 5	9 6	...	..	6 15	8 8	14 13	16 11	Yeotmal
16 10	18 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 5	9 9	14 —	14 —	**Hyderabad—** Secunderabad
												Madras—
...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	19 15	19 10	*Malabar Coast—*
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Malabar
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19 8	19 8	S. Canara
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	12 13	12 13	*South, central—*
14 13	...	...	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	16 1	16 6	Coimbatore
												Nilgiris
												Salem
17 5	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19 1	19 1	*Central—*
16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 15	Bellary
18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 13	Anantapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 2	Cuddapah
												Karnul
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 14	*East Coast, north—*
...	13 12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	Ganjam
11 14	11 14	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Vizagapatam
												Godavari
14 11	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	*East Coast, central—*
11 13	11 13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	21 2	Kistna
15 13	15 13		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Guntur
												Nellore
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23 2	23 2	*East Coast, south—*
12 5	12 14	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	23 13	23 13	Madras
16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	17 10	24 3	Chingleput
14 4	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 5	N. Arcot
												S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	22 6	22 12	Tanjore
16 4	16 4		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	22 1	...	Trichinopoly
14 13	14 1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 13	*Southern—*
14 1	14 1	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	23 13	23 13	Tinnevelly
												Madura
16 —	16 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	16 4	16 4	**Mysore—**
15 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	.	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Mysore
												Bangalore
16 8	17 8	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	17 —	17 —	**Coorg—**
												Coorg
..	..	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

COTTON PRESS RETURN

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 30th November, 1915. (Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total outturn of cotton crop (*a*) (bales of 400 lbs. each)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Number of bales (of 400 lbs. each) pressed in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	939,000	25·5	208	22	18,156	66,058
Central Provinces and Berar	1,106,000	30·0	165	46	(*b*)9,562	10,109
Madras	270,000	7·3	58	30	(*c*)3,924	62,385
Punjab (including Native States)	203,000	5·5	92	23	13,094	31,578
United Provinces	262,000	7·1	92	52	36,212	100,367
Sind	78,000	2·1	14	3	4,055	7,177
Burma	30,000	0·8	16	5	3,567	7,514
Bihar and Orissa	16,000	0·4	...	...	...	...
Bengal	30,000	0·8	4	...	...	527
Assam	10,000	0·3	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	6,000	0·2	1	1	...	179
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	0·1	14	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Delhi	...	...	1	1	107	156
Hyderabad	450,000	12·2	41	(*d*)	(*d*)	2,43:
Central India	207,000	5·5	32	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Rajputana	68,000	1·9	10	2	810	4,59:
Mysore	10,000	0·3	3	3	356	2,78(
TOTAL	3,687,000	100	751	188	89,843	295,85:

(*a*) The figures in column 2 are the provisional estimates for 1915-16 as published in the Third Cotton Forecast dated the 2: December, 1915. Final estimates for 1915-16 will not be available until the third week of February, 1916, when they will inserted.

(*b*) Figures for the fortnight ending 23rd November, 1915.

(*c*) Figures for the weeks ending 20th and 27th November, 1915.

(*d*) No returns received.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 30th November, 1915.

(Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills from which returns have been received in the half-month	Quantity of cotton (in bales of 400 lbs. each) received in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	182	81	655	6,395
Central Provinces and Berar	10	7	(*b*) 2,179	5,514
Madras	16	14	(*c*) 3,011	27,748
Punjab	3	2	200	4,052
United Provinces	15	...	...	17,238
Bengal	9	9	2,545	18,777
Ajmer-Merwara	2	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Delhi	2	2	1,145	6,827
Hyderabad	3	3	83	84
Central India	3	1	11	2,629
Rajputana	1	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Mysore	2	2	...	672
TOTAL	248	121	9,832	89,936

(*a*) No returns received.
(*b*) Figures for the fortnight ending 23rd November, 1915.
(*c*) Figures for the weeks ending 20th and 27th November, 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
February 1, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd February, 1916.

No. 6.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

1. Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915—

(5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 87.)

An Act to enable persons during the continuance of the War, and for a period of two years thereafter, to be appointed or admitted to the Indian Civil Service without examination. A. D. 1915.

[*The 23rd December, 1915.*]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1.—(*1*) The Secretary of State in Council may, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, make rules providing for the admission and appointment to the Indian Civil Service by the Secretary of State in Council, during the continuance of the Power to India Service examin

present war, and for a period not exceeding two years thereafter, of British subjects possessing such qualifications with respect to age and otherwise as may be prescribed by the rules, notwithstanding that they have not been certified as being entitled for appointment as the result of examination in accordance with the regulations and rules made under section thirty-two of the Government of India Act, 1858, and section ninety-seven of the Government of India Act, 1915 :

21 & 22 Vict. c. 106. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 61.

Provided that—

(*a*) not less than one-fourth of the persons admitted to the Indian Civil Service during such period as aforesaid shall be persons who have been so certified as aforesaid; and

(*b*) a person shall not be appointed to the Indian Civil Service under the rules made under this section unless the Secretary of State in Council has, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, satisfied himself, in such manner, as may be prescribed by the rules, that such person possesses the necessary educational qualifications.

(*2*) The provisions as to the laying before Parliament of regulations and rules made under the said sections thirty-two and ninety-seven shall apply to the rules made under this section.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915.

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2. Judicial Committee Act, 1915—

(5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 92.)

A. D. 1915.

An Act to enable the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to sit in more than one Division at the same time.

[*The 23rd December, 1915.*]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Power of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to sit in more than one division at the same time.

1.—(*1*) The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord President of the Council, sit in more than one division at the same time, and in such case anything which may be done to, by or before the Judicial Committee may be done to, by or before any such division of the Judicial Committee.

(*2*) The power of His Majesty in Council to make rules as to the practice and procedure before the Judicial Committee shall include the power to make orders for the constituting of divisions and the holding of divisional sittings of the Judicial Committee.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Judicial Committee Act, 1915.

The 4th February, 1916.

No. 7.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. W. L. Weldon, Barrister-at-Law, as Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, for a term of 5 years with effect from the 14th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 31st January 1916.

No. 301-C.—The services of Mr. F. R. Roe, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa with effect from the afternoon of the 20th January 1916.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1916.

No. 58.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following addition after rule 52 of the rules published with the Home Department Notification no. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, namely :—

"52-A.—No structural alterations such as the erection of deck-houses for the accommodation of pilgrims or the cutting of decks or side-plates for ventilators, side scuttles, etc., shall be effected in any pilgrim ship unless they are carried out with the previous permission and to the satisfaction of the Government Surveyor. When such alterations have not been carried out and approved by the Government Surveyor at the time of the survey of the vessel under the Indian Steam Ships Act, VII of 1884, a certificate from the Port Officer that the alterations have been made with the permission and approval of the Government Surveyor should be produced for the inspection of the Inspector.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st January 1916.

No. 134-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Ernest Graham Johnston as Acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. E. J. Holberton.

No. 140-G.—It is notified for general information that travellers to French Indo-China are required to provide themselves with passports which must be vised by a French Consular Officer.

No. 141-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1581-G., dated the 15th September 1915, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. William Ashton Scholes as Consul for Sweden at Rangoon, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 144-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2065-G., dated the 20th December 1915, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Cavaliere Gino Cecchi as Consul for Italy at Aden, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1916.

No. 425-D.—The following extract from an Order in Council dated the 30th November further amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, made by His Majesty in Council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as subsequently amended, is published for general information.

"2. After Regulation 14B the following regulation shall be inserted :—

"14C.—(1) A person coming from or intending to proceed to any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a valid passport issued to him not more than two years previously, by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or, in the case of a person coming from a place outside the United Kingdom, either such a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity.

"To every such passport and document as aforesaid there must be attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.

"In the case of British subjects resident in Ireland special permission to embark may be given by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland instead of by a Secretary of State.

"(2) If any person lands or embarks in contravention of this regulation, or if, where any such special permission to land has been granted by a Secretary of State subject to any

conditions, the person to whom it was granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

"(3) For the purposes of this regulation the expression 'passenger' includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the work or service of the ship."

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 31st January 1916.

No. 160-Est.-A.—Major W. Tarr, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th January 1916.

Delhi, the 3rd February 1916.

No. 422-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 999-D., dated the 22nd February 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to Berar, namely :—

1. No. 763-W., dated the 11th December 1915, issuing the Hostile Foreigners (Bulgarian Trading) Order, 1915.
2. No. 478-W., dated the 22nd January 1916, making an addition to the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order.

No. 424-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Ordinance, 1916 (III of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance, any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.

2. The Baroda Cantonment.

3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November 1912.

4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913.

5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

6. The Abu area, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April 1913.

7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I. B., dated the 12th March 1909.

8. Berar.

No. 433-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 24, sub-section (1), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Northern Shan States and to the States of Hsamönghkam and Yawnghwe in the Southern Shan States, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that drafts of rules which it may be proposed to make under the said Act as so applied shall be published :—

(*a*) when the authority making the rules is the local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and,

(*b*) when the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the Gazette of India in English, and in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1916.

No. 87-F. E.—Mr. S. C. Das Gupta, an officer in class III of the General List, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 21 days with effect from the 20th January 1916.

The 3rd February 1916.

No. 100-F. E.—Mr. A. G. F. Napier has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 24th January 1916.

No. 101-F. E.—The furlough for four months and one day granted to Mr. A. J. Currie in Notification No. 479 F. E., dated the 21st April 1915, published on page 608 of Part I of the Gazette of India, dated the 24th April 1915, has been extended by one day.

No. 102-F. E.—Mr. C. Subrahmanya Ayyar has been posted to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 24th January 1916.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 5th February 1916.

No. 931-3C.—Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Director General of Commercial Intelligence substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 26th January 1916.

CUSTOMS.

The 5th February 1916.

No. 869-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 20th day of December, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect: —

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the heading "Iron, Hæmatite pig" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Hæmatite pig iron" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(2) That the exportation of "Iron and steel smelting scrap" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Bichromate of soda;

Bladders, casings and sausage skins;

Colchicum and its preparations;

Solid drawn steel tubes;

Wireless telegraphs, material for.

(4) That the headings "Bichromate of soda" and "Bladders, casings and sausage skins" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted.

(5) That the heading "Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones, material for" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic Ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Telegraphs (other than wireless) and telephones, material for."

(6) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :— All such vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom (not including linen thread) as are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 911-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for clause (*e*) of the first proviso to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 13467-W., dated the 14th August 1915, *viz* :—

imports of alabaster, bulbs, carbide of calcium, cod liver oil, coral (raw), curbstone, cyanide of calcium, flax, flax seed, food-stuffs [other than (*i*) sugar and (*ii*) spirits], granite, granite setts for paving, ice, iron ore, marble, pavement slates, paving slates, paving stones, quicksilver, sienna earth, slatestone, straw-board, sulphur, tar, timber of any kind (including pit-props, and wood hoops for making casks), mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose).

GENERAL.

The 5th February 1916.

No. 932-151C.—Mr. A. H. Ley, I.C.S., is appointed temporary Deputy Secretary in this Department, with effect from the 31st January 1916.

2. Mr. I. D'O. Elliott, I.C.S., is appointed Under Secretary in this Department substantively, with effect from the 26th January 1916, *vice* Mr. H. A F. Lindsay, I.C.S.

POST OFFICE.

The 5th February 1916.

No. 428-16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules issued with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 :—

(1) The following shall be added at the end of rule 51-2, namely :—

If a parcel contains gold or silver bullion or coins, it must be packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

(2) The following shall be added at the end of rule 62-2, namely :—

If a parcel contains gold or silver bullion or coins, it must be packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th February 1916.

No. 424-29.—Mr. J. B. M. Gorman, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is appointed to be Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, on probation for one year, with effect from the 1st January 1916.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 4th February 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 116.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 13th January 1916 :—

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Private (Local Serjeant) Norman Alfred Stilling, from Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 117.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Kavalam Padmanabha Panikkar, M.B.,—1st January 1916.

Jyotiprokas Sircar, M.B.,—3rd January 1916.

Mahadev Subramanyam, M.B.,—18th January 1916.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 118.—The date of appointment of Richmond Horace Nicholas as a Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is the 18th August 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 946, dated the 23rd October 1914.

No. 119.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

INFANTRY BRANCH.

To be Lieutenant.

William Davis. — Dated 3rd February 1916.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Bruce Hyde Cates. — Dated 24th November 1915.
John Marshall. — Dated 13th December 1915.
Edmund Robertson Page. — Dated 25th January 1916.
Francis Gordon Lowe. — Dated 26th January 1916.
John Tabor Lattery. — Dated 29th January 1916.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 120.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement dated the 29th December 1915 to the "London Gazette" of the 28th December 1915, pages 12996 and 12997.

War Office,
29th December 1915.

REGULAR FORCES.

INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Captain James C. Russell (9th Hodson's Horse, Indian Army) to be temporary Major. Dated 16th November 1915.

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Supplement dated the 1st January 1916 to the "London Gazette" of the 31st December 1915, pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 23, 24, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 57, 74, 75, 76, and 77.

War Office,
1st January 1916.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the British Army in France :—

General Headquarters,
30th November 1915.

SIR,

In accordance with the last paragraph of my Despatch of the 15th October, 1915, I have the honour to bring to notice the names of those whom I recommend for gallant and distinguished service in the field.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J. D. P. FRENCH,
Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief
The British Army in France.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF, ETC.

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Alexander, Captain R. G., 11th Lancers.

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Bannatyne, Captain N. C., 128th Pioneers.

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Basevi, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. F., 91st Punjabis.

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Bruce, Major G. D., 61st Pioneers.

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Butler, Captain R. B., 30th Lancers.

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Cartwright, Colonel C. M., Indian Army.

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Casson, Major W. F. S., 27th Light Cavalry.

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Cobbe, Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) A. S., V.C., C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, A. D. C.

Cobbe, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H., D.S.O., 13th Lancers.

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Conway-Gordon, Major E. C. W., 3rd Skinner's Horse.

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Dyce, Captain H. L., 9th Hodson's Horse.

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Edwards, Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) FitzJ. M., D.S.O., Indian Army.

Egerton, Major-General R. G., C.B., Indian Army.

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Elliot, Lieutenant-General Sir E. L., K.C.B., D.S.O., retired Indian Army.

Fasken, Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) W. H., Indian Army.

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Faunthorpe, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Captain in Army), J. C., Indian Volunteers.

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Fetherstonhaugh, Major W. A., 8th Cavalry.

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Freeland, Major J. C., 35th Sikhs (Indian Army).

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Godwin, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. A. C., 23rd Cavalry.

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Gough, Lieutenant O., 12th Cavalry.

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Gray, Captain E. St. C., 34th Poona Horse.

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Henderson, Major K., 39th Garhwal Rifles.

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Hewett, Captain H. W. O'C., 41st Dogras (killed).

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Holman, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) H. C., C.M.G., D.S.O., 16th Cavalry.

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Hudson, Major-General H., C.B., C.I.E., Indian Army.

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Hunt, Captain H. R. A., 25th Punjabis.

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Jacob, Colonel (temporary Major-General) C. W., C.B., Indian Army.

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Keary, Major-General H. D'U., C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army.

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Leslie, Major W. S., 31st Punjabis.

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Longridge, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. A., 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

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McLeod, Captain D. K., Corps of Guides.

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Maitland, Captain G. R., 14th Lancers.

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Muirhead, Captain J. A., 1st Lancers.
Muspratt, Colonel F. C., Indian Army.
Muspratt, Captain S. F., 12th Cavalry.
Muspratt, Major V. E., 30th Lancers.

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Newnham, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. C., 6th Cavalry.

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Norie, Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) C. E. de M., D.S.O., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

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Pirie, Major-General C. P. W., Indian Army.

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Raymond, Captain E. D., 30th Lancers.

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Reed, Captain H. R. B., 39th Garhwal Rifles.

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Ridgeway, Captain D. G., 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

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Robertson, Captain D. E., 11th Lancers.

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Robinson, Captain D. G., 46th Punjabis.

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Russell, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. D., 1st Lancers.

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Scott, Captain H. L., 1st Gurkha Rifles.

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Shea, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) J. S. M., C.B., D.S.O., 35th Horse.

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Shirley, Captain S. R., 54th Sikhs.

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Stuart, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. G., 40th Pathans.

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Teesdale, Captain F. R., 25th Cavalry.

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Tinley, Colonel G. F. N., C.B., Indian Army.

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Turner, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. F., 2nd Lancers.

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Twiss, Captain W. L. O., 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Tyrrell, Captain A. C. L., 25th Cavalry.

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Vaughan, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) L. R., D.S.O., 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Vicary, Captain E. S, 16th Cavalry.

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Walker, Colonel (temporary Major-General) W. G., V.C., C.B., Indian Army.

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Waterfield, Major B. C., retired, Indian Army.

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Whitehead, Captain J., 1st Brahmans.
Wigram, Major K., 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

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Wilson, Captain A. H. M., 12th Cavalry.

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Wilson, Captain D. D., 17th Cavalry.

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ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

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Bradley, Captain C. R. S., 4th Cavalry, Indian Army.

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Marshall, Captain A., D.S.O., 28th Cavalry, Indian Army.

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Parker, Temporary Lieutenant, A. H. (Lieutenant, Punjab Volunteer Rifles).

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ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY (TERRITORIAL FORCE).

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Leveson-Gower, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C., North Midland Brigade (Major, retired, Indian Army).

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ROYAL ENGINEERS.

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Hance, Temporary Captain (Army) H. M. (Second Lieutenant, Indian Army Reserve of Officers).

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INFANTRY.

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ROYAL SCOTS (SERVICE BATTALIONS).

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McCloughin, Captain (temporary Major) K. R., 14th Sikhs (killed).

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Faithfull, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) G. F. H., 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

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NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS (SERVICE BATTALIONS).

Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. G., Indian Army.

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ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS (SERVICE BATTALIONS).

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Turnbull, Captain (temporary Major) G. O., 26th Punjabis.

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KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS (SERVICE BATTALIONS).

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Sparling, Captain (temporary Major) N. C., 54th Sikhs (killed).

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OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY (SERVICE BATTALIONS).

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Webb, Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) W. F. R., 22nd Punjabis.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT (SERVICE BATTALION).

Banbury, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E., Indian Army.

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KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

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Sands, No. 7862 Serjeant E. (Meerut Signal Company), attached.

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DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

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Layng, Lieutenant T. M., 10th Jats.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY (SERVICE BATTALIONS).

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Whitehead, Captain (temporary Major) C. H. T., 56th Rifles (killed).

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ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

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Eales, Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) C. H. H., Indian Army.

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RIFLE BRIGADE (SERVICE BATTALIONS).

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Davis, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) G. J., Indian Army.

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SPECIAL LIST.

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Maude, Temporary Second Lieutenant R. W., Interpreter, 2nd-8th Gurkha Rifles.

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INDIAN ARMY.

CAVALRY.

3RD SKINNER'S HORSE.

Nur Muhammad Khan, Risaldar.

4TH CAVALRY.

Johnston, Captain R.

6TH CAVALRY.

Fateh Singh, Risaldar.

9TH HODSON'S HORSE.

Corbett, Lieutenant T. W.

Stallibrass, Temporary Lieutenant in Army T. L. W.

Tek Singh, Jemadar.

10TH LANCERS (HODSON'S HORSE).

Strong, Major A. D.

11TH LANCERS (PROBYN'S HORSE).

Fellowes, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) H. G. A.

Prinsep, Lieutenant E. S. MacL.

13TH LANCERS (WATSON'S HORSE).

Moody, Captain F. H.

Pott, Lieutenant D.

15TH LANCERS (CURETON'S MULTANIS).

Clarke, Captain A. C. K. S.

16TH CAVALRY.

Lang, Captain W. H.

17TH CAVALRY.

Skipwith, Lieutenant C. G. Y.

18TH LANCERS.

Malik Umar Hyat Khan, Honorary Captain Hon., C.I.E., M.V.O.

19TH LANCERS (FANE'S HORSE).

Hira Singh, Risaldar.

20TH DECCAN HORSE.

Worgan, Captain R. B.

Sher Singh, Jemadar.

28TH LIGHT CAVALRY.

Bal Singh, No. 2177 Sowar Ward Orderly.

29TH LANCERS (DECCAN HORSE).

Hemans, Captain G. W.

Ghulam Dastaghir Khan, Risaldar.

36TH JACOB'S HORSE.

Muhammad Nasir Khan, Risaldar Major.

39TH CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

Fraser, Captain W. A. K.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES (FRONTIER FORCE) (LUMSDEN'S).

Banks, Captain P. D'A. (killed).

1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Bartlett, Captain L. A., Royal Engineers (died of wounds).

Trevor, Lieutenant H. S., Royal Engineers (killed).

Wheeler, Lieutenant E. O., Royal Engineers.

Henley, No. 9158 Quartermaster-Serjeant H. T.

3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Arbuthnot, Captain A. D. S., Royal Engineers.

Kisch, Captain F. H., Royal Engineers.

Rawlence, Captain M., Royal Engineers.

Hamilton, Lieutenant H. W. R., Royal Engineers.

Mason, Lieutenant A., Royal Engineers.

Sprinks, No. 13039 Serjeant M.

Sardar Khan, No 3446 Havildar.

Amir Ali Shah, No. 3157 Driver Havildar.

Hyder Khan, No. 529 Sapper.

INFANTRY.

6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY.

McPherson, Captain A. B.

Ross, Captain R. C.

12TH PIONEERS.

Teja Singh, No. 1804 Lance-Naik.

15TH LUDHIANA SIKHS.

Franklin, Major H. S. E.

19TH PUNJABIS.

Duhan, Major F. T. (killed).

21ST PUNJABIS.

Cook, Captain J. R. (killed).

22ND PUNJABIS.

Webb, Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) W. F. R.

24TH PUNJABIS.

Thornhill, Captain C. M.

31ST PUNJABIS.

Deedes, Lieutenant R. B.

34TH SIKH PIONEERS.

Cullen, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. S., M. V. O., D. S. O.
Cooke, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. F.
Paterson, Captain G. F. J.

37TH DOGRAS.

Brind, Captain R. M.

39TH GARHWAL RIFLES.

Etherton, Captain P. T.

40TH PATHANS.

Dalmahoy, Captain J. F. C. (killed).
Campbell, Lieutenant F. C. G.
Mukhtiara, No. 3893 Sepoy.

41ST DOGRAS.

Hutchinson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R.
Tribe, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W.

42ND DEOLI REGIMENT.

Burnett, Captain R. F. D.
Patrick, Captain R. M. F.

46TH PUNJABIS.

Munn, Lieutenant F. L. R.

47TH SIKHS.

Combe, Captain S. B.
Francis, Captain R. F.
Ralston, Captain W. H.
Drysdale, Lieutenant A. E.

54TH SIKHS (FRONTIER FORCE).

Mackie, Captain G. N. (killed).

55TH COKE'S RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE).

Mahon, Captain A. E.
Mein, Lieutenant D. B.

56TH PUNJABI RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE).

Le Cornu, Captain C. J. S.

57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE).

Bainbridge, Lieutenant D.

58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE).

Milligan, Second Lieutenant J. H.
Hawinda, Jemadar.

59TH SCINDE RIFLES (FRONTIER FORCE).

Inskip, Captain R. D.

62ND PUNJABIS.

Morse, Captain L. H.

67TH PUNJABIS.

Gordon, Lieutenant J. de la H.

74TH PUNJABIS.

Milne, Captain H. W. (killed).

89TH PUNJABIS.

Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Y.
Crawford, Captain J. D.
James, Captain W. R.
Harnam Singh, No. 1654 Naick.
Issar Singh, No. 2106 Naick.
Indar Singh, No. 2316 Sepoy.

90TH PUNJABIS.

Carleton, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A.

107TH PIONEERS.

Hornor, Lieutenant F. H. F.
Wallis, Lieutenant B. H.

121ST PIONEERS.

Heale, Major E. N.

125TH NAPIER'S RIFLES.

Dennys, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H.

127TH BALUCH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Hulseberg, Major H.

129TH BALUCHIS.

Hamer, Captain M. A.

130TH BALUCHIS (JACOB'S RIFLES).

Kensington, Captain E. C.

1ST GURKHA RIFLES.

Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Christian.

2ND GURKHA RIFLES.

Sweet, Major E. H.
Cruickshank, Captain J. E.
Scoones, Lieutenant G. A. P.

4TH GURKHA RIFLES.

Gardiner, Captain W. A.
Roe, Captain C. D., D.S.O.

8TH GURKHA RIFLES.

Buckland, Captain G. C. B., D.S.O.

9TH GURKHA RIFLES.

Bakht Bahadur Adhikari, Subadar.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

Cripps, Colonel A. W.
Douglas, Major H. A.
Lushington, Major W. N.

Young, Major H. N.
Barrett, Captain B. H. H., Army Service Corps.
Sargent, Captain A. E. E.
Orr, Commissary and Honorary Major R., Indian Army Department.
Bartram, Conductor A.
Edgerley, Conductor W. J.
Kemp, Conductor W. J.
Payne, Conductor C.
Bolland, Sub-Conductor J. F.
Eagles, Sub-Conductor J.
Hughes, Sub-Conductor W. B.
Ingram, Sub-Conductor J.
Jones, Sub-Conductor H.
Addison, Staff Serjeant L. J.
Durham, Staff Serjeant C.
Grindley, Staff Serjeant E.
Hewson, Staff Serjeant J. W.
Jennings, Staff Serjeant A.
Norton, Staff Serjeant A.
Taylor, Staff Serjeant J. R. K.
Terry, Staff Serjeant C. E.
Tingey, Staff Serjeant J. M.
Dann, Sergeant F. E.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MILITARY NURSING SERVICE FOR INDIA.

Anderson, Miss C. H.
Knapp, Miss M. D.
Mills, Miss S. G.
Neville, Miss R. L.
Rait, Miss H. A. M.
White, Miss L. A.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Grayfoot, Colonel B. B., M. D.
Berry, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E., M. B.
Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A., M. B., F.R.C.S. Edin.
MacNab, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J., F.R.C.S.
Boulton, Major H., M.B.
Bradley, Major R. J., M.B.
Browse, Major G., M.D.
Cruddas, Major H. M.
Fleming, Major A. N., M. B., F.R.C.S. Edin.
Good, Major J., M.B.
Hudson, Major C., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. Edin.
Jeudwine, Major W. W., M.D.
Kerans, Major G. C. L.
Needham, Major R. A., M.B.
Shettle, Captain F. B.
Carmack, Captain H. S., M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin.
Green-Armytage, Captain V. B.
Middleton-West, Captain S. H., M.B.
Nicholson, Captain R. B.
Paton, Captain W. C., M.B.
Scott, Captain J., M.B.
Smalley, Captain J., M.B.
Smith, Captain C. H., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Whitamore, Captain V. N.
Wood, Captain C. A., M.B.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bal-Mukand, No. 991 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Hira-Lal, No. 1255 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon P.
Hira Singh, No. 929 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Rai Bahadur.
Jassudasam, No. 1286 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon S.
Kishan Singh, No. 1046 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
McMillan, 1st Class Assistant Surgeon W. C.
Maine, 1st Class Assistant Surgeon W. J. S.
Pohlo Ram, No. 772 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Shaikh Hussain Ali, Subadar and 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistan Surgeon.
Bishan Singh, No. 1143 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Browne, 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon R. F.
Culpankum Virasami Rajagopal Pillai, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Kishan Singh, No. 1246 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Pargan Singh, No. 1230 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Boilard, 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon E. H.
Mathurapershad, Sarswit No. 1360 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Messinier, 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon E. B.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND ARMY BEARER CORPS.

Rodrigues, 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon J. M.
Browne, 4th Class Assistant Surgeon W. A.
Clements, No. 9214 Serjeant E. (Packstore).
Rowland, No. 7366 Private J. T.
Abdul Qadir, No. 4624 Havildar (Packstore).
Fateh Ali, No. 4287 Havildar (Packstore).
Nikka, No. 3000 Havildar.
Ram Charan, No. 1396 Naik.
Kundan, No. 7034 Lance Naik.
Ram Charan, No. 7074 Lance Naik.
Mahomed Shah, No. 14 Ward Orderly.
Ghainda, No. 2133 3rd Grade Ward Servant.
Beni, No. 7204 Bearer.
Bhujjoo, No. 7052 Bearer.
Chabi, No. 7259 Bearer.
Madan Singh, No. 4349 Bearer.
Mastan Singh, No. 4397 Bearer.
Mulloo, No. 7455 Bearer.

Narain, No. 7339 Bearer.

Dorabji Mehrjibhoy, temporary 1st Class Hospital Storekeeper.

Shiv Ram, temporary 1st Class Hospital Storekeeper.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

McDonough, Conductor A. D.

Inward, Sub-Conductor A. A.

INDIAN MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Carr-Hall, Major R. E.

Ellis, Captain S. G. V.

Lalla Hukam Chand, 1st Grade Accountant.

Nand Lall Khanna, 3rd Grade Accountant.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Hati, Major, Gwalior Transport.

INDIAN ARMY.

Curtis, Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) A. C. (attached Bedfordshire Regiment).

Logan, Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) A. F. (attached Bedfordshire Regiment).

Powell, Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant F. (attached Bedfordshire Regiment).

Searle, Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) C. S. (attached Royal Berkshire Regiment).

INDIAN UNATTACHED LIST.

Lanfear, Serjeant J. H., Military Staff Clerk.

McDermott, No. 7834 Serjeant G.

Prescott, No. 8672 Serjeant W.

INDIAN NATIVE LAND FORCES.

Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur, Second Lieutenant, Commandant, Tehri Sappers and Miners (attached Garhwal Rifles).

INDIAN ARMY (RESERVE OF OFFICERS).

Mellis, Captain A. R. (attached Gurkha Rifles).

Durnford, Second Lieutenant C. M. (attached Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Manson, Second Lieutenant C. C. E. (attached Gurkha Rifles).

Nott-Bower, Second Lieutenant C. C. (attached Gurkha Rifles).

VETERINARY CORPS.

Ford, No. 7265 Serjeant-Major R.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Kanshi Ram, Subadar.

Fressanges, Conductor G. F.

Coombs, Sub-Conductor M. H.

Wilson, Sub-Conductor T. G.

Morris, No. 5660 Staff Serjeant W.

Pay, Staff Serjeant E.

Smith, Staff Serjeant E. W.

Terry, Staff Serjeant T.

Walsh, Staff Serjeant J. E.

Waugh, Sub-Conductor R. T.

Whicker, Staff Serjeant A. E.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Hughes, Conductor R. W.

Macdougall, Conductor J. L. N.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Templer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. F.

REMOUNT SECTION.

Kesar Shah, Salutri (attached to Headquarters Staff, Indian Army).

SPECIAL LIST.

Donnan, Lieutenant-Colonel W. (Indian Mail Censorship Staff).

Coldstream, J. C., Supernumerary List (Indian Mail Censorship Staff).

Qadir Bakhsh Khan, Honorary Lieutenant in Army, Maler Kotla Sappers (attached 3rd Sappers and Miners).

Fifth Supplement dated the 3rd January 1916 to the "London Gazette" of the 31st December 1915, pages 119 and 122.

War Office,
3rd January 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

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THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Captain (temporary Major) H. G. F. Christie, Indian Army, relinquishes his temporary rank. Dated 19th November 1915.

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"London Gazette" dated the 4th January 1916, pages 182, 184 and 186.

War Office,
4th January 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

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HEADQUARTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS.

Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport—

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles D. Duxbury, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army, relinquishes his appointment and temporary rank on reduction of establishment. Dated 1st June 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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Major Walter G. P. Murray, 21st Punjabis, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as an Embarkation Commandant (graded as an Assistant Quarter-master-General). Dated 20th November 1915.

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Supplement dated the 5th January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 4th January 1916, pages 269 and 275.

War Office,
5th January 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

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MEMORANDA.

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Major Alexander L. Tarver, D. S. O., 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade. Dated 1st December 1915.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 121.—Second Lieutenant John William McDermott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th January 1916.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 122.—Army Department Notification No. 31, dated the 14th January 1916, is cancelled.

No. 123.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 29th January 1916.

Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle.
Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday.
Christopher Dering Dawes.
Thomas Henry Symons.
Herbert James Walton, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Hugh Ainsworth, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Frank Addinsell Smith, M.D.

John Wolfran Cornwall, M.D.
Alfred Miller, M.B.
Frederick Arthur Lucas Hammond.
Henry Robert Brown.
Sydney Price James, M.D.
Archibald Nicol Fleming, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
Peter Dee, M.B.
Felix Oswald Newton Mell, M.B.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 30th January 1916.

William Frederick Brayne, M.B.
Merwan Sorab Irani.
Hugh Watts, M.B.
Seymour Whitworth Jones.
(Brevet Major) William Thomas McCowen.
John Anderson, M.B.
Edmund Arthur Roberts.
Geoffrey Gratrix Hirst.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 124.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 4th January 1916 :—

Cyrus Murray Moody.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 125.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Albert Blackwood to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Rees Ross to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Henry Holden to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor George Stanley Phillips to be Conductor and

Staff Serjeant Ralph Richardson to be Sub-Conductor on the General List,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain John Carson Collinson, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years ; with effect from the 11th January 1916.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 126.—The following promotions are made :—

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Ressaidar Pahlwan Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bhola Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Bhagat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shib Ram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 21st December 1915.

No. 31 (Divisional Signal) Company, Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Suchet Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 15th October 1914, and Havildar Jamaluddin to be Jemadar, with effect from the 31st August 1915, to complete the establishment.

8th Rajputs.

Jemadar Ramanand Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Raibhan Singh and Shiumangal Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 10th January 1916.

19th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Muhammad Sayyid to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 28th November 1915.

21st Punjabis.

Jemadar Nur Mast to be Subadar and Havildar Gul Badshah to be Jemadar, *vice* Makhmud Shah, transferred to the pension establishment; Havildar Durani to be Jemadar, *vice* Gul Badshah, seconded; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Jemadar Suleman Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Nishan Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf, transferred to the pension establishment; Havildar Alladad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th October 1915.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Jemadar Pahara to be Subadar and Havildars Lala and Moti to be Jemadars, with effect from the 23rd January 1915; Havildar Teja to be Jemadar, with effect from the 27th January 1915; to complete the establishment.

69th Punjabis.

Jemadars Indar Singh, Rajwali, Prabh Dayal and Fazal Dad to be Subadars and Havildars Sunkha Singh, Wali Khan, Nabi Bakhsh, Zulfi and Gheba Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th September 1915.

82nd Punjabis.

Jemadars Haidar Khan and Hira Singh to be Subadars and Colour-Havildar Masum Shah to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th December 1915.

87th Punjabis.

Havildars Ghulam Rasul and Ata Muhammad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

109th Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Abdur Rahim and Havildar Maroti Rao Chawan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th January 1916.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Mohar Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Udmi Ram and Neki Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1916.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Karbir Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Dalbahadur Gurung to be Jemadar, with effect from the 14th December 1915; Havildar Birbahadur Thapa to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th October 1915, and Havildar Chandra Sing Gharti to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Kalu Gurung to be Subadar, with effect from the 13th March 1915, and Colour-Havildar Balbahadur Gurung (2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 28th April 1915; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Ratan Sing Basnet to be Subadar, with effect from the 1st August 1915; Colour-Havildar Durgadut Sahi to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th June 1915; Colour-Havildar Bhagat Ram Khattri to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st September 1915, and Colour-Havildar Kesar Mal to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st October 1915; to complete the establishment.

17th Cavalry.

No. 127.—The promotion of Kot-Dafadar Malik Ghulam Hussain Khan to be Jemadar and Dafadar Sultan Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar on probation, should have effect from the 24th December 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 15, dated the 7th January 1916.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

8th Mule Corps.

No. 128.—The following promotion is made:—

Kot-Dafadar Jahan Khan to be Jemadar; with effect from the 16th November 1915.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 129.—Under the provisions of paragraph 10, Appendix III, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the Governor General in Council directs that, subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of Lieutenant George Chedley Frederick Nelson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, shall be dispensed with, with effect from the 5th February 1916.

No. 130.—Under the provisions of paragraph 10, Appendix III, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the Governor General in Council directs that, subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of 2nd Lieutenant Alick Maitland Mawley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, shall be dispensed with, with effect from the 5th February 1916.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 131.—Second Lieutenant Ronald Edward St. John Clifford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st February 1916.

No. 132.—Second Lieutenant Elliott Wilfred Inglefield Dall, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st February 1916.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 133.—The following corrections are made to the undermentioned Army Department Notifications :—

Notification No. 1244, dated the 10th December 1915.

(*r*) Subadar Sarfaraz Khan, 119th Infantry. *Delete* the last sentence—"His widow . . . . death."

Notification No. 1245, dated the 10th December 1915. *For* "No. 811 Private Sowat Khan, 101st Grenadiers," *read* "No. 811 Private Sewaz Khan."

Notification No. 1284, dated the 17th December 1915. Against the names of "(*b*) No. 3184 Sepoy Chattar Budja" and "(*c*) No. 3020 Sepoy Lachmi Narain," *for* "44th Merwara Infantry" *read* "42nd Deoli Regiment."

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 134. The following corrections are made to the undermentioned Army Department Notifications :—

Notification No. 906, dated the 17th September 1915. The regimental number of Lance-Naik Ratanbir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, is "4544" and not as stated.

Notification No. 1160, dated the 19th November 1915. The regimental number of Havildar Dial Singh, 48th Pioneers, is "994" and not as stated.

JUDICIAL.

No. 135.—IN pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After rule 25 of the said rules, the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

"25 A. (*1*) No person shall, without lawful excuse, collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movements, numbers, description, condition or disposition of any of the forces, ships or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for, or connected with, or intended for, the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy; and no person shall, without such excuse, have in his possession any document containing any such information.

Prohibition of obtaining, communicating or possessing naval and military information without lawful excuse.

(*2*) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this rule shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine or with both.

(*3*) Whoever, with the intention of assisting the King's enemies, has, since the commencement of the present war, done any of the acts referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment which may extend to ten years.

Prohibition of communications with spies.

25 B. (*1*) The expression 'spy' in this rule includes any person who has, since the commencement of the present war, done or attempted to do any of the acts referred to in rule 25 A. (*1*) and who is reasonably suspected of having done so with the intention of assisting the King's enemies, and any person out of British India who is, or who is reasonably suspected of being, a person to whom information has been communicated or attempted to be communicated in contravention of that rule.

(*2*) Whoever, without lawful excuse, communicates, or attempts to communicate with a spy, shall, unless he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the person with whom he so communicated or attempted to communicate was a spy, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine or with both.

(*3*) Whoever, with the intention of assisting the King's enemies has been, since the commencement of the present war, in communication with, or has attempted to communicate with a spy, shall be punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment which may extend to ten years.

(*4*) A person may, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to be in communication with a spy if the name or address or any other information regarding a spy is supplied by him to any other person, in such circumstances as to give reasonable ground for suspecting that he is in communication with the spy.

(*5*) Any address, whether within or without British India, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the King's enemies, may be deemed to be the address of a spy, and communications addressed to that address to be communications with a spy."

No. 136.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that persons wishing to serve as labourers or porters in the Indian Supply (Porter) Coolie Corps, for the duration of the present war, shall be enrolled on the following form :—

FORM No. III-B.

NON-COMBATANTS.

(*Indian Supply (Porter) Coolie Corps*).

Enrolment of

No._____ Name _____ as a Non-Combatant in the Indian Supply (Porter) Coolie Corps.

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following nine questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

1. What is your name? — 1. _____

2. What is your father's name? — 2. _____

3. What is your religion, class, and tribe? — 3. _____

4. What is your Village, Thana, Pergunnah/Tehsil and District? —
   Village _____
   Thana _____
   Pergunnah Tehsil _____
   District _____

5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power? — 5. _____

6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State, or the Nepal State Army? — 6. _____

7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, or the Imperial Service Troops of any Native State, or in the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which and the cause of discharge (*a*).	7.
8. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your former service?	8.
9. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government; if so, on what account?	9.
10. Are you willing to be enrolled in the Indian Supply (Porter) Coolie Corps?	10
11. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea and to allow no caste usages to interfere with the duties for which you are enrolled?	11
12. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated?	12
13. Are you willing to serve during the period of the war, provided that His Majesty shall so long require your services, on the following condition?	13
When you have served till the conclusion of the present war, you will be discharged with all convenient speed.	

I ——————————————————————————do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature or thumb impression of person enrolled. ——————————————————

Signature of witness. ——————————————————

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the above-named person by me (in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions Nos. 1 to 9, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at———— this ———— day of ———————— 19 .

Signature of Enrolling Officer ——————————————————

(*a*) If so, the person should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 137.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 39, dated the 2nd January 1915, the following rules for the grant of study leave to Military Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department are published :—

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF STUDY LEAVE TO ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Extra furlough for the purpose of study may be granted to Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department on the recommendation of the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

2. The period of such study leave will be calculated at the rate of one-twelfth of pension service, up to a total of 12 months in all during an Assistant Surgeon's service.

3. Study leave may be taken at any time, but will not be granted more than twice during the whole period of service. The conversion under Rule 8 of part of an Assistant Surgeon's furlough into study leave does not count as a grant of study leave within the meaning of this rule.

4. The minimum period of study, which will render an Assistant Surgeon eligible for study leave, will be two months out of, or one month in, India. The minimum period of leave granted solely as study leave shall be six months out of, and six weeks in, India. Time spent on the journey to, from, and in India, by an Assistant Surgeon whose study leave is not combined with any other kind of leave, will reckon as study leave, but the allowances specified in Rule 10 will be granted during the period of study only. An Assistant Surgeon whose study leave is combined with any other kind of leave will, however, be required to take his period of study leave at such a time as to retain at its conclusion a balance of other previously sanctioned leave, sufficient to cover his return journey to rejoin his appointment.

5. When an Assistant Surgeon has been granted a definite period of study leave and finds after arrival in England that his course of study will fall short of the sanctioned period to any considerable extent, his absence from India will be reduced by the excess period of study leave, unless he produces the assent of the authorities in India to his taking it as ordinary furlough.

6. Study leave can be combined with any other kind of leave, provided the period occupied in study is not less than one month and, in case of leave on medical certificate, provided the Medical Board at the India Office certifies that the Assistant Surgeon is fit for study. Study leave cannot be prefixed or affixed to combined privilege leave and furlough if the total period would thereby exceed eight months, but study leave may be so taken provided such leave is for not less than one month and the total period of combined privilege leave, furlough and study leave does not exceed eight months; this limitation to eight months does not, however, apply in the case of study leave combined with privilege leave alone. The total period of absence from duty in India will be strictly limited to two years.

7. Except as provided in Rule 8, all applications for study leave shall be submitted, with the Audit Officer's certificate, to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, through the prescribed channel, and the course or courses of study contemplated and any examination the candidate proposes to undergo shall be clearly specified therein.

8. Assistant Surgeons on furlough who wish to have part of their furlough converted into study leave, should address the Under Secretary of State, India Office, and should furnish a statement showing how it is proposed to spend the study leave. Similarly, Assistant Surgeons on furlough or other leave, who desire to have it extended for purposes of study, should address the Under Secretary of State; but, in addition to the statement of proposed study, they must support their applications with documentary evidence of their having obtained the approval of the authorities concerned in India to their applying for an extension of leave.

9. An Assistant Surgeon who is at home on combined leave may be permitted to commence a course of study before the end of his privilege leave and to draw for such period the allowance admissible under Rule 10 without forfeiting his privilege leave allowances during such period.

For all purposes of record and subsequent calculation of leave, the full amount of study leave taken shall in such cases be postdated, as if it commenced at the end of the privilege leave.

10. The rates of pay and allowances admissible to Assistant Surgeons while on study leave will be as follows :—

I. *Out of India.*—Furlough pay *plus* an allowance of 4 shillings per diem.

II. *In India.*—Grade pay *plus* an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

The allowances of 4 shillings per diem and Rs. 50 per mensem noted above will be granted on production of the certificates referred to in Rule 12.

11. It is to be understood that, in order to qualify for the grant of study leave for the receipt of the allowances referred to above, a definite course of study at a recognised institution, which will occupy the time of the Assistant Surgeon for 5 or 6 days a week, must be pursued. The allowances referred to above will be admissible up to 14 days for any period of vacation. A period during which an Assistant Surgeon interrupts his course for his own convenience cannot be considered as vacation. In the case of an Assistant Surgeon retiring from the service without returning to India after a period of study leave, the allowances will be forfeited.

12. On completion of a course of study in Great Britain, a certificate on the proper form (which may be obtained from the India Office), together with any certificates of special study, should be forwarded to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, who will arrange for the transmission of copies of the documents to the Director General, Indian Medical Service. Assistant Surgeons may also be called upon to report themselves in person to the President of the Medical Board, India Office, on the conclusion of their course of study. In the case of Assistant Surgeons who have undergone a course of study in India, the certificates referred to above will be forwarded through the Principal of the institution concerned.

13. Study leave will count as service for promotion and pension.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

2nd (Northern) Regiment.

No. 138.—Second Lieutenant Francis Capper Chamier to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd December 1915.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Durham Ashdown to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd December 1915.

Second Lieutenant John Thurlow Rivett-Carnac to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd December 1915.

Second Lieutenant Anthony Wimbush to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd December 1915.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 139.—Surgeon-Lieutenant William Smith Allan, M.B., to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 22nd March 1910.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

No. 140.—The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated the 29th October 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., resigned. Dated the 29th October 1915.

RANGOON PORT DEFENCE VOLUNTEERS.

Electrical Engineer Company.

No. 141.—Lieutenant Robert Hamilton Trench to be Captain, *vice* H. P. Cameron, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Second Lieutenant Guy Lynn to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. H. Trench, promoted. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Edwin Bruce to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* G. Lynn, promoted. Dated th 1st J nuary 1916.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 142.—Herbert Gordon Emmerson to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* T. Pearce, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 2nd April 1915.

Charles Wulstan Ignatius Parsons to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. W. Tomb, transferred to the Medical Branch. Dated the 18th June 1915.

Ralph Samuel Ravenscroft Scrivener to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* L. N. Flatt, promoted. Dated the 30th June 1915.

William Bagley Roe to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* R. G. Torrens, promoted. Dated the 2nd July 1915.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 143.—The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated the 29th October 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., resigned. Dated the 29th October 1915.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 144.—The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Dated the 29th October 1915.

The Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Harvey Adamson, Kt., K.C.S.I., resigned. Dated the 29th October 1915.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 145.—Lieutenant John William Fairweather to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th October 1915.

John Edgar Rabling to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th October 1915.

Edward Thomas Freeman to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1915.

Surgeon-Captain John David O'Donnell to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 2nd November 1915.

Henry Ascet Trenear Thomas to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1915.

(Army Department Notification No. 1199, dated the 26th November 1915, so far as it relates to this officer, is hereby cancelled).

ORGANIZATION.

No. 146.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles shall in future be designated the "Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 4th February 1916.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers were received in the Army Department between the 26th January and 1st February 1916 :—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	REMARKS.
Brigadier-General George Benjamin Hodson, C. B., D. S. O.	Indian Army . .	25th January 1916.	Mediterranean	Died of wounds.
Lieutenant Arthur Hill Neale .	1st Brahmans, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Thomas.	9th Bhopal Infantry.	26th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Died of wounds.
Lieutenant Geoffrey Watson .	28th Punjabis . .	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Joseph Steward Fayrer.	57th Dogras . .	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Major William Hurst Nicolson	37th Dogras . .	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Major Guy Hastings Taylor .	2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	13th November 1914.	France .	Killed in action.
Major Warren Henry Wardell	1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	24th November 1914.	France .	Killed in action.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Wilson Cruddas, D. S. O.	41st Dogras, attached 4th Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment.	20th January 1916.	France .	Died of wounds
Major Edward Colson . .	41st Dogras . .	20th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Died of wounds.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing Wrigley Grimshaw.	62nd Punjabis .	21st January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Major Oliver St. John Skeen, D.S.O.	62nd Punjabis .	21st January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Remarks.
Lieutenant Charles Randolph Prendergast.	84th Punjabis, attached 28th Punjabis.	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Captain Harry Thomas Hopkinson Harris.	92nd Punjabis .	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action
Lieutenant Richard James Killingworth Todd.	93rd Burma Infantry	21st January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action
Lieutenant Leslie Hastings .	102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Captain Guy Giffard Oliver .	102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant John Langley Robinson.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 41st Dogras.	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Clive Armstrong Johnson.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant David Niel Griffiths Buchanan.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 37th Dogras.	21st—22nd January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant Charles Philpot MacDonald.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.	6th—8th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Killed in action.
Captain Alfred Gwilym Jones, M.B.	Royal Army Medical Corps.	27th January 1916.	Rawalpindi.	

ERRATA.

1. In Army Department Notification dated the 15th October 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th October 1915, under column "Date of decease" against Captain Graham Douglas Campbell, *for* "27th September 1915" *read* "26th September 1915."

2. In Army Department Notification dated the 17th December 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th December 1915, *delete* the name of Captain Hugh Gordon Brodie and connected entries.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th January 1916.

No. 209-P.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the carrying out of reconnaissance surveys in the area lying to the north-east of the Najibabad-Moradabad section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with a view to the framing of proposals for a system of light railway or tramway lines branching out from Kalagarh into the Patli Dun, Palain and Sonanadi valleys in the Lansdowne and Ramnagar forest divisions and ascertaining the best method of providing railway communication with the town of Kalagarh in the Garhwal district of the United Provinces.

2. The surveys will be known as the Garhwal district railways reconnaissance surveys.

The 31st January 1916.

No. 62-E.—Mr. E. S. Christie, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is on his return from leave posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 201-E.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, North Western Railway, with effect from the dates noted against their names and until further orders :—

Name.	Designation.	Date from which appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.
J. E. M. Robinson . . .	Honorary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent and Works Manager, Rawalpindi.	10th December 1915.
G. Roy	Honorary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent and Locomotive Foreman, Lahore.	10th December 1915.
S. W Owen	Locomotive Foreman, Kotri	15th December 1915.

The 1st February 1916.

No. 207-P.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by Messrs. W. A. Lee and Company, Calcutta, for a branch line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Chakardharpur to Jaintgarh *vid* Chaibassa, a distance of about 54 miles.

This survey will be known as the Chakardharpur-Jaintgarh Railway Survey.

No. 10-E.—The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways are confirmed in their appointments with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Name.	Railway.	Date.
Mr. D. H. Harrison . . .	Eastern Bengal	4th December 1915.
„ R. Q. Cruttwell . . .	Eastern Bengal	4th November 1915.
„ E. A. Sims	Eastern Bengal	4th November 1915.
„ R. Proudlock . . .	North Western	15th November 1915.

No. 260-E.—Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 5, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to class III, grade 4, of that Establishment with effect from the 15th November 1915.

No. 297-E.—With reference to Notification No. 356, dated 24th December 1915, Mr. C. D. Dove Wilson, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is on his return from foreign service under the Mysore Durbar appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, until further orders. From the 20th April 1916, Mr. Dove Wilson will hold the rank of Engineer-in Chief, North Western Railway, sub. *pro tem.*

No. $\frac{297}{4}$ E.—With reference to Notification No. 297 E., dated 1st February 1916, Mr. F. W. Roberts, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, in addition to his own duties, from the 21st January 1916 and until relief by Mr. Dove Wilson.

No. 303-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 239, dated the 18th August 1915, Mr. W. M. McGregor, Officiating Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, is confirmed in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Stores Establishment with effect from the 8th July 1915.

The 2nd February, 1916.

No. 186-E.—The undermentioned Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, State Railways, are promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Name.	Railway.	Date.
E. G. Townshend . . .	North Western	24th January 1916.
H. W. Huggins	North Western	24th January 1916.
H. C. Aylmer	Oudh and Rohilkhand . .	26th January 1916.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 3rd February 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Weather was disturbed in northwest India during the greater part of the week and precipitation occurred in Baluchistan, the North West-Frontier Province, Kashmir, the east and north Punjab and the adjoining districts of the United Provinces. With the exception of a few light falls of rain in upper Assam dry weather prevailed over the rest of the country.

2. *Burma.*—Weather was dry.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Light rain fell at Dibrugarh and Sibsagar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Meerut, Dehra Dun, Chakrata and Mussooree reported light falls of rain.

Northwest India.—Precipitation was nearly general in Baluchistan on the 29th January, in the North-West Frontier Province on the 30th and 31st January and the 1st February, in Kashmir on the 30th January and in the east and north Punjab on the 31st January.

The Peninsula.—No rain fell.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows:—

January 29th. Seistan 0·61″, Panjgur 1·62″, Dalbandin 1·21″ and Quetta 1·84″.
„ 30th. Drosh 1·14″, Parachinar 1·17″, Murree 1·10″ and Sonamarg 2·75″.
„ 31st. Murree 2·42″ and Drosh 0·88″.
February 2nd. Murree 0·93″.

4. The week's rainfall was more than 20 per cent in excess in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. It was more than 20 per cent in defect in all the remaining divisions, except the following where no rain usually falls at this time of the year:—Upper Burma, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Assam, Baluchistan and Berar, and is more than 20 per cent in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North. The absence of rainfall is a normal feature of the weather during this period in Gujarat and the Konkan; in the rest of the country rainfall is more than 20 per cent in defect.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 3rd February 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 3rd February 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·2	—0·2	11·8	7·2	+4·6	+64	+69
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·9	0·4	+2·5	+625	+867
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·4	0·5	+0·9	+180	+180
Assam	0·1	0·4	—0·3	1·2	1·4	—0·2	—14	+10
Bengal	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	1·0	—1·0	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	0	1·1	—1·1	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	1·2	—1·1	— 92	—90
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·3	—0·2	0·3	1·7	—1·4	— 82	—85
Punjab, East and North	0·3	0·4	—0·1	0·4	2·4	—2·0	— 83	—95
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	1·1	—1·0	—91	—89
Kashmir	1·3	0·8	+0·5	2·8	4·9	—2·1	— 43	—63
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·8	0·3	+0·5	0·9	1·6	—0·7	44	—92
Baluchistan	1·1	0·4	+0·7	2·2	2·6	—0·4	—15	—50
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	+50
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	1·4	—1·4	—100	—100
Berar	0	0	0	0·9	1·0	—0·1	—10	—10
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	1·0	—0·8	—80	—78
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0	0	0·3	0·5	—0·2	—40	—40
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	1·7	—1·0	—59	—56
Madras South-East	0	0·1	—0·1	3·2	5·2	—2·0	—38	—37
Madras, Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	1·8	—1·7	—94	—94

G. C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 3rd February 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 29th January 1916.

Burma.—Light showers fell in two northern districts of the Province. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice are advancing in Upper Burma. Sowing and transplantation of spring rice and of miscellaneous crops are proceeding satisfactorily. Harvesting of ground nut, sesamum and millet continues. Standing crops generally promise well except in the case of chillies in Meiktila. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has fallen to Rs. 97 per hundred baskets and is slightly below normal. The market for white rice is steady. The supplies are fair.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable and favourable for standing crops. Slight rain fell in most districts. Harvesting of winter rice has been finished and its outturn on the whole is good. Ploughing of land for rice and jute, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and pulses, plucking of cotton and hoeing and pruning of tea are in progress. Transplantation of spring rice in Sylhet and preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation in hill districts continue. Prospects of tea are good. Mustard and pulses are in fair condition. The price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from four districts.

Bengal.—The week was practically rainless. Reaping and pressing of sugarcane and preparation of fields for jute and other autumn crops are in progress. Prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be fairly satisfactory. Cattle disease is reported from four districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen by about 1·3 per cent as compared with that of the preceding week.

The report on scarcity is as follows:—In the Bankura district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged. Scarcity of fodder is apprehended. Private charitable funds are giving assistance. Loans continue to be given freely. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 6,925 and on gratuitous relief 13,247, total 20,172. The number of persons relieved on private works was 1,504. In the Tippera district considerable distress prevails in limited areas in the Brahmanbaria sub-division but it is not acute in the Sadar sub-division. There is no marked change in the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas. Distribution of loans continues. Cholera is decreasing. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 2,284 and on gratuitous relief 6,300, total 8,584. The number of persons relieved on works by the Sarail Wards Estate was 511.

Bihar and Orissa.—The week was rainless. Harvesting of paddy has been completed in most districts and that of oilseeds has begun. Pressing of sugarcane is going on in some districts. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 4,520 and in Singhbhum 4,445. Gratuitous relief was given to 631 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—With the exception of slight rain in the Tehri State the week was rainless. Rain is still urgently needed in the north and west of the Provinces where the crops are reported to be suffering from drought. The demand for rain is gradually extending eastwards. Irrigation of spring crops and of poppy, weeding of poppy, pressing of and preparation of land for sugarcane and sowing of extra crops are in progress. Standing crops are generally doing well. Agricultural stock is in good condition and very little cattle disease is now reported. Fodder and water are sufficient but the former is still dear in the Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra and Sitapur districts. Markets are well supplied. Prices are practically stationary with a slight tendency to fall.

Punjab.—Light rain has fallen in all the reporting districts except in parts of the south, east and west. It was quite insufficient and more rain is urgently wanted everywhere. The condition and prospect of the standing wheat and other spring crops on irrigated areas are generally normal but on unirrigated lands the crops are poor and on the higher lands they are drying up for want of rain. Pressing of sugar-cane and harvesting of

toria continue in some districts with their yield normal. Ploughing for and sowing of extra spring crops have commenced in a few districts. Cattle are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to scarcity of fodder in the south, east and west. Water for drinking and canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and range between warning and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Amballa 8¼, Lahore and Rawalpindi 8¾, Ferozpur 9 and Lyallpur 9¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging from 21 cents in Bannu to 1 inch and 82 cents in Hazara fell during the week throughout the Province, proving beneficial to standing crops. The weather is cold and cloudy. The condition of standing irrigated crops is average but that of unirrigated crops is poor in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowing of sugarcane is in progress in the Bannu tahsil and its pressing is still proceeding in the Peshawar and Bannu tahsils. The yield is reported to be average in the Peshawar district and below average in the Bannu district. The condition of cattle is good except in the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district. Fodder is generally sufficient but it is scanty in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district and in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil. Water also is reported to be scarce in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil and in some villages of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The public health is good. Prices are high and stationary in Peshawar. Prices of maize in Bannu and of *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan are is ng slightly and of wheat and grain in Dera Ismail Khan are falling.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 10 and maize from 11 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is average but it is dependent on future rains. Cattle disease prevails in the Ramban tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The average rainfall was $\frac{3}{8}$th of an inch in the Baramula district and 3 cents in Muzafferabad. Slight rain fell in Anantnag. The condition of standing crops is bad in Anantnag and Baramula and fair in Muzafferabad. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder and irrigation are insufficient. Small pox prevails in Baramula, Badgam and Srinagar. Prices are unchanged.

Rajputana.—The weather is generally clear and cold. Rain is badly needed in Bikaner, Eastern and Central Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Irrigation, where possible, is in progress. Standing crops on wet areas are in fair to good condition. Pasturage and fodder are generally deficient and in consequence the cattle are in a weak condition in the affected areas. Water is insufficient in Marwar and Tonk. Cattle disease is reported in Kotah and in parts of Dungarpur and Tonk. Prices are falling in Jhalawar, Kishengarh and Bharatpur, rising in Mewar, Jaipur and Karauli and stationary elsewhere The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 996 and in Karauli 338.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Rain has been insufficient in Gwalior, in some parganas of the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and in the Orcha State in the Bundelkhand Agency and sufficient elsewhere. Cotton picking has been finished in Indore and is in progress in Malwa. Sugarcane is being pressed in Gwalior. Irrigation of spring crops is in progress almost everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition throughout. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in the Gohad, Bijaipur, Pichhor, Bajranggarh, Mandasor and Jawad parganas in the Gwalior State and the Kannod, Khategaon and Rampura mahals of the Indore State and in parts of Dhar and Barwani in the Southern States. The fodder supply is good in Gwalior except in parts of the Malwa Prant, fair in the Malwa Agency and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear. The nights and the mornings are still cool but the days are getting warm. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton have nearly been completed. Spring crops are generally in good condition but a shower of rain would improve the prospects. Fodder and water are sufficient. Agricultural tock is in good condition. Prices of staple food grains remained almost stationary.

Feudatory States.—The condition of spring crops is generally good. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell in Karachi. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of autumn crops is progressing in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Cotton picking continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Dharwar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana and Hyderabad. Drinking water is generally adequate Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food grains are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Cotton, castor seed and groundnut are being picked in a few parts. Spring crops are generally in fair to good condition and are being harvested in many places. They have been somewhat damaged by rats in parts of the Usmanabad district. Late rice lands are being prepared in a few places and sown generally. Germination of the crop is satisfactory. The health of cattle is generally good but disease prevails in four talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. Coarse rice is selling at 10 and white *juar* at 12 seers per rupee in the Hyderabad city. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 10 seers per rupee in Gulburga, Medak and Warangal and the lowest 25 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of *ragi* has risen slightly in Bangalore and of rice and *ragi* in Kolar. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane is good and that of paddy and *ragi* is fair. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of coffee and threshing of rice continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fair to good condition generally but are withering or require more rain in parts of five districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are being completed normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Anantapur, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is sufficient except in Bellary and in parts of two other districts. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of four districts. Prices are stationary.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 4th February 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 29th January 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	18	10
		Kaira District	4	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Town and Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	21	15
		Surat District	16	8
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	..	..
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	4	...
		Thana District	2	1
	Central	Nasik District	287	204
		Ahmednagar District	23	10
		East Khandesh ,,	...	...
		West Khandesh ,,	...	...
		Poona Town	4	9
		Poona District	91	78
		Satara ,,	164	130
		Sholapur Town	103	79
		Sholapur District	618	447
	Southern	Alibag Port	5	3
		Kolaba District	4	3
		Ratnagiri District	3	1
		Belgaum ,,	156	126
		Dharwar ,,	239	158
		Kanara ,,	...	...
		Hubli Town	20	19
		Bijapur District	221	139
	Sind	Hyderabad District	5	2
		Karachi Town and Port	..	...
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur ,,	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	15	13
		Bhavnagar Port	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	285	234
		Akalkot State	72	46
		Savanur ,,	10	2
		Surat Agency	19	7
		Kathiawar Agency	4	3
		Bijapur Agency	24	15
		Satara ,,	14	10
		TOTAL	2476	1,772
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	30(a)	26(a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	16	9
		North Arcot District	52(b)	43(a)
		Cuddapah ,,	...	...
		Chittoor ,,	1	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	11	9
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	62	46
		Salem District	88(c)	63(c)
		Madura ,,	53	38
		Chingleput ,,	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	240(d)	131(e)
		Nilgiris District	...	...
		Malabar ,,	...	...
		Ramnad Town	..	...
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Dhanushkodi Port	...	...
		TOTAL	553	366

(a) Two imported. (b) Three imported. (c) One imported. (d) Nine imported. (e) Six imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum "	3	...
		Bankura "	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs "	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna "	...	...
		TOTAL	3	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	190	150
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	25	17
		Shahabad District	75	55
	Tirhut	Saran District	228	190
		Champaran District	16	12
		Muzaffarpur "	19	15
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	93	65
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	114	78
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	760	582
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	24	16
		Muzaffarnagar District	1	1
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Meerut "	...	...
		Muttra "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	12	10
		Moradabad District	3	3
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	13	13
		Cawnpore District	14	14
		Fatehpur "	2	2
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	82	29
	Benares	Benares District	15	9
		Jaunpur "	3	3
		Ghazipur "	308	252
		Ballia "	210	194
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	363	266
		Basti "	16	26
		Azamgarh "	217	200
	Lucknow	Lucknow District	4	...
		Unao "	17	22
		Rai Bareli "	40	35
		Sitapur "	3	4
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	65	30
		Gonda "	47	41
		Bahraich "	12	12
		Sultanpur "	9	7
		Partabgarh "	8	8
		Bara Banki "	41	42
		TOTAL	1,484	1,239

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	9	11
		Gurgaon „	3	3
		Karnal „	4	4
		Ambala „	3	2
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur „	3	3
		Jullundur „	1	2
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Gurdaspur „	8	7
		Sialkot „	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	...	...
		Jhelum „	...	...
		Rawalpindi „	1	2
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur „	...	...
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	...	...
		Kalsia „	5	2
		Jind „	5	4
		TOTAL	42	40
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	43	37
		Insein District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy District	20	17
		Pegu District	7	8
		Prome „	7	7
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	5	5
		Bassein District	1	1
		Henzada „	36	34
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo „	7	9
		Thaton „	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe „	13	13
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	193	184
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Maymyo Town	1	1
		Bhamo District	1	1
		Katha „	...	...
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo „	...	...
		Sagaing District	2	3
		Lower Chindwin District	1	...
	Meiktila	Meiktila District	34	26
		Yamethin „	2	2
		Myingyan „	10	...
		TOTAL	383	317
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	11	9
		Nagpur District	50	35
		Bhandara Town	...	1
		Bhandara District	32	19
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	45	40
		Chanda „	7	4
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor District	...	...
		Seoni Town	5	5
		Seoni District	40	41
		Mandla Town	...	1
		Mandla District	10	7
	Nerbudda	Burhanpur Town	2	...
		Narsinghpur District	11	11
		Betul „	...	...
		Chindwara Town	5	3
		Chindwara District	13	7
	Berar	Amraoti Town	3	3
		Amraoti District	435	368
		Yeotmal Town	20	17
		Yeotmal District	32	15
		Akola Town	...	...
		Akola District	198	127
		Buldana „	98	65
		TOTAL	1,026	778

In the return for the week ending 22nd January 1916 the following corrections should be made:—

Rangoon Town *read* 36 cases, 37 deaths *for nil.*
Prome district „ 1 case, 1 death „ „
Henzada „ „ 16 cases, 17 deaths „ „
Shwebo „ „ 1 case, 1 death „ „
Sagaing „ „ 8 cases, 4 deaths „ „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	14	11
		Bangalore City	5	5
		Bangalore District	61	47
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	35	26
		Hassan „	6	3
		Kadur „	...	...
		Kolar „	17	10
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	..
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	24	9
		Chitaldroog „	41	19
		TOTAL	203	130
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	17	10
		Gulbarga „	22	22
		Usmanabad „	898	737
		Bidar „	84	66
		Medak „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	314	288
		Parbhani District	49	47
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Nander „	19	21
		Nalgonda „	7	5
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	82	75
		TOTAL	1,492 (a)	1,271 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	20	12
		Gwalior „	3	2
		Jaora City	5	5
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	26	33
		Indore State	19	27
		Indore Residency Bazar	1	...
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow „	4	2
		TOTAL	88 (b)	81 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	23	14
		TOTAL	23	14
		GRAND TOTAL	8,533	6,620

(a) From the 17th to the 23rd January 1916.
(b) For the week ending 22nd January 1916.

In the return for the week ending 22nd January 1916 the following corrections should be made:—
Parbhani district *read* 86 cases, 99 deaths *for nil.*
Jammu Province „ 17 „ 14 „ „ „

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	1914.	1915.	1916.	23rd January 1914.	22nd January 1915.	22n January 1916.	1914.	1915.	1916.	23rd January 1914.	22nd January 1915.	22nd January 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5' 6" gauge. Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,669*	*2,676*	2,686	*9,16,863*	*8,07,523*	9,69,000	*344*	*302*	361	*3,32,69,077*	*3,21,86,400*	3,36,03,000	3,33,923	...	14,16,600	...
Bezwada Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*8,442*	*8,451*	8,400	*402*	*403*	400	*3,08,922*	*3,53,248*	3,75,000	66,078	...	21,752	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*7,33,988*	*7,31,269*	7,58,000	*735*	*730*	757	*2,80,82,662*	*2,68,97,556*	2,78,68,000	...	2,14,662	9,70,444	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	*1,576*	*1,570*	1,587	*7,28,222*	*6,56,959*	6,39,000	*462*	*418*	403	*3,10,57,344*	*2,64,44,988*	2,75,45,000	...	35,12,344	11,00,012	...
East Indian	777	*2,571*	*2,571*	2,572	*20,69,738*	*19,91,749*	21,09,000	*805*	*775*	820	*8,37,08,397*	*8,21,17,875*	8,39,58,000	2,49,603	...	18,40,125	...
Great Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*20,67,768*	*18,18,060*	23,44,000	*815*	*712*	900	*6,62,96,728*	*5,92,28,123*	6,79,04,000	16,07,272	...	86,75,877	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	489	*126*	*126*	126	*51,987*	*78,259*	58,900	*413*	*622*	467	*18,28,954*	*25,07,997*	21,16,000	2,87,046	...	...	3,91,997
Baran-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*4,592*	*2,877*	3,100	*114*	*71*	77	*1,33,139*	*1,09,272*	1,70,000	36,861	...	60,728	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*33,785*	*30,909*	33,000	*595*	*542*	579	*13,13,454*	*9,37,204*	11,39,000	...	1,74,454	2,01,796	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*1,431*	*7,383*	6,400	*43*	*96*	84	*48,833*	*1,59,391*	2,24,000	1,75,167	...	64,609	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*6,88,441*	*6,58,455*	7,14,000	*270*	*258*	280	*2,96,59,997*	*2,94,81,966*	3,23,06,000	25,46,003	...	27,24,034	...
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*17,68,549*	*14,01,988*	15,50,000	*441*	*350*	387	*7,03,81,497*	*6,73,41,672*	6,71,22,000	...	32,59,497	...	2,19,672
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*5,10,728*	*3,93,728*	4,83,000	*319*	*245*	301	*1,91,23,101*	*1,57,21,994*	1,75,91,000	...	15,32,101	18,69,006	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*7,612*	*7,377*	7,900	*238*	*231*	247	*3,83,682*	*3,70,325*	4,01,000	17,318	...	30,675	...
Assam-Bengal	156	*812*	*848*	864	*1,43,834*	*1,38,444*	1,24,000	*178*	*163*	144	*55,35,442*	*54,01,330*	53,69,000	...	1,66,442	...	32,330
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,62,290*	*6,62,854*	6,17,000	*362*	*363*	338	*2,34,46,370*	*2,26,06,999*	2,41,56,000	7,09,630	...	15,49,001	...
Burma	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*5,26,479*	*4,87,352*	4,60,000	*392*	*363*	343	*1,70,99,281*	*1,65,11,078*	1,52,22,000	...	18,77,281	...	12,89,078
Burma Extensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*41,560*	*27,951*	34,000	*222*	*149*	182	*15,98,645*	*12,52,572*	12,67,000	...	3,31,645	14,428	...
Southern Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*598*	*3,596*	5,000	*26*	*74*	71	*23,812*	*45,001*	2,41,000	2,17,188	...	1,95,999	...
Dhone-Kurnool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,493*	*2,214*	2,100	*78*	*69*	66	*97,857*	*86,118*	97,300	...	557	11,182	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*21,945*	*18,314*	16,000	*177*	*148*	129	*10,82,935*	*7,95,977*	9,70,000	...	1,12,935	1,74,023	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	119	*304*	*310*	300	*51,312*	*47,711*	49,400	*169*	*154*	165	*17,41,588*	*15,23,635*	15,11,000	...	2,30,588	...	12,635
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*69,862*	*63,681*	68,000	*170*	*155*	165	*30,89,250*	*29,43,918*	29,72,000	...	1,17,250	28,082	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	*1,454*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,43,097*	*4,62,461*	5,29,000	*374*	*316*	364	*2,27,41,235*	*2,20,78,806*	2,35,10,000	7,68,765	...	14,31,194	...
Travancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*15,789*	*14,495*	16,100	*146*	*134*	149	*7,41,200*	*7,28,346*	7,81,000	39,800	...	52,654	...
Tirhoot	232	*785*	*788*	826	*2,16,922*	*1,94,076*	1,83,000	*276*	*246*	222	*81,50,791*	*76,27,650*	70,45,000	...	11,05,791	...	5,82,650
5' 6" gauge. 2' 6" gauge. Broach-Jambusar	14	...	*30*	30	...	*1,225*	1,100	...	*41*	37	...	(a)*10,813*	57,600	57,600	...	46,787	...
5' 6" gauge. 3' 3½" gauge. Jorhat (Provincial)	73	*32*	*32*	32	*1,693*	*2,283*	2,400	*52*	*71*	75	*1,03,488*	*99,153*	1,30,000	26,512	...	30,847	...
TOTAL	392	*26,267*	*26,430*	26,576	*1,18,90,040*	*1,07,21,654*	1,17,90,800	*453*	*406*	444	*45,10,47,681*	*42,55,69,407*	44,55,50,900	...	54,96,781	1,99,81,493	...

Khanpur-Ghachran	32	22	22	22	674	698	700	31	32	32	30,138	29,733	26,200	...	3,938	90,800	...	3,938
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	79	14,297	12,451	12,000	181	158	152	7,40,424	6,11,449	7,18,000	...	22,424	1,06,551	...	
Nagda-Ujjain	146	34	34	34	8,127	4,606	4,500	237	134	132	2,38,467	1,99,333	1,94,000	...	44,467	...	5,333	
Minim's Guaranteed State	338	334	334	334	1,40,857	1,13,387	1,26,000	422	339	377	50,09,563	45,46,117	48,59,000	...	1,50,563	3,12,883	...	
Petlad-Cambay	182	34	34	34	5,985	6,846	6,800	176	201	200	2,38,602	2,53,332	2,67,000	28,398	...	13,668	...	
Phagwara-Rahon (c)	...	...	...	27	...	...	3,400	...	...	126	...	...	97,200	97,200	...	97,200	...	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	239	108	108	108	67,738	29,526	29,000	627	273	269	15,51,398	10,64,561	12,82,000	...	2,69,398	2,17,439	...	
Southern Punjab (Main line)	240	425	425	425	1,41,881	1,01,751	1,17,000	334	239	275	45,16,566	43,18,532	49,45,000	4,28,434	...	6,26,468	...	
Jullundur-Doab	65	103	133	133	5,459	10,582	9,500	53	80	71	2,07,164	3,35,791	3,54,000	1,46,836	...	18,209	...	
Ludhiana Extension	149	155	155	155	26,052	25,171	29,000	168	162	187	10,78,147	9,60,877	11,01,000	22,853	...	1,40,123	...	
Sutlej Valley	55	208	208	208	13,658	9,120	12,000	66	44	58	5,34,320	4,71,287	5,20,000	...	14,320	48,713	...	
Tapti Valley	164	155	155	155	45,948	37,191	36,500	296	239	235	11,97,676	9,46,950	10,79,000	...	1,18,676	1,32,050	...	
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,191	2,457	2,300	65	73	68	1,02,675	1,01,825	99,900	...	2,775	...	1,925	
Ahmedabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,225	7,980	7,900	93	90	89	3,11,654	3,33,375	3,27,000	15,346	...	...	6,375	
Bengal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,242	2,21,899	2,31,317	2,16,000	179	186	174	86,51,717	86,37,846	78,93,000	...	7,58,717	...	7,44,846	
Bengal-Dooars	201	153	158	153	27,204	31,958	36,900	178	209	241	13,88,547	13,12,770	13,42,000	...	46,547	29,230	...	
Beswada-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	6,644	8,447	7,100	128	163	137	2,83,591	3,19,774	3,18,000	34,409	...	...	1,774	
Bhavnagar State	130	227	246	246	30,509	32,884	38,000	134	134	154	11,92,135	12,90,556	12,83,000	90,865	...	...	7,556	
Cooch Behar State	157	33	33	33	6,625	4,444	4,600	200	134	139	2,34,905	2,15,764	2,08,000	...	26,905	...	7,764	
Dibru-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	29,527	23,666	26,400	343	275	307	10,93,144	10,45,923	11,27,000	33,856	...	81,077	...	
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	199	14,140	17,465	16,900	77	88	85	6,32,947	6,80,598	7,02,000	69,053	...	21,402	...	
Gondal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	26,258	26,014	29,400	124	118	134	10,94,984	10,98,855	11,53,000	58,016	...	54,145	...	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	184	442	442	442	1,19,571	84,560	1,42,000	271	191	321	32,94,327	33,57,013	33,92,000	97,673	...	34,987	...	
Jaipur State	77	73	73	73	6,559	6,027	6,000	90	83	83	2,43,276	2,25,721	2,49,000	5,724	...	23,279	...	
Jamnagar	107	54	54	54	5,526	5,160	4,300	102	95	80	2,32,242	2,36,455	2,42,000	9,758	...	5,545	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,079	98,828	1,05,593	1,58,000	96	93	146	44,28,034	37,99,954	48,16,000	3,87,968	...	10,16,046	...	
Junagad State	105	113	114	121	12,521	12,398	15,600	111	109	129	4,74,312	4,84,195	5,16,000	41,688	...	31,805	...	
Kolhapur State	206	29	29	29	7,401	6,074	4,800	255	208	166	2,59,439	2,42,083	2,46,000	...	13,439	3,917	...	
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	5,418	3,979	4,700	54	40	47	1,76,947	1,64,999	1,71,000	...	5,947	6,001	...	
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	13,041	14,469	14,800	140	156	159	6,34,304	6,27,848	5,97,000	...	37,304	...	30,848	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	10,159	11,485	10,500	184	208	190	4,08,830	4,00,672	4,30,000	21,170	...	29,328	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	37,190	34,378	36,400	138	128	136	16,79,579	14,05,048	14,98,000	...	1,81,579	92,952	...	
Sangli State	148	5	5	5	903	839	600	181	168	120	30,434	29,693	31,700	1,266	...	2,007	...	
Shoranur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	12,755	12,998	13,500	196	200	207	5,27,742	5,35,276	5,47,000	19,258	...	11,724	...	
Tanjore District Board	163	103	103	112	16,989	15,209	16,800	165	148	150	8,05,470	7,75,873	8,32,000	26,530	...	56,127	...	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	7,175	4,795	4,600	107	71	69	2,40,693	2,10,579	2,21,000	...	19,693	10,421	...	
Bangalore-Chikballapur (d)	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,200	...	...	43	...	...	37,000	37,000	...	37,000	...	
Barsi	185	116	116	117	32,786	22,927	27,500	283	198	235	9,63,516	8,61,765	8,00,000	...	1,63,516	...	61,765	
Bilimora-Kalamba	15	...	15	26	...	378	300	...	35	12	...	(e) 7,395	28,700	28,700	...	21,305	...	
Champaner-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	2,093	833	700	105	42	35	70,307	49,790	52,900	...	17,407	3,110	...	
Dhond-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	801	1,300	...	29	48	...	(f) 36,742	56,700	56,700	...	19,958	...	
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	82	48	67	117	6,441	8,335	14,900	135	123	127	28,926	2,07,125	3,26,000	2,97,074	...	1,18,875	...	
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	94	142	142	147	12,474	13,237	13,100	88	93	89	5,13,281	5,46,928	5,07,000	...	6,281	...	39,928	
Godhra-Lunavada	35	24	25	25	630	896	700	26	36	28	4,497	34,730	38,500	34,003	...	3,770	...	
Jacobabad-Kashmore	16	...	76	76	...	1,472	3,300	...	19	43	...	(g) 8,279	96,400	96,400	...	88,121	...	
Kolar District	29	11	11	11	329	630	700	30	58	64	2,200	29,080	35,500	33,300	...	6,420	...	
Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	420	448	400	16	17	15	20,517	20,116	25,200	4,683	...	5,084	...	
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	1,708	2,226	2,000	61	80	71	80,693	94,644	1,05,000	24,307	...	10,456	...	
Petlad-Vaso	12	...	15	19	...	721	700	...	48	37	...	(h) 3,494	37,100	37,100	...	33,606	...	
Rajpipla State	67	37	37	37	2,142	2,128	2,000	57	57	54	96,733	95,111	85,400	...	11,333	...	9,711	
Gauge: Darjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	51	51	19,617	12,295	15,700	385	241	308	9,90,584	9,49,721	10,11,000	20,416	...	61,279	...	
Gauge: Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (i)	...	...	...	100	...	...	6,800	...	...	68	...	...	1,33,000	1,33,000	...	1,33,000	...	
Gauge: Pipar-Bilara	19	25	25	25	462	337	300	19	13	12	21,545	21,299	21,400	...	145	101	...	
TOTAL (4)	152	7,516	7,789	8,082	13,94,623	12,25,168	14,06,600	186	157	174	5,11,79,726	4,86,02,620	5,16,56,600	4,76,874	...	30,53,980	...	
GRAND TOTAL (4)	337	33,783	34,219	34,658	1,32,84,643	1,19,46,822	1,31,97,400	393	349	388	50,22,27,407	47,41,72,027	49,72,07,500	...	50,19,907	2,30,35,473	...	

(a) From 23rd November 1914. (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 10th June 1915. (d) Opened from 1st April 1915. (e) From 23rd July 1914. (f) From 20th May 1914. (g) From 1st December 1914. (h) From 10th December 1914. (i) Opened from 16th June 1914.

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

No. 1086-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of pepper and capsicum to all countries other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British protectorates.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 8.

January 31.

2459. R. M. Vaz. *Humidifier treble nozzle.*

2460. H. Alladin and H. A. Aziz. *Improved padlock.*

2461. A. A. Bachmann. *Improvements in stoppers or closing means for vessels for containing petrol or other volatile liquid.*

February 3.

2462. (Mrs.) M. J. Lemon. *An automatic sanitary pan and latrine flusher.*

February 4.

2463. W. W. H. Silk and C. G. FitzGerald. *A new or improved device for tightening and securing tent ropes and the like.*

2464. The Hampden Cloncurry Copper Mines Limited. *An improved gas producer.*

2465. W. J. Grimshaw and A. P. Symonds. *Improvements in or relating to pumps.*

February 5.

2466. B. C. Rowlandson. *Automatic point locking arrangement.*

2467. J. Hargreaves. *Improvements in looms.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2367. H. C. Jenkins. *Improvements in electrolytic cells.*

2426. H. Herbert. *Improvements in machines for repairing cuts, holes or the like, in textile fabrics, and for reinforcing and strengthening same.*

2428. C. C. Derrett. *Ear brand for stock.*

2429. F. C. Griffin. *Latrine regulator.*

2430. R. McDougall. *An improved device for holding and detachably securing war ribbons and like decorations to garments.*

2431. R. L. Ross and R. L. Ross & Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to safety valves.*

2433. C. W. Naylor and J. E. Taylor. *Improvements in means for operating or opening and closing sliding windows, slides of ventilators, sliding doors and the like.*

2434. J. A. Jackson and A. W. Jackson. *An improved buckling device.*

2436. Ram Chand and Baij Nath Khanna. *Thrashing machine.*

2438. Alpargatas (Powers Patents) Ld. *Improvements in the manufacture of boots, shoes or the like and in soles therefor.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1873. I. M. Mullick. *Improvements in apparatus and methods of cooking and (I) or refrigerating food.*

2181. Monotype Machine. (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. *Improvements in or relating to type carriers for type casting machines.*

2259. Y. I. A. Lalljee. *Improvements in processes for extracting and treating salts from seaweed.*

2339. F. D. Bana. *Pocket pharyngoscope and nasal transilluminator.*

2376. Powerite Explosive Co. Ld. *Improvements in explosives.*

2384. A. J. H. Burnett, and G. W. Grice-Hutchinson. *Improvements in cash registers and transfer mechanism.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2222. Walters and Musgrave.
2225. Kennedy.
2309. Bernard.
2318. General Electric Company.
2319. Minerals Separation Ld.
2320. Daroowalla.
2321. Longland.
2323. Daroowalla.

PATENTS SEALED.

1701. Suttie.
2190. Harrison.
2195. Balcarras.
2296. Billinton.
2317. Kirby.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

166 of 1906. Dutton. (To 12 January 1917.)
315 of 1908. Mundal. (To 9 February 1917.)
505 of 1909. Hudson and anr. (To 11 February 1917.)
554 of 1909. Nandkishore. (To 7 February 1917.)
555 of 1909. Nandkishore. (To 7 February 1917.)
76 of 1912. Dubern. (To 8 February 1917.)
57 of 1912. Lister. (To 31 January 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1911.

508. (Richards.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

January 31st to February 5th 1916.

Class 13. Nos. 3507 to 3570. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 26.

Class 13. Nos. 3605 to 3607. Messrs. Anderson Wright & Co., 22, Strand Road, Calcutta. February 1.

Class 14. Nos. 3571 to 3603. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. January 26.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
,,	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
,,	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
,,	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
,,	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
,,	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a)	Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(d)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(e)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(f)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1908 and Chronological lists 1900-1904)	2	0
(g)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological list 1905-1911) each	3	0
(h)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(i)	Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
(j)	Specifications of Inventions each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BALUCHISTAN.

Quetta, the 31st January 1916.

No. 1.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely:—

SANDED SLIP SIDING AT KILLA ABDULLA.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of the Quetta-Pishin District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tehsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Places where the plan may be inspected.
Quetta-Pishin.	Pishin	Killa Abdulla	0·95	*South, North and East*—Uncultivated land. *West*—Railway Station yard.	Office of the Settlement Officer, Quetta, and Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Railway, Lahore.

R. S. MACLAGAN, Colonel,
Secretary to Hon'ble the A. G. G. in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R3 a copy.
(2)	"	"	1903-04	"	" 3 "
(3)	"	"	1904-05	"	" 3 "
(4)	"	"	1908-09	"	" 3 "
(5)	"	"	1909-10	"	" 3-8 "
(6)	"	"	1910-11	"	" 3-8 "
(7)	"	"	1912-13	"	" 2-8 "
(8)	"	"	1913-14	"	" 2-8 "

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (3) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvamsam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain . . . . . 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3. M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail . . . . . South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhote Lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3. M. Asfsur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Dalliuddin Ahmed . . . . . 12, Agha Muhammad Mehdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Kurabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
12. M. Nisar Ahmad Khan . . . . . C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
13. M. Imdad Hussain . . . . . 9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.

CHAKRATA.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Kailana Depôt, Sadar Bazar, Chakrata.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna) . . . Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
4. M. Mohamed Sarwar . . . . . New Mohalla Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.
3. M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani . . . . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	2A, 2B, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	25, Nurali Lane, P. O., Entally, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	Rs
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ½-lb., ¼-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ½ and ¼ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February 1916.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta . .	1,58,62,700	22,25,66,420	23,84,29,120	6,90,08,166	1,50,87,638	...	8,17,50,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	6,85,16,373	33,43,62,123	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore .	...	2,45,29,180	2,45,29,180	2 99,15,998	1,81,78,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,80,94,018	(b) Nominal value—R7,53,01,571
Lahore . .	...	4,37,33,455	4,37,33,455	3,42,90,907	2,27,86,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,70,77,370	
Bombay . .	14,32,930	15,02,84,220	15,17,17,150	2,58,84 413	4,64,46,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,23,31,395	
Karachi . .	...	2,42,35,860	2,42,35,860	81,26,363	37,26,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,52,663	
Madras . .	55,15,095	8,34,86,095	8,70,01,190	3,62,89,490	1,12,96,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,75,86,410	
Rangoon . .	...	6,17,17,455	6,17,17,455	5,08,33,061	99,03,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,07,36 811	
	2,08,10,725	61,05,52,705	63,13,63,430	25,43,48,398	12,74 26,073	...	8,17,50,000		...	...	9,99,99,946	6,85,16,373	63,20,40,790	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			12,47,640	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									19,25,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			63,01,15,790								TOTAL RESERVE R		63,01,15,790	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th February 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th February 1916 to 2 thousands in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

CEMETERY NOTICES.

Sargodha, the 22nd January 1916.

With reference to Rule 10, Part IV of the rules published in Government of India's Department of Education—Ecclesiastical notification No. 212, dated 10th May 1913, it is hereby notified that the tomb in the Government cemetery at Shahpur Sadr, of one William Hugh Marchant, an infant son of William Kirk Marchant, stands in urgent need of repairs, estimated to cost about rupees fifteen. The deceased's relatives or friends are requested to undertake to restore the tomb or remit the said sum of Rs. 15 to the Executive Engineer, Shahpur Provincial Division, Roads and Buildings Branch, at Sargodha in the Shahpur District (Punjab).

C. H. ATKINS,
Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur District (Punjab).

The following list may be substituted for the list published in the Gazette of India, Part II of 29th January 1916, pages 180 and 181 :—

Dacca, the 20th January 1916.

The following monuments in the Dacca Cemetery have become dilapidated. Person interested are invited to communicate with the undersigned and state if they will undertake to restore them. If no communication is recieved within two months from the date of this notice, the monuments will be treated in such manner as the undersigned may decide for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order.

2. This notice is issued under Rule 10 for the care and use of Government Cemeteries in India.

List of dilapidated monuments in the Dacca Cemetery proposed to be demolished.

No. of grave in the Cemetery Register.	Name and date of deceased where recorded.
55	Mary Hodgson, 1859.
102	Irwin.
105	James Mary Carlier.
107	A. T. L. Chardon.
111	Edwin Richard Scott, 1810.
150	Robert Lindsay, 1788.
179	Hunter, 1785.
187	John Charles Richardson.
190	Juliana Eastgate, 1801.
191	Henry Holland, 1801.
217	Mary Ann Harrison, 1823.
229	Fanny Sophia Lysaght, 1830.
243	Emanuel Dall, 1783.
278	William Kerkman, 1775.
281	Augustine Famechon, 1825.
282	Joseph Derry, 1823.
294	C. C. Wegnettin, 1825.
303	Nathaniel Hall, 1725
306	Elizabeth Cranfurd, 1776.
307	Robert Cranfurd, 1775.
316	John Davidson, 1851.
328	James Francis Dixon, 1832.
329	James Thompson, 1834.
336	Anne Bunbury, 1846.
357	Edward Nicholson, 1832.
365 366	Children of Eliza Law.
371	Mathew Law, 1830

W. BEWLEY,
R. B. McCORMACK,
Members, Church Committee, temporarily in charge of Cemetery; Dacca.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th February 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	6,76,39,715	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000 0 0				Other authorised Investments	99,00,366	0	0
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000 0 0	1,54,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,82,21,520	6	7
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	5,17,41,221	7	7
Public Deposits at Head Office 81,25,031 3 3				Bills discounted and purchased	3,18,09,376	10	5
Public Deposits at Branches 1,48,25,953 13 0	2,29,50,985	0	3	Balances with other Banks	27,26,041	4	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	20,09,24,092	0	10	Bullion	.....		
Bank Post Bills, etc.	8,92,811	15	9	Dead Stock	28,64,557	4	11
Sundries	16,01,483	9	3	Stamps	10,986	14	11
				Sundries	6,41,299	2	0
				Rs. A. P.	21,55,55,078	2	10
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,85,82,931 15 2	5,12,14,294	7	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,26,31,362 8 1			
RUPEES	26,67,69,372	10	1	RUPEES	26,67,69,372	10	1

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,51,885 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 8,90,047 6 0

Rs. 12,41,932 6 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 10th February 1916.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 22·62.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	8	...	...	...

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 10th February 1916.

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1916.

No. 204.—With reference to Notification No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, publishing rules to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives, the following list of "authorized explosives" referred to in rule 4 (3) of the above rules is published for general information :—

LIST OF AUTHORIZED EXPLOSIVES.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India, for general sale :—

CLASS 1.—GUNPOWDER.

The term "gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.

GUNPOWDER.

CLASS 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

The term "nitrate mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CATRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

AMMONAL. "B."

CHILWORTH SPECIAL POWDER.

CLASS 3.—NITRO-COMPOUND.

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed) or not with sulphuric acid or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid, upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES PUBLISHED WITH NOTIFICATION No. 4013-33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises the following explosives and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Ardeer Gelignite.
A. 1. Monobel or Victor Powder.
Ballistite.
Blasting Gelatine.
Cambrite.
Carbonite.
Celtite.
Chilworth Smokeless Powder, No. 2.
Cordite.
Cordite, M. D.
Dynamite.
Dynobel.
Farmer's Dynamite.
Gelatine Dynamite.
Gelignite.
Monobel, No. 1.
Phœnix Powder.
Samsonite.

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

PROVIDED ALSO THAT AN EXPLOSIVE WHICH IS REQUIRED BY DEFINITION TO BE ISSUED IN WATERPROOF INNER PACKAGES MAY BE EXEMPTED FROM SUCH REQUIREMENT BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY, WHEN AND SO LONG AS THE CONDITIONS OF SUCH AUTHORITY ARE OBSERVED.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises the following explosives and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Amberite, No. 2.
Chilworth Smokeless Powder.
Chilworth Smokeless Sporting Powder.
E. C. Sporting Powder.
Empire Powder.
Guncotton.
Ideal Powder.
Imperial Schultze Gunpowder.
Negro Powder, No. 2.
Neonite.
Nobel's Special Powder or Ideal Powder.
N. S. Smokeless.
Picric Acid.
Picric Powder.
Primrose Smokeless.
Rendite.
Roburite.
Ruby Powder.
Schultze Cube Powder.
Schultze Gunpowder.
Smokeless Diamond.
Tonite or Cotton Powder.

CLASS 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, AND EVERY EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT THEREOF, SHALL BE SO THOROUGHLY PURIFIED AND OTHERWISE OF SUCH A CHARACTER AS TO SATISFY A TEST KNOWN AS THE HEAT TEST, AND SPECIFIED IN THE RULE FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES, PUBLISHED WITH NOTIFICATION No. 4013-33, DATED THE 6TH JUNE 1914, REFERRED TO ABOVE.

EVERY BLASTING EXPLOSIVE IN THIS CLASS, IN WHICH NITRATE OF AMMONIUM, NITRATE OF SODIUM OR CHLORIDE OF SODIUM ARE USED AS INGREDIENTS, SHALL BE CONTAINED IN CARTRIDGE WRAPPERS OR CASES (OR IN FIVE-POUND INNER PACKAGES) MADE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF WITH MELTED PARAFFIN OR OTHER SUITABLE WATERPROOFING MATERIAL.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Nil.

PROVIDED THAT EVERY EXPLOSIVE IN THIS DIVISION SHALL BE OF SUCH CHARACTER AND CONSISTENCY AS NOT TO BE LIABLE TO LIQUEFACTION OR EXUDATION.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any chlorate mixture as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Nil.

CLASS 5.—FULMINATE.

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes) is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion caps; and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Nil.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Nil.

CLASS 6.—AMMUNITION.

The term "ammunition" means any explosive of any of the foregoing classes when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge, for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives or to form a percussion cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

*The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.**

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction and contains, fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

DIVISION 1.

Nobel's Safety Electric Time Fuze.
Percussion Caps.
Railway Fog Signals.
Safety Cartridges.
Safety Fuzes for Blasting.
Safety Electric Fuzes.

DIVISION 2.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which does not *contain its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.*

Cartridges for Cannon, Shells, Mines, Blasting or other like purposes.

Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.

Cordeau Bickford.

Electric Fuzes.

Filled Shells not containing their own means of ignition and closed by a substantial metal plug.

Fuze lighters.

Fuzes for Shells,

Instantaneous Fuze.

Port Fires.

Tubes for firing Explosives.

Quick Match.

War Rockets.

*In consequence of the results of experiments carried out, it has been decided that a percussion cap can only be properly classed as such if it contains less than 0·6 grain of a composition of the 1st Division of the fifth (Fulminate Class of which not more than 25 per cent. consists of fulminate of mercury, or less than 0·5 grain of any other explosive of the 1st Division of the 5th (Fulminate) Class; and it has been further decided that percussion caps shall not be classed as such when they contain anvils or have their composition unprotected by tin foil or other suitable substance, as under those circumstances they are liable to explode *en masse*.

DIVISION 3.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as hereinbefore defined which contains *its own means of ignition, and is not included in Division 1.*

Cartridges for Small Arms which are not Safety Cartridges.

Detonators.

Electric Detonators.

Friction Tubes.

Fuzes for Shells.

Nobel's Electric Detonator Time Fuze.

Primers.

Quick firing Ammunition.

Tubes for firing Explosives.

CLASS 7.—FIREWORK.

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

DIVISION 1.—FIREWORK COMPOSITION.

The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso to the definition of manufactured fireworks.

Nil.

DIVISION 2.—MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS.

MANUFACTURED FIREWORKS, consisting of any explosive of the classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adopted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals, or sound signals.

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition."

Manufactured Fireworks.

Aluminium Torches.

Amorces.

Chinese Crackers.

Electric Sparklers.

Magnesium Torches.

Pyrotechnic Matches.

Rockets.

Signal Lights.

C. A. MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, R. A., Chief Inspector of Explosives, India.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(Article 171, Volume I, Civil Account Code.)

Dated the 7th February 1916.

No. 3728-G. S.—List of Government Promissory notes and debentures in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on the 31st December 1915 deposited under Article 164-B, Civil Account Code, Volume I.

Serial Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors.	11,92,200	57,35,600	(a) 33,82,600	1,000	25,96,600	41,700	37,58,300	...	Postmasters concerned.
2	Post office Departmental Guarantee Fund.	46,000	35,000	4,78,800	...	2,65,300	...	...	...	Credited by Book transfer to the fund.
	Security deposits of Postal servants and contractors.									
3	Bipin Chandra Bose, treasurer, Calcutta General Post Office.	...	...	21,000	...	...	29,000	...	...	Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam.
4	Gobardhone Seal, Sub-Postmaster, Chandernagar.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
5	Mohini Mohan Mookerjee, clerk, Beadon Square Post Office.	...	400	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ditto.
6	Lalit Mohan Roy Chaudhuri, unpaid candidate of General Post Office, Calcutta.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	Ditto.
7	Rajendralal De, unpaid candidate, Calcutta General Post Office.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	Ditto.
8	Fani Bhusan Mukherjee.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	Gopessur Sil .	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
10	Bhukun Ram, Postman.	...	500	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ditto.
11	Mani Mohan Bose .	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
12	Hari Prosad De, Sub-Postmaster, Bartala.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
13	Atul Krishna Banerjee, clerk, Fort William Town Sub-office.	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over .	12,38,500	57,72,100	38,82,300	1,000	28,62,800	70,700	37,58,300	...	

(a) Excluding Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,13,161 represented by Investment Certificates held by Savings Bank depositors.

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,38,500	57,72,100	38,83,300	1,000	28,62,800	70,700	37,58,300	...	
14	Bazrang Lal Marwari, contractor for supply of crushed food.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam.
15	Rajendra Lal Sarma, contractor.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
16	Upendra Nath Ghose, officiating Sub-Postmaster, Bhola.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	Ditto.
17	Gosto Behari Bhur, contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
18	Ashutosh Pal, clerk, Entally, Town Sub-office.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
19	Saroda Sundari Talukdar, Surety of Kumudini Kanta Talukdar, Treasurer, Dacca Post Office.	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
20	Hemanta Kumar Ghose.	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	Postmaster General, Bihar and Orissa
21	Shib Chandra Dutta, Head Signaller, Dumker.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
22	Hem Chandra Bysak, unpaid probationer.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inspector-General, R. M. S. and Sorting, Eastern Circle.
23	Shib Sankar Misser, Assistant Superintendent, R. M. S. "A" Division.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Inspector-General, R. M. S., Eastern Circle.
24	Gopal Das, Sorter, R. M. S. "J" Division, Ajmer.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inspector-General, R. M. S., Western Circle.
25	Fateh Lal, Head clerk, Jeypore City Post Office.	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	Postmaster-General, Central Circle.
26	Lal Dil Sukh, Contractor of Mails.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
27	Hormusjee Muncherjee Punthuki, Mail contractor.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
28	Krishna Chandra, clerk, Neemuch Head Office.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	Ditto.
29	Messrs. J. W. Bradley and N. P. Frenchman, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over .	12,38,700	57,93,000	38,85,600	1,000	28,66,100	71,700	37,58,300	...	

Serial Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,38,700	57,93,000	38,85,600	1,000	28,66,100	71,700	37,58,300	...	
30	H. Cordeiro, Postmaster, Nagpore.	...	...	...	1,000	400	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Central Circle.
31	Naune Khan, Mail Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
32	Mohamad, Mail Contractor.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
33	Messrs. Nanda Lal Rai & Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
34	Maulabux, Mail Contractor.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
35	Munna Lal, & Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, United Provinces.
36	Bene Lal, Sub-Postmaster and Signaller, Rewa.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
37	Daulat Ram Sharma, Sub-Postmaster, Maharajganj.	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	Ditto.
38	Purna Chandra Maitra, Sub-Postmaster, and Signaller, Sarsa.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
39	Vithal Das Nagar on account of Security of Pandit Shiam Lall, paid probationer.	200	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
40	Kunja Behari Chakrabarty, Clerk, Unao Post Office.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	Ditto.
41	Purshotam Lall, Clerk, Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Allahabad Division.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
42	I. E. Gilbert, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
43	Messrs. Moonna Lal & Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
44	Messrs. Panna Lal & Co., Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	Ditto.
45	Salimulla Beg, Mail Contractor.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
46	Rameshwar Prasad, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over .	12,38,900	57,95,800	38,87,100	2,000	28,67,500	72,900	37,58,300	...	

Serial Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of office to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1242-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,38,900	57,05,800	38,87,100	2,000	28,67,500	72,900	37,58,300	...	
47	P. Parthasarathy Pillay, Treasurer, Madras General Post Office.	...	2,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Madras.
48	C. Raja Gopal Pillai, Shroff.	500	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	Presidency Postmaster, Madras.
49	C. Rathna Sabapathy Pillai, Assistant Treasurer, General Post Office, Madras.	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	..	Ditto.
50	K. Raju Naidu, Treasurer's Assistant, Madras General Post Office.	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, Madras.
51	M. Sivabhusanum Mudalier, Assistant Treasurer.	...	..	...	...	...	500	...	...	Ditto.
52	T. Mahadev Singh, Assistant to Treasurer, Madras General Post Office.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	..	Ditto.
53	K. P. Elumalai Naiker, Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
54	B. Govind Raj Chetty, Treasurer, Bangalore Post Office.	3,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
55	R. K. Sooriah Chetty, Treasurer's Assistant, Bangalore Post Office.	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
56	V. D. Devadasen, clerk, Bangalore Post Office.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
57	B. R. Alasingrachar, clerk, Mysore Post office.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
58	N. Subba Row, Treasurer, Madura Post office.	...	4,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
59	M. Kanniah Naidu, Treasurer, Trichinopoly Post office.	...	..	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	Ditto.
60	Raghava Ranga Swami Ayenger on account of R. Krishna Swamy, Learner, Madras General Post Office.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	..	Ditto.
61	K. Sundaresan, Learner, Madras General Post Office.	200	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over .	12,43,100	58,05,100	39,00,100	2,000	28,67,500	78,100	37,58,300	...	

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,43,100	58,05,100	39,00,100	2,000	28,67,500	78,100	37,58,300	...	
62	V. K. Sambamurthi Iyer, Contractor.	1,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Postmaster General, Madras.
63	Ahmed Baig, Contractor.	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
64	Raja Venugopala Bahadur, Mail Contractor.	500	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
65	Messrs. Renny & Co., Contractor.	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	Ditto.
66	P. Pallanji, Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	Ditto.
67	M. Devarajulu Naidu, S. P. M., Peramvalur.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
68	K. Deshikachari, Treasurer, Vellore Post office.	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	Ditto.
69	J. A. Nathaniel, Sub-postmaster, Kyaikto.	....	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Burma.
70	G. C. Ghose, Sub-Postmaster, Mone.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
71	Miss N. Munro, Sub-Postmaster, Rangoon Cantonment Post Office.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
72	A. C. Chakravarti, Sub-Postmaster, Nyaunghbin.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
73	Banarsi Dass, Contractor.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
74	W. C. Bagchi, Sub-Postmaster, Maungdaw.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
75	Ko Law Pan, Contractor.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
76	Nowroji Palanji Mistry, paid probationer, Byculla Town Sub-Office.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster General, Bombay.
77	Ardeshar Dadabhoy Lalcaca, Sub-Postmaster, Mandvi and Peerozabai.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
78	Killick Nixon and Company, Mail Contractors.	...	3,000	200	100	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over .	12,44,600	58,11,700	39,04,800	2,100	28,68,800	82,600	37,58,300	...	

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,44,600	58,11,700	39,04,800	2,100	28,68,800	82,600	37,58,300	...	
79	Killick Nixon and Company, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	Post Master General, Bombay.
80	Jivaji Sarabji, Contractors.	...	...	100	...	400	...	...	...	Ditto.
81	Merwanji Edulji Mistri, Treasurer, Cash Department, Bombay General Post Office.	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
82	Jivaji Sarabji, Contractor.	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
83	S. F. M. D'Souza, clerk, Aden Post Office.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	Ditto.
84	Jivaji Sarabji, Contractor.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	Ditto.
85	J. A. S. De Silva, clerk, Bombay General Post Office.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
86	Jesaram, Sub-Postmaster, Tatta (Karachi).	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
87	Jivaji Sarabji .	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	Ditto.
88	Jamsetji Dorabji Panday, Mail Contractor.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
89	Shriram Shivram Thakur, clerk, Umarkhadi Post Office.	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	Ditto.
90	Khando Yeshwant Dab, clerk, Satara Post Office.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
91	Cawasji Nawroji Daruvala, 2nd Assistant Treasurer, Bombay General Post Office	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
92	J. C. Nazareth, clerk, Aden Post Office.	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
93	S. S. Lalkaka, clerk, Mumbadevi Post Office.	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
94	V. K. Lagu, Sub Postmaster, Budhgaon.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
	Carried over .	12,44,900	58,37,500	39,07,800	2,600	28,70,900	82,,600	37,58,300	...	

Serial Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,44,900	58,37,500	39,07,300	2,600	28,70,900	82,600	37,58,800	...	
95	Wasudeo Narayan Ranade, clerk, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	1,000	..	...	...	Postmaster-General, Bombay.
96	Ratnoji Malhar Rao Jadhav, clerk, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
97	Shawaksha Ardeshir Daruwalla, clerk, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	...	1,000	..	...	...	Ditto.
98	Gajanan Shridhar Joshi, clerk, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
99	Uddhow Narayan Nagpurkar.	...	300	...	..	...	...	...	..	Ditto.
100	John H. Gonsalves, 3rd Assistant Treasurer, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	3,000	2,000	...	13,000	...	...	1,000	Ditto.
101	John H. Gonsalves, 3rd Assistant Treasurer, Cash Department, Bombay G. P. O.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	—	Ditto.
102	Khando Yeshwant Dole, 4th Assistant Treasurer, Bombay G. P. O.	...	8,000	2,000	...	..	..	...	...	Ditto.
103	Moro Narayan Phadke, Deputy Post Master, Belgaum.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
104	Manilal K, Agarwala, Treasurer, Ahmedabad P. O.	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
105	Keshav Vaman Potdar, Treasurer, Poona Post Office.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	Ditto.
106	Kekhusru Mancherji Engineer, Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	..	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
107	Sakharam Dhondiba, Mail Contractor.	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto
108	K. M. Sant, Clerk, Ahmednagar Post Office.	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
109	Messrs. Dhanjibhoye and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West-Frontier Province.
	Carried over .	12,44,900	58,55,400	39,11,300	3,600	28,86,400	84,600	37,58,800	1,000	

Serial Number.	Name of person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,44,900	58,55,400	39,11,300	3,600	28,86,400	84,600	37,58,300	1,000	
110	C. Dhanjibhoy, Mail Contractor.	...	...	8,500	...	...	...	...	..	Postmaster General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.
111	Behari Lal, Contractor.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, Punjab.
112	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Sons, Mail Contractors.	...	..	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
113	Behari Lal, Mail Contractor.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
114	B. Atmaram, Clerk, Rawalpindi Post Office.	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
115	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal and Co., Mail Contractor.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	Ditto.
116	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal and Co., Contractor.	100	...	200	.	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
117	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal and Co., Contractor.	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
118	L. Behari Lal of Messrs. Behari Lal & Co., Contractor.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle.
119	Satya Charan Mitra, Cashier.	...	..	...	...	500	...	...	...	Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.
	Security deposits of Telegraph Department employés and Contractors.									
120	Nirsingha Das Chatterji, Bank Clerk.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	Superintendent in charge Central Telegraph Office Calcutta.
121	Upendra Nath Ghose, Stamp Vendor.	...	...	1,500	..	...	3,500	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
122	Romesh Chandra Mitter, Storekeeper.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	..	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Workshop, Alipore.
123	Addvta Charan Dutta, clerk, in charge, Presidency Payments Branch.	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	Deputy Accountant-General (Telegraph Branch) Calcutta.
	Carried over .	12,45,000	58,56,100	39,25,500	3,600	28,89,400	91,600	37,58,300	1,000	

Serial Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,46,000	58,56,100	39,25,500	3,600	28,89,400	91,600	37,58,300	1,000	
124	C. Balasubramania Iyer, Cashier.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Madras.
125	P. C. D'Souza Accountant, Karachi Office.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	Officer in charge Telegraph Office, Karachi.
126	Montaj Alli, Pay and Bill Clerk's Peon.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
127	P. Sivaraja Mudaliar, Cashier, Rangoon Office.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Officer in-charge, Rangoon Telegraph Office.
128	Gobinda Pada Bose, Cashier.	...	..	...	...	...	500	...	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops, Alipur.
129	P. C. Paul & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	100*	...	...	Ditto.
130	The Proprietors "Times of India," Bombay.	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph offices Bombay.
131	The "Empire," Ltd., Calcutta.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Offices, Calcutta.
132	The Proprietor "Bombay Samachar."	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Offices, Bombay.
133	F. McCarthy, Managing Proprietor, "Rangoon Gazette."	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Rangoon Division.
134	The "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Lahore Division.
135	The Trustees, Tribune Press, Newspaper.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	Ditto.
136	Manager, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Limited.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
137	F. F. Gordon & Co., Proprietors of the "Advocate of India," Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
138	Managing Agent, the "Englishman," Limited.	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
	Carried over	12,46,000	58,56,600	39,29,300	4,600	28,92,800	94,200	37,58,300	1,000	

* Notes are deposited for safe custody. No interest drawn.

Serial Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward	12,46,000	58,56,600	39,29,300	4,600	28,92,800	94,200	37,58,300	1,000	
139	The Proprietor, "Indian Patriot," Madras.	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Madras.
140	R. Knight and sons, Proprietors, the "Statesman."	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office Calcutta.
141	E. C. Cotes, Esq., Indian News Agency.	...	500	...	...	400	..	...	..	Postmaster General, Traffic, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle.
142	E. C. Coates, Eastern News Agency.	1,800	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	Deputy Superintendent in Charge, Simla Telegraph Office.
143	General Manager, "Pioneer" Press.	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent of Telegraphs Allahabad, Division.
144	Proprietor "Malayala Manorama Kallayam."	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Postmaster-General, Traffic, Madras Circle.
145	Proprietor, Bangalore "Daily Post," Limited.	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	Do.
146	Nagendra Nath Sett, Cashier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	500	Superintendent, Telegraph Stores, Alipore.
147	Sadashib Damodar Dasore, Acting Store-keeper.	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	..	Deputy Superintendent, in Charge Government Telegraph Stores, Bombay.
148	Messrs. Kerr Dass & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	..	100*	...	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops, Alipore.
149	Hari Charan Mukerjee, Contractor.	..	...	500*	...	...	...	...	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Stores, Alipore.
150	Messrs Kundoo & Co., Contractors.	...	...	...	...	500*	...	...	...	Ditto.
151	Narayan Chandra Mittra, Stationary Store-keeper, Alipore.	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	..	Superintendent of Stores, Alipore.
152	Messrs. Mookerjee & Mondal, Contractors.	...	...	...	...	...	100*	.	...	Ditto.
	Carried over	12,47,800	58,59,700	39,31,800	4,600	28,96,600	95,600	37,58,300	1,500	

*Notes are deposited for safe custody. No interest drawn.

Serial Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.								Name of officer to whom interest is intimated.
		3½ per cent.					3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent.		
		1842-43.	1854-55.	1865.	1879.	1900-01.		1915-16.	Debenture.	
	Brought forward .	12,47,300	58,59,700	39,31,800	4,600	28,96,600	95,600	37,58,300	1,500	
153	R. N. Bose, Contractors.	...	200*	...	...	...		...	...	Superintendent of Stores, Alipore.
154	Proprietor, News Bureau.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	Superintendent of Telegraphs in charge, Calcutta Telegraph Office.
155	Punghanand Das, Store-keeper.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	Superintendent, Telegraph Workshops, Alipore.
	TOTAL .	12,47,300	58,59,900	39,31,800	4,600	28,96,600	98,600	37,58,300	1,500	

*Notes are deposited for safe custody. No interest drawn.

N B.—The above list does not include Government Promissory notes for Rs. 5,200 which could not be delivered for want of claimants.

A. C. BISWAS,
Assistant Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Calcutta, the 7th February 1916.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. William Diggles, late Assistant Foreman, East Indian Railway Workshop, Jamalpur.	...	22nd November 1915.	District Judge, Monghyr, on 17th—18th December 1915.	The deceased left no Will in India, but it is understood that he left one with his father in England. The District Judge has been asked to furnish the address of the deceased's father in order to obtain his instructions regarding representation to the estate in India.
Mr. Earnest Mugg .	General Hospital, Howrah.	30th July 1915	District Judge, Hooghly, on 24th November 1915.	The value of the property left by the deceased is considerably less than Rs. 1,000. The Administrator-General does not propose to take any action in the matter.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Drury I.M.S., late Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa.	Ranchi . .	30th November 1915.	Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, on 7th January 1916.	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not. Instructions have been given by the Government of India to the officer commanding station, Dinapur, to deal with the estate under the Regimental Debts Act.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

No. 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
Dated the 27th January 1916.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 8th February 1916.

No. 1577G-*Camp.*—Mr. W. G. Leys, Military Accountant, 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for the period from the 14th to the 29th January 1916.

No. 1578G-*Camp.*—Mr. E. B. Walters, Officiating Superintendent in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the same office, for the period from the 14th to the 29th January 1916.

No. 1579G-*Camp.*—Rao Sahib P. R. Vengu Aiyar, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, for the period from the 20th December 1915 to the 8th January 1916, *vice* Mr. A. E. O'Hara, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, granted privilege leave.

No. 1580G-*Camp.*—Mr. H. H. Leatham, Superintendent, sub. *pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow) Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 31st January 1916.

Simla, the 4th February 1916.

No. 5265-G.—The following officiating appointments of Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, are made in the 3rd (Lahore) Division for the periods specified :—

For the 7th December 1915 and from the 16th to the 27th January 1916.

Mr. Chuni Lal Roy, Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

For the 24th January 1916.

Mr. Ramjee Dass, officiating Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

I. Sealed tenders for the supply of the undermentioned stores for 1916-17, will be received by the Director of Ordnance Stores, Helene Lodge, Simla, W.C., up to 12 noon on the 9th March 1916.

II. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment at the rate of Rs. 5 per set on application in writing and samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at any arsenal any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

III. Tenders will only be received in accordance with the condition on these printed forms, which must be submitted in English.

IV. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director of Ordnance Stores, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender, without cause assigned. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

V. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Thursday, the 9th March 1916. Tenderers are invited to attend.

VI. Any further information required can be obtained on written application to this office.

Blankets, Jhools, Brushes, Oil linseed, Ropes head and heel, Cordage other than cotton, Grease lubricating, Gunny and articles made therefrom, galvanized buckets, wool, tallow, and timber teak, deal, sal and sissoo, etc.

H. JENNINGS, Colonel,
Director of Ordnance Stores.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Delhi, the 3rd February 1914.

No. 683-*Education.*—In exercise of the powers vested in the local Government in that behalf by section 4 (6) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, III of 1911, it is hereby notified that the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to declare the local area, the boundaries of which are given in the schedule hereto attached, to be a municipality of the second class under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
I. The whole of the area acquired by the Imperial Delhi Committee for Government—South of the City of Delhi with the exception of the area lying to the north of the Circular Road from the Delhi Gate to the Ajmere Gate and North and North-West of the Road running from the Ajmere Gate to the Paharganj Bazaar, and North of a line drawn from the Eastern end of the Paharganj Bazaar from point D to point K South of Karaul Bagh along the line K. A. B. C. D. marked on the maps of the Imperial Delhi Committee. The area is bounded on the West and South by pillars and on the East by the River Jumna. The areas mentioned in the second and third portion of this schedule also lie within these boundaries.	Boundaries on the map may be inspected in the office of the Imperial Delhi Committee.
II. The portions of the villages of Narhaula, Raisina, Aliganj and Jaisinghpura, which have not been acquired by Government.	
III. The abadi of Nizamuddin (Nizampur).	

No. 685-*Education.*—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, III of 1911, the following Committee has been appointed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to have authority over the area and to provide for the assessment, recovery and expenditure of the taxation, which is or may be levied from time to time, within the limits of the area, constituted a municipality under Notification No. 683-Education, dated the 3rd February 1916, and for the preparation and maintenance of proper accounts of the same :-

(1) The Financial Member, Imperial Delhi Committee, Delhi.

(2) The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, 1st Circle, Delhi.

(3) The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Permanent Works, Delhi.

(4) P. V. Chance, Esquire, Assistant Engineer, Delhi.

The 5th February 1916.

No. 742-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 29th January 1916, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	71	64	135	62	77	139	...	...	...	54	5	64	2	14	8	8	23	31	31·13	32·06
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	28·81
	Total .	229,144	71	64	135	64	77	141	...	...	...	55	5	65	2	14	8	9	23	32	30·60	31·99

Delhi, the 7th February 1916.

No. 791-C. & I.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Province at the close of the half month ending 31st January 1916.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

Items.	Amount per Rupee.	Items.	Amount per Rupee.
	Srs. Chts.		Srs. Chts.
Wheat, white	8 0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	7 0
Barley	10 8	Firewood	60 0
Rice { Best sort	3 0	Bengal coal	53 0
Rice { Common sort	5 12	Salt, Sambhar { Wholesale	17 0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	12 0	Salt, Sambhar { Retail	16 0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	10 8	Bejhar	11 0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	12 0	Gur	5 12
Maize	12 0	Cotton (unginned)	...

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 31st January 1916.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	...	Cotton seed	2 14 0
„ husked	6 10 0	Ghi	50 8 0
Wheat, white	4 12 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 0 0
Barley	3 10 0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8 0 0
Oats	...	Turmeric (unground)	11 8 0
Jowár	3 2 0	Salt, Sambhar	2 4 0
Bájra	3 10 0	Raw Hides (Cow)	90 0 0
Maize	3 3 0	Bran	2 8 0
Gram	3 3 0	Grass (dry)	1 0 0
Arhar Dál	5 4 0	Bhusa, white	1 0 0
Linseed	5 8 0	Jowar stalks	1 2 3
Rápeseed (Sarshaf)	4 12 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Poppyseed	...	Kerosene Oil (per tin, stating the brand)	2 3 0
Til (Jinjili seed)	6 4 0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	6 6 0	Sheep per score	60 0 0
Cotton (cleaned)	19 0 0	Bejhar	3 8 0

Delhi, the 9th February 1916.

No. 818-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 24(4) of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is hereby pleased to prohibit the possession of spirit of a strength above 85° of London proof, except in the case of—

(*a*) imported foreign spirit;
(*b*) rectified spirit;
(*c*) denatured spirit;
(*d*) perfumed spirit.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 4th February 1916.

No. 376-*R.*—On return from privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 4613, dated the 20th December 1915, Mr. S. D. Turner, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, is posted as Treasury Officer, Quetta.

No. 377-*R.*—On relief by Mr. S. D. Turner, Mr. H. G. R. Adie, an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and Treasury Officer, Quetta, reverts to his substantive appointment of Superintendent of the office of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th February 1916.

No. 60-*J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Kohlu Nasirabad and Railway District, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Kohlu Nasirabad and Railway Sessions Division.

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th February 1916.

No. 61-*J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Sibi Sessions Division.

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,
Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 5th February 1916.

No. 209-1147.—Consequent on the abolition of the temporary post of Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, the following appointments are sanctioned :—

Munshi Har Bilas Sarda, to be Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmer (Provisional) with effect from the 24th January 1916.

Munshi Maharaj Swaroop, to officiate as Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, with effect from the date of taking over charge.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 7th February 1916.

No. 141.—Mr. H. A. Charrier, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 weeks in extension of that granted to him in Notification No. 140, dated the 11th January 1916.

G. P. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Colonel, R.E.,

Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 9th February 1916.

No. 235-*E*.—Mr. P. Hands is appointed as a Temporary Engineer and posted to the III Project Division, 2nd Circle, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th January 1916.

H. T. KEELING,

Secretary.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

Lucknow, the 7th February 1916.

No. 1.—Mr. H. C. Aylmer, Officiating District Loco. Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held at Lucknow on the 3rd and 4th January 1916.

H. B. HOLMES,

Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 16 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Ba Ao, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Ao, clerk, Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., residing at No. 18, Morton Street, Rangoon, on the 19th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Ao.

CASE No. 17 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 20th January 1916.

In the matter of Abdul Gunny, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Gunny, clerk, residing at No. 40, Saw Mill Botataung, Rangoon, on the 19th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Gunny.

CASE No. 18 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 21st January 1916.

In the matter of Anna Jane Gordon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Anna Jane Gordon, Lady Superintendent, Telephone Office, residing at No. 11, Lancaster Road, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Anna Jane Gordon.

CASE No. 19 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 22nd January 1916.

In the matter of Maung Thin Ohu, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Thin Ohu, Trader, residing at No. 35, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Thin Ohu.

CASE No. 20 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 24th January 1916.

In the matter of Frank Hector Kruse, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Frank Hector Kruse, Broker, residing at No. 288, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Frank Hector Kruse.

CASE No. 21 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1916.

In the matter of William Kingsley Jhonns, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by William Kingsley Jhonns, Clerk, residing at No. 41, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said William Kingsley Jhonns.

CASE No. 22 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 26th January 1916.

In the matter of Mahomed Bhoymiah Bharucha, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Bhoymiah Bharucha, residing at No. 26, Mogal Street, Rangoon, at present a Civil prisoner in the Rangoon Central Jail, on the 25th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Bhoymiah Bharucha.

CASE No. 23 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 27th January 1916.

In the matter of Edwin Joseph D'Monte, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Edwin Joseph D'Monte, Clerk, residing at No. 33, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 26th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Edwin Joseph D'Monte.

CASE No. 219 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th January 1916.

In the matter of L. Eng. Hwett, No. 41, 20th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said L. Eng. Hwett an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 24th day of January 1916.

CASE No. 221 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th January 1916.

In the matter of Moona Duraisawmy Pillay of Kalabusty, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Moona Duraisawmy Pillay an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 24th day of January 1916.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

CASE No. 45 OF 1916.

Dated the 2nd February 1916.

Re Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Milk-seller, residing at Gowli Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay: An Adjudged Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 19th day of January 1916 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
230—1914	Edward Strip	Anglo-Indian	Vasawa Street, Byculla	Lately Guard in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	3rd	April	1914
260—1914	Apasaheb Krishnarao Nadkarni	Hindu	Dadar	Lately petty dealer in Cloth and Stationery and now Clerk in the employ of Bhamoo Kashinath & Co.	23rd	„	„
263—1914	Shanker Bachoba Sadkar	„	No. 4, Mughbat	Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Jayakar & Co., Engineers.	24th	„	„
268—1914	Sakharam Tulsaji *alias* Tulsiram Pansari	„	Colaba	Labourer	28th	„	„
273—1914	Krishna Dhondu Kalooka	„	Jakeria Bunder	Cart-Driver	30th	„	„
744—1915	Kharsedji Merwanji Nanpuria	Parsi	Thakurdwar Road	Lately Speculator in Shares of different Companies and now Clerk in the employ of Sorabji Pestonji & Co.	8th	December	1915

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of February 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 18 OF 1916.

Dated the 4th February 1916.

Re Abhoy Charan Dass, residing at No. 1, Nilmoney Mitter's Street in the town of Calcutta, without occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Bonerjee and Bonerjee, Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 31st day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 19 OF 1916.

Dated the 4th February 1916.

Re Percy Ladbroke Wait, residing at No. 83/1, Bentinck Street in the town of Calcutta, an assistant in the "Empire" Office, Calcutta aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor, in person.

On the 2nd day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 20 OF 1916.

Dated the 5th February 1916.

Re Nanak Ram Hirout, residing at No. 113, Monohor Dass's Katra, Burra Bazar in the town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business at Mokamtolla in the District of Bogra under the name and firm of Narmull Hunsraj and also at Raieneggar in the District of Bogra aforesaid under the name and firm of Routhmull Hansraj in co-partnership with Routhmull Dunermull Benachan and Hamraj at both the aforesaid places as dealers in jute, cloth, salt and other articles and afterwards at Raieneggar aforesaid on his own account as dealer in cloth but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. H. C. Ghose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Nanak Ram Hirout as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 21 OF 1916.

Dated the 10th February 1916.

Re Gouridutt and Sukhdeo, both residing at No. 45, Cotton Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in co-partnership as merchants under the name, style and firm of Gouridutt Sukhdeo at No. 160, Harrison Road in Calcutta aforesaid, at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtors. Debi Prosad Khaitan, Insolvents' Attorney.

On the 3rd day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 22 OF 1916.

Dated the 10th February 1916.

Re Hari Dasi Mullick, residing at No. 46, Hidram Banerjee's Lane, Bow Bazar in the town of Calcutta, without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 4th day of February 1916 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 18 OF 1914.

Dated the 5th February 1916.

Re Benode Behary Ghosh and Lal Behary Ghosh *alias* Lal Mohan Ghosh.

Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 4th day of April 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 76 OF 1913.

Dated the 10th February 1916.

Re George Edward Esaw.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 25th day of May 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 30th day of April 1913, was annulled.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 10 OF 1916.

Dated the 27th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Alam, son of Duli Khan of Masjid Gharib Shah, Pahar Ganj, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Alam to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 24th day of February 1916.

SUIT No. 11 OF 1916.

Dated the 27th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Ganga Sahai, son of Udmi Ram, Goldsmith, Kucha Pasi Ram Mohalla Imli, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Ganga Sahai to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 21st day of February 1916.

SUIT No. 12 OF 1916.

Dated the 27th January 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Maya Shanker of Kucha Luttoo Shah, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Maya Shanker to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 16th day of February 1916.

SUIT No. 13 OF 1916.

Dated the 1st February 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Siri Ram, son of Ram Parshad Vaish Agarwal of Dharampoora, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Siri Ram to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 29th day of February 1916.

SUIT No. 14 OF 1916.

Dated the 4th February 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Fakhruddin, son of Mahboob Khan, Pathan Pahargunj, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Fakhruddin to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 25th February 1916.

SUIT No. 47 OF 1913.

Dated the 28th January 1916.

Haji Mohamed Zahir Uddin, son of Rashed Uddin of Delhi, Insolvent.

On the application of Haji Mohamed Zahir Uddin adjudged Insolvent on the 24th day of January 1914 and upon taking into consideration the report of the receiver as to the insolvent's conduct and affairs, and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the insolvent Haji Mohamed Zahir Uddin be discharged forthwith.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of adjudication.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 40 OF 1915.

Dated the 31st January 1916.

In the matter of Kanhaya Lal, son of Tulsi Ram, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 9th June 1915, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st February 1916.

No. 207*s-Ap.*—Mr. Hassomal Hotchand, Supernumeray Inspector, Office of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 11th January 1916 and until further orders.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th February 1916.

No. 54s-E-E.—The following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. J. Harvey . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	2nd June 1915 to 6th June 1916.
„ J. T. Shave . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	12th April 1915 to 30th April 1916.
„ W. Poole . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	7th December 1915 to 11th April 1916.

This cancels this Department Notification No. 720s-E-E, dated 15th June 1915, as far as Messrs. J. J. Harvey and J. T. Shave are concerned.

No. 59s-E-E.—The following promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. F. C. Sweeney .	Inspecting Telegraphist	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	24th December 1915.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1916.

No. 527-T.—Mr. T. Lucas, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th January 1916.

Mr. P. J. D'Mello, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220—250, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Lucas, or until further orders.

No. 533-T.—Mr. A. Rama Rao, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, pay Rs. 400—500, was granted privilege leave for two months and nine days, with effect from the 10th January 1916.

Mr. R. J. Keys, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, and Mr. C. S. Velayudha Mudaliar, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 150—180, as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Rama Rao or until further orders.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 10th February 1916.

No. 541-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices during the period 3rd February 1916 to 9th February 1916.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Kotwa Camp	United Provinces	11th December 1915	Opened.
Mirpur (Jammu	Punjab	17th January 1916	„
Nandalur	Madras Presidency	20th „ „	„
Pirpai Camp	Punjab	19th „ „	„
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Digri	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	29th January 1916	Opened.
Jamesabad	Ditto	28th „ „	„
Jhudo	Ditto	1st February „	„
Kachelo	Ditto	29th January „	„
Tando Jan Mahomed	Ditto	1st February „	„

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

"Moghalpura" instead of "Mogulpura."

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The ensuing Convocation of the Senate for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 11th March, 1916, at 3 P.M.

The names of non-collegiate students who graduated last year and who intend to be presented are to be sent to the Registrar not later than the 21st of February 1916.

Graduates desirous to receive their Diplomas at the Convocation are required to come to the Senate House in full academic costume by 12 noon on the 11th of March : those coming after that hour cannot be presented.

Graduates who do not attend the Convocation to receive their degrees will have to pay a fee of Rs. 5 to be entitled to receive their Diplomas.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 11th February, 1916.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

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Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.
Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
P. S. King & Sons, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Deighton Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.
Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Newman & Co., Calcutta.
R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta.
Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Thompson & Co., Madras.
Temple & Co., Madras.
P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madura.
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
N. B. Mathur, Supt., Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Supt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depots, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Ltd." (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra.)*
T. R. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
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Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
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Government of India Act, 1915. (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61.) Re. 1. (1*a.*)

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Notes on Lawn Tennis, Rowing and Sculling for beginners, by Captain E. W. C. Sandes, R.E. Paper cover. As. 10.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, No. XIV. Surveying, Part II, originally compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, Royal Engineers, re-written and revised by C. J. Veale, Esquire, Professor of Surveying and Drawing, 11th Edition, 1915. Price Rs. 2-6-0.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, Section V, Examples of Estimating originally compiled by the late Ensign Peter Keay, Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, 8th Edition, 1915, entirely revised by F. W. Hart, Instructor in Applied Science, Thomason Civil Engineering College. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. XI, Nos. 1-6. At Rs. 2 per No.

Do. do. Vol. 75, Part IV. At Rs. 2 per No.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 3. Palas of Bengal. At Rs. 5.

Do. Vol. V. Extra. Abors and Galong. At Rs. 6.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Akbarnama. Vol. III. Fasc. 7. Re. 1-4.
Kashfal Hujub wal Astar. Fasc. 2. Rs. 2.
Siva Parinaya. Fasc. 2. As. 10.
Saddarsana Samuccaya. Fasc. 3. As. 10.
Prithviraja Vijaya. As. 10.
Bodhicharyavatara of Cantidevi. Fasc. 7. As. 10.
Vajjalaggam. As. 10.
Prajna Pradipa. As. 10.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyau Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 2, by C. S. Middlemiss, B.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1914. By Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Offg. Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on the new feline genera Sivælurus and Paramachaeradus and on the possible survival of the subphylum in modern times (with plates 5 and 6). Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 3, by H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India: Mineral Production of India during 1914. J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Geological Survey of India: Three New Indian Meteorites, Kuttippuram, Shupiyan and Kamsagar (with plates 7-20). Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: Dentition of the Tragulid Genus (Dorcabune) (with plates 21 to 23). L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: On Hematite Crystals of Corundiform Habit from Kajlidongri, Central India (with plate 24). Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVI. H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., and L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, by Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., and L. L. Fermor. Revised for the years 1909 to 1913 (with plates 1 to 8). Rs. 2.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2, by Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc.D., F.G.S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Rs. 3.

Contents and Index of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes XXI to XXXV. By G. deP. Cotter. General Index. Re. 1.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST AUGUST 1915 TO 31ST JANUARY 1916.

Monthly Weather Review for March to August 1915. Re. 1 per month.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department—
Volume XXI, Part XI, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather V. Sunspots and Temperature. Re. 1.
Volume XXI, Part XII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather VI. Sunspots and Pressure. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate B. V. Nicholl, I.C.S., died.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Bernard Vincent Nicholl, of the Indian Civil Service, who died on 12th April 1915, at Dinajpur, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 3rd March next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
20th January 1916.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 268689 and 268690 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 13,900 respectively, originally standing in the name of Sreemati Dakhayani Debi, wife of Raja Sharat Chandra Roy of Chanchal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned securities.

PRIYANATH LAHIRY, General Manager,
Chanchal Raj, Malda (Bengal).

REGISTERED No. C. 696.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette can receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, Rupees six if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, other than those of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

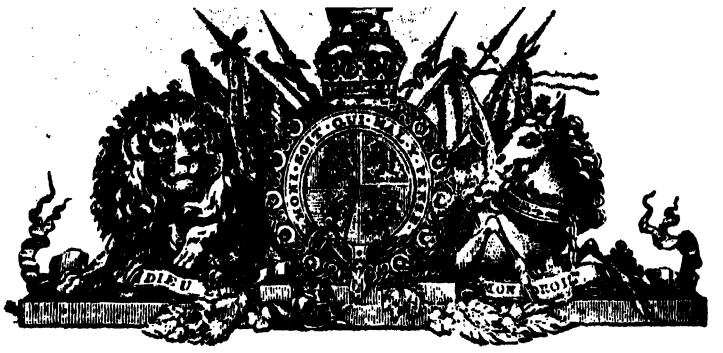
[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Ten months, April to January of									
	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,71	4,63	4,38	4,19	4,11	4,22	5,38	5,55	4,63	4,02
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	2,60	2,87	4,33	4,25	6,66	6,60	7,35	7,10	5,87	4,42
Spirits and liqueurs	63,70	76,56	78,31	77,78	88,47	90,30	90,36	97,83	91,10	86,87
Wines	3,17	3,32	3,21	3,20	4,64	4,78	4,69	4,80	3,61	3,72
Opium and its alkaloids *	3	4	3	3	6	6	6	6	3	3
Petroleum	30,25	36,61	42,35	38,24	47,99	63,61	54,78	57,47	72,88	60,37
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	33,76	40,41	57,43	47,98	1,35,25	85,94	91,28	71,54	1,23,23	84,77
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	...	...	1	1	...	11	...	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	2,30	3,13	2,82	3,07	24,56	21,98	22,87	24,44	22,13	23,08
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	16,59	20,56	22,49	20,38	21,58	23,14	882	25,70	23,98	26,72
Sugar (ordinary duties)	39,79	38,07	44,85	48,48	52,89	47,17	,40	82,22	37,29	44,62
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (*excluding opium and its alkaloids** and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	10,06	12,23	11,03	11,94	13,76	13,7	15,22	15,56	11,40	11,74
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	54,16	56,44	43,70	51,61	48,57	5	73,06	72,98	63,21	50,86
,, white	20,55	32,41	23,49	20,47	26,17	5	36,83	41,16	33,08	20,45
,, coloured	28,01	31,57	23,45	24,54	33,35	,90	42,05	55,71	34,30	23,74
Other goods	5,30	5,56	5,19	5,39	6,93	7,23	7,82	10,92	5,49	3,75
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	28,74	35,69	40,01	37,13	43,3	42,84	42,30	59,69	43,81	29,16
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,67	2,33	1,17	1,04	1,	94	1,33	1,63	1,49	1,54
Manufactured articles	70,66	82,90	81,61	77,50	9	1,05,03	1,17,09	1,31,06	91,85	90,89
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	9,57	12,15	13,93	12,49	1	12,56	14,68	11,68	11,55	11,25
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,24,83	4,97,98	5,10,44	4,90,4	6,37	6,55,14	7,12,43	7,77,13	6,80,96	5,97,61
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	21,23	25,64	26,64	27,98	30,39	36,22	40,49	39,04	36,13	32,26
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	66,13	64,61	47,7	61,1	79,72	85,53	96,46	81,49	59,41	48,56
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	7,89	8,33	,32	8,37	8,41	9,75	11,0	11,59	11,92	11,20
GRAND TOTAL	5,20,08	5,96,56	92,37	5,87,03	7,24,89	7,86,64	8,60,38	9,09,25	7,88,41	6,89,63
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,48,79	1,84,15	1,6 44	1,75,92	2,09,40	2,28,90	2,42,67	2,76,34	2,38,69	2,16,71
Bengal — Exports	9,76	6,1	6,12	10,48	15,16	17,71	21,79	14,07	8,35	3,82
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	88	18	...
Bombay — Imports	1,60,04	1,84,70	1,93,50	1,82,82	2,94,96	2,48,33	2,82,05	2,83,89	2,71,30	2,23,27
Bombay — Exports	1 53	1,26	1,80	2,55	1,76	1,23	1,55	2,06	2,19	2,17
Sind — Imports	40,66	43,05	51,03	43,36	57,82	66,33	65,37	76,81	56,46	55,43
Sind — Exports	3,53	3,04	1,83	2,18	1,89	1,83	2,08	2,97	2,27	2,79
Madras — Imports	34,69	38,98	46,61	41,14	49,83	53,34	55,52	63,64	60,28	47,76
Madras — Exports	7,95	10,03	8,38	5,50	5,47	6,47	5,54	7,34	3,55	11,08
Burma — Imports	40,65	47,10	55,83	47,18	54,27	58,24	66,02	76,95	54,28	54,44
Burma — Exports	43,87	44,17	29,84	40,45	55,44	58,30	64,51	54,17	37,87	29,20

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics
J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, February 16



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 11th February 1916, is republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

No. 1086-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of pepper and capsicum to all countries other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British protectorates.

C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed at the Printing Office, and published at the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 14th February 1916.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th February 1916.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Commander for meritorious service in connection with the War.

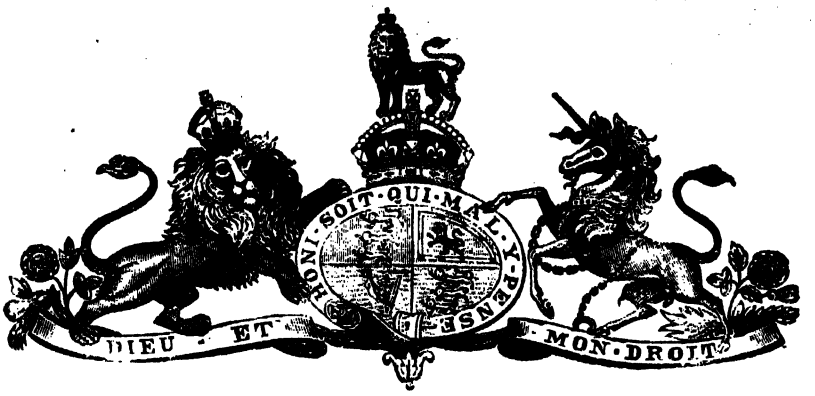
General BABER SHUMSHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANA, of Nepal.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th February 1916.

No. 1246-W.—In pursuance of Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

(*1*) These rules may be called the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916.

Prohibition against purchasing wool.

(*2*) With effect from 16th February 1916, no person shall (except under a license granted under Rule 3 and upon the conditions and to the extent stated in such license) purchase, or receive delivery of, wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim.

Grant of license for such purchase.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may empower such officer as he may name in this behalf to grant licenses in writing on such terms as such officer may think fit, to any persons to purchase such wool.

Penalty for breach of rule 2.

(*4*) Any person who commits, or attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet, the commission of any act prohibited by these rules shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

ORDER.

No. 1247-W.—Under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower Mr. A. C. McWatters, Wheat Commissioner in India, to grant licenses in writing in such terms as he may think fit to any persons to purchase wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8.] DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 18th February 1916.

No. 600-C.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Stewart, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

POLICE.

The 15th February 1916.

No. 562-C.—Sir Charles Cleveland, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Director, Criminal Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th February 1916.

No. 563-C.—Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O., Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence, is appointed to officiate as Director, Criminal Intelligence, during the absence on leave of Sir Charles Cleveland or until further orders.

No. 564-C.—Mr. D. Petrie, on special duty, is appointed to officiate until further orders as Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence, with effect from the 15th February 1916.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Delhi, the 17th February 1916.

No. 29.—Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, at present on military duty, is appointed to be Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, *vice* the late Mr. Gordon Sanderson with effect from the afternoon of the 26th January 1916. Mr. Blakiston will be on probation until further orders.

No. 30.—Mr. J. A. Page, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, is appointed to be Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, substantively *pro tempore vice* Mr. J. F. Blakiston, on military duty, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th January 1916.

EDUCATION.

The 18th February 1916.

No. 140.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section V of the Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta (Act II of 1857), the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Dr. Debaprasad Sarbadhikari, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta with effect from the 31st March 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Delhi, the 17th February 1916.

No. 331-C.—With reference to rule 3, clause (*b*) of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, the Government of Bengal have appointed the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.I.E., I.C.S., an additional member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald, I.C.S., resigned.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th February 1916.

No. 13-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—

To be a Knight Commander for meritorious service in connection with the War.

General BABER SHUMSHERE JUNG BAHADUR RANA, of Nepal.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 15th February 1916.

No. 601-D.—Mr. C. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 16th February 1916. The following acting arrangements are made during Mr. Kirkpatrick's absence :—

Mr. E. Bertram Higgs, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd grade ;

Mr. L. Fox, Secretariat Assistant, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade.

No. 602-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Regulation for the better administration of the Indore Residency Bazars, 1904, as follows :—

To section 8, sub-section (*1*) clause (*e*), the following shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, in lieu of an octroi on goods, a tax not exceeding 4 annas per centum *ad valorem* may be levied on sales of the value of Rs. 25 and upwards taking place within the Residency Bazars, in addition to the *beyai* tax specified in clause (*f*)."

No. 619-D.—Mr. R. F. Holland, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th January 1916.

The 16th February 1916.

No. 632-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased, so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, to make the following rules in regard to the supply of registers and forms to Ministers and persons licensed under sections 6 and 9 respectively of the said Act and marriage Registrars in the said Dominions :—

I. The forms used by the licensed Ministers and persons referred to and marriage Registrars shall correspond to those used in the Madras Presidency.

II. The Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, will supply registers and forms on applications made to him through the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Madras. One full set of registers and forms will be supplied free by the Superintendent of Stationery to each Minister licensed under section 6 and to each person licensed under section 9 to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians and also to each marriage Registrar. Additional registers and forms will be supplied to them by the Superintendent of Stationery on payment. Marriage Registrars who are Government servants are exempt from any payment.

The 18th February 1916.

No. 670-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award a Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Rai Bahadur Sardar Narayan Singh, Contractor, Delhi.

Simla, the 15th February 1916.

No. 246-Est. A.—The undermentioned officer is confirmed in the Political Department of the Government of India :—

Captain E. W. C. Noel.

The 16th February 1916.

No. 251-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Resident at Jaipur, with effect from the 4th February 1916.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 16th February 1916.

No. 149-F. E.—Rai Sahib Madhav Prasad Sinha, Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 32 days with effect from the 9th February 1916.

No. 150-F. E.—Mr. Praphulla Chundra Chaudhuri has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 7th February 1916 and has been attached to the office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the same date.

The 18th February 1916.

No. 153-F. E.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar is confirmed in class I of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th February 1916.

No. 1246-W.—In pursuance of Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

(*1*) These rules may be called the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916.

Prohibition against purchasing wool.

(*2*) With effect from 16th February 1916, no person shall (except under a license granted under Rule 3 and upon the conditions and to the extent stated in such license) purchase, or receive delivery of, wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim.

(3) The Governor General in Council may empower such officer as he may name in this behalf to grant licenses in writing on such terms as such officer may think fit, to any persons to purchase such wool.

Grant of license for such purchase.

(4) Any person who commits, or attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet, the commission of any act prohibited by these rules shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for breach of rule 2.

ORDER.

No. 1247-W.—Under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Wool Purchase) Rules, 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower Mr. A. C. McWatters, Wheat Commissioner in India, to grant licenses in writing in such terms as he may think fit to any persons to purchase wool which has been brought into British India from or through the State of Sikkim.

CUSTOMS.

The 19th February 1916.

No. 1321-8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by Act III of 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased to empower the officers noted in the margin* to search, or cause search to be made, for dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products in course of transmission by post to any place out of British India the taking of which by sea or by land out of British India is prohibited by the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 13879-W., dated the 21st August 1915, and to direct that the said officers shall deliver all postal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such dyes and dyestuffs to the nearest Collector of Customs.

* (1) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Bombay.

(2) The Postmaster, Belgaum (Bombay).

(3) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster of Karachi.

(4) The Postmaster of Quetta (for articles for Seistan and Khorasan in Persia).

(5) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Madras.

(6) The Postmaster and Deputy Postmaster, Dhanushkodi.

(7) The Postmaster, Negapatam.

(8) The Postmaster, Pondicherry.

(9) The Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Rangoon.

(10) The Presidency Postmaster, Deputy Postmaster, and Assistant Postmasters at Calcutta.

EMIGRATION.

The 19th February 1916.

No. 1238-10.—In pursuance of Section 116-A., sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, (VI of 1901) as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 31st December 1915, the election of Mr. A. Moffat to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. H. Miller resigned.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 19th February 1916.

No. 567-27.—For the purposes of rules 32 and 33 of the rules framed under section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), and published with Notification No. 2968-82, Geology and Minerals, dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended by Notification No. 9709-131, Geology and Minerals, dated the 23rd October 1908, the Governor General in Council has approved of the California University, United States of America, in respect of its degree of Mining Engineer and the Pittsburg University, United States of America, in respect of its degree of Engineer of Mines, with effect from the date of this Notification.

INSURANCE.

The 19th February 1916.

No. 549-99.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited, carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, Cap. 49).

POST OFFICE.

The 19th February 1916.

No. 579-35.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st April 1916, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 :—

(1) Below the entries of the rates of postage for book, pattern and sample packets in rule 1, insert the following :—

"Blind Literature" packets.

For a packet not exceeding ten tolas in weight . .	Half an anna.
For a packet exceeding ten tolas, but not exceeding two hundred tolas in weight	One anna.
For a packet exceeding two hundred tolas, but not exceeding two hundred and forty tolas in weight . . .	Two annas.

(2) Below rule 17 insert the following :—

"Blind Literature" packets.

17 A.—Papers of any kind, periodicals, and books impressed in "Braille" or other special type for the use of the blind, shall be transmitted by post as "blind literature" packets provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions :—

(*a*) The packet shall consist only of articles specially impressed as described above for the use of the blind, and shall not contain any communication either in writing or printed in ordinary type, except the title and table of contents of the book or periodical, and any key to, or instructions for, the use of the special type, or any enclosure except a label for the return of the packet.

(*b*) The packet shall bear on the outside the inscription "Literature for the Blind," and the written or printed name and address of the sender.

(*c*) The packet shall be posted either without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends which can easily be removed for the purpose of examination.

(*d*) The dimensions of the packet shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; and the weight shall not exceed 240 tolas.

17 B.—Should any of the conditions imposed by rule 17A be infringed, the packet (unless it is admissible as an ordinary packet) shall be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to the packet shall, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 18th February 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 183.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Richard Farrar Hiley,—27th January 1916.

No. 184.—In Army Department Notification No. 1107, dated the 12th November 1915, *for* "8th September 1915" opposite the name of "Ratenshaw Nariman Kapadia, M.B," *read* "25th August 1915."

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 185.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer:—

Mr. John Robert Sutton, Manager, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 186.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Richard Leonard Percy Wells. Colin Campbell Gulliland.	Dated 12th February 1916.

Infantry Branch.

Edgar Cecil Channell.	Dated 27th January 1916.
Leslie Neeve Flatt. Bernard Nathan Thompson. Alister Morrison.	Dated 15th February 1916.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 187.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

Fourth Supplement dated the 14th January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 11th January 1916, pages 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 592, 593, 594 and 600.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Lord Chamberlain's Office,
St. James' Palace, S. W.,
14th January 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for services rendered in connection with military operations in the Field. The promotions and appointments to date from the 1st instant:—

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To be Additional Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order:—

Major-General Charles Patrick William Pirie, Indian Army.

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Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Charles Astley Fowler, D.S.O., Indian Army.
Colonel Blenman Bulbot Grayfoot, M.D., Indian Medical Service.
Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) William Henry Fasken, Indian Army.

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Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
Downing Street, 14th January, 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in the Field, to be dated the 1st January 1916 :—

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To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

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Colonel Francis Clifton Muspratt, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter Tribe, 41st Dogras, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant-Colonel John Archibald Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service.

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Lieutenant-Colonel William Christian Anderson, 1-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Indian Army.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Frank Templer, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Henry Scott Cullen, M.V.O., D.S.O., 34th Sikh Pioneers, Indian Army.

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Major Hamilton Maxwell Cruddas, Indian Medical Service.

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Major Wilfrid Wynne Jeudwine, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

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War Office,
14th January 1916.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned Honours and Rewards for distinguished service in the Field, with effect from 1st January 1916, inclusive :—

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To be Major-Generals.

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Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) C. W. Jacob, C.B., Indian Army.

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Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) W. G. Walker, V.C., C.B., Indian Army.

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To be Brevet Colonels.

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Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. H. Drew, 29th Punjabis, Indian Army.

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Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Holman, C.M.G., D.S.O., 16th Cavalry, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Macnab, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service.

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Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) J. S. M. Shea, C.B., D.S.O., 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army.

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To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels.

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Major H. Boulton, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

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Major C. F. Dobbs, 94th Russell's Infantry, Indian Army.

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Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. A. C. Godwin, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), Indian Army.

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Major E. N. Heale, 121st Pioneers, Indian Army.

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Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. R. Hopwood, 33rd Light Cavalry, Indian Army.

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Major W. N. Lushington, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army.

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Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) C. C. Newnham, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, Indian Army.

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To be Brevet Majors.

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Captain H. R. A. Hunt, 25th Punjabis, Indian Army.

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TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

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Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Alexander Robert Hutchinson, 41st Dogras, Indian Army.

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Major George David Bruce, 61st King George's Own Pioneers, Indian Army.

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Major Wilfrid Francies Seymour Casson, 27th Light Cavalry, Indian Army.

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Major Harold Scott Erskine Franklin, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Indian Army.

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Major Charles John Bruce Hay, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Indian Army.

Commander Edward James Headlam, Royal Indian Marine.

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Major Herbert Hulseberg, 127th (Queen's Mary's Own) Baluch Light Infantry, (attached 129th Baluchis), Indian Army.

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Major Frederick Stewart Keen, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, Indian Army.

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Major George Charles Lovel Kerans, Indian Medical Service.

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Major Richard Arthur Needham, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

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Major Addington Dawsonne Strong, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), (attached Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers), Indian Army.

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Captain Daniel George Robinson, 46th Punjabis, Indian Army.
Captain Ronald Campbell Ross, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Indian Army.

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Captain (temporary Major) George Oliver Turnbull, 26th Punjabis, Indian Army, (attached Royal Scots Fusiliers, Service Battalion).

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Captain John Charles Wickham, Royal Engineers (2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, Indian Army).

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Awarded the Military Cross.

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Captain Robert Gerald Alexander, 11th Lancers, Indian Army.

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Captain Ralph Montacute Brind, 37th Dogras, attached 41st Dogras, Indian Army.

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Captain Arthur Calvert Keir Stewart Clarke, 15th Lancers, Indian Army.

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Captain Sydney Boyce Combe, 47th Sikhs, Indian Army.

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Captain Harry Slater Cormack, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service.

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Captain Ralph Matthew Legge Dutton, Royal Garrison Artillery (10th Mule Corps).
Captain Hugh Lennox Dyce, 9th Hodson's Horse, Indian Army.

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Captain Reginald Frankland Francis, 47th Sikhs, Indian Army.

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Captain William Archibald Kinneth Fraser, 39th (Central India Horse, attached 16th Lancers.

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Captain John de la Hay Gordon, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Indian Army.

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Captain Evelyn St. Clair Gray, 34th Poona Horse, Indian Army.

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Captain Edric Sherwood Harcourt, 2-7th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

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Captain Roland Debenham Inskip, 5th Scinde Rifles, Indian Army.

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Captain Robert Jaffray MacBrayne, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Indian Army.

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Captain Alan Bruce McPherson, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Indian Army.

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Captain Atherley Renfrew Mellis (Indian Army Reserve of Officers), attached 1-1st Gurkha Rifles.

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Captain Francis Hyde Moody, 13th Lancers, attached 9th Hodson's Horse, Indian Army.

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Captain George Frederick Joseph Paterson, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Indian Army.
Captain William Calder Paton, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

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Captain Richard Martin Forsythe Patrick, 42nd Deoli Regiment, Indian Army.

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Captain John Ashton Pottinger, 30th Punjabis, Indian Army.

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Captain William Henry Ralston, 47th Sikhs, Indian Army.

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Captain Evelyn Dalrymple Raymond, 30th Lancers, Indian Army.

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Captain Henry Robert Baynes Reed, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Indian Army.
Temporary Captain Leonard William Reynolds, C.I.E., Special List.

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Captain Arthur Edward Every Sargent, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army.
Captain Henry Lawrence Scott, 1-1st Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

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Captain Sewallis Robert Shirley, 54th Sikhs, Indian Army.

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Captain Charles Massy Thornhill, 24th Punjabis, attached 129th Baluchis, Indian Army.

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Captain Ralph Leslie Toynbee (Retired pay), Lincolnshire Regiment, seconded to Indian Army.

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Captain William Louis Oberkirch Twiss, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

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Captain Charles Albert Wood, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

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Captain Zorawar Singh, Indian Land Forces, attached Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

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Lieutenant Douglas Bainbridge, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army.

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Lieutenant Frederick Charles Gunning Campbell, 40th Pathans, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant Ralph Bourverie Deedes, 31st Punjabis, Indian Army.

Lieutenant Kenneth Charles Stuart Erskine, 5th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant Owen Gough, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant Francis Harold Fardell Hornor, 107th Pioneers, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Thomas Malcolm Layng, Indian Army, attached Durham Light Infantry.

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Lieutenant Alexander Mason, Royal Engineers (attached 3rd Sappers and Miners, Indian Army).

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Lieutenant Frederick Legh Richmond Munn, 46th Punjabis, Indian Army.

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Temporary Lieutenant Aubrey Hastings Parker, Punjab Volunteer Rifles and Royal Flying Corps.

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Lieutenant Douglas Pott, 13th Lancers, Indian Army.

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Lieutenant Geoffrey Allen Percival Scoones, 2-2nd Gurkha Rifles (Indian Army).

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Lieutenant Beresford Herbert Wallis, 107th Pioneers, Indian Army.

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Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) Charles Herbert Harberton Eales, Indian Army, attached Royal Irish Rifles.

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Jemadar Hawinda, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army.

Subadar Bakht Bahadur Adhikari, 1-9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army.

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Sub-Conductor John Leigh Needham McDougall, Indian Ordnance Department.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon William John Samuel Maine, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

3rd Class Assistant Surgeon Ernest Hugh Boilard, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

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NOTE.—Since this Gazette was placed in the hands of the printers a few Officers and other ranks have been promoted, and the ranks herein shown are not therefore in every case those now held.

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Awarded the Royal Red Cross Decoration (Second Class.)

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Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

Miss M. D. Knapp.

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The undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men are promoted to the rank indicated against their names :—

No. 2289 Lance-Corporal (temporary Serjeant) J. Wright, 21st Lancers (attached to Intelligence Section, Headquarters, Indian Army Corps), Serjeant.

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His Majesty The KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned Rewards to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Indian Army, for gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps in France and Flanders :—

Awarded the Second Class of the Indian Order of Merit.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Jemadar Malik Mihr Khan.

27th Mountain Battery, Indian Artillery.

No. 665 Naik Gopala.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Uttam Singh, 20th Company.

Jemadar Liyakat Ali, 21st Company.

No. 3144 Driver Havildar Muhamad Baksh, 21st Company.

No. 3108 Naik Gurmukh Singh, 21st Company.

Lahore Divisional Signal Company.

Jemadar Alah Rakkha Khan.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Jemadar Maingha Singh (attached 34th Sikh Pioneers).

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

No. 4727 Havildar Mahan Singh.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Kharak Singh (attached 34th Sikh Pioneers).

No. 3623 Havildar Mangal Singh (attached to 34th Sikh Pioneers).

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Subadar-Major Jwala Singh (Sardar Bahadur).

No. 1907 Naik Guja Singh.

40th Pathans.

Subadar Jehandad Khan (Bahadur).

47th Sikhs.

Subadar Mota Singh.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 2632 Sepoy Palla Ram.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1925 Havildar Santa Singh.

No. 2880 Naik Kashmir Sing.

No. 3131 Lance-Naik Phangan Singh.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar-Major Nasir Khan (Sardar Bahadur).

89th Punjabis.

No. 1088 Colour-Havildar Hira Tiwari.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

No. 3836 Havildar Fateh Haider.

2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

2nd Battalion—

No. 1957 Naik Bum Bahadur Gurung.

No. 2693 Rifleman Anarupe Rana.

3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

2nd Battalion—

Subadar Jit Sing Gurung (attached 1-1st Gurkha Rifles).

4th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd Battalion—

Subadar Antbir Thapa (attached 1-1st Gurkha Rifles).

Jemadar Kharakbir Thapa (attached 1-1st Gurkha Rifles).

8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd Battalion—

Subadar Sarbjit Gurung.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

No. 862 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Singh (attached 1-4th Gurkha Rifles).

No. 1230 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pargan Singh (attached 6th Jat Light Infantry).

Naga Hills Military Police.

No. 1632 Rifleman Narbahadur Gurung (attached 2-8th Gurkha Rifles).

No. 1348 Rifleman Budhiman Thapa (attached 2-8th Gurkha Rifles).

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

No. 346 Dafadar Ibrahim Khan.

No. 2176 Lance-Dafadar Allahad Khan.

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

No. 2952 Dafadar Mangal Singh (attached Meerut Signal Company).

Royal Field Artillery.

No. 4079 Naik Ilum Din, 5th Brigade Ammunition Column.

No. 9483 Driver Fateh Khan, 18th Brigade Ammunition Column.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Fazl Shah, No. 3 Company.

No. 859 Naik Magh Singh, No. 4 Company.

No. 1029 Lance-Naik Bhawani Datt, No. 3 Company.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

No. 3348 Havildar Maroti Jadhao, 21st Company.

No. 2720 Naik Harnam Singh, 20th Company.

No. 2869 Lance-Naik Shaikh Ramzan, 21st Company.

No. 3450 Sapper Saleh Muhamad, 21st Company.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Subadar Ratna.

No. 1757 Havildar Har Lal.

No. 2822 Naik Hardwari.

No. 3106 Bugler Bhup Singh.

No. 3415 Sepoy Lehri.

9th Bhopal Infantry.

No. 2867 Naik Angad Pande.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

No. 4474 Lance-Naik Kesar Singh.

No. 53 Lance-Naik Bhagwan Singh.

No. 219 Sepoy Diwan Singh.

No. 435 Sepoy Dan Singh.

No. 4095 Sepoy Lal Singh.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

No. 1576 Havildar Prem Singh.

35th Sikhs.

No. 2882 Havildar Mula Singh (attached 47th Sikhs).

40th Pathans.

No. 3362 Colour-Havildar Shiraz.

41st Dogras.

Subadar Mehar Singh (Bahadur).

Jemadar Gujar Singh, I.O.M.

No. 547 Naik Surjan Singh.

No. 1389 Lance-Naik Dhiyan Singh.

No. 4902 Sepoy Albel Singh.

No. 2061 Sepoy Thakur Dyal.

47th Sikhs.

No. 2116 Naik Kishen Singh.

52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Mangal Singh (attached 59th Scinde Rifles, Frontier Force).

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Bishn Singh.

89th Punjabis.

No. 2029 Naik Ramji Misr.

No. 1485 Naik Karam Dad.

No. 2102 Sepoy Muhammad Khan.

90th Punjabis.

No. 1776 Sepoy Bhagat Singh (attached Meerut Signal Company).

92nd Punjabis.

No. 2636 Sepoy Sucha Singh (attached Meerut Signal Company).

107th Pioneers.

Subadar Fateh Muhammad Khan.

No. 3475 Sepoy Jetta Singh (attached Meerut Signal Company).

121st Pioneers.

No. 1027 Havildar Dal Khan (attached 107th Pioneers).

125th Napier's Rifles.

No. 2602 Sepoy Gul Sher.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

No. 4305 Sepoy Mistakin.

No. 246 Sepoy Dad Khan.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

No. 1946 Rifleman Lalbir Thapa.
No. 2650 Rifleman Chitabir Thapa.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

2nd Mule Corps.

No. 1406 Driver Abdullah Shah.

9th Mule Corps.

No. 182 Kot Duffadar Fatch Khan.
No. 82 Kot Duffadar Bahawul Din.
No. 694 Naik Khan Gul.
No. 843 Naik Mahomed Khan.

27th Mule Corps.

No. 862 Driver Rup Singh.

38th Mule Corps.

No. 319 Lance-Naik Sundar Singh.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 772 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pohlo Ram (attached 1-9th Gurkha Rifles).

No. 1246 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kishan Singh (attached 113th Indian Field Ambulance).

No. 1360 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mathura-parshad Sarswit (attached 57th Wilde's Rifles, Frontier Force).

ARMY BEARER CORPS.

No 3000 Havildar Nikka, No. 7 British Field Ambulance.

No. 7034 Lance-Naik Kundan, No. 19 British Field Ambulance.

No. 7052 Bearer Bhujjoo, No. 19 British Field Ambulance.

No. 7455 Bearer Mulloo, No. 19 British Field Ambulance.

No. 7339 Bearer Narain, No 19 British Field Ambulance.

No. 4349 Bearer Madan Singh, No. 112 Indian Field Ambulance.

No. 4397 Bearer Mastan Singh, No. 112 Indian Field Ambulance.

No. 7074 Lance-Naik Ram Charan, No. 128 Indian Field Ambulance.

No. 7204 Bearer Beni, No 128 Indian Field Ambulance.

No. 7259 Bearer Chabi, No. 128 Indian Field Ambulance.

AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

* * * * * *

55028 Acting Bombardier J. Foster, Royal Field Artillery (attached Lahore Divisional Staff).

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"London Gazette" dated the 14th January 1916, pages 627, 632 and 634.

War Office,
14th January 1916.

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MEMORANDA.

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Captain H. C. Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry, Indian Army, to be temporary Major whilst serving with The King's African Rifles. Dated 5th December 1915.

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INFANTRY.

Service Battalions.

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The Royal Irish Regiment.

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Second Lieutenant Mervyn P. Pratt (Indian Army) relinquishes the temporary rank of Lieutenant on ceasing to be employed with a Battalion. Dated 26th September 1915.

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"London Gazette" dated the 18th January 1916, pages 737 and 739.

War Office,
18th January 1916.

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MEMORANDA.

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Major Robert A. Cassels, 32nd Lancers, Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade. Dated 19th January 1916.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 188.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 14th February 1916.

William Frederick Travers O'Connor, C.I.E., Supernumerary List.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 16th February 1916.

James Montgomery Vansittart Stewart, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Charles Frederic Watson Hughes, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Allan James Murray Binny, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Duncan Le Geyt Pitcher, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Frederick Kennedy Bally, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
Robert Geoffrey Baker, 82nd Punjabis.
Brevet-Major Patrick Houston Keen, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Stanley Malcolm Bruce, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 16th February 1916.

Frederic Gwyn Mackay Wigley, 73rd Carnatic Infantry.
Conrad Boehm Herapath, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
Charles Frederick Gardner, 35th Sikhs.
Benjamin Arthur Rudkin, 80th Carnatic Infantry.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 189.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Charles Allen Tice.
Francis Temple Chevallier. } Dated 12th February 1916.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Howard Jackson. Dated 15th February 1916.

No. 190.—Second Lieutenant Bertram Lionel Harvey, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 9th February 1916.

No. 191.—Second Lieutenant Eric Gordon Baxter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th February 1916.

NATIVE INDIAN LAND FORCES.

No. 192.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 11th February 1916.

Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur.

Kunwar Savai Sinhji.

Kunwar Daji Raj.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 193.—Staff-Serjeant Albert Frederick Harvey to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Charles Urquhart, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th December 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 194.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 11th July 1915 :—

No. 1150 Jit Singh (E).

(E) Passed in English.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 195.—The following retired Indian Officers have been re-employed in the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Rank and Name.	Former Regiment.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Risaldar-Major Arjun Singh . .	23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).	Depôt, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).	13th November 1915.
Subadar-Major Mir Abbas, *Bahadur*.	64th Pioneers . .	On Recruiting Duty, Bangalore.	21st November 1915.
Subadar-Major (Honorary Captain) Girdhari.	42nd Deoli Regiment .	Depôt, 42nd Deoli Regiment.	20th June 1915.
Subadar-Major (Honorary Captain) Siwa Moduck, *Sardar Bahadur*.	101st Grenadiers .	Depôt, 101st Grenadiers .	3rd January 1916.
Subadar-Major (Honorary Captain) Devasahayam, *Sardar Bahadur*.	2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.	Camp Adjutant, Marine Lines Camp, Bombay.	7th October 1915.
Subadar Fateh Khan . . .	55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Civil Hospital, Jullundur.	10th July 1915.
Subadar Wali Khan . . .	59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Depôt, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	10th October 1915.
Subadar Mirza Wali Jan Beg . .	17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).	Depôt, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).	22nd December 1915.
Subadar Kishen Singh . . .	1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.	Labour Corps . .	31st October 1915.

Rank and Name.	Former Regiment.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Subadar Balaji Mule, *Bahadur* .	101st Grenadiers .	Depôt, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).	15th January 1916.
Jemadar Dhian Singh . . .	31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.	Depôt, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.	4th December 1915.
Jemadar Chatar Singh . . .	59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	Depôt, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	10th September 1915.
Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad Khan .	124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.	Depôt, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).	2nd January 1916.
Jemadar Shaikh Ahmad . . .	3rd Sappers and Miners	Labour Corps.	25th October 1915.

No. 196.—The following promotions are made:—

6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Ressaidar Maya Ram (5th Cavalry) to be Risaldar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th February 1915.

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Jemadar Mal Singh to be Ressaidar, Dafadar Ishar Singh to be Jemadar, Dafadar Matiullah Khan to be Jemadar and to remain seconded with the Consular Guard at Shiraz and Kot-Dafadar Musahib Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 14th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

21st Kohat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Chanda to be Subadar and Brigade-Havildar-Major Raja to be Jemadar, with effect from the 2nd November 1915; to complete the establishment.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Colour-Havildar Narain Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 23rd October 1915.

18th Infantry.

Havildar Husain Bakhsh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th December 1915.

33rd Punjabis.

Jemadars Kutub Khan, Khan Gul and Pavo to be Subadars, Colour-Havildars Indar Singh and Gakhar, Havildar Shah Baz, Colour-Havildar Amir Ali and Havildar Zaid to be Jemadars, with effect from the 26th September 1915; Havildar Allah Ditta to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th September 1915; to complete the establishment.

35th Sikhs.

Havildar Labh Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1915.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Hasan Khan (28th Punjabis) to be Subadar, with effect from the 13th July 1915; Jemadars Rupa Singh [55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force)] and Madal Mar (28th Punjabis) to be Subadars, with effect from the 1st August 1915; Havildar Hazrat Gul [55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force)] to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th March 1915; Havildar Zargir to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th March 1915; Havildar Khazan Singh (31st Punjabis) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 14th March 1915; Havildar Jahangir [Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)] to be Jemadar, with effect from the 19th April 1915; Havildar Sardar Khan [Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)] to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd April 1915; Havildars Badhawa Singh, Paras Ram and Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 26th April 1915; Havildar Katha Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 27th April 1915; Havildar Hira Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 5th June 1915; Havildars Ram Ditta and Bishan Singh [Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)] to be Jemadar, with effect from the 12th October 1915; Havildar Partab Singh (28th Punjabis) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th October 1915; to complete the establishment.

62nd Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Badar Bakhsh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th January 1916.

69th Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Afzal Khan to be Subadar, Havildars Daulat Singh, Ahmad Khan, Birju and Sardar Khan (I), Naik Sardar Khan (II), and Havildar Fazaldad to be Jemadars, with effect from the 11th October 1914; to complete the establishment.

92nd Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 26th August 1915.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Subadar Hardayal to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Basavan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Shaikh Kamaluddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazir Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1916; Jemadar Badrinarayan Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Bissesar Singh and Sitare Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 19th October 1915; to complete the establishment.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Havildar-Major Shankar Lawande and Havildar Ramchandar Sawant to be Jemadars, with effect from the 24th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

108th Infantry.

Jemadar Rajwali Khan to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th November 1915.

114th Mahrattas.

Havildar-Major Ghulam Rasul to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th August 1915.

121st Pioneers.

Jemadar Basti Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Salim Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

123rd Outram's Rifles.

Havildar Sher Muhammad to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th December 1915.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadars Hasan Khan, Darweza and Muhammad Afzal to be Subadars and Havildar-Major Ali Raza, Colour-Havildars Ali Zafar and Chanda Singh and Havildar Mehar Khan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st January 1916; to complete the establishment.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Jemadar Shaikh Abdul Qadir to be Subadar, with effect from the 15th December 1915; Havildar Yar Muhammad to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th November 1915; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Havildar Pirtlal Gurung to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 26th December 1915.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildars Rabidhoj Rana and Amar Sing Thapa to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

5th Cavalry.

No. 197.—Army Department Notification No. 1098, dated the 5th November 1915, so far as it relates to the promotion of Ressaidar Maya Ram to the rank of Risaldar, is cancelled.

No. 198.—The undermentioned retired Indian officer has been re-employed with effect from the date specified against his name :—

Rank and Name.	Former Regiment.	How employed.	Date of re-employment.
Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna Bapat.	32nd Lancers	Base Remount Depôt, Marseilles.	27th October 1914.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 199.—Under the provisions of paragraph 10, Appendix III, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the Governor-General in Council directs that, subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of Second Lieutenant Willoughby Pendlebury, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, shall be dispensed with, with effect from the 12th February 1916.

REWARDS.

No. 200.—In Army Department Notification No. 101, dated the 28th January 1916, under "Supply and Transport Corps", *for* "Conductor James Merris" *read* "Conductor John Arthur Morris."

No. 201.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the title of "Bahadur" is conferred on the undermentioned pensioned Indian officer under the Resolution of the Government of India in the (late) Military Department, No. 867-B., dated the 27th February 1893 :—

Ressaidar Siddi Ahmed, formerly of the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 202.—Lieutenant Frank Henderson Carslaw to be Captain, *vice* W. K. Green, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 28th September 1915.

Second Lieutenant John MacKnight to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. H. Carslaw, promoted. Dated the 28th September 1915.

Edward Banham Baker to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. MacKnight, promoted. Dated the 28th September 1915.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 203.—Lieutenant Robert Oswald Law to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th January 1916.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 204.—John Archibald Polwhele to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th January 1916.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 205.—Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Francis Chapman, M.B., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Lieutenant Robert George Allan to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Francis Moreton Cheshire to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

George Arthur Durie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 206.—Alexander MacDonald to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* K. Peddie, promoted. Dated the 3rd December 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 207.—Clifford George Warren-Boulton to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 13th January 1916.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 208.—Oscar Dennis Champion to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th December 1915.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 209.—Lieutenant David Keith Cunnison to be Captain, *vice* J. B. Ross, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 4th August 1915.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 210.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Richards.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 18th February 1916.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers were received in the Army Department between the 9th and 15th February 1916:—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	REMARKS.
Captain William Leslie	Royal Garrison Artillery.	12th January 1916.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest de Vaynes Wintle.	12th Cavalry . .	7th February 1916.	Killed in action.
Major Spencer Maxwell Tahourdin . .	12th Cavalry . .	8th February 1916.	Died of wounds.
Lieutenant Ralph Harry Burlton . .	34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.	1st—2nd February 1916.	Killed in action.
Major George Humphrey Irving Graham .	44th Merwara Infantry.	7th February 1916.	Killed in action.
Major Horace George Thomson Costley .	44th Merwara Infantry.	7th February 1916.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant Brian Ponsonby Fitzgerald Moore.	62nd Punjabis .	9th February 1916.	Died of wounds.
Captain Humphrey Weaver . . .	114th Mahrattas .	8th February 1916.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Hugh Hamilton Rice.	114th Mahrattas .	7th February 1916.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Joseph Charles Stewart .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	7th February 1916.	Died of wounds.
2nd-Lieutenant John Sendal Wood . .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	7th February 1916.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant William Wynne . . .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	7th February 1916.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Arthur George Simmons .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	7th February 1916.	Killed in action.
Major Frederick Carey	Indian Ordnance Department.	22nd January 1916.	
Sub-Conductor John Bishop Lewis Jameson.	Military Works Services.	10th February 1916.	

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th February 1916.

No. 127-E.—Mr. F. A. Delanougerede, Assistant Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Stores Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Storekeeper in class II of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. W. M. McGregor, Storekeeper, on privilege leave.

CORRIGENDUM.

The 16th February 1916.

No. 82-F.—In column 1 of the schedule annexed to Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board) Notification No. 225, dated 24th August 1911, *for* —

Nawadih,
Simultalah,
Madhupur,
Mokameh,
Gya,
Kudra,
Allahabad,

substitute

Nawada Union,
Simultala Chaukidari Panchayat,
Madhupur Municipality.
Mokameh Chaukidari Panchayat,
Gya Municipality,
Kudra Chaukidari Panchayat,
Allahabad Municipality.

ADDENDUM.

To the schedule annexed to the same Notification, and the following entries :—

Local authorities.		Taxes.
Jhajha	Chaukidari Panchayat	Chaukidari tax.
Kulharia	do.	
Karisath	do.	
Bihia	do.	
Banahi	do.	
Dehri-on-Sone	do.	
Karwandia	do.	
Shiv Sagar Road	do.	
Pusauli	do.	
Durgawati	do.	
Karamnasa	do.	
Shaikhpura	do.	

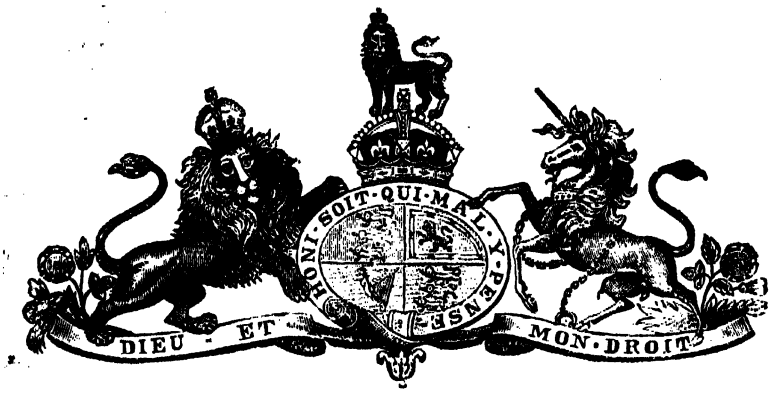
No. 82-F.—In pursuance of sub-section 1 of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 220, dated the 24th August 1911, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Bengal and North Western Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified against each in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authorities.		Taxes.
1		2
Sursar Amlori Chaukidari	Panchayat	Chaukidari tax.
Siwan Kachahri	do.	
Mairwa	do.	
Bhunta Pokhar	do.	
Pachrukhi	do.	
Dhurondha	do.	
Maharajganj	do.	
Hathwa	do.	

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th February, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1916.

An Act further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :— II of 1882.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Trusts (Amendment) Act, 1916. Short title.

2. In section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :— II of 1882. Amendment of section 20 of Act II of 1882.

(*i*) To clause (*b*), the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, after the fifteenth day of February, 1916, no money shall be invested in any such annuity being a terminable annuity unless a sinking fund has been established in connection with such annuity; but nothing in this proviso shall apply to investments made before the date aforesaid."

(*ii*) After clause (*b*), the following new clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*bb*) in India three and a half per cent stock, India three per cent stock, India two and a half per cent stock or any other capital stock which may at any time hereafter be issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the authority of an Act of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India;"

(*iii*) In clause (*c*) after the word "Council," the words "or by the Government of India" shall be added.

3. After section 20 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :— Insertion of new section 20 A. in Act II of 1882.

"20 A. *1*) A trustee may invest in any of the securities mentioned or referred to in section 20, notwithstanding that the same may be redeemable and that the price exceeds the redemption value : Power to purchase redeemable stock at a premium.

Provided that a trustee may not purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value any security mentioned or referred to in clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of section 20 which is liable to be redeemed within fifteen years of the date of purchase at par or at some other fixed rate, or purchase any such security as is mentioned or referred to in the said clauses which is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate at a price exceeding fifteen per centum above par or such other fixed rate.

(*2*) A trustee may retain until redemption any redeemable stock, fund or security which may have been purchased in accordance with this section."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 15th February, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1916.

An Act to amend the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915; It is hereby enacted as follows :— V of 1915.

1. This Act may be called the Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916. Short title.

2. After clause (*l*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :— Amendment of section 2, Act IV of 1915. IV of 1915.

"(*m*) to require that there shall be placed, at the disposal of the Governor General in Council, the whole or any part of the output of any factory, workshop, mine or other industrial concern for the manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing which, in his opinion, can be utilised in the prosecution of the present war;

(*n*) to take possession of, and use for the purpose of the Governor General in Council, any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern or any appurtenances or plant thereof;

(*o*) to require any work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern to be done in accordance with the directions of the Governor General in Council;

(*p*) to regulate or restrict the carrying out of work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern, or to remove the plant therefrom with the object of increasing the output of any other such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern;

(*q*) to provide for any other action which may be necessary to regulate the possession, or to facilitate the collection, manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing, which can, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be utilised in the prosecution of the present war; and

(*r*) to regulate the sailings of British steamers from any port in British India, and to reserve, for the use of the Governor General in Council, all or any accommodation of whatever kind for the carriage of persons, animals or goods on any such steamers."

3. The Defence of India Ordinance, 1915, is hereby repealed. Repeal of Ordinance III of 1915. III of 1915

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 17th February 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Two important depressions appeared in northwest India during the week. The first gave widespread precipitation in the Punjab, the surrounding hills, and the United Provinces, as well as local rain in Central India and the Central Provinces; while the second occasioned nearly general rain in north Baluchistan, Central India East, the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur, and local rain in the east and north Punjab, northeast Rajputana, the United Provinces and Bihar.

2. *Burma.*—Weather was dry.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain fell on the 16th at Sambalpur and at most stations in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was nearly general rain in the United Provinces on the 13th and in the Central Provinces and Central India East on the 16th.

Northwest India.—Nearly general precipitation occurred in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province on the 13th and in north Baluchistan on the 15th.

The Peninsula.—Light showers were reported from Trichinopoly and a few stations on the east coast.

3. The chief rainfall amounts were as follows :—

February	11th.	Panjgur 0·72″.
„	12th.	Pasni 0·93″.
„	13th.	Sonamarg 2·68″, Murree 1·10″, Rawalpindi 0·85″, and Sialkot 0·79″.
„	14th.	Mussooree 1·04″.
„	16th.	Mainpuri 0·85″, Sutna 1·16″, Hoshangabad 0·84″, Saugor 0·87″, Pachmarhi 1·45″, Pendra 0·90″, Raipur 0·84″, and Delhi 1·27″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Bihar, the United Provinces, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Central India, the Central Provinces and Berar. No rain usually falls at this time in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. In the rest of the country rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date is 20 per cent or more in defect over by far the greater part of the country, the actual deficiency amounting to an inch or more in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Malabar, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. Rainfall is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, and is within 20 per cent of the normal in Berar and the Central Provinces West. No rain has fallen in the Konkan, but dry weather usually prevails there during this period of the year.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 17th February 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 17th February 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·3	—0·3	11·8	7·8	+4·0	+51	+57
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·9	0·6	+2·3	+383	+480
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	0·6	+0·8	+133	+180
Assam	0	0·4	—0·4	1·2	2·1	—0·9	—43	—29
Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	0	1·0	—1·0	—100	—100
Orissa	0·1	0·4	—0·3	0·1	1·5	—1·4	93	—100
Chota Nagpur	0·3	0·5	—0·2	0·3	1·8	—1·5	—83	—100
Bihar	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·3	1·1	—0·8	—73	—100
United Provinces, East	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·4	1·6	—1·2	—75	—93
United Provinces, West	0·6	0·3	+0·3	0·9	2·3	—1·4	—61	—85
Punjab, East and North	0·7	0·4	+0·3	1·1	3·1	—2·0	—65	—85
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·2	1·5	—1·3	—87	—92
Kashmir	0·9	0·5	+0·4	4·8	6·0	—1·2	—20	—29
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·3	—0·2	1·2	2·1	—0·9	—43	—39
Baluchistan	0·5	0·4	+0·1	2·7	3·5	—0·8	23	—29
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, West	0·2	0	+0·2	0·5	0·2	+0·3	+150	+50
Central India, East	0·9	0·2	+0·7	0·9	1·8	—0·9	—50	—100
Berar	0·4	0·1	+0·3	1·3	1·2	+0·1	+8	—18
Central Provinces, West	0·9	0·2	+0·7	1·1	1·3	—0·2	—15	—82
Central Provinces, East	0·9	0·3	+0·6	0·9	1·4	—0·5	—36	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0·6	0·5	+0·1	+20	+20
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·4	—0·4	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0	0	0·3	0·5	—0·2	—40	—40
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	1·9	—1·2	—63	—61
Madras South-East	0·1	0·3	—0·2	3·3	5·6	—2·3	—41	—40
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	2·1	—2·0	—95	—95

G. C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 17th February 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 12th February 1916.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been nearly completed. Transplantation of spring crops and harvesting of miscellaneous crops, cotton and groundnut are progressing. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice has risen slightly at Rangoon to rupees 92 per hundred baskets but is still below normal.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light rain fell in some districts. Ploughing of land for rice and jute, hoeing and pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting ot mustard are in progress. Transplantation of spring rice in Sylhet and preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation in hill districts continue. Prospects of tea are good. The outturn of mustard is fair. The price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease is reported from six districts.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week excepting some slight and scattered showers in parts of the Rajshahi division. Rain is urgently needed for ploughing operations for autumn crops. Reaping and pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of potatoes and pulses are in progress. Standing spring crops have suffered to some extent owing to the continued absence of rain. The present prospects are reported to be fair. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The average price of common rice for the Province fell by about 1·3 per cent as compared with that of the preceding week.

The weekly report on scarcity is as follows:—In the Bankura district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged but the distress is tending to increase Scarcity of fodder is apprehended. Private charitable funds are giving assistance. Loans continue to be given freely. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 8,231 and on gratuitous relief 15,016, total 23,247. The number of persons relieved on private works was 5,244. In the Tippera district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged. Distribution of loans continues. The price of rice is 7¾ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 1,198 and on gratuitous relief 4,301, total 5,499. The number of persons relieved on works by the Sarail Wards Estate was 966.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in parts of Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, the Santal Parganas, Angul, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. There was no rain in the rest of the Province. Harvesting of oilseeds has commenced Pressing of sugarcane is going on. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except in parts of Hazaribagh where the latter is reported to be scarce. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 2,882 and in Singhbhum 1,154. Gratuitous relief was given to 816 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—With the exception of slight showers in a few districts and in the Rampur State and good rain in the Tehri State the week was rainless. Rain is still urgently needed in the north and west of the Provinces where crops are suffering from drought. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops and of poppy, pressing of and preparation of land for sugarcane, sowing of extra crops and harvesting of peas continue. Standing crops are generally doing well in irrigated tracts but damage by frost is reported from many districts Agricultural stock is in good condition and little cattle disease exists. Fodder is sufficient everywhere but it is dear in places. Water is sufficient everywhere except in parts of the Jhansi district. Markets are well supplied. The level of prices remains practically unchanged with a slight downward tendency.

Punjab.—Light rain was received in almost all the reporting districts. It has benefited the standing crops but it is not sufficient and more rain is urgently wanted everywhere. The condition and prospects of wheat and other crops are generally fair on irrigated and below average on unirrigated areas in parts of the south-east and west. Unirrigated crops are withering for want of rain. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue in some districts with yield normal. Sowings of extra spring crops are in progress in a few districts

and are normal. Cattle are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to want of fodder. Water for drinking and canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary but have fallen slightly in some districts and still range between warning and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Ambala 8¼, Lahore 8¾, Ferozepore 9, Rawalpindi 9½ and Lyallpur 9¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was cloudy and beneficial rain has fallen. More rain is still required in Dera Ismail Khan. Standing crops are average in Peshawar and on irrigated tracts of Dera Ismail Khan and above average in Bannu but they are poor on unirrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan and of the Nowshera tahsil. Sowing of sugarcane continues in Bannu and its pressing is proceeding in the Peshawar district and in the Bannu tahsil with outturn average in the former and below average in the latter. Cattle are in good condition except in unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil where their condition is bad. Fodder is sufficient in the Swabi and Nowshera tahsils of the Peshawar district and in unirrigated areas of the Lakki tahsil and dear in Dera Ismail Khan. The public health is good. Prices are high and are rising in the case of barley and maize in Peshawar and in the case of all food grains in the Lakki tahsil but are falling in the case of gram in Peshawar bazar and in Dera Ismail Khan and in the case of wheat and gram in the Bannu tahsil.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 10 and maize from 11 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Basohli tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder is insufficient in Baramula. Water is inadequate. Prices are high.

Rajputana.—The weather is cold. Rain is badly needed in Bikaner, eastern Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Irrigation, where possible, is in progress. The condition of standing crops on wet areas is fair to good but they are withering on dry lands in Tonk and Merwara. Some damage to crops by frost and cold winds is reported in Marwar, parts of the southern Rajputana States, the Hilly Tracts, central and eastern Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Fodder is generally scarce. The condition of cattle is generally deteriorating owing to the deficiency of pasturage in the affected areas. The water supply is generally sufficient except in Marwar, Kotah and Tonk. Cattle disease is reported in Kotah and some deaths are reported from Dungarpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Prices are falling in Jaisalmer, Banswara and Jhalawar, rising in the Hilly Tracts, Dungarpur and Partabgarh and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 891 and in Karauli 972. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,162 persons in Merwara.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week except slight showers in Bundelkhand and in parts of the Southern States. Rain has been insufficient in Gwalior, in some parganas of the Mehidpur and Rampura Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and in the Orchha State of the Bundelkhand Agency and sufficient elsewhere. Sugarcane is being pressed in Gwalior. Spring crops are being irrigated almost everywhere. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The probable outturn is fair in Gwalior and Indore and good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in Gohad, Bijaipur, Bajranggarh, Mandasor, Jawad and Pichhor tahsils of the Gwalior State, Kannod and Rampura mahals of the Indore State and in parts of Dhar, Jhabua, Barwani and Alirajpur in the Southern States. The fodder supply is generally good except in the Sabalgarh, Sipri, Kolaras, Bajranggarh, Shajapur and Shujalpur parganas in the Gwalior State. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be cool and occasionally cloudy. Fifteen districts received light showers of rain ranging from 10 cents in Damoh to 91 cents in Mandla. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue in places. Harvesting of minor spring crops has begun in several districts. They will be benefited by the recent rain but have been somewhat damaged by frost in places in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions and in Raipur. Fodder and water are sufficient and agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices are generally steady.

Feudatory States.—Three States had light rain. Spring crops are in a flourishing condition. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by winds in Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier and by frost in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Baroda, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujrat, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing in parts of the Deccan, the Karnatak, Surat, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch,

Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. Drinking water is generally adequate. Irrigation water is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food grains are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Small showers were received in parts of the Nander and Adilabad districts. Spring crops are generally in fair to good condition but they have been somewhat damaged by rats in parts of the Usmanabad taluka and by insects in parts of the Bodhan taluka. Late rice is being sown and weeded and the crop is in fair to good condition. The health of cattle is generally good. Prices of grains are almost constant. White *juar* is selling at 12 and coarse rice at 9½ seers per rupee in the Hyderabad city. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 9½ seers per rupee in Gulbarga and the lowest 24 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of rice and *ragi* have fallen in Hassan and Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy, *ragi* and sugarcane is fair to good. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of cotton and threshing of rice continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—Light rain fell in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam littoral, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris. No rain was received elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair to good condition generally but they are withering or have withered in parts of Chingleput and South Arcot and require more rain in parts of North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are being completed normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is generally sufficient but it is growing scanty in parts of seven districts. Fodder is generally available but it is scarce in parts of three districts. Prices are steady.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 337-C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Delhi, the 18th February 1916.

Twelfth Report of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust covering the calendar year 1915.

1. The annual meeting was held on the 25th January 1915.

2. The report and the annual accounts for 1914 were passed at the meeting and a copy was forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in accordance with rule 16 of the rules for the administration of the Trust.

3. No payment towards relief was made during the year.

4. During the course of the year the United Provinces Charitable Relief Fund, 1914, refunded a total sum of R11,897-11-3 out of the sum of R1,00,000 granted to them by the Trust for relief purposes during 1914. Of this R38,592-11-3 have been accounted for in 1915 and the balance, R3,305-0-0, having been received too late for inclusion in the accounts for 1915, has been accounted for in 1916.

5. The Honorary Secretary was authorized at the annual meeting to invest temporarily a portion of the current account in the Bank of Bengal and 3½ per cent. Government paper of the nominal value of R1,44,500 was accordingly purchased at a cost of R1,34,973-5-8.

6. The interest realised during the year was utilised partly towards the purchase of Government paper, referred to above, and the balance was placed to the credit of the current account of the Trust.

7. A statement of the assets of the Trust and an abstract of the accounts are given in Schedules I and II annexed.

8. The miscellaneous receipts shown in Schedule II represent the annual subscription of R500 by the Raja of Athgarh for 1912-13.

9. The endowment fund stands at R28,10,000 as in last year.

R. A. GAMBLE.

The 5th January 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE I.

Indian People's Famine Trust.

Statement showing details of Assets as at 31st December 1915.

	Amount.			Total.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Endowment Fund invested in Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments—						
Balance brought forward from 1914	28,10,000	0	0	...		
Total Endowment Fund .	...			28,10,000	0	0
Government Securities representing Assets temporarily invested—						
Balance brought forward from 1914	6,60,600	0	0	...		
Add—Purchases during the year	1,44,500	0	0	...		
Less—Sales during the year	...			...		
Balance at close of the year	...			8,05,100	0	0
Cash in Current Account in Bank of Bengal . .	...			1,39,863	0	3
Total available for expenditure	...			9,44,963	0	3
GRAND TOTAL .	...			37,54,963	0	3

SCHEDULE II.

Accounts of the Indian People's Famine Trust.

Abstract of Cash Transactions for the year 1915.

Receipts.	Amount.			Total.			Payments.	Amount.			Total.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Interest on Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments	98,350	0	0				Purchase of Government Securities	1,34,973	5	8			
Interest on Government Securities representing Assets temporarily invested	25,649	12	0				Miscellaneous	0	10	0			
Refund of the unspent balances of the United Provinces Charitable Famine Relief Fund	38,592	11	3										
Miscellaneous	500	0	0										
Total Receipts	...	...	...	1,63,092	7	3	Total Payments	...	...	...	1,34,973	15	8
Opening balance, 1st January 1915	...	...	...	1,11,744	8	8	Closing balance on 31st December 1915	...	...	...	1,39,863	0	3
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,74,836	15	11	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,74,836	15	11

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 18th February 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 12th February 1916 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	28	27
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach District	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	28	20
		Surat District	3	3
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	5	4
		Kalyan ,,	5	5
		Thana District	2	2
	Central	Nasik District	307	190
		Ahmednagar District	29	28
		East Khandesh ,,	11	8
		Poona Town	...	9
		Poona District	62	57
		Satara ,,	116	87
		Sholapur Town	99	68
		Sholapur District	431	388
	Southern	Alibag Port	4	5
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Vengurla Port	3	3
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	220	159
		Dharwar ,,	155	87
		Kanara ,,	2	1
		Hubli Town	61	40
		Bijapur District	214	152
	Sind	Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	16	10
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	387	294
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Savanur ,,	9	9
		Surat Agency	15	9
		Kathiawar Agency	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	49	33
		Satara ,,	50	20
		TOTAL	2,311	1,718
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	41(a)	29
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	22(a)	21(a)
		North Arcot District	65(b)	39(c)
		South Arcot ,,	1(a)	...
		Cuddapah ,,	...	...
		Chittoor ,,	1(a)	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	5	4
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	31	18
		Salem District	100(d)	85(e)
		Madura ,,	32	16
		Chingleput ,,	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	190(f)	129(b)
		Nilgiris District	...	...
		Malabar ,,	1(g)	...
		Ramnad Town	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	1(g)	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Dhanushkodi Port	...	...
		TOTAL	490	341

(a) One imported. (b) Three imported. (c) Two imported. (d) Six imported. (e) Four imported. (f) Five imported (g) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum ,,	...	...
		Bankura ,,	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs District	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
		Murshidabad District	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	207	187
		Patna District	...	...
		Gaya Town	13	11
		Gaya District	163	150
		Shahabad District	375	315
	Tirhut	Saran District	33	38
		Champaran District	45	43
		Muzaffarpur ,,	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	84	66
		Darbhanga District	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	218	146
		Monghyr District	...	...
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	5	4
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	1,143	960
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	21	21
		Muzaffarnagar District	4	5
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	...	...
		Muttra ,,	...	...
		Etah ,,	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	19	19
		Moradabad District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	31	31
		Cawnpore District	37	37
		Fatehpur ,,	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	101	95
	Benares	Benares District	42	38
		Jaunpur ,,	93	91
		Ghazipur ,,	243	215
		Ballia ,,	184	177
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	538	364
		Basti ,,	21	23
		Azamgarh ,,	281	283
	Kumaon ...	Naini Tal District	1	1
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	2	2
		Lucknow District	11	11
		Unao ,,	26	24
		Rai Bareli ,,	53	56
		Sitapur ,,	9	10
		Hardoi ,,	3	3
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	77	29
		Gonda ,,	87	86
		Bahraich ,,	16	13
		Sultanpur ,,	11	8
		Partabgarh ,,	21	22
		Bara Banki	86	76
		TOTAL	2,018	1,690

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	60	28
		Gurgaon „	2	2
		Karnal „	...	...
		Ambala „	57	46
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur „	4	...
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Gurdaspur District	5	...
		Sialkot „	...	...
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	2	...
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	8	8
		Kalsia „	8	1
		Jind „	9	1
		TOTAL	153	86
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	70	69
		Insein District	1	1
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy „	39	38
		Pegu District	19	18
		Prome „	8	8
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	20	11
		Bassein District	2	2
		Henzada „	52	52
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	5	4
		Moulmein Town	1	...
		Thaton District	1	1
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Minbu District	8	8
		Magwe „	11	9
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	187	174
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	...	...
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
		Sagaing „	6	4
		Lower Chindwin District	2	1
	Meiktila	Meiktila District	...	...
		Yamethin „	4	3
		Myingyan „	1	1
		TOTAL	438	405
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	22	22
		Nagpur District	37	15
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	80	60
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	63	46
		Chanda „	9	10
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor District	...	...
		Seoni Town	2	2
		Seoni District	26	23
		Mandla Town	...	...
		Mandla District	4	3
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	...	...
		Nimar District	1	1
		Burhanpur Town	1	1
		Narsinghpur District	18	15
		Betul „	...	...
		Chindwara Town	7	5
		Chindwara District	14	14
	Berar	Amraoti Town	1	1
		Amraoti District	354	272
		Yeotmal Town	1	1
		Yeotmal District	20	18
		Akola Town	3	3
		Akola District	336	263
		Buldana „	171	126
		TOTAL	1,170	901

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	18	15
		Bangalore City	..	...
		Bangalore District	36	29
		Mysore City	2	2
		Mysore District	9	8
		Hassan ,,	3	4
		Kadur ,,	23	18
		Kolar ,,	4	6
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	..
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga ,,	15	8
		Chitaldroog ,,	61	31
		TOTAL	171	121
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	11	13
		Gulbarga ,,	39	20
		Usmanabad ,,	353	321
		Bidar ,,	...	...
		Medak ,,	...	..
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	876	774
		Parbhani District	141	104
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Naudor ,,	29	21
		Nalgonda ,,	32	21
		Warangal ,,	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	90	53
		TOTAL	1,571 (a)	1,327(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	15	15
		Gwalior ,,	6	6
		Jaora City	...	...
		Jaora State	13	8
		Indore City	...	...
		Indore State	...	...
		Indore Residency Bazar	...	...
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas ,,	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow ,,	4	11
		TOTAL	38 (b)	40 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur ,,	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	7	6
		TOTAL	7	6
		GRAND TOTAL	9,510	7,595

(a) From the 31st January to the 6th February 1916.
(b) For the week ending 5th February 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.			TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING			EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK			TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO—			COMPARED WITH 1913-14.		COMPARED WITH 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*6th February 1914.*	*5th February 1915.*	5th February 1916.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*6th February 1914.*	*5th February 1915.*	5th February 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,669*	*2,676*	2,686	*3,86,212*	*3,68,247*	9,77,000	*332*	*324*	364	*3,50,89,191*	*3,39,48,582*	13,56,54,000	5,64,809	...	17,05,418	...
Beswada Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*9,831*	*9,282*	9,900	*468*	*442*	471	*3,28,238*	*3,72,118*	3,94,000	65,762	...	21,882	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*7,34,372*	*6,97,430*	7,39,000	*736*	*696*	738	*2,95,73,514*	*2,83,02,849*	2,93,60,000	86,486	...	13,57,151	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	*1,576*	*1,570*	1,587	*6,86,761*	*7,12,567*	6,67,000	*436*	*454*	420	*3,24,61,289*	*2,78,63,952*	2,88,74,000	...	35,87,289	10,10,048	...
East Indian	777	*2,571*	*2,571*	2,572	*20,48,570*	*22,56,579*	22,38,000	*797*	*878*	870	*8,78,28,493*	*8,64,83,834*	8,83,40,000	5,11,507	...	18,56,166	...
Great Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*20,73,111*	*18,08,596*	21,92,000	*817*	*709*	841	*7,05,00,799*	*6,30,26,742*	7,27,58,000	22,57,201	...	97,31,258	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	489	*126*	*126*	126	*46,337*	*72,002*	56,900	*368*	*572*	452	*19,26,599*	*26,61,021*	22,08,000	2,81,401	...	...	4,53,021
Baran-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*4,369*	*3,663*	3,500	*108*	*91*	87	*1,42,594*	*1,15,850*	1,76,000	33,406	...	60,150	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*31,135*	*26,365*	28,700	*549*	*463*	504	*13,78,631*	*9,95,189*	11,66,000	...	2,18,631	1,64,811	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*1,610*	*4,058*	7,000	*49*	*53*	92	*52,620*	*1,70,144*	2,54,000	2,01,380	...	83,856	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*7,42,411*	*7,55,489*	7,79,000	*291*	*296*	305	*3,11,27,806*	*3,09,23,056*	3,37,22,000	25,94,194	...	27,98,944	...
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*19,32,566*	*14,65,423*	15,00,000	*482*	*365*	374	*7,41,02,274*	*7,02,15,075*	7,03,22,000	...	37,80,274	1,06,925	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*4,74,722*	*4,35,231*	5,09,000	*297*	*272*	318	*2,01,97,961*	*1,66,68,559*	1,86,15,000	...	15,82,961	19,46,441	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*9,529*	*8,305*	7,900	*298*	*260*	247	*4,03,530*	*3,87,236*	4,15,000	11,470	...	27,764	...
Assam-Bengal	156	*812*	*848*	864	*1,55,843*	*1,45,805*	1,34,000	*193*	*172*	155	*58,35,119*	*56,86,723*	56,34,000	...	2,01,119	...	52,723
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,99,733*	*6,55,273*	6,75,000	*382*	*359*	369	*2,48,28,433*	*2,39,25,418*	2,57,42,000	9,13,567	...	18,16,582	...
Burma	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*5,76,744*	*5,10,261*	4,89,000	*430*	*380*	364	*1,82,59,485*	*1,75,26,542*	1,61,71,000	...	20,88,485	...	13,55,542
Burma Extensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*52,580*	*34,597*	37,000	*283*	*185*	198	*17,02,273*	*13,17,882*	13,41,000	...	3,61,273	23,117	...
Southern Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*826*	*3,472*	5,000	*36*	*72*	71	*25,229*	*51,996*	2,53,000	2,27,771	...	2,01,004	...
Dhone-Kurnool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,598*	*2,743*	2,300	*81*	*86*	72	*1,02,030*	*91,156*	1,02,000	...	1,030	10,844	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*22,451*	*19,042*	17,400	*181*	*154*	140	*11,27,330*	*8,33,332*	10,26,000	...	1,01,330	1,92,688	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	119	*304*	*313*	305	*39,678*	*40,115*	46,100	*131*	*128*	152	*18,25,543*	*16,05,683*	16,03,000	...	2,25,543	...	5,683
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*71,739*	*69,557*	73,300	*175*	*169*	179	*32,34,250*	*30,79,628*	31,16,000	...	1,18,250	36,372	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	*1,454*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,49,354*	*4,95,113*	5,29,000	*378*	*339*	364	*2,38,48,733*	*2,30,62,582*	2,46,43,000	7,94,267	...	15,80,418	...
Travancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*16,865*	*16,660*	18,300	*156*	*154*	169	*7,73,512*	*7,60,085*	8,18,000	44,488	...	57,915	...
Tirhoot	232	*785*	*788*	826	*2,25,877*	*1,84,080*	2,03,000	*288*	*234*	246	*86,00,425*	*80,10,419*	74,32,000	...	11,68,425	...	5,78,419
Broach-Jambusar (Broach-Ahmod)	14	...	*30*	30	...	*1,000*	1,400	...	*33*	47	...	*(a)13,038*	65,600	65,600	...	52,562	...
Jorhat (Provincial) (Assam)	73	*32*	*32*	32	*3,204*	*2,159*	2,500	*100*	*67*	78	*1,09,770*	*1,03,595*	1,35,000	25,230	...	31,405	...
TOTAL	392	*26,267*	*26,433*	26,582	*1,20,98,328*	*1,13,03,714*	1,19,43,800	*461*	*428*	450	*47,53,86,671*	*44,82,02,287*	47,06,30,600	...	47,56,071	2,24,28,313	...
All other Railways.																	
Amritsar-Patti	241	*56*	*56*	56	*11,539*	*12,512*	12,000	*206*	*223*	214	*6,39,726*	*5,90,903*	6,16,000	...	23,726	25,097	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	165	*114*	*114*	114	*26,408*	*22,626*	20,800	*231*	*198*	182	*9,18,189*	*7,97,319*	7,74,000	...	1,44,189	...	23,319
Bina-Goona-Baran	68	*148*	*148*	148	*15,256*	*7,814*	9,800	*103*	*53*	66	*4,92,701*	*3,78,336*	4,02,000	...	90,701	23,664	

Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,335
Nagda-Ujjain	182	79	79	79	16,432	12,649	12,000	208	160	152	7,70,663	6,36,718	7,42,000	...	28,663	1,05,282	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	146	34	34	34	8,281	5,943	5,500	241	173	162	2,54,875	2,09,882	2,26,000	...	28,875	16,118	...
Petlad-Cambay	335	334	334	334	1,48,715	1,19,913	1,56,000	445	359	467	52,94,706	47,91,254	51,84,000	...	1,60,706	3,42,746	...
Phagwara-Rahon (c)	182	34	34	34	6,266	6,815	5,500	184	200	162	2,50,853	2,66,993	2,82,000	31,147	...	15,007	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	...	...	...	27	...	...	3,000	...	...	111	...	...	1,03,000	1,03,000	...	1,03,000	...
Southern Punjab (Main line)	239	108	108	108	45,256	29,483	28,000	419	273	259	16,62,168	11,26,486	13,39,000	...	3,23,168	2,12,514	...
Jullundur-Doab	240	425	425	425	1,20,821	98,090	1,10,000	284	231	259	47,79,002	45,17,310	51,75,000	3,95,998	...	6,57,690	...
Ludhiana Extension	65	103	133	133	4,508	9,451	9,800	44	71	74	2,17,050	3,55,896	3,74,000	1,56,950	...	18,104	...
Sutlej Valley	149	155	155	155	25,756	23,178	30,000	166	150	194	11,32,729	10,07,564	11,59,000	26,271	...	1,51,436	...
Tapti Valley	55	208	208	208	12,632	10,349	13,000	61	50	63	5,60,697	4,92,613	5,46,000	...	14,697	53,387	...
	164	155	155	155	42,344	40,442	38,000	273	260	245	12,85,968	10,24,583	12,05,000	...	80,968	1,80,417	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,223	2,403	2,500	66	71	59	1,07,089	1,06,685	1,04,000	...	3,089	...	2,685
Ahmedabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,594	8,641	7,400	97	97	83	3,28,473	3,49,996	3,39,000	10,527	...	...	10,996
Bengal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,242	2,01,735	2,23,223	2,38,000	163	180	192	90,82,536	91,04,422	83,46,000	...	7,36,536	...	7,58,422
Bengal-Dooars	201	153	153	153	24,530	28,064	30,600	160	183	200	14,38,603	13,72,409	14,10,000	...	28,003	37,591	...
Bezwada-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	7,196	8,832	7,600	138	170	146	2,97,617	3,37,356	3,32,000	34,383	...	...	5,356
Bhavnagar State	130	227	246	246	33,837	38,718	32,300	149	157	131	12,58,511	13,66,192	13,48,000	83,489	...	...	18,192
Cooch Behar State	157	33	33	33	6,341	5,839	5,000	192	176	152	2,47,457	2,27,581	2,15,000	...	29,457	...	9,581
Dibru-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	24,734	26,453	27,900	288	308	324	11,46,926	10,98,302	11,84,000	37,074	...	85,698	...
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	199	16,531	18,054	15,200	90	91	76	6,63,518	7,16,117	7,26,000	62,382	...	9,683	...
Gondal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	27,506	29,597	27,100	130	135	123	11,49,000	11,58,017	12,14,000	65,000	...	55,953	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	184	442	442	442	1,21,286	88,904	1,51,000	274	201	342	35,17,756	35,38,653	36,74,000	1,56,244	...	1,35,347	...
Jaipur State	77	73	73	73	7,278	7,126	6,000	100	98	82	2,57,113	2,38,874	2,75,000	20,887	...	39,126	...
Jamnagar	107	54	54	54	5,102	6,185	5,400	94	115	100	2,42,615	2,47,932	2,54,000	11,385	...	6,068	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,079	99,411	99,642	1,06,000	96	93	98	46,26,272	40,05,189	51,33,000	5,06,728	...	11,27,811	...
Junagad State	105	113	114	121	13,382	13,852	13,500	118	122	112	5,01,202	5,11,018	5,44,000	42,798	...	32,982	...
Kolhapur State	206	29	29	29	8,391	6,573	5,100	289	225	176	2,75,596	2,54,953	2,56,000	...	19,596	1,047	...
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	4,843	4,193	3,800	48	42	38	1,87,207	1,73,171	1,76,000	...	11,207	2,839	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	14,913	14,977	14,100	160	161	152	6,62,258	6,57,294	6,95,000	32,742	...	37,706	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	10,049	13,205	11,200	182	240	204	4,30,521	4,25,381	4,53,000	22,479	...	27,619	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	41,473	29,553	31,200	154	110	114	17,60,183	14,66,708	15,42,000	...	2,18,183	75,292	...
Sangli State	148	5	5	5	795	805	600	159	161	120	32,174	31,371	33,000	826	...	1,629	...
Shoranur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	13,623	13,323	13,900	210	205	214	5,53,927	5,62,218	5,72,000	18,073	...	9,782	...
Tanjore District Board	163	103	103	112	18,056	16,554	17,700	175	161	158	8,40,166	8,05,176	8,63,000	25,834	...	57,824	...
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	7,380	4,817	4,000	110	72	60	2,55,248	2,20,191	2,39,000	...	16,248	18,809	...
Bangalore-Chikballapur (d)	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,000	...	...	36	...	...	39,200	39,200	...	39,200	...
Barsi	185	116	116	117	36,694	24,406	24,700	317	211	211	10,32,995	9,09,098	8,48,000	...	1,84,993	...	61,098
Bilimora-Kalamba	15	...	26	26	...	552	500	...	21	19	...	(e) 8,325	31,100	31,100	...	22,775	...
Champaner-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	1,833	803	700	92	40	35	74,283	51,426	54,200	...	20,033	2,774	...
Dhond-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	1,102	1,300	...	40	48	...	(f) 38,981	58,800	58,800	...	19,819	...
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	82	43	67	117	4,447	9,236	13,900	93	138	119	40,719	2,27,324	3,57,000	3,16,281	...	1,29,676	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	94	142	142	147	14,733	13,549	11,000	104	95	75	5,40,488	6,73,714	5,33,000	...	7,488	...	40,714
Godhra-Lunavada	35	24	25	25	777	1,243	900	32	50	36	5,904	36,869	40,600	34,696	...	3,731	...
Jacobabad-Kashmore	16	...	76	76	...	1,351	3,500	...	18	46	...	(g) 11,566	1,03,000	1,03,000	...	91,434	...
Kolar District	29	11	11	11	373	709	700	34	64	64	2,933	30,470	36,900	33,967	...	6,430	...
Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	464	533	400	18	20	15	21,401	21,097	22,000	899	...	903	...
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	2,262	2,356	2,500	81	84	80	84,663	99,126	1,07,000	22,337	...	7,874	...
Petlad-Vaso	12	...	15	19	...	649	500	...	43	26	...	(h) 4,864	33,500	38,500	...	33,636	...
Rajpipla State	67	37	37	37	3,157	2,699	2,300	84	73	62	1,02,032	99,938	91,200	...	10,832	...	8,738
Darjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	51	51	17,490	15,507	16,500	343	304	322	10,25,421	9,92,537	10,45,000	19,579	...	62,363	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (i)	...	...	...	100	...	...	6,800	...	...	68	...	...	1,48,000	1,48,000	...	1,48,000	...
Pipar-Bilara	19	25	25	25	438	435	300	17	17	12	22,444	22,072	22,800	356	...	728	...
TOTAL	152	7,516	7,800	8,082	13,44,206	12,43,629	13,86,900	179	159	172	5,39,09,481	5,11,24,884	5,46,24,700	7,15,219	...	34,99,813	...
GRAND TOTAL	337	33,783	34,233	34,664	1,34,42,534	1,25,47,343	1,33,35,700	398	367	385	52,92,96,152	49,93,27,171	52,55,300	...	40,40,852	2,59,28,129	...

From 23rd November 1914. (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 10th June 1915. (d) Opened from 1st April 1915. (e) From 23rd July 1914. (f) From 20th May 1914. (g) From 1st December 1914. (h) From 10th December 1914. (i) Opened from 16th June 1914.

mla, the 17th February 1916.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVT OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 7.

2468. Ishar Das Varma. *Rotary oil mill.*

2469. C. J. Rhodes and T. H. Webb. *A new or improved packing case.*

2470. J. Zwicky. *Improvements in pumps, motors and like apparatus.*

2471. J. T. S. Schouboe. *Trigger mechanism for automatic firearms.*

2472. G. Nott. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.*

February 10.

2473. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to take-offs for coke ovens or the like.*

2474. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to regenerators for coke ovens or the like.*

2475. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to recuperators for coke ovens or the like.*

2476. A. R. K. Djurson. *Automatic slack adjuster for railway carriages and the like.*

2477. A. Craven. *Improvements in buffers.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2160. H. F. Clark. *Process of refining raw cane sugar.*

2350. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to the casting of elements of printing forms.*

2359. C. O. Gomes. *Combination dressing rack.*

2432. J. C. Butterfield and A. Ashworth. *Improvements in or relating to the extraction of tungsten from tungsten ores.*

2440. Lakshmi Pati Misra. *Improved adjustable cramp for cramping the switch and stock rails of railways, tramways and other like permanent-ways where points and crossings are required.*

2441. E. Moss. *Improvements in pouring attachments to tins, cans and the like.*

2442. C. W. Wedgwood. *An indicating apparatus to assist in teaching accurate shooting at a target.*

2443. A. E. Longworth. *Improved sugar-cane crusher.*

2445. C. Bristow. *Improvements in and relating to implements for sowing grain, seed, manure and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

2331. G. H. Sheffield and F. R. Rand & Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to railway rolling stock.*

2381. R. H. Gahagan. *Improved commode with arrangement for spraying or covering excrements.*

2394. F. L. Milne. *An improved electric heating element.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2267. Thompson.
2326. Uberoi, Limited.
2327. Okada.
2328. General Electric Co.
2330. Sinclair.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

380 of 1902. Taylor. (To 18 February 1917.)
505 of 1902. Jepson. (To 24 March 1917.)
341 of 1905. Mudaliar. (To 24 January 1917.)
363 of 1905. Monitor Shipping Corporation Ld. (To 21 February 1917.)
301 of 1906. Takamine. (To 22 January 1917.)
384 of 1906. Haywood and ors. (To 1 March 1917.)
551 of 1907. Wheatley and others. (To 11 February 1917.)
32 of 1908. Gauntlett and ors. (To 28 February 1917.)
58 of 1909. Barlow and anr. (To 13 March 1917.)
360 of 1909. Rawling and anr. (To 18 March 1917.)
480 of 1909. Ferguson. (To 22 March 1917.)
351 of 1910. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 10 February 1917.)
354 of 1910. Abbott. (To 13 March 1917.)
464 of 1910. Nandkishore. (To 21 February 1917.)
538 of 1910. Gain. (To 17 May 1917.)
97 of 1911. Beaucourt. (To 30 March 1917.)
305 of 1911. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 9 February 1917.)
376 of 1911. Gesellschaft fur Linde's Eismaschinen A. G. (To 14 February 1917.)
377 of 1911. Gesellschaft fur Linde's Eismaschinen A. G. (To 14 February 1917.)
390 of 1911. Fink and anr. (To 21 February 1917.)
401 of 1911. Societe Anonyme Electrometallurgique Procedes Paul Girod. (To 21 February 1917.)
515 of 1911. Farid. (To 15th February 1917.)
635 of 1911. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 13 March 1917.)
724 of 1911. Packman. (To 25 March 1917.)
796 of 1911. Jagger. (To 22 July 1917.)
797 of 1911. Jagger. (To 30 July 1917.)
798 of 1911. Jagger. (To 20 February 1917.)
71 of 1912. Murphy and anr. (To 6 February 1917.)
75 of 1912. Murphy and anr. (To 7 February 1917.)
80 of 1912. Simmons Sugar Co. (To 12 February 1917.)
86 of 1912. Old. (To 15 February 1917.)
117 of 1912. Consolidated Brake and Engineering Co., Ld., and anr. (To 7 March 1917.)
118 of 1912. Humphrey and anr. (To 7 March 1917.)
147 of 1912. Westly. (To 19 March 1917.)
155 of 1912. Hybinette. (To 25 March 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1907.

467, (Austerlitz).

1909.

500, (Horwood).

1910.

179, (Societe Anonyme Electrometallurgique Procedes Paul Girod).

1911.

138, (Bertelli). 202, (Crosher). 407, (Cole). 521, (Climie). 523, (Irinyi). 526 (Archer).

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas

per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
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DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	*a.*
(*a*)	Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
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(*c*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
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(*i*)	Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
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H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price ₹6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

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(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	"
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(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	" 1913-14	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price ₹2-12.

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Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price ₹6-4 per copy.

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"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price ₹5 per copy.

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"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price ₹3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price ₹2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price ₹2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain . . . . . 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3. M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail . . . . South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhot[illegible]lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3. M. Azizur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 12, Agha Muhammad Mehdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
12. M. Nisar Ahmad Khan . . . . . C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
13. M. Imdad Hussain . . . . . 9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.

CHAKRATA.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Kailana Depôt, Sadar Bazar, Chakrata.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna) . . . Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
4. M. Mohamed Sarwar . . . . . New Mohalla Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.
3. M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani . . . . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif.	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . .	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	2A, 2B, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	25, Nurali Lane, P. O., Entally, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B. - It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ½-lb., ¼-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ½ and ¼ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4, and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

Catalogue of books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1915.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	BIOGRAPHY—URDU.		
1	**MUKHADARAT, PART II.**—Life of the famous princesses of the Timur Family, by **S. Zahur-ul-Hasan.** No. of pages 128. Published by the author. November 1915. Size 18×22. 1st Edition. Price R0-12-6.	Hilali Press, Delhi . .	500
	FICTION—HINDI.		
2	**SUSHILA** (a good girl). A novel by **Devandraji.** No. of pages 28. Published by Indraparastha Arya Agency, Delhi. 30th September 1915. Size crown 8vo. 1st Edition. Price R0-1-6.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	1,000
3	**HOLI RAJA HARISH CHANDRA SATYAVADI,** by **Pandit Ramji Lal Sharma.** No. of pages 140. Published by the author. 10th December 1915. Size crown 8vo. 1st Edition. Price R0-8-0.	Ditto.	2,000
	FICTION—URDU.		
4	**INTKHAB-I-ZAUJ.**—A novel by **K. F. Begam Sahiba.** No. of pages 40. Published by Nazim Dairatul Adab. 1915. Size 18×22. 1st Edition. Price R0-3-0.	J. & Sons Electric Press .	1,000
5	**SANGIR MADAN MOHABBAT.**—Story of Madan Sens' love in verses by **Chhidda Lal** of Baroli. No. of pages 44. Published by Messrs. Shiam Lal Hera Lal of Muttra. October 1915. Size 20×26×8. 1st Edition. Price R0-1-0.	Delhi Printing Works, Delhi.	1,000
	HISTORY—ENGLISH.		
6	**BRIEF SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED OSVALS AND OSVAL FAMILIES, No. 1.**—by **Umrao Singh Fauk,** B.A., L.L.B. No. of pages 25. Published by Atma Nand Pustak Pracharak Mandle, Delhi. 12th November 1915. Size Demy 16mo. 1st Edition. Price R0-2-0.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	200
	LANGUAGE—HINDI.		
7	**ISTRI SHIKSHA DARPAN.**—A reader for girls by **Parbati Devi,** Headmistress, Arya Kanya Pathshala, Chaori Bazar, Delhi. No. of pages 50. Published by the authoress. 12th October 1915. Size crown 8vo. 1st Edition. Price R0-2-6.	Ditto.	1,000
8	**PIRTHAM PUSTAK VIDYARTHI**—Hindi Primer by **Ahmad Husain.** No. of pages 57. Size 22×29. Published by the author. 1915. 1st Edition. **Free.**	J. & Sons Electric Press.	2,000

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, - date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	LANGUAGE—URDU.		
9	**JAZBAT-I-BHASHA.**—Thoughts and Verses in Bhasha and their expression and influence on Urdu by **Hazrat Niaz, Fatehpuri,** No. of pages 88. Published by J. & Sons, Delhi, 1915. Size Octomous. 1st Edition. Price R0-12-0.	J. & Sons Electric Press .	1,000
10	**BAB-I-ILM**—Exercises for Persian translation by **S. Zulfakar Hussain.** No. of pages 131. Published by the author, 1915. Size 18×22. 1st Edition. Free.	Ditto .	1,000
	MEDICINE—HINDI.		
11	**SHARIR TALIK.**—Aryar Vedic literature. No. 1 by **Shri Chatur Sen Shastri.** No. of pages 102. Published by the author. 24th November 1915. Size crown 8vo. 1st Edition. Price R0-6-0.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	2,000
	MEDICINE—URDU.		
12	**TADABIR BARAI ROK MOSMI BUKHAR**—How to prevent malaria by **Secretary, Muh. Committe, Fazilka.** No. of pages 8. Published by the author. October 1915. Size 17×27×16. 1st Edition. Free.	Delhi Printing Works	2,000
	MISCELLANEOUS—HINDI.		
13	**SARVJANIK HIT, PART VII**—A book for the good of the Universe (Part VII) on the caste system and on kindness to insects. No. of pages 32. Published by Keshav Rao Jaini. 11th October 1915. Size crown 8vo. 1st Edition. Price R0-1-0.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	1,000
	MISCELLANEOUS—URDU.		
14	**HAQIQAT-I-JUNG**—A conspectus of the great European war by **M. Joel Waiz Lal** M.A., M. V. O. L. No. of pages 56. Published by the author 1915. Size 18×22. 1st Edition. Price R0-1-0.	J. & Sons Electric Press.	1,000
15	**AN APPEAL FOR HOLI MEMORIAL FUND**—by **Sajjad Hussain,** Honorary Secretary, Holi Memorial Fund Association, Panipat. No. of pages 16. Published by the author. 1915. Size 18×22. Edition 1st. Free.	Ditto .	15,000
16	**SELECTION OF MEMBERS FOR THE DEPUTATION FROM PUNJAB FOR MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.** No. of pages 15. Published by **Pirzada Abdul Rashid Sahib,** Panipat, 1915. Size 18×22. Edition 1st. Free.	J. & Sons Electric Press .	200

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 30th September 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era.—when other than Christian era.—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, addition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies
	POETRY—ENGLISH.		
17	**CARMINA BELLI.**—(war verses) by **J. W. Poe Esquire,** No. of pages 38. Published by the Delhi Printing Works, Delhi. October 1915. Size 18×22×8. Edition 1st. Price R0-8-0.	Delhi Printing Works .	500
	POETRY—HINDI.		
18	**BHAJAN PACHCHISA.**—(Pustak No. 111) Volume 111 of a collection of verses by **Jawahar Lal,** Jaini of Sikandarabad. No. of pages 32. Published by Shri Atma Nand Pustak Pracharak Mandle, Delhi, 11th October 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 3rd. Price R0-1-0.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	1,000
	POETRY—URDU.		
19	**GULZAR-I-TAZMEN.**—A collection of verses by **Sayad Nizam Ali Shah,** Jowhar. No. of pages 24. Published by Jan-i-Jahan Press, 30th October 1915. Size 20×26. Edition 1st. Price R0-1-6.	Jan-i-Jahan Press .	1,000
20	**DAG KA BAG.**—A collection of verses by **Munshi Abdul Rahman,** No. of pages 16. Published by the author, 24th October 1915. Size 20×26. Edition 1st. Price R0-1-0.	Ditto . .	1,000
21	**GULDASTA-I-SHABBIR.**—A collection of verses by **Sahabzada Mohammad Shabbir Ali Khan of Rampur** No. of pages 16. Published by Master Sayad Ali Sahib Matia Mahal. 25th October 1915. Size 20×26. Edition 1st. Price R0-1-0.	Ditto .	1,000
	RELIGION—HINDI.		
22	**HINDUON KI CHHATI PAR ZAHRILI CHHURI.**—On evils of early marriage by **Chatur Sain Shastri,** No. of pages 18. Published by the author. 4th October 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 1st. Price R0-1-0.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	2,000
23	**PREM BILAS, PART III.**—A collection of verses by **Babu Brij Basi Lal, B.A., L.L.B.** No. of pages 55. Published by the author. October 1915. Size Royal 8vo. 20×26×8. Edition 1st. Price R0-8-0.	Raj Kishan Press . .	2,000
24	**JATAN PARKASH.**—A guide for Radha Swamists by **Brij Basi Lal, B.A., L.L.B.** No. of pages 52. published by the author Septembe 1915. Size 20×26×8. Royal 8vo. Edition 1st. Free.	Raj Kishan Press . .	1,000

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
25	**KUMBHKAR JATI SUDHAR.**—A collection of verses by **Lal Singh.** No. of pages 36. Published by the author, 26th October 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 1st. Price R0-1-6	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	2,000
26	**GAUTAM PRICHHA** on the result of religiousness, and ireligiousness translated from Sanskrit by **Shri Yalendra Vijeji.** No. of pages 32. Published by Messrs. Kannuji, Mathu Mal and Sons, 10th November 1915. Size 20×26×16. Edition 1st. Price R0-1-0.	Art Printing Works .	1,000
27	**CHATURMASIK PAKSHIK.**—The principles and rites of Jainis copied by **Mrs. Pyare Lal, Johri (Kundan Bai).** No. of pages 36. Published by the authoress, 10th November 1915. Size 20×26×16. Edition 1st. Free.	Ditto .	500
28	**SARVJANIK HIT, PART V.**—A book for the good of the Universe, by **Muni Manik.** No. of pages 31. Published by Umrao Singh, pleader, B.A., LL.B., 10th November 1915. Size 20 × 26. Crown 8vo. Edition 1st. Price R0-2-0.	Ditto . .	1,000
29	**JIWAN CHARITRA.**—Life of Sri Jin Datta Suri (a Jaini Saint) translated by **Muni Manikji.** No. of pages 24. Published by Johri Nawal Kishore Khairati Lal Ji, 6th December 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 1st. **Free.**	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	1,000
30	**BHOJAN MANJUSA NO. 2.**—A collection of verses by **Seth Rishabb Das Ji, Jain.** No. of pages 24. Published by Sri Atma Nand, Jain, Pustak Pracharak Mandal, 25th November 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 1st. Price R0-0-9.	Ditto . .	1,000
31	**BHAJAN BISA NO. 5.**—A collection of verses by **Seth Jawahar Lal, Jain.** No. of pages 23. Published by Sri Atma Nand, Jain, Pustak Pracharak Mandal, 30th November 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 1st. Price R0-0-9.	Ditto . .	1,000
	RELIGION—SANSKRIT HINDI.		
32	**JAIN VIVAH PADHATI.**—Description of rites and customs, etc., of Jainis by **Methyativa Temernashini Digambar Jain Sabha,** Delhi. No. of pages 70. Published by Jagan Nath Johri, 15th October 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 2nd. Price R0-4-0.	Ditto . .	1,000
33	**SHRI VIT RAG STOTRA.**—A collection of verses for Jainis only by **Shri Atma Nand, Jain,** Pustak Parcharak Mandal, Delhi. No. of pages 82. Published by the author, 19th October 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 1st. Price R0-3-0.	Ditto . .	1,000

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
34	**SAMAYIK AUR DEVI BANDAN SUTR VIDHI**—(method of saying prayers) by **Shri Atma Nand**, Pustak Parcharak Mandal, Delhi. No. of pages 20. Published by the author, 9th November 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 1st. Price R0-0-6.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	2,000
35	**SAMAYIK DEVSIRAI PIRTI KARMAN.**—A method of saying prayers, saluting, etc., etc., by **Shri Muni Manikji**, No. of pages 133. Published by Seth Bhawani Ram Rishabh Dass, 15th November 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 1st. Price R0-4-0.	Ditto . .	500
	RELIGION—SANSKRIT.		
36	**APAVITRATISM IRTYARTH NIRNE**—(clear meaning of Smirti) by **Ourna Nand, Sharma**, Shastri Head Teacher, Sanatan Dharm Pathshala, Bhiwani. No. of pages 8. Published by the author, 9th November 1915. Size crown 8vo. Edition 1st. Price R0-0-6.	Ditto . .	1,000
37	**SUBODH RATU SHATAKAM**—(a collection of 100 verses for the good of the Universe) by **Muni Manikji**. No. of pages 36. Published by Raj Vaidy Sital Prasad, Jain, 12th November 1915. Edition 1st. Price R0-0-6.	Ditto . .	2,500
	RELIGION—URDU AND ARABIC.		
38	**TAHYAT-US-SALAM.**—The correct way of saluting according to Mohammadans, by **Maulvi Hafiz Mohammad Abdul Tawab Maulvi Alim Fazil**, Teacher, Government High School, Rohtak. No. of pages 24. Published by the author, October 1915. Size 18 × 22 × 8. Edition 1st. Free.	Delhi Printing Works .	1,000
39	**ALQURAN**—by **M. Ashraf Ali**. No. of pages 708. Published by **Mahbub Beg** and Mohammad Yaqub Beg, Delhi, 31st October 1915. Size 23 × 30 × 4. Edition 2nd. Price R5.	Mahbub Matabe, Delhi .	2,000
40	**DAROOD-I-MUSTAGHAS.**—How to say certain prayers, edited by **Maulvi Dost Mohammed.** No. of pages 32. Published by the author, 2nd November 1915. Size 18 × 22 × 8. Edition 2nd. Price R0-2-0.	Durwesh Press .	500
41	**ALGAZALI.** Life of Imam Mohammad, son of Mohammad Gazali, by **Shams-ul-Ulama Molana Shibli Namani**, No. of pages 215. Published by S. Zahur-ul-Hasan, November 1915. Size 20 × 26. Edition 1st. Price R1-8-0.	Hilali Press .	1,000
42	**TAFSIR SAPARA-I-UMYATSALOON.**—On the last sapara of the Koran by **Moulvi Abdul Karim.** No. of pages 145. Published by the author, 1915. Size 20 × 26. Edition 2nd. Free.	Ditto . .	1,000

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1915—*concld.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.
	RELIGION—URDU.		
43	**MADAH SHARIF.**—A collection of Punjabi verses by **Karam Bakhsh**, contractor of Fateh Ganj. No. of pages 8. Published by the author, October 1915. Size 18×22×8. Edition 1st. Free.	Delhi Printing Works	1,000
44	**UPNISHIDAS** with commentary Volume II by **Munshi Suraj Narain Mehr.** No. of pages 168. Published by the author, 25th October 1915. Size 22×29×16. Edition 1st. Price R0-12-0.	Sadhoo Press	1,000
45	**JIWAN MUKTI.**—A translation of the well known work by **Viddaramya** on practical Vedenta by Munshi Suraj Narayan, Mehr. No. of pages 180. Published by the author, 20th November 1915. Size 22×29×16. Edition 1st. Price R1-0-0.	Ditto	1,000
46	**SHIKVA-O-FARYAD.**—A collection of verses addressed to God and His Prophet by **Dr. Sheikh Mohammad Iqbal**, M.A., Bar-at-Law and Moulvi Abdul Fakhar Sheikh Achiq Hussain, Simab. No. of pages 32. Published by Darwesh Press, 25th October 1915. Size 18×22×16. Edition 3rd. Price R0-2-6.	Darwesh Press	500
47	**GULGUNA-I-SHAHADAT (DESCRIPTION OF MUHARRIM)**, by **Afsarul Shoora Agha Shair**, Qazal Bash. No. of pages 49. Published by the Usufi Press, 10th November 1915. Size 18×22. Edition 1st. Free.	Usufi Press	2,000
48	**JAMAL-I-AHMADI.**—Life of Hazrat Mohomed, by **Sayad Nazir Uddin** of Delhi. No. of pages 32. Published by the author 1915. Size 18×22. Edition 1st. Price R0-2-0.	Hilali Press	1,000
49	**SEERAT-UL-RASOOL (in 6 volumes).**—Life of Mohamed, by **Mirza Hairat.** No. of pages 1182. Published by the author, 13th November 1915. Size 20×26×4. Edition 1st. Price R6-0-0.	Curzon Press	1,300
50	**KITAP-I-SHAHADAT (4 volumes)** Martyrdom of Imam Husain by **Mirza Hairat.** No. of pages 1280. Published by the author, 13th November 1915. Size 20×26×4. Edition 1st. Price R4-0-0.	Ditto	1,300

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
for Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, (Afzal.)

Delhi, the 4th February 1916.

CEMETERY NOTICES.

Sargodha, the 22nd January 1916.

With reference to Rule 10, Part IV of the rules published in Government of India's Department of Education—Ecclesiastical notification No. 212, dated 10th May 1913, it is hereby notified that the tomb in the Government cemetery at Shahpur Sadr, of one William Hugh Marchant, an infant son of William Kirk Marchant, stands in urgent need of repairs, estimated to cost about rupees fifteen. The deceased's relatives or friends are requested to undertake to restore the tomb or remit the said sum of Rs. 15 to the Executive Engineer, Shahpur Provincial Division, Roads and Buildings Branch, at Sargodha in the Shahpur District (Punjab).

C. H. ATKINS,
Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur District (Punjab).

The following list may be substituted for the list published in the Gazette of India, Part II of 29th January 1916, pages 180 and 181 :—

Dacca, the 20th January 1916.

The following monuments in the Dacca Cemetery have become dilapidated. Persons interested are invited to communicate with the undersigned and state if they will undertake to restore them. If no communication is received within two months from the date of this notice, the monuments will be treated in such manner as the undersigned may decide for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order.

2. This notice is issued under Rule 10 for the care and use of Government Cemeteries in India.

List of dilapidated monuments in the Dacca Cemetery proposed to be demolished.

No. of grave in the Cemetery Register.	Name and date of deceased where recorded.
55	Mary Hodgson, 1859.
102	Irwin.
105	James Mary Carlier.
107	A. T. L. Chardon.
111	Edwin Richard Scott, 1810.
150	Robert Lindsay, 1788.
179	Hunter, 1785.
187	John Charles Richardson.
190	Juliana Eastgate, 1801.
191	Henry Holland, 1801.
217	Mary Ann Harrison, 1823.
229	Fanny Sophia Lysaght, 1830.
243	Emanuel Dall, 1783.
278	William Kerkman, 1775.
281	Augustine Famechon, 1825.
282	Joseph Derry, 1823.
294	C. C. Wegnettin, 1825.
303	Nathaniel Hall, 1725
306	Elizabeth Cranfurd, 1776.
307	Robert Cranfurd, 1775.
316	John Davidson, 1851.
328	James Francis Dixon, 1832.
329	James Thompson, 1834.
336	Anne Bunbury, 1846.
357	Edward Nicholson, 1832.
365, 366	Children of Eliza Law.
371	Mathew Law, 1830.

W. BEWLEY,
R. B. McCORMACK,
Members, Church Committee, temporarily in charge of Cemetery, Dacca.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th February 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000 0 0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000 0 0	1,54,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 1,02,47,944 7 10			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,39,06,831 6 7	2,41,54,775	14	5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	20,19,43,994	12	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	13,56,801	7	11
Sundries	12,74,807	12	3
RUPEES	26,91,30,379	15	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	6,58,06,875	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	1,00,70,960	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,93,21,761	0	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	5,18,13,730	4	6
Bills discounted and purchased	2,99,33,159	0	4
Balances with other Banks	32,76,222	15	11
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	28,62,677	1	1
Stamps	11,520	1	8
Sundries	5,92,453	6	11
	21,36,89,358	15	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 2,54,10,814 13 11	5,54,41,020	15	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,00,30,206 1 10			
RUPEES	26,91,30,379	15	1

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,51,765 0 0

† Do do. do. „ 8,89,282 8 0

Rs. 12,41,047 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, N. H. Y. WARREN,

Calcutta, 17th February 1916. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.

Percentage 24·23.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th February 1916.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on Medical Certificate under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect from the 27th January 1916.

Chief Engineer C. T. Amor, R.I.M. . . . . 3 months.

E. J. C. HORDERN,

for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February 1916.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve.										
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchased price).		Total.	Remarks.
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	89,96,500	22,75,42,685	23,65,39,185	6,20,50,817	1,50,87,337	...	8,17,50,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	7,28,42,398	33,17,30,498	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore	...	2,41,94,685	2,41,94,685	2,94,77,913	1,81,78,125	.	..	.		...	..	..	4,76,56,038	(b) Nominal value—₹8,01,81,571.
Lahore	...	4,28,61,175	4,28,61,175	3,49,14,252	2,27,96,603	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	5,77,10,855	
Bombay	53,14,885	14,51,44,550	15 04,59,435	3,04,84,023	4,64,45,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,69,29,085	
Karachi	...	2,31,63,665	2,31,63,665	77,53,528	37,26,570	...		...	...	..	...	...	1,14,80,098	
Madras	40,48,620	8,23,93,445	8,64,42,065	3,58,13,935	1,12,97,115	.	..	...		...	.	...	4,71,11,050	
Rangoon	...	6,51,99,655	6,51,99,655	4,71,07,011	98,99,250		..		...	...	..	...	5,70,06,261	
	1,83,60,005	61,04,99,860	62,88,59,865	24,76,01,479	12,74,30,062	...	8,17,50,000		...	...	9,99,99,946	7,28,42,398	62,96,23,885	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			4,60,980	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									12,25,000	
Total Circulation ₹			62,83,98,885								Total Reserve ₹		62,83,98,885	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th February 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th February 1916 to 2 thousands in Sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, 2ND (RAWALPINDI) DIVISION.

Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd Division, on 31st December 1915 on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

Designation from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of Investment.													
	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.			Total.		
On which interest is drawn.													
Divisional Disbursing Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, Rawalpindi.	300	800	29,300	100	4,000	7,400	...	...			41,900		
Total Rs.	300	800	29,300	100	4,000	7,400	...	...			41,900		
Safe custody.								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Divisional Disbursing Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, Rawalpindi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,3	8	7	0 35,338	7	0
Messrs. Incha Ram and Company, Bankers, Sialkote.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,600	0	0	57,600	0	0
Total Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,938	7	0

D. A. E. WILL, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

RAWALPINDI:
Dated 12th February, 1916.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Delhi, the 10th February 1916.

No. 835-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Magistrates of the 2nd class and to direct that such persons shall exercise all the powers of Magistrates of the 2nd class within the limits of the municipality of Delhi for a period of 3 years from the date of this notification:—

Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1. Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh.	1. Khan Sahib Hakim Ahmad Said Khan.
2. Rai Sahib Nathu Ram.	2. Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Ahd.
3. Rai Sahib Ram Chand.	3. Mirza Said-ud-din Ahmad Khan.
4. Lala Amba Pershad.	4. Shaikh Azizud-din.
5. Lala Jagan Nath.	5. Haji Abdul Ghani.
6. Lala Mina Mal.	6. Sayed Umrao Mirza Rizawai.

2. The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to direct under the provisions of section 15 of the said Code, that any two or more of the aforementioned Magistrates shall sit together as a Bench and to confer on any such Bench the power to try summarily all the offences specified in section 261 of the said Code.

3. Chief Commissioner's notification No. 34, dated the 1st October 1912, as subsequently amended by Notifications No. 1759, dated 18th November 1912, No. 3109, dated 16th April 1913, No. 6987, dated 13th September 1913; and No. 3157, dated 12th May 1915, is hereby cancelled.

No. 840-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the week ending the 5th February 1916 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	73	78	151	59	50	109	...	...	...	37	2	56	.	13	1	17	12	29	34·83	25·14
	Notified Area	3,673	...	1	1	2	1	3			...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	14·15	42·47
	Total .	229,144	73	79	152	61	51	112	...	...	...	39	2	57	...	13	1	18	12	30	34·49	25·41

No. 842-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half month ending 31st January 1916, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	53	52	...	1	...	33	...	18	...	...	...	...	10	8	18
Nangloi	61	50	...	...	...	35	...	11	...	...	4	3	8	5	13
Najafgarh	54	46	..	...	...	28	...	17	...	...	1	1	13	4	17
Subzimundi	15	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Mehrauli	38	38		...	...	28	...	9	...	...	1	...	5	7	12
Raisina	6	42	...	...	...	28	...	11	...	...	3	...	5	3	8
Shahdara	19	14	...	...	...	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
New Cantonment	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total of the District .	249	249	...	1	...	172	...	66	...	...	10	4	41	30	71

Delhi, the 14th February 1916.

No. 914-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Indian Press Act (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of a collection of Urdu poems entitled "Nazm-i-Wajahat" (Poems of Wajahat) the contents of which appear to him to be of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act (I of 1910), in as much as they have a tendency to bring into hatred His Majesty's Christian European subjects in British India.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 28th January 1916.

No. 194-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 and by section 41 of the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to direct that the Notification of the Central India Agency No. 741-C., dated the 22nd April 1908, shall be further amended as follows :—

(*a*) In rule 2 the words from "The fees payable" to the end shall be omitted.

(*b*) The following rule shall be added :—

"13. The Agent to the Governor General in Central India may, by general or special order, direct that any license or farm under these rules may be sold otherwise than by auction."

By order,

A. R. JELF,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

A. G. G.'s Camp, Rajputana, the 11th February 1916.

No. 220—40-C.—Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, on foreign service in the Karauli State, has been granted privilege leave for 7 days and leave on medical certificate for 3 months and 23 days in continuation of 2 months privilege leave already granted to him by the Karauli Darbar with effect from the 15th November 1915.

No. 223—4-C.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the re-appointment of Sah Dhanna Lal and Pandit Nathu Lal as nominated members of Kekri Municipal Committee for a period of 3 years with effect from the 1st January 1916.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Chakdara, this 13th day of February 1916.

Number, Rank, and Name—1922, Indian Driver, Baz Khan.
Age—28 years.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Date of enlistment—27th February 1906.
Place of enlistment—Jhelum.
Parish and County in which born—Langram, Sudhuati, Poonch.

Date of desertion or absence—3rd February 1916.
Place of desertion or absence—Langram, Sudhuati Poonch.
Marks—Transverse linear scar 1 inch middle of forehead.
On furlough.
Under ten years' service.

A. F. BAYLEY, Major, R.F.A.,
Commanding 89th Battery, R.F.A.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for the right to sell by retail country spirit (flavoured and plain) at the following shops:—

1. Khoja Bazar, Sibi,
2. Chauk Bazar, Sibi,
3. Loralai,

for a period of one year, from 1st April 1916 to 31st March 1917.

2. Each tender must be sealed, and addressed to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. The cover containing the tender should be superscribed with the words "Tender for the right to sell by retail country spirit at the shop in the $\frac{\text{Loralai Bazar}}{\text{Khoja Bazar, Sibi}}$ " and should be sent so as to reach the Chauk Bazar, Sibi

Revenue Commissioner at Quetta before 12 o'clock noon on the 6th day of March 1916, after which no tender will be considered. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

3. Tenders for each shop should be offered separately. The Revenue Commissioner reserves to himself the power to accept any tender whatever without assigning any reason for doing so, but licenses for the two shops in Sibi will not be granted to any one individual.

4. The latest figures of sale of country spirit at the three shops are given below in gallons :—

Shop.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16 (actuals for first 9 months only).
Loralai	1,200	1,205	1,300	800
Khoja Bazar, Sibi	481	599	384	283
Chauk Bazar, Sibi	383	402	491	299

5. The following are the rates of Government still head duty paid direct into the treasury and the issue price of the spirit paid to the distillery contractor, Quetta :—

Strength.	Duty per gallon.	Kind of spirit.	Price per gallon.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
10° U. P. . . .	4 0 0	Plain	1 5 9
		Flavoured . . .	1 7 2
20° U. P. . . .	3 8 0	Plain	1 2 3
		Flavoured . .	1 3 0

6. The maximum retail rates in force are :—

Per	10° U. P.		20° U. P.	
	Plain.	Flavoured.	Plain.	Flavoured.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8 drams . . .	1 4 6	1 5 0	1 2 3	1 2 9
4 ,, . . .	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 9 3	0 9 6
2 ,, . . .	0 5 3	0 5 6	0 4 9	0 5 0
1 dram . . .	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 9
½ ,, . . .	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 6

7. For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to the Political Agents, Sibi or Loralai.

QUETTA,
5th February 1916.

C. ARCHER, LT.-COL.,
Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of December 1915 and of the form in which they were held:—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	2,503,157	...
Short loans	1,024,715	4,875,285
Treasury Bills	1,038,208	...
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	4,566,080	4,875,285
	9,441,365	

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 17th February 1916.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th February 1916.

No. 390—*V. O.* 57-08.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act (III of 1911), the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to direct that every registered member of the Baori tribe in the district of Ajmer-Merwara, declared to be a criminal tribe by Notification No. 2407 V. O. 57—08 dated the 8th September 1914, shall report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence, in the manner laid down in the rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the aforesaid Act.

No. 392—*V. O.* 57-08.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act (III of 1911) the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to direct that every registered member of the "gypsy" tribe in the district of Ajmer-Merwara, declared to be a criminal tribe by Notification No. 2409 V. O. 57—08, dated the 8th September 1914, shall report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence, in the manner laid down in the rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the aforesaid Act.

No. 394—*V. O.* 57-08.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act (III of 1911) the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that every registered member of the Mer or Rawat and Merat tribes in the district of Ajmer-Merwara, declared to be a criminal tribe by Notification No. 2405 V. O. 57—08, dated the 8th September 1914, shall report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence, in the manner laid down in the rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the aforesaid Act.

By order,

L. M. KAYE,
Inspector General of Railway Police and
Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 24 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 31st January 1916.

In the matter of Ashutosh Pal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ashutosh Pal, turner, under the firm of Rangoon Electric Tramway Supply Company, residing at Alhone, Rangoon, on the 26th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ashutosh Pal.

CASE No. 26 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 1st February 1916.

In the matter of W. Goone Warden, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by W. Goone Warden, clerk, residing at No. 138, Lower Kemmendine Road, Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 31st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said W. Goone Warden.

CASE No. 27 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 1st February 1916.

In the matter of Herbert Sydney Smith, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Herbert Sydney Smith, clerk in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Burma, residing at No. 45, 47th Street, Rangoon, on the 31st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Herbert Sydney Smith.

CASE No. 28 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1916.

In the matter of Mamidi Ramayya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mamidi Ramayya, municipal maistry, residing at Slaughter house, Theinbyu, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mamidi Ramayya.

CASE No. 29 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1916.

In the matter of Ephraim Daniel, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ephraim Daniel, drawing master, residing at No. 33, 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ephraim Daniel.

CASE No. 30 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1916.

In the matter of Frank Howard Bonde, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Frank Howard Bonde, assistant, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., residing at Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Frank Howard Bonde.

CASE No. 31 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 5th February 1916.

In the matter of Shaik Chan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Chan, Postal Peon, residing at No. 10, Lancaster Road, Rangoon, on the 4th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shaik Chan.

CASE No. 32 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 5th February 1916.

In the matter of Baskali Ahir, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Baskali Ahir, un employed, residing at No. 29, Kemmendine Road, Rangoon, on the 4th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Baskali Ahir.

CASE No. 178 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1916.

In the matter of Pichetty Buchayya, Cooly Maistry and Contractor, residing at Nos. 71 and 72, 38th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Pichetty Buchayya an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of February 1916.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 5 OF 1916.

Dated the 16th February 1916.

Re Sosi Bhusan Shah Chowdhury, of No. 7, Brahmanpara Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business at the same place under the name of Badan Chand Gara Golim, Sosi Bhusan Shah Chowdhury.

Ex parte Nayansook Dass Joynarain, the Creditor. Morgan and Company, Creditor's Attorneys.

On the 11th day of January 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 23 OF 1916.

Dated the 11th February 1916.

Re Harry Chain Bassler, lately residing at No. 16, Royd Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present residing at No. 13, British Indian Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, Veterinary Surgeon and Horse Trainer, but at present unemployed.

Ex parte the Debtor. J. A. Arnowitz, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 10th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 24 OF 1916.

Dated the 14th February 1916.

Re Dasorathi Das, residing at No. 7, Falgoon Das Lane, in the town of Calcutta, an Assistant in the firm of Falgoon Das and Company, ship repairers.

Ex parte the Debtor. Nando Gopal Ray, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 11th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 25 OF 1916.

Dated the 14th February 1916.

Re Kanhya Lall Joynarain, a firm lately carrying on business at No. 26, Burtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, as piece-goods merchants.

Ex parte Srinibash Dalaria, the Creditor. Akhil Chandra Basu, Creditor's Attorney.

On the 12th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed firm as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 103 OF 1912.

Dated the 11th February 1916.

Re Karim Buksh Cashmeri, carrying on business as dealer in shawls under the name and style of Karim Buksh.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 4th day of August 1914, the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of May 1912 was annulled.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 15 OF 1916.

Dated the 9th February 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Baij Nath, son of Jugal Kishore, Chandni Chawk, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Baij Nath to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 4th March 1916.

SUIT No. 16 OF 1916.

Dated the 10th February 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Hera Lal, son of Girdhari Lal Barhaman of Baidwara, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Hera Lal to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 7th March 1916.

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

No. 6 OF 1916.

Ganesh, son of Tulsi Ram, Koli of Moda Bhairun . . . Insolvent,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Narain Singh of Ajmer	122	0	0
2. Khush-hal Dass, Koli of Nasirabad	120	0	0
3. Nola, Koli of Ajmer	30	0	0
4. Mulla Abdul Rab of Ajmer	49	0	0
5. Kolli Brahman, Ajmer.	175	0	0
6. Dharman Koli, Ajmer	12	0	0
7. Jodha Koli, Ajmer	12	0	0
8. Rupa Koli, Ajmer	60	0	0
9. Michol Gor Koli, Ajmer	64	3	6
10. Gaindalal Mahajan, Ajmer	20	0	0

Whereas the applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard at 10 A.M. on the 14th March 1916.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either in person or through an agent to oppose the application. In default the application will be heard *ex parte.*

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 10th day of February 1916.

No. 7 OF 1916.

Nirbhey Ram, son of Nathu Ram, Brahman of Ajmer, Applicant . Insolvent,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Phul Chand, Ajmer	170	0	0
2. Phul Chand, „	180	0	0
3. Kabiraj Eshar Dass Dasan Siri, Saras Pura, Ahmedabad	627	0	0
4. Har Narain, Ajmer	32	0	0
5. Banji Shankerlal, Ajmer	50	0	0
6. Kesheo Ram „	25	0	0
7. Chunnilal „	25	0	0
8. Tansukh Lal „	70	0	0
9. Narotan, „	50	0	0
10. Soalal, son of Sahib Lal, clerk	40	0	0
11. Nathu Ram, clerk, Ticket Printing, Ajmer . . .	10	0	0
12. Chunnulal Modi, Ajmer	28	1	6
13. Mul Chand, clerk, Audit Office, Ajmer . . .	100	0	0
14. Railway Credit Bank, Bombay.	194	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard at 10 A.M. on the 13th March 1916.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court on the date fixed either in person or through an authorised agent to oppose the application. In default the application will be heard *ex parte.*

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 10th day of February 1916.

No. 9 OF 1916.

Ram Chander, son of Dhannalal of Ajmer . . . . Insolvent,

against

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Sheo Dass, son of Ganga Bishen, Brahman of Ajmer .	330	0	0
2. Kishen Lal, Brahman of Ajmer	150	0	0
3. Sankerlal, Ajmer	120	0	0
4. Harak Chand, Ajmer	45	0	0
5. Seth Chouthmal, Ajmer	32	0	0
6. Chaganlal, Ajmer	40	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard at 10-30 A.M. on the 16th March 1916.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court on the date fixed either in person or through the Court to oppose the application. In case of default of apprearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 10th day of February 1916.

No. 5 OF 1916.

Bholu, son of Khawaja Pinara, of Ajmer . . . . Insolvent.

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Balu and Gooman, sons of Pannalal, Mahajans, Ajmer .	250	0	0
2. Har Narain Brahman of Ajmer	150	0	0
3. Sheola, son of Khawaja, Mahajan, Ajmer . . .	30	0	0
4. Bodu, son of Ganeshi Ram, Mahajan, Ajmer . .	20	0	0
5. Birdi Chand Mohajan, Ajmer	170	0	0
6. Hasonia, son of Miru Panora, Ajmer	45	0	0
7. Ram Narain Jhouwai, Ajmer	70	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the applicant has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the case will be heard at 10 A.M. on the 17th March 1916.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court on the date fixed either in person or through an authorised agent, to oppose the application. In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 10th day of February 1916.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 15th February 1916.

No. 1697*G-Camp*.—Mr. W. E. Richards, Superintendent, *sub. pro tem.* in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Burma Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the same office, for the period from the 16th to the 22nd January 1916.

No. 1698*G-Camp*.—Mr. H. H. Leatham, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow) Division, reverts to his own grade with effect from the 7th February 1916.

Simla, the 16th February 1916.

No. 5304-*G*.—With reference to this Department notification No. 4936-G., dated the 13th November 1915, published at page 2503, Part II of the Gazette of India, dated 20th November 1915, Mr. J. Browne is appointed a temporary Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, in the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, with effect from the 3rd February 1916.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th February 1916.

No. 251*s-Ap*.—Mr. A. D. Cardis, Superintendent, Office of the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, pay Rs. 200—300, is appointed to work as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, Nerbadda Division, on his own pay, with effect from the 20th January 1916 and until further orders, in the arrangements *vice* Mr. W. J. Gardiner, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, on privilege leave.

2. This supersedes this office Notification No. 122s-Ap., dated the 26th January 1916, so far as the appointment of Mr. A. D. Cardis is concerned.

No. 264*s-Ap*.—Mr. E. C. Lalkaka, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances for 2 months and 3 days, with effect from the 8th November 1915.

The 10th February 1916.

No. 285*s-Ap*.—The following appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. A. B. Thompson, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Northern Circle, to be promoted to the 2nd grade from the 1st January 1916.

Mr. S. C. W. Rose, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Punjab and North West Frontier, to officiate in the 2nd grade from the 1st January 1916 and until further orders.

Khan Bahadur D. S. Captain, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Bombay, from the 22nd December 1915 and until further orders.

No. 297*s-Ap*.—Mr. G. V. Tulpule, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 17th December 1915 and until further orders.

The 12th February 1916.

No. 311*s-Ap*.—Mr. Mahboobali Niazali Khan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, and sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for seven days with effect from the 4th February 1916.

No. 318*s-Ap*.—Mr. R. B. Wright, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, on deputation, is granted special leave for three months from the 8th March 1915 to 7th June 1915 inclusive, under the Government of India, Army Department, Order No. H-5332, dated the 4th June 1915, and privilege leave for 19 days from the 8th to the 26th June 1915 inclusive under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th February 1916.

No. 113*s*-*E*-*E*.—The following reversion and promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. L. A. Nagle . .	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	Inspecting Telegraphist.	19th December 1915.
„ J. H. Moore .	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, 2nd class, officiating.	11th January 1916.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1916.

No. 620-*T*.—Reports of opening and closing of offices during the period 10th February 1916 to 16th February 1916.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Barla Camp	United Provinces . . .	21st January 1916 .	Closed.
Jagcherra	Bengal	5th February „ .	„
Kyondo	Burma	20th November 1915	Opened.
Mahasamud	Central India . . .	1st February 1916 .	„
Naraincherra	Bengal	6th „ „ .	„
Pantha	Burma	7th January „ .	„
Raipur Sadar-Bazar	Central India . . .	1st February „ .	Closed.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

"Bori-Arab" instead of "Bori" with effect from the 1st March 1916.

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1916.

No. 629-*T*.—Mr. P. E. W. Rosemeyer, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, was granted privilege leave for ten days with effect from the 18th January 1916 in extension of the leave sanctioned in Notification No. 133-T., dated the 13th January 1916.

Mr. J. L. Barry continued to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the period.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH FEBRUARY 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.											Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.						
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	—	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	10	...	11	...	...	...
Bombay	...	6	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	6	5	11	...	...	...

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 18th February 1916.

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1916.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. Terminable of 1915-16.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st January 1916 .	29,28,700	99,70,400	4,99,27,000	1,55,71,400	72,18,300	27,04,950	8,53,92,050	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,83,24,250
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November 1908, up to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 21st January 1916 .	...	...	...	2,200	...	...	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1916	...	1,000	5,500	18,500	...	3,000	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000
	29,28,700	99,71,400	4,99,32,500	1,55,92,100	72,18,300	27,07,950	8,54,22,250	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,83,54,450
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 15th February 1916 .	29,28,700	99,71,400	4,99,32,500	1,55,92,100	72,18,300	27,07,950	8,54,22,250	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,83,54,450

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,348 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,809 lakhs.
" 16th Dec. 1915 " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 6 "
" 1st Jan. 1916 " 15th Jan. 1916 ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 3 lakhs. ditto ...
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " ditto ... ditto ...
12,351 12,816

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th February 1916.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
$\frac{H}{537}$ of 1915-16 . . .	$\frac{R\ A}{42}$ 93364 . .	100	Messrs. Kallan Khan and Saiduddin Khan, Zemindars, Puranibazar Naupara, Bahraich.

N. B. DEANE,

Deputy Controller in charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 18th February 1916.

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Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
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H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.
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Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
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B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Deighton Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.
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E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
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Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

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The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
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[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

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The Assam Code, Vol. I, Edition 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5 *a.*)

The Assam Code, Vol. II, Edition 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1914. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-4 or 6*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. I, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders. Vol. II, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* 9*d.* (8*a.*)

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Act No. XIII of 1899 (Glanders and Farcy) as modified up to 1st August 1915. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

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Act VIII of 1915. Urdu and Hindi. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
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The Madras Code, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9*s.* (8*a.*)
Government of India Act, 1915. (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61.) Re. 1. (1*a.*)

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Service Troops. Army List 1st January 1916. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th November and 25th December 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*) each.

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Return showing during the first Year of war: (1) Wholesale and Retail Prices in Calcutta, (2) Index Number of Retail Food Prices in other Countries, and (3) The Rise in Freights. Foolscap. Stitched. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (1*a.*)
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The Official Secrets Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, ch. 28). 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Code, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 2-4 or 8*s.* (3*a.*)

Legislation and Orders relating to the War (Second edition), 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 6*s.* or 6*d.* (2*a.*)

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Rabies and Anti-Rabic Treatment in India by Captain Hugh Acton, I.M.S., and Captain R. Knowles, I.M.S., Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 1*s.* (1*a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. July to December 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2, by Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

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Contents and Index of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes XXI to XXXV. By G. deP. Cotter. General Index. Re. 1.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST AUGUST 1915 TO 31ST JANUARY 1916.

Monthly Weather Review for March to August 1915. Re. 1 per month.

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Volume XXI, Part XI, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather V. Sunspots and Temperature. Re. 1.

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REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 268689 and 268690 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 13,900 respectively, originally standing in the name of Sreemati Dakhayani Debi, wife of Raja Sharat Chandra Roy of Chanchal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

PRIYANATH LAHIRY, General Manager,
Chanchal Raj, Malda (Bengal).

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

In the matter of the All-India Provident Corporation, Limited (in liquidation).

Dated the 15th February 1916.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Corporation will be held at its Registered Office, 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, on the 29th day of February 1916, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOY KRISHNA SEN,
R. C. CHATTERJEE,
Liquidators.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
February 15, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi (white)	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9	4 7 3
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11
	Calcutta (Club No. 2)	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5
	Aligarh	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8
	Cawnpore	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 2	4 9 1
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
	Lucknow	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
	Akola	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1 0
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3	4 12 7
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9
	(Median Average)	4 2 3	4 2 6	4 3 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 5
	Index Numbers (*a*)	100	100	102	103	104	105

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(*a*) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

| FORTNIGHT ENDING | | |

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1915.	30th April 1915.	15th May 1915.	31st May 1915.	15th June 1915.	30th June 1915.	15th July 1915.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port (a)	Karachi (white)	5 4 3	4 12 3	4 7 9	4 9 3	4 5 3	4 4 3	4 6 3
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1).	4 15 2	4 11 1	4 12 7	4 15 2	4 9 10	...	...
	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	5 3 6	4 13 0	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 6 6	4 8 0	4 12 0
Punjab	Lahore	4 13 6	4 3 3	3 7 6	3 13 0	3 11 6	3 11 6	4 0 0
	Ferozepur	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 14 3	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0
	Lyallpur	4 10 0	4 1 0	3 11 0	3 14 6	3 9 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
	Amritsar	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 7 9	3 12 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0
	Multan	4 6 0	3 13 0	3 7 6	3 14 0	3 11 6	3 10 0	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi	4 8 0	4 6 6	3 10 0	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 14 0	4 6 0
	Ambala	5 4 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 15 6	3 15 6	3 15 6	4 5 0
Delhi	Delhi	5 0 0	4 7 1	4 1 6	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 9 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 15 3	4 13 11	4 8 8	4 7 6	4 5 0	4 6 5	4 6 5
	Aligarh	4 8 8	4 3 6	4 0 2	3 14 1	3 14 5	4 3 5	4 9 4
	Cawnpore	4 9 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 9 0
	Meerut	4 8 6	4 0 0	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 3 6
	Shajahanpur	4 5 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0
	Agra	4 11 3	4 7 1	3 12 11	4 5 2	4 4 8	4 9 1	4 7 1
	Fyzabad	4 9 2	4 5 6	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 6
	Lucknow	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 2 6	4 4 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 1 11	4 3 5	4 3 6	4 5 0	4 5 10
	Jubbulpore	4 8 2	4 8 2	4 3 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 8 2	4 8 2
	Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 10	4 4 10	4 7 2
	Akola	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 8 10	4 2 10	4 2 10	3 15 7	3 15 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	4 8 7	4 8 7	3 11 6	3 4 6	3 8 10	3 8 10	3 13 4
Baluchistan	Quetta	5 2 0	4 15 6	4 13 6	4 11 2	4 10 0	4 7 3	4 0 5
Bombay	Poona	5 7 10	5 6 2	5 10 6	5 6 2	5 1 11	5 1 4	5 4 1
	Ahmednagar	4 4 1	...	4 11 11	4 10 1	4 8 4	4 10 1	4 13 9
	Ahmedabad	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
	Dharwar	3 3 5	3 7 0	3 10 6	3 8 1	3 7 0	3 11 9	3 8 1
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	4 6 6	4 6 0	4 8 0
	Bhagalpur	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 10 9
	Ranchi	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
	Cuttack	4 11 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	4 11 3	4 11 3
Bengal	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5
	Mandalay	4 12 5	4 12 5	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median Average)	4 11 3	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 5 2	4 5 0	4 6 2	4 7 1
	Index Numbers (b).	114	109	103	104	104	106	107

(a) Prices at ports after 31st December 1915.

Ports	Rate per	On 7th January 1916.	On 14th January 1916.	On 21st January 1916.	On 28th January 1916.	On 4th February 1916.	On 11th February 1916.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	4 11 0	4 10 9	4 9 9	4 8 9	4 5 9	4 6 9
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	"	5 0 1	4 15 11	4 15 0	4 13 8	4 13 8	4 13 2
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	"	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	4 14 0

(b) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

FORTNIGHT ENDING																														Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st December 1915 compared with preceding fortnight.
31st July 1915.			15th August 1915.			31st August 1915.			15th September 1915.			30th September 1915.			15th October 1915.			31st October 1915.			15th November 1915.			30th November 1915.			15th December 1915.			31st December 1915.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
4	5	9	4	5	9	4	8	3	4	12	3	4	12	3	4	9	9	4	9	9	4	10	6	4	9	0	4	8	9	4	9	3	+1
	...			..		5	3	0	5	4	4	5	0	3	4	15	11	5	0	5	5	0	3	4	15	4	4	15	4	5	0	5	+1
4	12	6	4	14	0	4	15	0	5	2	6	5	1	0	5	2	0	5	2	6	5	3	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	3	0	−1
4	3	3	4	11	3	4	9	3	4	9	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	5	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	*Nil*
4	1	6	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	*Nil*
4	1	6	4	5	0	4	7	6	4	6	0	4	4	0	4	5	6	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	*Nil*
4	0	0	4	4	3	4	6	0	4	9	8	4	8	0	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	*Nil*
3	13	0	3	14	6	4	0	0	4	3	3	4	8	0	4	6	3	4	5	6	4	5	3	4	3	6	4	3	6	4	3	6	*Nil*
4	7	0	4	7	0	4	6	0	4	10	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	9	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	*Nil*
4	7	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	6	6	4	9	0	4	9	0	*Nil*
4	9	0	4	13	6	4	11	0	4	11	0	4	12	6	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	*Nil*
4	6	5	4	9	4	4	9	4	4	9	4	4	10	6	4	12	11	4	11	3	4	14	3	4	14	3	4	14	3	4	14	3	*Nil*
4	7	5	4	14	9	4	7	10	4	11	3	4	9	3	4	12	0	4	15	0	5	5	6	4	13	7	4	13	7	4	15	8	+3
4	9	0	4	13	6	4	11	3	4	13	6	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	*Nil*
4	7	3	4	13	6	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	11	3	4	11	3	4	13	0	4	11	0	4	9	0	−3
4	4	0	4	8	0	4	9	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	9	3	4	15	0	4	10	3	4	10	3	4	12	0	+2
4	13	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	6	5	2	6	5	8	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	*Nil*
4	10	0	4	11	6	4	11	3	4	11	6	4	13	0	5	5	3	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	8	5	2	8	5	2	8	*Nil*
4	7	1	4	7	1	4	9	2	4	9	2	4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	*Nil*
4	7	2	4	12	0	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	12	10	4	11	2	4	10	5	4	10	5	4	9	7	4	9	7	4	9	7	*Nil*
4	8	2	4	3	5	4	8	2	4	8	2	4	13	7	4	11	4	5	0	0	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	0	0	4	14	10	−1
4	7	2	4	12	10	4	11	2	4	11	2	4	11	2	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	10	5	4	6	5	−5
3	14	5	3	15	7	3	15	7	3	15	7	3	15	7	4	6	0	4	10	10	4	10	7	4	5	10	4	2	8	4	12	2	+14
4	1	7	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	7	7	4	7	7	*Nil*
3	15	6	4	1	1	4	2	0	4	2	6	4	3	3	4	3	6	4	7	0	4	13	3	4	13	6	4	12	6	4	10	6	−3
5	4	1	5	5	1		...		5	8	11	5	8	11	5	8	11	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	8	11	5	4	5	5	6	8	+3
4	14	8	4	6	9	4	15	7	4	11	11	4	15	6	5	1	4	5	2	3	4	5	7	4	4	8	3	13	6	3	10	9	−4
4	12	0	5	4	0	5	2	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	2	5	5	4	5	8	2	5	5	4	−3
3	8	1	3	9	3	3	10	8	3	12	9	3	12	1	3	14	11	3	12	1	3	11	11	3	15	9	3	13	0	3	13	8	+1
4	11	0	4	14	0	4	8	0	4	11	0	5	0	0	4	6	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	*Nil*
4	8	0	4	13	0	4	14	3	5	5	0	5	9	7	5	4	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	4	0	5	12	0	6	8	0	+13
5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	*Nil*
5	10	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	14	0	5	14	0	6	0	0	+2
5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	9	0	5	9	0	*Nil*
5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	5	... 4	0	... *Nil*
6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	*Nil*
5	2	7	5	2	7	5	7	6	5	7	6	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	7	6	+6
4	7	4	4	11	9	4	9	3	4	11	3	4	12	10	4	12	0	4	13	6	4	14	3	4	13	7	4	13	7	4	14	3	+1
108			114			111			114			116			115			117			118			117			117			118			

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st December as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1914 and 1915 :—

	1915.			1914.		
	15th December.	31st December.	Increase or Decrease.	15th December.	31st December.	Increase or Decrease.
India . . .	100	101	+1	100	103	+3
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	104	+4
United Provinces .	100	101	+1	100	99	−1
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	101	+1	100	102	+2

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Bombay	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14
	Calcutta	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0
	Ferozepur	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Rawalpindi	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12
	Lyallpur	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4
	Multan	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4
	Ambala	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13
	Cawnpore	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4
	Meerut	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12
	Agra	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8
	Lucknow	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Akola	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5½	10 0	9 13
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8
	Dharwar	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Murshidabad	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0
	Malda	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12
	(Median Average)	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12
	Index Numbers (a)	100	103	103	106	106	109

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(a) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India. [The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING										
31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	7 8	7 8
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 3	5 3	5 8
7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	7 12
9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	7 12	7 12
10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	8 0	7 12
10 4	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	9 0
9 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	8 4	8 4
9 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 12
9 12	7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 8
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	6 0
8 8	8 6	8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	6 12	7 5
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 8	6 12	7 12
8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	6 8	7 4	6 4
8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 0
8 8	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 14	8 0
8 12	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	5 14
9 8	8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	6 4	7 4
9 8	8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	8 5	8 2
8 4	8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	8 4	8 15
8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 4
9 8	8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	10 0
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6
10 0	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	8 6	9 2
9 13	9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¼	7 4¼	7 1	7 8½
6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	6 13	7 2
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 2
7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	9 9	10 0
10 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8
9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 14	8 4
8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 8
8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 4	8 0
7 14	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9
7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	7 5	7 12
8 8	8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	7 1	7 12
112	120	121	123	127	137	137	150	147	135	123

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1915.	30th April 1915.	15th May 1915.	31st May 1915.	15th June 1915.	30th June 1915.	15th July 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Bombay	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14
	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	8 0	9 0	11 4	10 4	10 8	10 8	9 12
	Ferozepur	8 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 4	9 12
	Amritsar	7 14	8 8	11 4	10 8	10 10	10 4	10 0
	Rawalpindi	8 12	8 14	10 12	10 4	10 4	10 0	8 12
	Lyallpur	8 8	9 8	10 4	10 0	10 8	11 0	9 12
	Multan	9 0	10 4	11 4	10 0	10 8	10 12	10 4
	Ambala	7 8	10 4	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 6
Delhi	Delhi	7 12	9 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	7 13	7 13	7 15	8 6	...	8 8	8 8
	Cawnpore	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 8
	Meerut	8 4	9 12	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	9 8
	Agra	8 0	8 8	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8
	Lucknow	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 2	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	8 2	8 14	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	9 4
	Shahjahanpur	8 12	9 10	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 14
	Fyzabad	8 8	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 10	8 10	8 8
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 15	8 15	9 4	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8
	Raipur	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Akola	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	8 7	8 7	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	7 13	8 1	8 4	8 8½	8 11½	9 0	10 0
Bombay	Poona	6 13	7 2	6 13	6 13	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0
	Dharwar	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 1	10 8	10 8
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	8 12	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 6	8 8
	Bhagalpur	8 12	8 14	8 14	8 12	8 10	8 12	8 14
	Muzaffarpur	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Ranchi	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0
	Cuttack	8 8	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	8 8	8 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Mandalay	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5
	(Median Average)	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 14	8 12	8 8
	Index Numbers(a)	116	112	106	106	108	109	112

(a) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India. [The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

Fortnight ending											Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st December 1915 compared with preceding fortnight.
31st July 1915.	15th August 1915.	31st August 1915.	15th September 1915.	30th September 1915.	15th October 1915.	31st October 1915.	15th November 1915.	30th November 1915.	15th December 1915.	31st December 1915.	
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent
8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	5 3	5 8	5 8	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	*Nil*
9 8	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	*Nil*
9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	*Nil*
8 8	8 8	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	*Nil*
9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	*Nil*
10 4	10 0	9 12	9 12	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	*Nil*
8 12	8 8	8 8	8 2	8 2	8 8	8 8	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	*Nil*
8 8	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
8 8	8 4	7 15	8 4	7 15	7 13	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	*Nil*
8 8	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	*Nil*
8 12	8 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	+3
8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	*Nil*
8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	*Nil*
9 4	8 12	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 12	8 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	*Nil*
9 10	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10	8 8	8 6	8 8	8 6	8 0	+5
8 6	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	7 9	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	*Nil*
8 12	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 2	8 2	*Nil*
8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 4	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 12	7 14	—2
8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 8	—6
9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 6	+14
9 7	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 11	8 11	*Nil*
10 2	9 13½	9 11½	9 10½	9 8½	9 8	9 0½	8 4½	8 4½	8 6	8 9½	—3
7 7	7 7	7 7	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	*Nil*
7 6	8 2	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 14	—8
8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	*Nil*
10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	9 15	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	*Nil*
8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	8 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 0	—½
8 12	8 4	8 2	7 9	6 14	6 15	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 4	+10
7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	*Nil*
7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	+4
7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 3	7 3	*Nil*
5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	*Nil*
7 5	7 5	6 14	6 14	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	6 14	+6
8 8	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
112	116	116	116	120	118	120	120	120	120	120	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st December as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1914 and 1915 :—

	1915.			1914.		
	15th December.	31st December.	Increase or Decrease.	15th December.	31st December.	Increase or Decrease.
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	103	+3
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	109	+9
United Provinces.	100	100	*Nil*	100	101	+1
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	101	+1	100	100	*Nil*

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending 3rd September 1915=100]

Date.	KARACHI. White. Price.	KARACHI. White. Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red. Price.	KARACHI. Red. Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pussy). Price.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pussy). Index Numbers.	Calcutta (Club No. 2). Price.	Calcutta (Club No. 2). Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 22nd April 1915	41 0	113	40 0	113	38 11½	93	40 4½	99
,, 13th May ,,	35 9	99	35 0	99	38 2	91	34 10½	85
,, 24th June ,,	34 0	94	33 3	94	37 0½	88	35 1½	86
,, 23rd July ,,	34 9	96	34 0	96	38 6½	92	37 1½	91
,, 27th August ,,	36 0	99	35 0	99	41 4½	98	39 4½	96
,, 3rd September ,,	36 3	100	35 3	100	42 1	100	40 10	100
,, 30th ,, ,,	38 0	105	37 3	106	40 0	95	40 4½	99
,, 29th October ,,	36 9	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	41 1½	101
,, 5th November ,,	37 9	104	37 3	106	40 4	96	42 4	104
,, 12th ,, ,,	37 1½	102	36 10½	105	40 0	95	41 4	101
,, 26th ,, ,,	36 4½	100	36 3	103	39 6	94	41 10	102
,, 3rd December ,,	36 9	101	36 6	104	39 6	94	41 10	102
,, 10th ,, ,,	36 6	101	36 3	103	40 0	95	42 4	104
,, 19th ,, ,,	36 3	100	36 0	102	39 6	94	41 10	102
,, 24th ,, ,,	36 0	99	35 9	101	39 6	94	41 4	101
,, 30th ,, ,,	36 6	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	...	...
,, 7th January 1916	37 4½	103	37 1½	105	39 11	95	42 4	104
,, 14th ,, ,,	37 3	103	37 0	105	39 10	95	42 4	104
,, 21st ,, ,,	36 9	101	36 6	104	39 4	93	42 4	104
,, 28th ,, ,,	36 3	100	36 0	102	38 9	92	41 10	102
,, 4th February ,,	34 9	96	34 6	98	38 9	92	37 10	93
,, 11th ,, ,,	35 3	97	35 0	99	38 5	91	38 10	95

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Prices on 3rd September 1915 = 100]

Date.	Choice White Karachi. Price.	Choice White Karachi. Index Numbers.	Red Karachi. Price.	Red Karachi. Index Numbers.	Delhi. Price.	Delhi. Index Numbers.	Choice White Bombay. Price.	Choice White Bombay. Index Numbers.	Club No. 1. Price.	Club No. 1. Index Numbers.	Club No. 2. Price.	Club No. 2. Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
23rd April 1915	67 0 May.	124	64 9 May-June Sellers.	121	66 3 May.	...	68 3 May-June.	...	...	...	67 6 May.	126
11th May ,,	63 9 June-July.	118	63 3 June-July.	118	64 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...	64 0 May-June.	119
14th ,, ,,	67 0 May.	124	65 3 June.	122	66 0 June.	...	67 3 June.	...	66 3 June.	117	65 6 June Sellers.	122
21st June ,,	49 9 June-July.	92	51 3 June-July.	96	51 9 June-July.	...	52 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...
24th July ,,	56 6 July Sellers.	105	56 1½ July Sellers.	105	56 9 July Sellers.	...	57 3 July Sellers.	...	56 9 July Sellers.	100	56 3 July Sellers.	105
28th August ,,	54 6 Do.	101	54 1½ Do.	101	Nominal	...	Nominal	...	56 9 August Sellers.	100	54 3 August Sellers.	101
3rd September 1915	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	No quotation	...	Do.	...	56 9 July Sellers.	100	53 7½	100
9th ,, ,,	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	Do.	...	Do.	...	56 9 Do.	100	...	...
16th ,, ,,	54 0 Do. Nominal.	100	No Sellers.	...	No Sellers	...	No Sellers	...	No Sellers	...	...	...
24th ,, ,, to 11th February 1916.	No Sellers	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	...	...

NOTE.—The Indian price quotations are market and not F. O. B. prices. The source of these quotations is the Price Current published weekly by Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's Telegrams.

COTTON PRESS RETURN

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 15th December, 1915. (Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total outturn of cotton crop (*a*) (bales of 400 lbs. each)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Number of bales (of 400 lbs. each) pressed in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	939,000	25·5	208	23	25,627	91,685
Central Provinces and Berar	1,106,000	30·0	165	77	(*b*) 55,906	66,015
Madras	270,000	7·3	58	28	(*c*) 2,422	65,611
Punjab (including Native States)	203,000	5·5	92	23	14,725	46,303
United Provinces	262,000	7·1	92	36	23,683	124,050
Sind	78,000	2·1	14	2	2,408	9,585
Burma	30,000	0·8	16	6	2,955	10,469
Bihar and Orissa	16,000	0·4	...	...	...	...
Bengal	30,000	0·8	4	...	...	527
Assam	10,000	0·3	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	6,000	0·2	1	1	200	379
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	0·1	14	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Delhi	...	...	1	1	...	156
Hyderabad	450,000	12·2	41	1	373	2,806
Central India	207,000	5·5	32	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Rajputana	68,000	1·9	10	(*d*)	(*d*)	4,592
Mysore	10,000	0·3	3	2	211	3,135
TOTAL	3,687,000	100	751	200	128,510	425,313

(*a*) The figures in column 2 are the provisional estimates for 1915-16 as published in the Third Cotton Forecast dated the 21st December, 1915. Final estimates for 1915-16 will not be available until the third week of February, 1916, when they will be inserted.

(*b*) Figures for the fortnight ending 7th December, 1915.

(*c*) Figures for the weeks ending 4th and 11th December, 1915.

(*d*) No returns received.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 15th December, 1915.

(Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills from which returns have been received in the half-month	Quantity of cotton (in bales of 400 lbs. each) received in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	180	74	897	7,292
Central Provinces and Berar	10	10	(*a*) 7,966	13,480
Madras	16	11	(*b*) 3,856	31,825
Punjab	3	3	3,337	7,389
United Provinces	15	6	4,470	21,708
Sind	2	...	...	...
Bengal	9	8	2,200	20,977
Ajmer-Merwara	2	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Delhi	2	2	667	7,494
Hyderabad	3	3	481	565
Central India	3	1	107	2,736
Rajputana	1	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Mysore	2	2	208	880
TOTAL	248	120	24,189	114,346

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of unpressed cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(*a*) Figures for the fortnight ending 7th December, 1915.
(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 4th and 11th December, 1915.
(*c*) No returns received.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
February 14, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L 848.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.} DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th February, 1916.

No. 8.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Henry Osborne Quin of his office of Additional Member of the Governor General's Council.

No. 9.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Charles William Maitland Hudson, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

No. 507-C.—The following regulations are published for general information :—

British Nationality and Status of Aliens (India).

REGULATIONS.

In the exercise of the powers conferred on me by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), I, the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make the following Regulations :—

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

1. A certificate of naturalization granted in British India shall, save as otherwise hereinafter prescribed, be in one of the following forms :—

(A) *Where the names of children are not included.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Whereas *A.B.* has applied for a certificate of naturalization, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Governor-General of India in Council that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are fulfilled in the said *A. B.'s* case :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties, and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*,
(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name _____

Address _____

Trade or occupation _____

Place and date of birth (where known) _____

Nationality _____

Married, single, or widower [widow] _____

Name of wife _____

Names and nationality of parents _____

(B) *Where the names of children are included.*

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization.

Whereas *A.B.* has applied for a certificate of naturalization, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below, and has satisfied the Governor-General of India

in Council that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a certificate of naturalization are fulfilled in the said *A. B.'s* case :

And whereas the said *A.B.* has also applied for the inclusion in accordance with sub-section (1) of section five of the said Act of the names of certain of his [her] children born before the date of this certificate and being minors, and the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that the names of his [her] children, as hereinafter set out, may properly be included :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

And the Governor-General of India in Council further declares that this certificate extends to the following children, born before the date of this certificate and being minors, of the said *A.B.* :—

[*Here insert names and ages of children.*]

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*,
(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name_____

Address_____

Trade or occupation_____

Place and date of birth (where known)_____

Nationality_____

Married, single, or widower [widow]_____

Name of wife_____

Names and nationality of parents_____

FORM OF SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN CASE OF DOUBT.

2.—(1) A special certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section four read with sub-section (1) of section eight of the Act to a person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Special Certificate of Naturalization granted to a person with respect to whose nationality as a British Subject a doubt exists.

Whereas *A.B.*, with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists, has applied for such a special certificate of naturalization as is provided for by section four of the above-mentioned Act, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below :

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, and for the purpose of quieting doubts as to the right of the said *A.B.* to be a British subject, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants the said *A.B.* this special certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*,
(*Secretary to the Government of India.*)

Particulars relating to Applicant.

Full name_____

Address_____

Trade or occupation_____

Place and date of birth (where known)_____

Nationality_____

Married, single, or widower [or widow]_____

Name of wife_____

Names and nationality of parents_____

(2) Where the names of children are to be included paragraphs corresponding to the second and fourth paragraphs of Form (B) prescribed by Regulation I shall be inserted in the certificate.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION FOR MINORS.

3. A certificate of naturalization granted in British India to a minor under sub-section (2) of section five read with sub-section (1) of section eight of the Act shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization granted to a Minor.

Whereas an application has been made for the grant of a certificate of naturalization to *A.B.*, a minor, alleging with respect to the said *A.B.*, the particulars set out below :

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted, although the conditions required by the above-mentioned Act have not been complied with in the said *A.B.*'s case :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E.F.*,
(*Secretary to the Government of India*).

Particulars relating to the Applicant.

Full name_____

Address_____

Trade or occupation_____

Place and date of birth (where known)_____

Nationality_____

Names and nationality of parents_____

FORM OF CERTIFICATE IN THE CASE OF PERSONS PREVIOUSLY NATURALIZED.

4.—(1) A certificate of naturalization granted in British India under section six read with sub-section (1) of section eight of the Act to a person

who was naturalized in British India before the passing of the Act, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Certificate of Naturalization granted to a Person who was naturalized before the passing of the above-mentioned Act.

Whereas *A.B.*, being an alien who was naturalized before the passing of the abovementioned Act, has applied for a certificate of naturalization under the said Act, alleging with respect to himself [herself] the particulars set out below :

And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council is satisfied that such a certificate may properly be granted :

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on the Governor-General of India in Council by the said Act, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby grants to the said *A.B.* this certificate of naturalization, and declares that upon taking the oath of allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf the said *A.B.* shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this day of

(Signed) *E. F.*,
(*Secretary to the Government of India*).

Particulars Relating to Applicant.

Full name_____

Address_____

Trade or occupation_____

Place and date of birth (where known)_____

Nationality_____

Married, single, or widower [widow]_____

Name of wife_____

Names and nationality of parents_____

Date and place of previous naturalization_____

(2) Where the names of children are to be included paragraphs corresponding to the second and fourth paragraphs of Form (B) prescribed by Regulation I shall be inserted in the certificate.

FORM OF DECLARATION OF ALIENAGE.

5. A declaration of alienage made in British India shall be in the following form, the various alternatives being used according to the circumstances :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Alienage.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the son [daughter] of an alien to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted, in which certificate of naturalization, in accordance with sub-section (1) of section five of the above-mentioned Act, my name was included, and having attained my majority within one year before the present date [*or*, being a person who, by reason of my having been born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance,] [or on board a British ship,] am a natural-born British subject, but who at my birth, [during my minority], became under the law of a subject also of that State, and am still such a subject, and of full age and not under disability] [*or*, being a natural-born British subject, who was born out of His Majesty's Dominions and being of full age and not under disability], [*or*, having been originally a subject or citizen of being a State with which His Majesty has by Order in Council declared that he has entered into such a convention as is mentioned in section fifteen of the above-mentioned Act, and having been naturalized as a British subject] do hereby renounce my nationality as a British subject.

(Signed) *A.B.*,

Made and subscribed this day of before me,

(Signed) *X.Y.*,
[*Official title.*]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF RETENTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

6. A declaration of retention of British nationality made in British India under section ten of the Act, by the wife of a man ceasing during the continuance of his marriage to be a British subject, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Retention of British Nationality.

I, *A.B.*, of , being the wife of who, during the continuance of my marriage to him, namely, on or about the day of nineteen hundred and , has ceased to be a British subject, hereby declare that I desire to retain British nationality.

(Signed) *A.B.*,

Made and subscribed this day of before me,

(Signed) *X.Y.*,

[*Official title.*]

FORM OF DECLARATION OF RESUMPTION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

7. A declaration of resumption of British nationality made in British India under section twelve of the Act, by a person who has ceased to be a British subject, upon his parent ceasing during the minority of that person to be a British subject, shall be in the following form :—

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914.

Declaration of Resumption of British Nationality.

I, *A.B.*, of , having ceased to be a British subject during my minority, by reason of my father [mother] having ceased to be a British subject, and having obtained my majority within one year before the present date, hereby declare that I wish to resume British nationality.

(Signed) *A.B.*,

Made and subscribed this day of before me,

(Signed) *X.Y.*,

[*Official title.*]

REGISTRATION OF CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATON AND OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE.

8. Every certificate of naturalization granted in British India under the Act, and every oath of allegiance relating to any such certificate, shall be registered both in London at the Home Office and in British India at such place as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

REGISTRATION OF DECLARATIONS.

9. Every declaration of alienage and declaration of retention or resumption of British nationality made in British India shall be registered both in London at the Home Office, and in British India at such place as the Governor General of India in Council may direct.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

10. (1) The following persons may administer the oath of allegiance :—

In British India—

Any officer not below the rank of a District Magistrate or a magistrate of the first class.

In England or Ireland—

Any justice of the peace or any commissioner authorised to administer oaths in the Supreme Court.

In Scotland—

Any sheriff, sheriff-substitute, or justice of the peace.

In a British Possession (other than British India)—

Any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, any justice of the peace, or any officer for the time being authorised by law, in the place in which deponent is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose.

In any British Protectorate or British protected state—

Any officer for the time being authorised by law in that territory to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose.

Elsewhere—

Any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of His Majesty.

(2) The oath of allegiance shall be subscribed as well as taken, and the form in which the oath of allegiance is subscribed and attested shall be as follows:—

I., *A. B.*, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, according to law.

(Signed) *A.B.*,

Made and subscribed this day of before me.

(Signed) *X.Y.*

[*Official title.*]

(3) The oath of allegiance sworn, subscribed and attested as herein directed shall in every case be endorsed on the certificate of naturalization to which it relates.

(4) The oath of allegiance may be proved in any legal proceedings by the production of the original certificate or any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by the Secretary to the Government of India or by any person authorised by the Governor-General of India in Council in that behalf.

TIME WITHIN WHICH OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO BE TAKEN.

11. The oath of allegiance shall be taken within one calendar month after the date of the certificate of naturalization to which it relates, or, in any case where the Governor-General of India in Council grants an extension of time, within such extended time as the Governor-General of India in Council may direct, and if the oath is not so taken the certificate shall be void.

PERSONS BEFORE WHOM DECLARATIONS MAY BE MADE.

12. The persons before whom declarations of alienage and declarations of resumption or retention of British nationality may be made, shall be the same as the persons by whom the oath of allegiance may be administered.

FEES.

13. The following fees may be taken and shall be applied in the manner hereinafter shown.

TABLE OF FEES.

The matter in which the Fee may be taken.	The Amount of the Fee.	To whom payment of the Fee to be made.
	Rupees.	
The grant of a certificate of naturalization to a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien and whose husband has died, or whose marriage has been dissolved, and the registration of the certificate and the oath of allegiance in respect thereof.	3	To the Government of India, or such officer as may be authorised by them in this behalf.
The grant of a certificate of naturalization in other cases, and the registration of the certificate and the oath of allegiance in respect thereof.	45	The same.
Taking a declaration of alienage or of retention or resumption of British nationality.	2	The same.
Administering the oath of allegiance . .	2	The same.
The registration of a declaration of alienage or of retention or resumption of British nationality.	8	The same.
Certified copy of any declaration or certificate with or without oath.	8	The same.

Of the fee of Rupees 45 payable in respect of the grant of a certificate of naturalization, Rupees 15 shall be payable on the submission of the application for a certificate, and shall in no circumstances be returned ; the remaining Rupees 30 shall be payable on the receipt of the decision to grant a certificate.

SHORT TITLE.

14. These regulations may be cited as the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Regulations (India), 1916.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

WHITEHALL,
19th January 1916.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th February 1916.

No. 502-C.—In continuation of the Home Department Notification no. 946-C., dated the 30th December 1915, and in pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, cap. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the period for which the following gentlemen have been appointed to be Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, shall extend to and include the 31st December 1916 :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. H. Bakewell, Barrister-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. F. Napier, Barrister-at-Law.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

Delhi, the 10th February 1916.

No. 77.—The services of Major S. R. Christophers, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 8th January 1916.

No. 78.—Major H. C. Brown, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, was appointed temporarily Director of that Institute, from the 8th to the 19th January 1916.

No. 79.—Captain J. Cunningham, M.D., I.M.S., is appointed to be Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, sub. *pro tempore*, with effect from the 20th January 1916 and until further orders.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th February 1916.

No. 165-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Daniel Robertson as Commercial Agent, *ad interim*, for Brazil at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Hamilton.

The 8th February 1916.

No. 176-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Samuel C. Reat as Consul for the United States of America at Rangoon.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th February 1916.

No. 145-I. C.—*Erratum.*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 9-D., dated the 1st January 1916, for the words "M. R. Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rao Pantula Garu, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency," read "M. R. Ry. Arni Raghunatha Rao Pantula Garu, Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency."

No. 202-Est. A.—Captain F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 26th January 1916.

The 9th February 1916.

No. 210-Est.A.—Mr. T. J. C. Acton, I.C.S., United Provinces, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 27th January 1916.

No. 212-Est. B.—2nd-Lieutenant T. W. G. Davis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment), is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers, with effect from the 23rd August 1915, and until further orders.

Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 1893-Est.B., dated the 26th August 1915, is hereby cancelled.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th February 1916.

No. 120-F. E.—The following promotions and reversions in the Indian Finance Department are notified :—

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in Class I of the General List from the 16th to the 25th August 1915.

With effect from the 9th November 1915.

Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., to officiate in Class II of Accountants General.

With effect from the 18th November 1915.

Mr. A. Newmarch is promoted substantively to Class II of Accountants General.

Mr. C. W. C. Carson is promoted substantively to Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 1st December 1915.

Mr. W. D. Woollam is promoted substantively to Class I of the General List.

With effect from the 12th December 1915.

Mr. F. D. Gordon to officiate in Class III of Accountants General.

Mr. U. L. Majumdar to revert to Class I of the General List.

Mr. J. S. Milne to officiate in Class I of the General List.

Delhi, the 9th February 1916.

No. 118-F. E.—The privilege leave for 25 days granted to Sheikh Taj Mohammad, Assistant Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (Postal Branch), Calcutta, in Notification No. 30-F. E., dated the 11th January 1916, published on page 81 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 15th January 1916, has been extended by 2 days.

No. 121-F. E.—Mr. E. M. Cook, I.C.S., has been appointed to Class II of the General List and to officiate in Class I with effect from the 21th January 1916 and has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the same date.

Mr. A. G. F. Napier has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 27th January 1916.

The 10th February 1916.

No. 126-F. E.—Mr. G. C. Das, a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department, has been attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 2nd February 1916.

No. 127-F. E.—Mr. T. R. Masilamoni, Chief Accountant, Office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days with effect from the 26th January 1916.

Mr. H. Hardingham, an Accountant in the Office of the Accountant General, Burma, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, Class II, in that office with effect from the 26th January 1916 and during the absence on leave of Mr. T. R. Masilamoni.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

No. 1086-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of pepper and capsicum to all countries other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 147.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 27th January 1916 :—

The Royal Sussex Regiment.

Serjeant Frank Hanson Haigh, from the Corps of Military Staff Clerks, Indian Unattached List [The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)].

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 148.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the date specified :—

Anthony Dias,—13th January 1916.

No. 149.—The undermentioned officers of the retired list are re-employed during the period of the war, with effect from the 27th November 1915 : —

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph George Hulbert, M.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Harding Sharman.

Major Edward Surman Peck, M.B.

Major Maxwell Dick, M.B.

Major Thomas Alfred Ollivant Langston

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 150.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Cowie, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 151.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Peck, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 152.—In Army Department Notification No. 1114, dated the 12th November 1915, *for* "George Frederick Dixon" *read* "Geoffrey Francis Dixon".

No. 153.—Norman John Read (Second Lieutenant, 2nd-4th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 10th February 1916, but to rank from the 7th October 1914.

No. 154.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

CAVALRY BRANCH.

To be Lieutenant.

Andrew Dawson MacGregor. Dated 10th February 1916.

INFANTRY BRANCH.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Maurice Joseph Determes. Dated 18th January 1916.

Courtney Kavanagh. Dated 4th February 1916.

William Albert Harwood. Dated 10th February 1916.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 155.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 29th October 1915, page 10646.

* * * * *

India Office,
29th October 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of the meritorious service of the undermentioned Officer in command of the Bannu Brigade on the North-West Frontier of India on the occasion of an attack by the tribesmen of Miranshah on 25th –26th March 1915 :—

To be an Additional Companion of the said Most Eminent Order.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Vere Bonamy Fane, C.B.

* * * * *

Supplement dated the 8th January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 7th January 1916, pages 417 and 418.

War Office,
8th January 1916.

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MEMORANDA.

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Temporary Honorary Captain Meherban Sir Parashramrav Bansaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Jamkhandi, relinquishes his commission on account of ill-health. Dated 9th January 1916.

Raj Saheb Sir Amarsinghji Banesinghji, K.C.I.E., (Raj Saheb of Vánkáner), to be temporary Honorary Captain, whilst on special service. Dated 9th January 1916.

The undermentioned to be temporary Honorary Second Lieutenants whilst on special service :—

Dated 9th January 1916.

Kumar Shri Chandra Kalcondoha of Bhavnagar.

Kumar Kalcondoha Shivsinghji Karan Singhji, Jhala of Vánkáner.

Secretary Cahiran Jivabhai Mahinetura, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.S.(Glasgow), Chief Medical Officer of Vánkáner State.

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Second Supplement dated the 10th January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 7th, January 1916, pages 435 and 437.

War Office,
10th January 1916.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

Colonel Charles G. Prendergast, Indian Army, to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst temporarily employed as a Colonel on the Staff. Dated 16th December 1915.

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"London Gazette" dated the 11th January 1916, pages 452, 454 and 458.

War Office,
11th January 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * * *

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S STAFF.

Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Brigadier-General.)

Colonel Richard H. Ewart, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Aide-de-Camp to the King, and to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 4th December 1915.

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INFANTRY.

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The Bedfordshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant A. C. Curtis, Unattached List, Indian Army, relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain. Dated 8th September 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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Captain Cudbert J. M. Thornhill, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Indian Army, to be temporary Major whilst employed on special service. Dated 12th January 1916.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 156.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

31st January 1916.

Walter FitzGerald Bourne, Commandant, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Army Reserves.

No. 157.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Hamilton Courtenay Gayer.
John Collingwood Horwood.
John Henry Cumberlege.
Roland Veitch Baird.
Herbert Charles Flashman. } Dated 28th January 191 .

William Atkinson. Dated 31st January 1916.

Arthur Davies.
Lauchlan Toremore Macdonald.
Arthur Henry Fawcett.
Gerald Maltby.
Hugh Ashby Burton.
Eustace Arthur Rouch.
Trevor Augustus Nissen
Joseph John Rodgers.

Dated 3rd February 1916.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 158.—The following officer of the Burma Military Police is appointed to be a temporary Subadar in the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified against his name:—

Subadar Tularam Gurung—Subadar in the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 6th January 1915.

No. 159.—The following promotions are made:—

12th Cavalry.

Ressaidars Gonda Singh and Ghansar Singh to be Risaldars, Jemadars Santa Singh and Kishan Singh to be Ressaidars and Dafadar (Salutri) Karshasaf Khan and Kot-Dafadar Ram Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 27th October 1915.

Labour Corps, Sappers and Miners.

Pensioned Jemadar Nag Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ala Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th October 1915; Pensioned Jemadar Kapur Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 15th October 1915; Pensioned Jemadar Hazara Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 25th October 1915; Jemadar Khan Muhammad Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 26th October 1915; Pensioned Jemadar Karim Bakhsh to be Subadar, with effect from the 22nd November 1915; Pensioned Jemadar Abdul Ghani to be Subadar and Havildar Nek Alam to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st December 1915; Havildar Shirin Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 19th October 1915; Havildar Id Bakhsh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 10th November 1915; to complete the establishment.

12th Pioneers (The Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Jemadar Sudhan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Het Ram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th December 1915.

17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Havildar-Major Tangul Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th January 1916.

27th Punjabis.

Jemadar Kahn Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 19th November 1915; Havildar Ishar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 23rd November 1915; Havildar Chanda Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Jemadar Sarwana (42nd Deoli Regiment) to be Subadar and Havildar Uda to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th November 1915; to complete the establishment.

72nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Lal Singh to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th August 1915.

79th Carnatic Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Abdul Ghafar to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 20th October 1915.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Jemadar Mirza Khan to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Ibrahim Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 10th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Jemadar Ghulam Husain to be Subadar, with effect from the 25th November 1915; Havildar Qasim to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st August 1915; Havildars Ali Juma and Nabi to be Jemadars, with effect from the 14th December 1915; Havildar Nijat to be Jemadar, with effect from the 3rd January 1916; to complete the establishment.

121st Pioneers.

Havildar Bikram Singh to be Jemadar, on appointment as Quartermaster Jemadar, Labour Corps Depot, Rawalpindi, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 20th January 1916.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Colour-Havildar Jagatsher Gurung to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th December 1915; Colour-Havildar Jagjit Gharti to be Jemadar, with effect from the 30th December 1915; Colour-Havildar Harisaran Karki to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Mahabir Thakur to be Subadar, with effect from the 23rd October 1915; Jemadar Ram Sing Sahi to be Subadar, with effect from the 12th December 1915; Jemadar Karan Bahadur Thapa to be Subadar and Havildars Rikhesor Khattri, Hirajit Thapa and Motilal Thapa to be Jemadars, with effect from the 22nd January 1916; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar-Major Harkabahadur to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 27th December 1915.

21st Punjabis.

No. 160.—Army Department Notification No. 126, dated the 4th February 1916, so far as it relates to the promotion of Havildar Durani to the rank of Jemadar, is cancelled.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 161.—Second Lieutenant Arthur William Strachan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th February 1916.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Cantonment Code, 1912, to the extent set forth below :—

In section 178, *after* the words "shall sell" the words "or offer or expose for sale" *shall* be inserted.

JUDICIAL.

No. 163.—In pursuance of Rule 2 (iii) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 86, dated the 9th December 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the areas defined in the schedule hereto annexed shall be defended harbours for the purpose of the said rules.

Schedule.

Defended Harbour.	Area.
Aden	The whole of British territory under the jurisdiction of the Resident at Aden, and the sea up to territorial limits.
Karachi	The area comprised within the following boundaries :— (*i*) A line drawn through the Southern shore of the mouth of the Hab River, and a point 2 miles north of the waterworks at Dunlotte. (*ii*) A line drawn north and south passing through the westernmost point of Cape Monze. (*iii*) A line drawn north and south through a point 2 miles east of the waterworks at Dunlotte to the North Western Railway; thence a line south-west (true) to the southern shore of the Kahi mouth of the Indus. (*iv*) The southern shore of the Kahi mouth of the Indus thence along the limit of territorial waters till boundary (*ii*) is reached.
Bombay	The area comprised within the following boundaries :— (*i*) On the north the Bassein Creek. (*ii*) On the east a line drawn north and south through a point 4 miles east of the easternmost point of Elephanta Island. (*iii*) On the south, a line drawn east and west through a point 7 miles south of Colaba tower. (*iv*) On the west the limit of territorial waters. And in addition the following detached areas :— (*i*) Within a mile radius of the visual signalling station just south-west of Bassein on the north side of the Creek. (*ii*) Within a 1 mile radius of the visual signalling station of Kalhair north-east of Thana. (*iii*) Within 1 mile on either side of the section of the Tansa water pipe line extending for a distance of 6 miles north-east of Bassein Creek until a tunnel through the hills is reached. (*iv*) Within one mile on either side of the line of communication with Kennery Island, consisting of a submarine cable from the Island to the mainland at Alibag, the road telegraph line from Alibag to Khopoli *viâ* Pen, and thence along the telegraph line along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Khopoli to Thana.
Madras	The area comprised within the following boundaries :— (*i*) On the north, a line drawn east and west through Eranavur Railway Station. (*ii*) On the west, a line drawn north and south through a point 1 mile west of Ambattur Railway Station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. (*iii*) On the south a line drawn east and west through Pallavaram Railway Station on the South Indian Railway. (*iv*) On the east, the limit of territorial waters.

Defended Harbour.	Area.
Calcutta	The area comprised within the following boundaries. *On the east.*—The right bank of the Rivers Raimangal and Ichchhamati from the sea till the northern boundary is reached. *On the north.*—An east and west line running through Barrackpore Railway Station. *On the west.*—A north and south line running through Bagnan station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. *On the south.*—The limit of territorial waters in the Bay of Bengal. With an additional portion to the north of the above northern boundary consisting of a strip two miles in width from each bank of the river Hooghly from the northern boundary to a point 2 miles north of the Naihati bridge over the Hooghly River.
Rangoon	The area comprised within the following boundaries— (*i*) A line drawn north and south through a point 5 miles due east of the signal station at Elephant Point. (*ii*) A line drawn north and south through a point 3 miles due west of the Rangoon Cathedral. (*iii*) A line drawn east and west through a point 3 miles due north of the Rangoon Cathedral. (*iv*) The limit of territorial waters in the Bay of Bengal on the south. And in addition to the above area, the area comprised within a 1 mile radius of the engine house at the Wireless Station on Diamond Island.
Port Blair	The whole of the territory and islands under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the territorial waters adjacent thereto.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 164.—Major Walter Mason, V. D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* C. L. Sidey, V.D., resigned. Dated the 31st August 1915.

Captain Henry Benedict Fox, V.D., to be Major, *vice* W. Mason, V.D., promoted. Dated the 31st August 1915.

Lieutenant Dudley Macwhirter to be Captain, *vice* H. B. Fox, promoted. Dated the 31st August 1915.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Mark James to be Lieutenant, *vice* D. Macwhirter, promoted. Dated the 31st August 1915.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 165.—William Ross Craik to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 11th January 1916.

Bombay Light Horse.

No. 166.—Second Lieutenant Alexander Edwin Baird to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th January 1916.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 167.—John Anthony Swainson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Chota-Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 168.—The Hon'ble Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, Kt., to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant, *vice* Sir Edward Albert Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., resigned. Dated the 19th November 1915.

Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own".

No. 169.—Lieutenant Henry Stewart Robertson to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Moulmein Volunteer Artillery.

No. 170.—Lieutenant Peter McNeill to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th November 1915.

Second Lieutenant Charles Ewan Law to be Lieutenant, *vice* P. McNeill, promoted. Dated the 6th November 1915.

George Edmund Cuningham to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. E. Law, promoted. Dated the 6th November 1915.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No. 1, Artillery Company.

No. 171.—Major James Peter Wyness, V.D., to be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated the 21st November 1915.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 172.—Hurbert Arthur Sams to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 173.—Archibold Frederic Wyatt to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 17th January 1916.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 174.—Major Louis Stuart to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) H. G. Warburton, A.D.C., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 175.—Surgeon-Captain Francis Barlow Ambler resigns his commission. Dated the 1st February 1916.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 176.—Harry Thomson Gorrie to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* E. M. F. Nicholson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 4th December 1915.

Thomas Robert Aldred to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 7th January 1916.

Errol Samuel Riley to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 13th January 1916.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 177.—Lieutenant James Johnson to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th November 1915.

Second Lieutenant James Hepburn Rickie to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. Johnson, promoted. Dated the 6th November 1915.

William Joseph Knolles to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. H. Rickie, promoted. Dated the 6th November 1915.

Stanley William Cobban to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th December 1915.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 178.—Lieutenant Gerald Hassall Hodgson to be Captain, *vice* W. L. Bruce, promoted. Dated the 18th February 1915.

Second Lieutenant William Arthur Avenel Evans to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. H. Hodgson, promoted. Dated the 18th February 1915.

Second Lieutenant John Lassels Henderson to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. A. A. Evans, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Da the 19th March 1915.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 179.—James Roche-Kelly to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Stuart Thomas Farrin to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 180.—Lieutenant Thomas Caplen resigns his commission. Dated the 6th January 1916.

William John Gunn to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th January 1916.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 181.—Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Rivers Steele Anderson, M.B., I.M.S., Medical Officer, resigns his commission. Dated the 6th January 1916.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 182.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Chaplain the Reverend Arthur Daniel Green.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers were received in the Army Department between the 2nd and 8th February 1916:—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	REMARKS.
Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Sir Rollo Estouteville Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	Indian Army . .	28-29th January 1916.	England.	
Lieutenant Eugene Launcelot Erskine Lindop.	41st Dogras . .	30th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	Died of wounds.
Assistant Surgeon Edgar Joseph Fisher.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	27th January 1916.	Mesopotamia.	

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3.—The following appointments are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Temporary Lieutenants.

Lawrence William Christie,—4th March 1915.
Harry James Bugg,—12th March 1915.
George Albert Valentine Howes,—30th March 1915.
Hugh MacCallum,—1st April 1915.
Francis John Collins,—3rd April 1915.
Isaac John Duncan,—7th April 1915.
Eustace Oliver Knowles,—7th April 1915.
William George Readman,—13th April 1915.
Percival Robert Morgan,—22nd June 1915.
Francis Henry Tanner,—6th July 1915.
Charles Exley,—15th July 1915.
John Robinson Graham, —16th July 1915.
Harry Herbert Sudbury,—20th August 1915.
James Malone,—26th August 1915.
William Edward Gordon-Brown,—6th September 1915.
Colin Coutts,—26th October 1915.
William Arthur Milne,—8th November 1915.
Hubert Curthoys Tovey,—10th November 1915.

To be Temporary Sub-Lieutenants.

James Hedley Cooper,—4th March 1915.
Herbert Lloyd-Jones,—24th March 1915.
Frederick Harvey Beckingsale,—31st March 1915.
Bertie James Pinkham,—31st March 1915.
Aneel Price Llewellyn,—1st April 1915.
Basil Guy Jackson,—1st April 1915.
Samuel McMurtry,—12th August 1915.
Duncan Clark Graham,—10th November 1915.
Leonard William Fordham,—10th November 1915.

To be Temporary Assistant Engineers.

William Downie,—17th August 1914.
Robert Campbell Forsyth,—17th August 1914.
Gordon Porter Cable,—26th March 1915.
Robert McGregor Innes,—7th April 1915.
Charles William Christopher,—22nd April 1915.
William Symonds,—22nd April 1915.
Joseph Cormack Blackmore,—28th April 1915.
Joseph Henry Barker,—17th July 1915.
Owen Reuben Whitby,—25th October 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 4.—The undermentioned Royal Indian Marine Temporary Assistant Engineers were permitted to resign the service, with effect from the dates specified :—

Gordon Porter Cable, 22nd June 1915.
Charles W. Christopher, 25th November 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th February 1916.

No. 159-P.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the carrying out of reconnaissance surveys for the following lines of railway on the 2 feet 6 inches and metre gauges by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

1. From Belapur, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Sheogaon, a distance of 45 miles.

2. From Belapur to Nasik, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with a branch to Sangamner, a distance of 95 miles.

These surveys will be known as the Ahmednagar and Nasik District railway reconnaissance surveys.

The 7th February 1916.

No. 22-E.—The services of Mr. C. S. Whitworth, Assistant Coal Superintendent, State Railways, are lent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, with effect from the 18th December 1915.

No. 67-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 290, dated the 20th October 1915, Mr. A. Cornish continued to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, up to the 30th November 1915.

The 9th February 1916.

No. 153-P.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Assam Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Amguri, a station on the Assam Bengal Railway, to Silghat, a distance of about 100 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Amguri-Silghat railway survey.

No. 358-P.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, having inspected the Jarod Samlaya Extension of His Highness the Gackwar's Dabhoi Railway, authorised its opening to public traffic with effect from 13th December 1915.

The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

The 10th February 1916.

No. 293-P.—The Senior Government Inspector, Circle No. 6, Bombay, having inspected the Amla Parassia Section of the Pench Valley Branch of the Itarsi Nagpur Railway, authorised its opening to public traffic with effect from 1st November 1915.

The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

No. 186-E.—Mr. F. G. Raven, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is promoted from Class III, grade 3 to Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 7th February 1916.

No. 340-E.—Mr Kumud Bhusan Ray, Apprentice Engineer, is appointed to the Provincial Engineer Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Engineer with effect from the 15th January 1916 and is posted to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 185-T.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 185 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 3rd February 1916.

Adoption on the Bankura-Damoodar Railway of the General Rules for working Railways under construction and certain amendments therein.

RESOLUTION.—The General Manager and Director of the Bankura-Damoodar Railway has applied for permission to adopt, on such portion or portions of that Railway as may be under construction, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1216 R. T., dated the 6th July 1912, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 114 of the same date, and certain amendments therein which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1023 T., dated the 23rd June 1914, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 619, dated the 26th June 1914.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules for working railways under construction and of the amendments therein, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portion or portions of the Bankura-Damoodar Railway as may be under construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a Notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the General Rules and the amendments, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants concerned, and to the public, by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the railway; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the General Manager and Director, Bankura-Damoodar Railway, for information and guidance, and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No 1, for information.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 10th February 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

A deep depression appeared over the north Punjab on the 5th and caused fairly general precipitation in the western Himalayas and the hills of the North-West Frontier Province, but it failed to give any rainfall in the plains

2. *Burma.*—
Northeast India, including Orissa.— } Weather was dry.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Mukteswar, Mussoorec and Chakrata had light falls of rain.

Northwest India.—Precipitation occurred in the hills on the first four days of the week.

The Peninsula.—Parbhani reported a light fall of rain.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows : —

February 4th. Sonamarg 2·25″.
„ 5th. „ 1·62″.

4. The week's precipitation was more than 20 per cent in excess in Kashmir and was equal to the normal in the North-West Frontier Province. Except in the western Himalayas, no rain fell in the rest of the country, but none usually occurs at this time of year in Upper Burma, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, and is within 20 per cent of the normal in Berar. No rain falls usually during this period in the Konkan; in all the remaining divisions rainfall is more than 20 per cent in defect.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 10th February 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 10th February 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·3	—0·3	11·8	7·5	+4·3	+57	+64
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·9	0·5	+2·4	+480	+625
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·4	0·5	+0·9	+180	+180
Assam	0	0·3	—0·3	1·2	1·7	—0·5	—29	—14
Bengal	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0	1·1	—1·1	—100	—100
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	0	1·3	—1·3	—100	—100
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	1·4	—1·3	—93	— 92
United Provinces, West	0	0·3	—0·3	0·3	2·0	—1·7	—85	— 82
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	0·4	2·7	—2·3	—85	—83
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	1·3	—1·2	—92	—91
Kashmir	1·1	0·6	+0·5	3·9	5·5	—1·6	—29	—43
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·2	0·2	0	1·1	1·8	—0·7	—39	—44
Baluchistan	0	0·5	—0·5	2·2	3·1	—0·9	—29	—15
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·1	—0·1	—100	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	+50
Central India, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0	1·6	—1·6	—100	—100
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	1·1	—0·2	—18	—10
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	1·1	—0·9	—82	—80
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0	1·1	—1·1	—100	—100
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·5	+0·1	+20	+50
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0	0	0·3	0·5	—0·2	—40	—40
Malabar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·7	1·8	—1·1	—61	—59
Madras South-East	0	0·1	—0·1	3·2	5·3	—2·1	—40	—38
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	1·9	—1·8	—95	—94

G. C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 10th February 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 5th February 1916.

Burma.—Except for slight showers in the Southern Shan States the week was rainless. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been nearly completed. Agricultural operations for spring rice and miscellaneous crops are proceeding. Standing crops are generally doing well. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has fallen to Rs. 91 per hundred baskets and is below normal.

Assam.—During the week light rain fell in places. The weather is seasonable. Ploughing of land for rice and *jute*, pressing of sugarcane, harvesting of mustard, plucking of cotton and hoeing and pruning of tea are in progress. Gathering of pulses has been almost finished. Transplantation of spring rice in Sylhet and preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation in the rice districts continue. Prospects of tea are good. The outturn of mustard is fair. The price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—Excepting a slight shower in Darjeeling there was no rain throughout the Province during the week. Prospects of standing crops are reported to be fairly satisfactory but rain is needed to improve their condition. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane are continuing and harvesting of spring crops is going on in places. Preparation of fields for *jute* and other autumn crops is proceeding. Cattle disease is reported from three districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen slightly as compared with that of the previous week.

The weekly report on scarcity is as follows:—In the Bankura district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged but the distress is tending to increase. Scarcity of fodder is apprehended. Private charitable funds are giving assistance. Loans continue to be given freely. The price of rice is 8 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 7,532 and on gratuitous relief 13,914, total 21,446. The number of persons relieved on private works was 3,167. In the Tippera district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged. Distribution of loans continues. Cholera has slightly increased. The price of rice is $7\frac{1}{8}$ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 2,415 and on gratuitous relief 5,734, total 8,149. The number of persons relieved on works by the Sarail Wards Estate was 876.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week except light showers in parts of Palamau. Harvesting of paddy has been nearly completed and that of oilseeds has begun. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has fallen slightly as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except in parts of Hazaribagh where the latter is reported to be scarce. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 4,646 and in Singbhum 4,210. Gratuitous relief was given to 690 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Some showers were received in parts of the Himalayan, western submontane, Upper Doab and north central tracts and in the Tehri State but more rain is still urgently needed in these parts of the Provinces. Irrigation and weeding of spring crops and of poppy, pressing of and preparation of land for sugarcane and sowing of extra crops continue. Harvesting of peas has commenced in places. Standing crops are generally doing well in the irrigated tracts. Some damage by insects is reported from a few districts. The condition of agricultural stock is generally good and little cattle disease is reported. Fodder is generally sufficient though it is still dear in some western districts. Water is reported to be running short in parts of the Jhansi district. The market supplies are ample. Prices are practically stationary with a slight downward tendency in some districts.

Punjab.—Light rain was received in parts of the southeastern, submontane and western tracts but it was insufficient and more rain is urgently wanted everywhere. The condition and prospects of standing wheat and other spring crops on irrigated areas are generally normal but unirrigated crops are poor and are withering for want of rain. In parts of the southeast crops have been damaged by strong cold winds. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria*

continue in some districts with yield normal. Ploughing for and sowing of extra spring crops are in progress in a few districts. Cattle are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to the want of fodder. Water for drinking and canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and range between warning and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat—Amballa 8¼, Lahore 8¾, Rawalpindi 9 and Lyallpur 9¼ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Good rain has fallen all over the Province but more rain is wanted in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The weather is clear and cloudy. Standing crops are average in Peshawar. In Dera Ismail Khan they are average on irrigated and poor on unirrigated areas. In Bannu autumn crops on irrigated areas are above average and spring crops are average in the Bannu tahsil and below average in Lakki. Sowing of sugarcane continues in the Bannu tahsil. Pressing of sugarcane is still proceeding in Peshawar and in the Bannu tahsil. The yield is reported to be average in Peshawar and below average in Bannu. The condition of cattle is good except in the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district where it is bad. Fodder is sufficient but it is scanty in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district and in unirrigated areas of the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district and dear in Dera Ismail Khan. The public health is good. Prices are high. They are rising in Dera Ismail Khan and falling in the case of wheat, gram and maize in Bannu.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 10 and maize from 11 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is average but it is dependent on future rains. Cattle disease prevails in the Ramban and Basohli tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell throughout Kashmir. The condition of standing crops has much improved. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder is insufficient in Baramulas. More water is still required.

Rajputana.—The weather is generally cold with high winds. The rainfall during the week was 55 cents in Jaisalmer. Rain is badly needed in Bikaner, eastern and central Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. Irrigation, where possible, is in progress. The condition of standing crops on wet areas is fair to good. Pasturage and fodder are generally deficient. Water is insufficient in Marwar, Kotah and Tonk and in consequence cattle are in a weak condition in the affected areas. Cattle disease is reported in Kotah and in parts of Dungarpur and Tonk. Prices of food grains are falling in Marwar, Mewar, Partabgarh, Kotah, Jhalawar and Karauli, rising in Kishengarh, Tonk, Ajmer and Dungarpur and stationary elsewhere. The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 957 and in Karauli 875. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,064 persons in Merwara.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Rain has been insufficient in Gwalior, in some parganas of the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and in the Orchha State in the Bundelkhand Agency and sufficient elsewhere. Sugarcane is being pressed in Gwalior. Spring crops are being irrigated almost everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition throughout. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in the Gohad, Bijaipur, Rajranggarh, Mandsor, Jawad and Pichhor parganas in the Gwalior State, Kannod, Khategaon and Rampura mahals of the Indore State, Ringnod pargana of the Dewas (Junior) State in the Malwa Agency and in parts of Barwani, Jhabua and Alirajpur in the Southern States. The fodder supply is good in Gwalior except in the Malwa Prant, fair in the Malwa Agency and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Picking of cotton and threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are nearing completion. Prospects of spring crops are favourable, although winter showers would greatly benefit the crops. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Cattle are fairing well. Variations in prices are unimportant but indicate a downward tendency.

Feudatory States:—Spring crops are generally in good condition but they have been somewhat damaged in Jashpur for want of rain. Prices are steady.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell in Sind. Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by winds in parts of Sukkur and two talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier and by frost in two talukas of Larkana, Kaira and Palanpur. Cotton picking continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujrat, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food grains are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Cotton, castor seed and groundnut are being picked. Spring crops are generally in fair to good condition but they have been somewhat damaged by rats in parts of the Usmanabad district. Late rice is being sown generally. The crop is in good condition and is being weeded in many parts. Cattle disease prevails in three talukas. Prices of food grains are high and are almost stationary. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 10 seers per rupee in Gulbarga, Medak and Warangal and the lowest 25 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Bangalore and Kadur and of rice in Mysore and Kadur. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy, *ragi* and sugarcane is fair to good. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Agricultural prospects are good. Picking of coffee and threshing of rice continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fair to good condition generally but they are withering or require more rain in parts of five districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are being completed normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Anantapur, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is generally sufficient but it is growing scarce in Bellary and in parts of five other districts. Fodder is generally available but it is scanty in parts of five districts. Prices are practically stationary.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 11th February 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 5th February 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Delhi	...	Delhi City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	30	25
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	1	1
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	21	14
		Surat District	11	8
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	1	1
		Kalyan ,,	3	1
		Thana District	5	5
	Central.	Nasik District	245	177
		Ahmednagar District	43	24
		Poona Town	9	13
		Poona District	88	60
		Satara ,,	191	129
		Sholapur Town	115	102
		Sholapur District	602	452
	Southern.	Alibag Port	1	1
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	2	1
		Belgaum ,,	137	92
		Dharwar ,,	141	95
		Kanara ,,	1	1
		Hubli Town	36	20
		Bijapur District	252	192
	Sind	Hyderabad District	..	...
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	9	4
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	244	171
		Akalkot State	57	60
		Savanur ,,	29	18
		Surat Agency	16	6
		Kathiawar Agency	..	...
		Bijapur Agency	37	25
		Satara ,,	31	23
		TOTAL	2358	1,721
Madras Presidency.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	48	35
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	28(a)	20(a)
		North Arcot District	85(a)	48
		Cuddapah ,,	...	...
		Chittoor ,,	1(a)	1(a)
		Mangalore Town and Port	15	14
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	57	33
		Salem District	131(b)	87(b)
		Madura ,,	55	47
		Chingleput ,,	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	204(c)	144(d)
		Nilgiris District	...	...
		Malabar ,,	11(e)	...
		Ramnad Town	..	...
		Trichinopoly District	2(e)	2(e)
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Dhanushkodi Port	...	...
		TOTAL	627	431

(a) One imported. (b) Five imported. (c) Six imported. (d) Seven imported. (e) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum "	3	2
		Bankura "	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs District	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
		Murshidabad District	1*	1*
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna "	...	...
		TOTAL	4	3
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	1	1
		Patna District	147	135
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	7	6
		Shahabad District	55	25
	Tirhut	Saran District	334	255
		Champaran District	36	24
		Muzaffarpur "	14	6
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	66	57
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	98	77
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	1	1
		Bhagalpur District	15	15
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	774	602
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	18	16
		Muzaffarnagar District	14	4
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Meerut City	1	1
		Meerut District	...	...
		Muttra "	...	...
		Etah "	6	4
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	6	6
		Moradabad District	3	3
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	13	13
		Cawnpore District	2	2
		Fatehpur "	23	17
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	17	16
	Benares	Benares District	5	5
		Jaunpur "	79	79
		Ghazipur "	226	219
		Ballia "	242	234
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	558	365
		Basti "	25	27
		Azamgarh "	277	235
	Kumaon ...	Naini Tal District	3	3
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	1	1
		Lucknow District	25	25
		Unao "	56	56
		Rai Bareli "	78	70
		Sitapur "	21	20
		Hardoi "	1	1
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	79	37
		Gonda "	73	66
		Bahraich "	12	12
		Sultanpur "	12	9
		Partabgarh "	17	15
		Bara Banki "	70	67
		TOTAL	1,963	1,628

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 29th January 1916, against the Lucknow District *read* 4 deaths for *nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	30	12
		Gurgaon „	6	6
		Karnal „	6	6
		Ambala „	4	4
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	1	1
		Jullundur „	8	2
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Gurdaspur District	16	12
		Sialkot „	3	1
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	3	...
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	3	2
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	15	15
		Kalsia „	11	7
		Jind „	4	...
		TOTAL	110	68
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	48	44
		Insein District	2	1
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy „	30	27
		Pegu District	18	16
		Prome „	13	10
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	3	3
		Bassein District	4	2
		Henzada „	35	37
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo „	10	6
		Thaton „	4	2
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Minbu District	1	1
		Magwe „	8	7
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	171	165
		Mandalay District	1	1
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	1	1
		Katha „	...	...
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	2	2
		Sagaing „	4	4
		Lower Chindwin District	1	...
	Meiktila	Meiktila District	13	12
		Yamethin „	2	2
		Myingyan „	6	6
		TOTAL	378	350
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	26	16
		Nagpur District	24	17
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	38	26
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	49	38
		Chanda „	17	17
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor District	...	...
		Seoni Town	3	3
		Seoni District	45	35
		Mandla Town	...	...
		Mandla District	13	9
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	1	1
		Burhanpur Town	1	2
		Narsinghpur District	27	15
		Betul „	...	...
		Chindwara Town	3	5
		Chindwara District	15	7
	Berar	Amraoti Town	1	1
		Amraoti District	261	178
		Yeotmal Town	3	3
		Yeotmal District	28	15
		Akola Town	...	...
		Akola District	294	204
		Buldana „	165	111
		TOTAL	1,014	703

In the return for the week ending 29th January 1916, against the Myingyan District *read* 10 deaths for *nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	15	12
		Bangalore City	2	1
		Bangalore District	35	30
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	29	19
		Hassan „	6	2
		Kadur „	7	5
		Kolar „	5	5
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	..
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	50	33
		Chitaldroog „	60	55
		TOTAL	209	162
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	15	12
		Gulbarga „	58	37
		Usmanabad „	379	320
		Bidar „	56	69
		Medak „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	175	161
		Parbhani District	120	107
		Nizamabad District	...	...
		Nander „	45	37
		Nalgonda „	7	1
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	151	130
		TOTAL	1,006 (a)	874(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	14	18
		Gwalior „	5	4
		Jaora City	11	9
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	45	37
		Indore State	5	8
		Indore Residency Bazar	...	...
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow „	14	4
		TOTAL	94 (b)	80 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	5	6
		TOTAL	5	6
		GRAND TOTAL	8,542	6,628

(a) From the 24th to the 30th January 1916.
(b) For the week ending 29th January 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*30th January 1914.*	*29th January 1915.*	29th January 1916.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*30th January 1914.*	*29th January 1915.*	29th January 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,669*	*2,676*	2,686	*9,33,902*	*8,93,935*	10,74,000	*350*	*334*	400	*3,42,02,979*	*3,30,80,335*	3,46,77,000	4,74,021	...	15,96,665	...
Bezwada Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*9,485*	*10,186*	9,400	*452*	*485*	448	*3,19,407*	*3,63,434*	3,84,000	65,593	...	20,566	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*7,56,480*	*7,07,863*	8,18,000	*758*	*707*	817	*2,83,39,142*	*2,76,05,419*	2,89,21,000	81,858	...	13,15,581	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	*1,576*	*1,570*	1,587	*7,17,184*	*7,06,397*	6,62,000	*455*	*450*	417	*3,17,74,528*	*2,71,51,385*	2,82,07,000	...	35,67,528	10,55,615	...
East Indian	777	*2,571*	*2,571*	2,572	*20,71,526*	*21,09,380*	21,43,000	*805*	*820*	833	*8,57,79,923*	*8,42,27,255*	8,61,02,000	3,22,077	...	18,74,745	...
Great Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*21,30,960*	*19,90,023*	23,33,000	*840*	*780*	896	*6,84,27,688*	*6,12,18,146*	7,02,37,000	18,09,312	...	90,18,854	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	489	*126*	*126*	126	*51,308*	*81,022*	55,800	*409*	*644*	441	*18,80,262*	*25,89,019*	21,71,000	2,90,738	...	...	4,18,019
Baran-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*5,086*	*2,915*	3,000	*126*	*72*	75	*1,38,225*	*1,12,187*	1,73,000	34,775	...	60,813	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*34,042*	*31,620*	32,500	*600*	*555*	571	*13,47,496*	*9,68,824*	11,71,000	...	1,76,496	2,02,176	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*2,177*	*6,595*	6,100	*66*	*87*	80	*51,010*	*1,66,086*	2,30,000	1,78,990	...	63,914	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*7,25,398*	*6,85,601*	7,38,000	*284*	*269*	289	*3,03,85,395*	*3,01,67,567*	3,29,44,000	25,58,605	...	27,76,433	...
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*17,88,211*	*14,07,980*	17,00,000	*445*	*351*	424	*7,21,69,708*	*6,87,49,652*	6,98,22,000	...	33,47,708	72,348	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*6,00,138*	*5,11,334*	5,15,000	*375*	*319*	321	*1,97,23,239*	*1,62,33,328*	1,81,06,000	...	16,17,239	18,72,672	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*10,319*	*8,606*	8,000	*322*	*269*	250	*3,94,001*	*3,78,931*	4,09,000	14,999	...	30,069	...
Assam-Bengal	156	*812*	*848*	864	*1,43,834*	*1,39,588*	1,31,000	*178*	*165*	152	*56,79,276*	*55,40,918*	55,00,000	...	1,79,276	...	40,918
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,83,330*	*6,63,146*	7,34,000	*374*	*363*	402	*2,41,29,700*	*2,32,70,145*	2,50,67,000	9,37,300	...	17,96,855	...
Burma	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*5,83,460*	*5,05,203*	4,67,000	*435*	*376*	348	*1,76,82,741*	*1,70,16,281*	1,56,85,000	...	19,97,741	...	13,31,281
Burma Extensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*50,748*	*30,714*	37,000	*271*	*164*	198	*16,49,393*	*12,83,286*	13,04,000	...	3,45,393	20,714	...
Southern Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*591*	*3,523*	7,000	*26*	*73*	100	*24,403*	*48,524*	2,48,000	2,23,597	...	1,99,476	...
Dhone-Kurnool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,575*	*2,295*	2,200	*80*	*72*	69	*1,00,432*	*88,413*	99,500	...	932	11,087	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*21,944*	*18,313*	18,100	*177*	*148*	146	*11,04,879*	*8,14,290*	10,08,000	...	96,879	1,93,710	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	119	*304*	*313*	300	*44,277*	*41,933*	43,000	*146*	*134*	143	*17,85,865*	*15,65,568*	15,54,000	...	2,31,865	...	11,568
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*73,261*	*66,153*	69,800	*178*	*161*	170	*31,62,511*	*30,10,071*	30,43,000	...	1,19,511	32,929	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	*1,454*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,58,144*	*4,88,663*	5,19,000	*384*	*334*	357	*2,32,99,379*	*2,25,67,469*	2,41,14,000	8,14,621	...	15,46,531	...
Travancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*15,447*	*15,079*	15,600	*143*	*140*	144	*7,56,647*	*7,43,425*	8,00,000	43,353	...	56,575	...
Tirhoot	232	*785*	*788*	826	*2,23,757*	*1,98,089*	1,83,000	*285*	*251*	222	*83,74,548*	*78,25,739*	72,29,000	...	11,45,548	...	5,96,739
Broach-Jambusar (2' 6" gauge)	14	...	*30*	30	...	*1,225*	1,200	...	*41*	40	...	(a)*12,038*	64,300	64,300	...	52,262	...
Jorhat (Provincial) (2' 6" gauge)	73	*32*	*32*	32	*3,078*	*2,283*	2,900	*95*	*71*	90	*1,06,566*	*1,01,436*	1,33,000	26,434	...	31,564	...
TOTAL	392	*26,267*	*26,433*	26,576	*1,22,40,662*	*1,13,29,764*	1,23,28,400	*466*	*429*	464	*46,32,88,343*	*43,68,99,171*	45,84,02,800	...	48,85,543	2,15,08,629	...

	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	182	79	79	79	13,807	12,620	12,000	175	160	152	7,54,231	6,24,069	7,30,000	...	24,231	1,05,931	...
	Nagda-Ujjain	146	34	34	34	8,127	4,606	4,500	237	134	132	2,46,594	2,03,939	2,21,000	...	25,594	17,061	...
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	338	334	334	334	1,36,428	1,10,649	1,19,000	408	331	356	51,45,991	46,66,766	49,78,000	...	1,67,991	3,21,234	...
	Petlad-Cambay	182	34	34	34	5,985	6,846	6,800	176	201	200	2,44,587	2,60,178	2,77,000	32,413	...	16,822	...
	Phagwara-Rahon (c)	...	...	...	27	...	...	3,000	...	...	111	...	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	239	108	108	108	65,514	32,442	29,000	607	300	269	16,16,912	10,97,003	13,11,000	...	3,05,912	2,13,997	...
	Southern Punjab (Main line)	240	425	425	425	1,41,615	1,00,698	1,20,000	333	237	282	46,58,181	44,19,230	50,65,000	4,06,819	...	6,45,770	...
	Jullundur-Doab	65	103	133	133	5,378	10,654	9,600	52	80	72	2,12,542	3,46,445	3,64,000	1,51,458	...	17,555	...
	Ludhiana Extension	149	155	155	155	28,826	23,509	28,000	186	152	181	11,06,973	9,84,386	11,29,000	22,027	...	1,44,614	...
	Sutlej Valley	55	208	208	208	13,745	10,977	13,000	66	53	63	5,48,065	4,82,264	5,33,000	...	15,065	50,736	...
	Tapti Valley	164	155	155	155	45,948	37,191	36,900	296	239	238	12,43,624	9,84,141	11,67,000	...	76,624	1,83,859	...
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,191	2,457	2,400	65	73	74	1,04,866	1,04,282	1,02,000	...	2,866	...	2,282
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,225	7,980	7,900	93	90	89	3,19,879	3,41,355	3,32,000	12,121	...	...	9,355
	Bengal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,242	2,29,084	2,43,353	2,25,000	185	196	181	88,80,801	88,81,199	81,08,000	...	7,72,801	...	7,73,199
	Bengal-Dooars	201	153	153	153	24,926	31,575	37,400	163	206	244	14,13,473	13,44,345	13,79,000	...	34,473	34,655	...
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	6,830	8,750	7,200	131	168	138	2,90,421	3,28,524	3,25,000	34,579	...	...	3,524
	Bhavnagar State	130	227	246	246	32,539	36,918	33,300	143	150	135	12,24,674	13,27,474	13,16,000	91,326	...	...	11,474
	Cooch Behar State	157	33	33	33	6,211	5,978	5,200	188	181	158	2,41,116	2,21,742	2,13,000	...	28,116	...	8,742
	Dibru-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	29,048	25,926	29,300	238	301	241	11,22,192	10,71,849	11,57,000	34,808	...	85,151	...
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	199	14,140	17,465	17,200	77	88	86	6,47,087	6,98,063	7,11,000	63,913	...	12,937	...
	Gondal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	26,510	29,595	34,000	126	135	155	11,21,494	11,28,450	11,87,000	65,506	...	58,550	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	184	442	442	442	1,02,143	86,116	1,31,000	231	195	296	33,96,470	34,43,129	35,23,000	1,26,530	...	79,871	...
	Jaipur State	77	73	73	73	6,559	6,027	6,000	90	83	82	2,49,835	2,31,748	2,72,000	22,165	...	40,252	...
	Jamnagar	107	54	54	54	5,271	5,292	6,300	98	98	117	2,37,513	2,41,747	2,48,000	10,487	...	6,253	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,079	98,827	1,05,593	1,22,000	96	98	113	45,26,861	39,05,547	50,26,000	4,99,139	...	11,20,453	...
	Junagad State	105	113	114	121	13,508	12,971	14,400	120	114	119	4,87,820	4,97,166	5,31,000	43,180	...	33,834	...
	Kolhapur State	206	29	29	29	7,766	6,297	4,900	267	215	169	2,67,205	2,48,380	2,51,000	...	16,205	2,620	...
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	5,417	3,979	4,500	54	40	45	1,82,364	1,68,978	1,72,000	...	10,364	3,022	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	13,041	14,469	14,300	140	156	154	6,47,345	6,42,317	6,11,000	...	36,345	...	31,317
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	11,642	11,504	11,400	211	209	207	4,20,472	4,12,176	4,42,000	21,528	...	29,824	...
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	39,131	32,107	37,200	146	120	139	17,18,710	14,37,155	15,11,000	...	2,07,710	73,845	...
	Sangli State	148	5	5	5	945	873	600	189	175	120	31,379	30,566	32,300	921	...	1,734	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	12,562	13,619	13,000	193	210	200	5,40,304	5,48,895	5,58,000	17,696	...	9,105	...
	Tanjore District Board	163	103	103	112	16,660	15,749	16,300	162	153	146	8,22,130	7,91,622	9,48,000	25,870	...	56,378	...
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	7,175	4,795	4,700	107	71	70	2,47,868	2,15,374	2,35,000	...	12,868	19,626	...
	Bangalore-Chikballapur (d)	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,100	...	...	39	...	...	38,200	38,200	...	38,200	...
	Barsi	185	116	116	117	32,786	22,927	23,500	283	198	201	9,96,302	8,84,692	8,23,000	...	1,73,302	...	61,692
	Bilimora-Kalamba	15	...	26	26	...	378	400	...	15	15	...	(e) 7,773	30,600	30,600	...	22,827	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	2,093	833	800	105	42	40	72,400	50,623	53,500	...	18,900	2,877	...
	Dhond-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	1,137	1,300	...	42	48	...	(f) 37,879	58,000	58,000	...	20,121	...
	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	82	48	67	117	7,346	10,963	15,800	154	162	135	36,272	2,18,088	3,41,000	3,04,728	...	1,22,912	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	94	118	142	147	12,474	13,237	13,100	88	93	89	5,25,755	5,60,165	5,22,000	...	3,755	...	38,165
	Godhra-Lunavada	35	24	25	25	630	896	800	26	36	32	5,127	35,626	39,700	34,573	...	4,074	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore	16	...	76	76	...	1,936	3,300	...	25	43	...	(g) 10,215	99,700	99,700	...	89,485	...
	Kolar District	29	11	11	11	360	681	700	33	62	64	2,560	29,761	36,200	33,640	...	6,439	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	420	448	400	16	17	15	20,937	20,564	21,600	663	...	1,036	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	1,708	2,226	2,200	61	80	79	82,401	96,770	1,04,000	21,599	...	7,230	...
	Petlad-Vaso	12	...	15	19	...	721	700	...	48	37	...	(h) 4,215	38,000	38,000	...	33,785	...
	Rajpipla State	67	37	37	37	2,142	2,128	2,100	57	57	57	98,875	97,239	88,900	...	9,975	...	8,339
3' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	51	51	17,347	17,409	17,400	340	341	341	10,07,931	9,67,130	10,19,000	11,069	...	51,870	...
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (i)	...	...	...	100	...	...	7,900	...	...	79	...	...	1,41,000	1,41,000	...	1,41,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	19	25	25	25	461	338	300	18	14	12	22,006	21,637	22,400	394	...	763	...
	TOTAL	152	7,492	7,800	8,082	13,85,549	12,57,140	13,63,900	185	161	169	5,25,65,275	4,98,60,060	5,31,49,700	5,84,425	...	32,89,340	...
	GRAND TOTAL	337	33,759	34,233	34,658	1,36,26,211	1,25,87,204	1,36,92,300	404	368	395	51,58,53,618	48,67,59,231	51,15,52,500	...	43,01,118	2,47,93,269	...

(a) From 23rd November 1914. (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 10th June 1915. (d) Opened from 1st April 1915. (e) From 23rd July 1914. (f) From 20th May 1914. (g) From 1st December 1914. (h) From 10th December 1914. (i) Opened from 16th June 1914.

Simla, the 3rd February 1916.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1916.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1916.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

General SIR EDMUND GEORGE BARROW, G.C.B., Military Secretary, India Office, London. Dated the 18th February 1916.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *Delhi.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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By order of Government, all subscription must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 14.

2478. B. K. Gupta. *Double bolts for doors and windows on single action.*

February 15.

2479. Overall McGay, Ld. *Improvements in boring machinery.*

February 17.

2480. E. W. Merry. *Improvements in the tanning of hides and skins.*

2481. G. Calvert. *Improvements in the manufacture of formaldehyde.*

2482. W. Youlten. *Improvements in or relating to the sighting of machine and like guns.*

2483. W. Youlten. *Improvements in or relating to the sighting of rifles and other arms.*

2484. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to wireless signal systems.*

2485. Peter Ford & Sons Ld. and H. Ford. *A new or improved process and composition for moulding or forming articles such as light reflectors or shades, vases, or the like, or decorative slabs for partitions, wall or ceiling covering or the like.*

February 18.

2486. Usher-Walker, Ld. and C. E. Soape. *Improvements in or relating to resilient compositions for printers' rollers.*

2487. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate Ld. *Improvements in or relating to multiplex composing machine.*

February 19.

2488. New Era Signs, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to flashlight advertising devices.*

2489. E. Kummer. *Improvements in watch movements.*

2490. E. O. Gammeter. *Improvements in means for securing a wrist watch upon the wrist of the wearer.*

2491. A. A. Buss. *A new or improved means for and method of covering roofs, walls, or the like with corrugated or other overlapping sheets.*

2492. Fuel, Ld. *Improvements in apparatus for the distillation of carbonaceous material for the production of smokeless fuel and for the recovery of bye-products.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2346. Burn & Co., Ld. and A. Craven. *Improvements in springing devices for axle boxes for railway vehicles or the like.*

2347. Burn & Co., Ld. and A. Craven. *Improvements in bogies for railway vehicles or the like.*

2437. Burn & Co., Ld. and A. Craven. *Improvements in bogies for railway vehicles or the like and applicable to spring-borne vehicles or resiliently supported mechanisms.*

2448. E. R. Sutcliffe. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of fuel blocks or briquettes.*

2449. P. T. Rose. *Improvements in or relating to expanding mandrels.*

2450. F. J. Blewitt. *Horizontal steam cooking range.*

2451. A. E. Morden. *Automatic vacuum carriage door lock.*

2452. S. T. Dutton. *A paint for covering and protecting iron and steel work and other materials.*

2453. General Electric Company. *Improvements in and relating to controlling alternating currents.*

2456. H. G. Reaks. *Automatic night tidal semaphore and tide recorder.*

2457. H. Grob. *Improvements in switching-over apparatus for electrical lighting installations for railway trains and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1697. J. C. Griere. *Improvements in the manufacture of sugar.*

2241. F. J. Gresham. *Improvements in sanding apparatus.*

2250. The Gum Tragasol Supply Company Ld. *Improvements in tanning.*

2387. Sitaram Narasinh Ghate. *Automatic sluice gate.*

2393. A. A. Bachmann. *Improvements in locking and sealing means for boxes, trunks safes and the like.*

2396. W. M. Schutte. *Improvements in pumping plants.*

2397. H. D. Rankin. *Improvements in method of recovering values from metalliferous material.*

2398. E. T. Williams. *Improvements in refrigerating machines.*

2399. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle. *A new process for the manufacture of a lipoid blood coagulating substance.*

2401. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited. *Improvements in aerials for wireless signalling.*

2402. H. J. Woodman. *Improvements in water meters.*

2403. Mrs. M. V. Garin. *Apparatus for the electrolytic production of zinc, copper or other metals.*

2404. A. K. Modi. *Improvements in the casings of electric wires.*

2405. Bishamber Nath. *Indian commode to suit Indian habits.*

2406. R. H. Gahagan. *Improved double acting horizontal press.*

2408. W. Nivan. *Improvements in refrigerating machinery.*

2409. A. E. Russell and W. G. Charley. *Improvements in or connected with hubs of vehicle wheels.*

2411. J. N. Sanyal and W. S. Street. *Improved paint remover.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, ₹30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2198. Parry.
2278. Fibres Extraction Proprietary Ld.
2307. Prichard.
2324. Edman.
2332. Allan.
2335. Lawrence and Lawrence.
2338. Naik.
2343. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle.
2344. Holt Manufacturing Company.
2345. Spencer.

PATENTS SEALED.

2075. Wood.
2225. Kennedy.
2271. McClintock.
2295. Harnett and anr.
2319. Minerals Separation Ld.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

58 of 1904. Mills. (To 31 August 1917.)
488 of 1905. Duggan. (To 19 February 1917.)
383 of 1906. Lobnitz. (To 1 March 1917.)
16 of 1907. Stuart-Brown & ors. (To 14 February 1917.)
51 of 1907. Jost. (To 24 April 1917.)
124 of 1907. Pedersen. (To 19 April 1917.)
139 of 1908. Tierney and anr. (To 2 May 1917.)
446 of 1909. Rincker and anr. (To 5 April 1917.)
678 of 1909. Wolle. (To 16 March 1917.)
24 of 1910. Rincker and anr. (To 5 April 1917.)
187 of 1910. Newman & anr. (To 20 June 1917.)
208 of 1910. Newton. (To 7 February 1917.)
533 of 1910. Dennison. (To 17 May 1917.)
536 of 1910. English. (To 17 May 1917.)
565 of 1910. Kramer. (To 6 March 1917).
645 of 1910. Nogier. (To 6 April 1917.)
474 of 1911. Ball and anr. (To 13 March 1917.)
544 of 1911. Johnson and anr. (To 21 May 1917.)
702 of 1911. Haigh. (To 22 May 1917.)
72 of 1912. Zublin. (To 6 February 1917.)
116 of 1912. Smith. (To 17 March 1917.)
134 of 1912. Urban & ors. (To 18 March 1917.)
203 of 1912. Gavin Jones and anr. (To 22 April 1917.)
231 of 1912. Vickers Ld. (To 10 May 1917.)
233 of 1912. Burn & Co. Ld. (To 10 May 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1903.

153, (Gill).

1910.

192, (Birkby and anr.). 193, (Hargreaves and ors.).

1911.

278, (Rumely). 281, (Hatton). 492, (Narain Singh). 538, (Dickinson and ors.)

LICENSE GRANTED UNDER THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY) RULES, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that a license has been granted to the Societe Anonyme Les Etablissements Poulenc Freres, in respect of the exclusive privileges Nos. 650 of 1910 and 744 of 1911 and the patent No. 241 of 1912 granted to the Farbwerke Vorm. Miester Lucius and Bruning, for "Manufacture of new derivatives of the para-oxyarylarsinic acids", "Manufacture of substituted aromatic arsines" and "Manufacture of derivatives of diamino-dioxyarsenobenzene" respectively.

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

February 13th to 19th.

Class 13. Nos. 3608 to 3611. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England, and R. M. Downie & Co. Ld., 4 Hall Street, Manchester, England. February 7.

Class 13. Nos. 3616 to 3627. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 7.

Class 13. Nos. 3629 to 3690. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 7.

Class 13. Nos. 3692 to 3694. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 7.

Class 13. Nos. 3696 to 3711. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 7.

Class 13. Nos. 3786 to 3802. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 11.

Class 14. Nos. 3612 to 3615. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England, and R. M. Downie & Co. Ld., 4 Hall Street, Manchester, England. February 7.

Class 14. Nos. 3712 to 3785. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 7.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. ***All communications*** **relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the** Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. **Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force** in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom **or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.**

4. ***Fees*** **are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must** be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. ***Trade and property marks and names*** are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas

per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	*a.*
(*a*)	Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(*b*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(*c*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(*d*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(*e*)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(*f*)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1908 and Chronological lists 1900-1904)	2	0
(*g*)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological list 1905-1911) each	3	0
(*h*)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(*i*)	Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
(*j*)	Specifications of Inventions each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price R3	a copy.
(2)	"	"	1903-04	" " 3	"
(3)	"	"	1904-05	" " 3	"
(4)	"	"	1908-09	" " 3	"
(5)	"	"	1909-10	" " 3-8	"
(6)	"	"	1910-11	" " 3-8	"
(7)	"	"	1912-13	" " 2-8	"
(8)	"	"	1913-14	" " 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvamsam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain . . . . . 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3. M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail . . . . South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhote Lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3. M. Azizur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligange Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 12, Agha Muhammad Mehdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
12. M. Nisar Ahmad Khan . . . . . C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
13. M. Imdad Hussain . . . . . 9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.

CHAKRATA.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Kailana Depôt, Sadar Bazar, Chakrata.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna) . . . Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
4. M. Mohamed Sarwar . . . . . New Mohalla Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.
3. M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani . . . . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1.	M. Fazl-i-Haq	Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif.	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . .	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	2A, 2B, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	25, Nurali Lane, P. O., Entally, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	£
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	£
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	£
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	£
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4, and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February 1916.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	1,47,59,270	23,50,22,520	24,97,81,790	6,26,07,647	1,50,85,597	...	8,17,50,000	...	..	...	9,99,99,946	8,50,06,197	34,44,49,337	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500
Cawnpore	.	2,52,54,150	2,52,54,150	2,99,95,558	1,82,08,230	...	.	...	...			..	4,73,04,788	(b) Nominal value—₹9,24,96,571
Lahore	...	4,21,99,725	4,21,99,725	3,46,12,538	2,26,80,232	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	5,72,92,770	
Bombay	15,02,995	14,28,23,460	14,43,26,455	2,77,18,668	4,64,39,993	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	7,41,58,661	
Karachi		2,38,90,350	2,38,90,350	95,29,078	37,32,465	.	...	.	...	.	...	...	1,32,61,543	
Madras	37,91,420	7,99,55,585	8,37,47,005	3,47,52,490	1,12,97,115	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,60,49,605	
Rangoon	...	5,84,82,945	5,84,82,945	4,42,67,956	98,99,250	...	..	...	...	.	..	..	5,41,67,206	
	2,00,53,685	61,76,28,735	63,76,82,420	24,25,84,935	12,73,42,882	...	8,17,50,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	8,50,06,197	63,66,83,960	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			20,43,460	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									10,45,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			63,56,38,960								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		63,56,38,960	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd February 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd February 1916 to 2 thousands in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1915-16.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1915-16.			Receipts in December 1915.	Receipts from 1st April 1915 to 31st December 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	23,09,000	23,09,000	1,69,565	...	13,23,703	13,23,703
II.—Opium	...	45,000	45,000	3,400	...	28,670	28,670
IV.—Stamps	...	6,10,000	6,10,000	50,599	...	4,62,894	4,62,894
V.—Excise	...	3,33,000	3,33,000	29,491	...	2,57,991	2,57,991
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	2,000	2,000	1,661	...	3,825	3,825
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Income Tax	6,000	1,50,000	1,56,000	18,724	3,641	1,17,811	1,21,452
IX.—Forest	...	2,36,000	2,36,000	4,483	...	1,19,853	1,19,853
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	3,169	...	31,624	31,624
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	31,000	...	31,000	1,372	22,147	...	22,147
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	10,505	...	1,25,873	1,25,873
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	3,558	...	30,242	30,242
XVII.—Police	...	33,000	33,000	4,692	...	24,765	24,765
XIX.—Education	...	23,000	23,000	2,230	...	20,867	20,867
XX.—Medical	...	1,000	1,000	106	...	4,436	4,436
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	7,000	7,000	124	...	883	883
XXIB.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	...	1,000	1,000	—60	...	532	532
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	23,000	23,000	1,461	...	14,716	14,716
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	24,000	24,000	841	...	13,323	13,323
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,20,000	1,20,000	18,803	...	93,154	93,154
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	5,03,000	4,27,000	9,30,000	12,956	2,45,739	2,45,739	4,91,478
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	13,990	...	1,09,743	1,09,743
Total Revenue and Receipts	5,40,000	47,26,000	52,66,000	3,51,610	2,71,527	30,30,644	33,02,171
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	71,66,312	...	...	6,56,10,267
Total	...	...	...	75,17,922	...	...	6,89,12,438
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	24,13,086(*b*)	...	...	20,05,593(*a*)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	99,31,008	...	...	7,09,18,031

(*a*) On 1st April 1915. (*b*) On 1st December 1915.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
[illegible] 1916.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for December 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1915-16.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1915-16.			Disbursement in December 1915.	Disbursement from 1st April 1915 to 31st December 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	11,000	10,000	21,000	1,153	7,240	7,239	14,479
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	6,883	8,086	8,086	16,172
3.—Land Revenue	4,05,000	2,92,000	6,97,000	43,456	2,67,222	1,98,939	4,66,161
6.—Stamps	12,000	12,000	24,000	1,363	6,505	6,505	13,010
7.—Excise	12,000	11,000	23,000	1,082	5,361	5,360	10,721
10.—Income Tax	1,000	...	1,000	83	321	322	643
11.—Forest	60,000	61,000	1,21,000	6,991	29,894	29,894	59,788
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	975	4,553	4,554	9,107
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,44,000	1,12,000	3,56,000	32,847	1,90,334	81,086	2,71,420
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,46,000	2,22,000	6,68,000	51,112	3,11,885	1,59,904	4,71,789
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,18,000	1,19,000	2,37,000	28,515	98,746	98,747	1,97,493
20.—Police	9,34,000	9,33,000	18,67,000	1,47,576	7,00,715	7,00,715	14,01,430
22.—Education	2,71,000	2,71,000	5,42,000	21,845	2,21,015	2,21,015	4,42,030
23.—Ecclesiastical	42,000	...	42,000	4,617	36,072	...	36,072
24.—Medical	1,83,000	1,67,000	3,50,000	16,937	1,95,047	1,82,616	3,77,663
25.—Political	18,17,000	16,40,000	34,57,000	3,50,114	12,50,290	11,32,493	23,82,783
26A.—Agriculture	59,000	60,000	1,19,000	5,306	26,935	26,934	53,869
26B.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	5,000	5,000	10,000	546	2,767	2,767	5,534
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	61,000	...	61,000	9,064	45,734	...	45,734
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	86,000	86,000	1,72,000	18,582	67,423	67,422	1,34,845
30.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	61,000	1,22,000	4,956	33,667	33,667	67,334
32.—Miscellaneous	22,000	21,000	43,000	5,568	15,732	15,733	31,465
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	11,57,000	2,54,000	14,11,000	44,962	1,81,512	1,81,511	3,63,023
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	4,068	10,851	10,851	21,702
45.—Civil Works	12,96,000	12,90,000	25,86,000	1,20,115	7,15,936	7,15,936	14,31,872
Total Expenditure	73,49,000	56,74,000	1,30,23,000	9,28,696	44,33,843	38,92,296	83,26,139
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	65,92,839	...	...	6,01,82,419
Total	...	...	...	75,21,535	...	...	6,85,08,558
Balance on 31st December 1915	...	...	...	24,09,473	...	...	24,09,473
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	99,31,008	...	...	7,09,18,031

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 19th February 1916.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th January 1916.

No. 283-G.—*Notification*—The Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to make the following rules under section 246, Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and to prescribe the following forms concerning the mode of proceedings to be had for winding up a Company in the Chief Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto.

Chief Court notification No. 3605-G., dated the 10th of June 1914, published in Part III of the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 19th June 1914, is hereby cancelled :—

Rules under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, concerning the mode of proceedings to be had for winding up a Company in the Chief Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto—

PRELIMINARY.

1. The following shall be used as general headings in all cases under the rules relating to Companies in the Chief Court of the Punjab and in the Courts subordinate thereto :—

General headings.

A.—For proceedings before the Chief Court or the District Court—

In the Chief Court of the Punjab at Lahore (or in the District Court of)—
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Company, Limited.

B.—For all advertisements, notices and other proceedings not before the Chief Court or the District Court :—

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and of the Company, Limited.

2. Every application in Chambers shall be made by summons, which, unless otherwise ordered, shall be served on every person against whom an order is sought, and shall require the person or persons to whom the summons is addressed to attend at the time and place named in the summons.

Presentation of applications.

RULES AS TO WINDING-UP.

3. Every petition for the winding-up of any Company by the Court, or subject to the supervision of the Court, shall be advertised 14 clear days before the hearing, once in the *Punjab Gazette*, and, when practicable, once at least in two local newspapers and also by proclamation affixed to the walls of the Court house, unless the Judge otherwise directs.

Petition to wind-up Company. Advertisement of petition.

The advertisement shall state the date on which the petition was presented, the name and address of the petitioner and of his pleader or agent (if any).

4. Every such petition shall, unless presented by the Company, be served at the registered office (if any) of the Company, and, where there is no registered office, then at the principal or last known principal place of business of the Company, if any such can be found upon any member, officer or servant of the Company there, or in case no such member, officer or servant can be found there, then by being left at such registered office or principal place of business, or by being served on such member or members of the Company as the Court may direct. Every petition for the winding-up of a Company, subject to the supervision of the Court, shall also be served upon the liquidator (if any) appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company. So also every petition for the compulsory winding-up of a Company shall be served upon the liquidator (if any) who may have been appointed to act in a voluntary winding-up or winding-up under supervision, as the case may be.

Service of petition.

5. Every petition for the winding-up of any Company by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court, shall be verified in the prescribed form. Such verification shall be made by the petitioner or by one of the petitioners (if more than one) or if by reason of absence or other good cause, any person by whom or on whose behalf such petition is presented is unable himself to verify the same, the Court may permit some other competent person to verify the petition. In case the petition is presented by any Company, the allegation thereof shall be verified by some Director, Secretary or other principal officer thereof. Such verification shall be made and filed within four days after the petition is presented, and such verified statement shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the statements in the petition.

Verification of petition for winding-up.

6. Every contributory or creditor of the Company shall, on application to the Court in which the petition is presented, be entitled to be furnished with a copy of the petition on payment of the usual and customary fees for copies of documents in such Court, and such copies shall be furnished within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been applied for.

Copies of petition to be supplied.

7. (1) After the presentation of petition upon the application of a creditor or of contributory, or of the Company, and upon proof by affidavit of sufficient ground for the appointment of official receiver or some other fit person as Provisional Liquidator, the Court, if it thinks fit and upon such terms as in the opinion of the Court shall be just and necessary, may make the appointment.

Provisional Liquidator.

(2) The order of the appointment of Provisional Liquidator shall state the nature and short description of the property of which the said Provisional Liquidator is ordered to take possession and the duties to be performed by him.

(3) Subject to any order of the Court, if no order for the winding-up of the Company is made upon the petition, or if any order for the winding-up of the Company on the petition is rescinded, or if all proceedings on the petition are stayed, or if an order is made continuing the voluntary winding up of the Company subject to the supervision of the Court, the Provisional Liquidator shall be entitled to be paid out of the property of the Company all the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by him as Provisional Liquidator.

8. (1) Affidavits in opposition to a petition that a Company may be would up under the order, or subject to the supervision, of the Court shall be filed within seven days of the date on which the affidavit verifying the petition is filed, and the notice of the filing of every affidavit in opposition to such a petition shall be given to the petitioner or the solicitor or agent of the petitioner on the day on which the affidavit is filed.

Affidavit in opposition and reply.

(2) An affidavit in reply to an affidavit filed in opposition to a petition shall be filed within three days of the date on which notice of such affidavit is received by the petitioner or the solicitor or agent of the petitioner.

9. When a petitioner consents to withdraw his petition, or to allow it to be dismissed, or the hearing adjourned, or fails to appear in support of his petition when it is called on in Court on the day originally fixed for the hearing thereof, or on any day to which the hearing has been adjourned or if appearing, does not apply for an order in the terms of the prayer of his petition, the Court may, upon such terms as it may think just substitute as petitioner any creditor or contributory who, in the opinion of the Court, would have a right to present a petition, and who is desirous of prosecuting the petition.

Petition not to be dismissed, if any creditor or contributory desires to prosecute it.

10. Every order for the winding-up of a Company by the Court or subject to its supervision shall within twelve days after the date thereof, be advertised by the petitioner once in the *Punjab Gazette* and otherwise as the Court may direct, and shall be served upon such person (if any) and in such manner as the Court may direct.

Order to wind-up Company to be advertised and served.

11. Within ten days after the passing of any order for winding-up a Company, the petitioner may apply for an order to proceed with the winding-up, and in default of such application by the petitioner, any other person interested in the winding-up of the Company may apply to be permitted to have the carriage and prosecution of the order. Upon such application, the Judge shall issue a summons for proceeding with the winding-up of the Company, to be served upon all parties who may have appeared upon the hearing of the petition. Upon the return of such summons a time shall be fixed for the appointment of an Official Liquidator, for the proof of debts and for bringing in the list of contributories. Directions may be given as to the advertisements to be issued for all or any such purposes and generally as to the proceedings and the parties to attend thereon. The proceedings under the order shall be continued by adjournment, and, when necessary, by further summons, and any such direction as aforesaid may be given, added to or varied at any subsequent time, as may be found necessary.

Application for order to proceed with winding-up.

12. The Judge may appoint a person to the office of Official Liquidator without any previous advertisement or notice to any party, or may fix a time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator, and may appoint or reject any person nominated at such time and place and appoint any person not so nominated.

Appointment of Official Liquidator.

13. Where Joint Official Liquidators are appointed the rules relating to the Official Liquidator shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis*.

Joint Official Liquidators.

Advertisement as to appointment of Official Liquidator.

14. When a time and place are fixed for the appointment of an Official Liquidator, such time and place shall be advertised in such manner as the Judge shall direct, so that the first or the only advertisement shall be published within fourteen days, and not less than seven days, before the day so fixed.

Security of Official Liquidator.

15. Every Official Liquidator shall give security by entering into a recognizance with one or more sufficient sureties, or by depositing Government Securities in such sum as the Court may approved, provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, dispense with such security.

Order appointing Official Liquidator.

16. The Official Liquidator shall be appointed by order; and unless he shall have given security, or unless security shall have been dispensed with, a time shall be fixed by such order within which he is to do so, and the order shall fix the times or periods at which the Official Liquidator is to file his accounts of receipts and payments, and shall direct that all moneys to be received shall be paid into the Bank of Bengal, or in the case of a District Court into that Court, immediately after the receipt thereof, to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company, and an account shall be opened there accordingly, and if the money is payable into the Bank of Bengal as aforesaid an office copy of the order shall be lodged at the Bank of Bengal as aforesaid.

Security to be certified.

17. When the Official Liquidator has given security pursuant to the direction in the order appointing him, the same shall be certified by the Judge or the Registrar.

Fresh security when required.

18. The Official Liquidator shall on each occasion of passing his accounts, and also whensoever the Judge may so require, satisfy the Judge that his sureties are living and resident in British India, and have not become insolvent or been adjudged bankrupt, and in default thereof he may be required to enter into fresh security or to deposit Government Securities within such time and to such amount as shall be directed.

Advertisement of appointment made.

19. Every appointment of an Official Liquidator shall be advertised in such manner as the Judge shall direct immediately after he has been appointed and has given security, if any required.

Vacancy in office of Official Liquidator.

20. In case of the death, removal or resignation of an Official Liquidator, another shall be appointed in his place in the same manner as directed in the case of a first appointment, and proceedings for that purpose may be taken by such party interested as may be authorized by the Judge to take the same.

Remuneration of Official Liquidator.

21. The Official Liquidator shall be allowed in his accounts, or otherwise paid, such amount by way of salary or remuneration as the Judge may from time to time direct, and the sum so fixed is to cover the expenses of the employment of assistants or clerks by the Official Liquidator, unless the Judge shall otherwise order. Such salary or remuneration may be fixed either at the time of appointment or at any time hereafter, as the Judge may think fit. Every allowance of such salary or remuneration, unless made at the time of the appointment or upon passing an account, shall be made on application for that purpose by the Official Liquidator, on notice to such persons (if any) and supported by such evidence as the Judge shall require. Provided, nevertheless, that the Judge may, from time to time, allow any sum he may think fit to the Official Liquidator on account of the salary or remuneration to be thereafter fixed.

Time for payment of remuneration.

22. The remuneration of an Official Liquidator as far as possible shall be fixed in the nature of a commission or percentage of which one part shall be payable on the amount realized after deducting the sums (if any) paid to secure creditors (other than debenture holders) out of the proceeds of their securities, and the other part on the amount distributed in dividend.

Limit of remuneration.

23. Except as provided by the Act or the rules, a Liquidator shall not under any circumstances whatever make any arrangement for, or accept from any solicitor, auctioneer, or any other person connected with the Company of which he is the Liquidator, or who is employed in or in connection with the winding-up of the company, any gift, remuneration, or pecuniary or other consideration or benefit whatever beyond the remuneration to which under the Act and the rules he is entitled as Liquidator, nor shall he make any arrangements for giving up, or give up any part, of such remuneration to any such solicitor, auctioneer or other person.

Preparation of the list of Company's property.

24. Unless the court shall otherwise direct, the Liquidator as soon as takes over charge shall make a list of all the property (moveable as well as immoveable) belonging to the Company in duplicate, which shall be signed by two or more past officers of the Company as well as the Liquidator who shall file one copy of the list with the Court.

Preliminary report.

25. A preliminary report together with a statement of the affairs of the Company showing the probable amount of loss should be submitted by the Provisional or Official Liquidator within a period to be fixed by the Court on his appointment.

Duties of Official Liquidator.

26. The Official liquidator shall with all convenient speed, after he is appointed, proceed to make up, continue, complete, and rectify the books of account of the Company, and shall provide and keep such books of account as shall be necessary or as the Judge may direct, for the purposes aforesaid, and for showing the debts and credits of the Company including a ledger which shall contain the separate account of the contributories and in which every contributory shall be debited from time to time with the amounts payable by him in respect of any call to be made as provided by the Act and these rules.

Record-book.

27. (1) The Official Liquidator shall keep a book to be called the Record-book in which he shall record all minutes, all proceedings had and resolutions passed at any meeting of creditors or contributories or of the Advisory Committee if any and, subject to the orders of the Court, all such matters as may be necessary to give a correct view of his administration of the Company's affairs, but he shall not be bound to insert in the Record-book any document of a confidential nature (such as the opinion of Counsel on any matter affecting the interest of the creditors or contributories) nor need he exhibit such documents to any person other than a member of the Advisory Committee, if any.

Cash-book.

(2) The provisional Liquidator, until an Official Liquidator is appointed by the Court, and thereafter the Official Liquidator, shall keep a book to be called the cash-book in which he shall enter from day to day the receipts and payments made by him.

Monthly progress report.

28. The Liquidator shall also keep a book in which he should submit his monthly reports of progress, together with a brief summary of receipts and payments made in that month, to the Court and obtain the order of the Court on various matters.

Filing of accounts.

29. The accounts of the Official Liquidator shall be filed at such times as may from time to time be ordered by the Judge, but not less than once in twelve months, and shall upon notice to such persons (if any) as the Judge shall direct, be audited, passed or verified as may be ordered.

Dealing with assets.

30. Neither the Liquidator nor any member of the Advisory Committee, if any, shall while acting as Liquidator or member of such committee, except by leave of Court, either directly or indirectly, by himself or any partner, clerk, agent, or servant become purchaser of any part of the Company's assets.

Restriction on purchase of goods by Liquidator.

31. Where the Liquidator carries on the business of the Company, he shall not, without the express sanction of the Court, purchase goods for the carrying on of such business from any person whose connection with the Liquidator is of such a nature as would result in the Liquidator obtaining any portion of the profit (if any) arising out of the transaction.

Preparation of statement of affairs.

32. (1) Every person who has been required by the Liquidator or the Court to submit and verify a statement as to the affairs of the Company, shall be furnished with instructions as to the form to be used for the preparation of the statement and the statement shall be verified by an affidavit.

(2) The Official Liquidator may from time to time hold personal interviews with persons who may be able to give some information about the Company's affairs for the purpose of investigating the Company's affairs, and it shall be the duty of every such person to attend on the Liquidator at such time and place as the Liquidator may appoint and give all information that he may require.

Extension of time for submitting statement of affairs.

33. When any person requires any extension of time for submitting the statement of affairs, he shall apply to the Official Liquidator who may, if he thinks fit, give a written certificate extending the time, which certificate shall be filed with the proceedings in the winding-up and shall render an application to the Court unnecessary.

Advertisement for debts or claims.

34. For the purpose of ascertaining the debts and claims due from the Company and of requiring the creditors to come in and prove their debts or claims, an advertisement shall be issued at such time as the Judge shall direct. In addition to advertisement, the Official

Liquidator shall send notices by post to such persons as appear from the books of the Company to be its creditors. Such advertisment shall fix a time for the creditors to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names or addresses of their pleaders (if any) to the Official Liquidator, and appoint a day for adjudicating thereon.

Debts not disputed need not be proved. Disputed debts to be proved.

35. (1) Creditors, whose claims are not disputed, need not attend upon the adjudication, nor prove their debts or claims.

(2) Any creditor or creditors receiving notice from the Official Liquidator that his or their debts or claims are disputed, must come in and prove the same within a time to be specified in the notice.

Debts and claims to be investigated by the Official Liquidator.

36. The Official Liquidator shall investigate the debts and claims sent in to him, and ascertain, so far as he is able, which of such debts or claims are justly due from the Company, and he shall make out and file in Court a list of all the debts and claims sent in to him, distinguishing which of the debts and claims or parts of debts and claims are, in his opinion, justly due and proper to be allowed without further evidence, and which of them, in his opinion, ought to be proved by the creditors, and he shall make and file, prior to the time appointed for adjudication, an affidavit or written statement verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth which of the debts and claims are justly due and proper to be allowed without further evidence, and stating his belief that such debts and claims are justly due and proper to be allowed and the reasons for such belief.

Adjudication of debts and claims.

37. At the time appointed for adjudicating upon the debts and claims, or at any adjournment thereof, the Judge may either allow the debts and claims upon the affidavit or verified statement of the Official Liquidator, or may require the same, or any of them, to be proved by the claimants, and adjourn the adjudication thereon to a time to be then fixed, and the Official Liquidator shall give notice of such allowance to the creditors whose debts or claims have been allowed.

Notice to be given to creditors whose claims have been disallowed.

38. The Official Liquidator shall give notice to the creditors whose debts or claims have not been allowed upon his affidavit or statement, that they are required to come in and prove the same by a day to be named in the notice, being not less than four days after such notice, and to attend at a time to be therein named, being the time appointed by the advertisment or by adjournment (as the case may be) for adjudicating upon such debts and claims.

Time for dealing with proofs by Liquidator.

39. Subject to the power of the Court to extend the time, the Liquidator in a winding-up by the Court within 28 days after receiving a proof, which has not been previously dealt with shall in writing either admit or reject it holly or in part or require further evidence in support of it. Provided that where the Liquidator has given notice of his intention to declare a divident, he shall within fourteen days after the date mentioned in the notice as the latest date up to which proofs must be lodged examine, and in writing admit or reject or require further evidence in support of every proof which has not been already dealt with, and shall give notice of his decision, rejecting a proof wholly or in part, to the creditors affected thereby.

Expunging at the instance of Liquidator.

40. If the Liquidator thinks that a proof has been improperly admitted, the Court may, on the application of the Liquidator, after notice to the creditor who made the proof, expunge the proof or reduce its amount.

Expunging at the instance of creditor or contributory.

41. The Court my also expunge or reduce a proof upon the application of a creditor or contributory if the Liquidator declines to interfere in the matter.

Contingent debts and claims, how estimated.

42. The value of all contingent debts and claims admissible to proof shall as far as possible, be estimated according to the value thereof at the date of the commencement of the winding-up.

Interest on claims allowed.

43. Creditors, whose debts and claims carry interest, and are allowed, shall be entitled to receive dividend upon what was due for principal and interest at the date of the commencement of the winding-up. In the event of there being a surplus the dividends payable to such creditors shall be applied first towards payment of the interest and secondly in reduction of the principal due to them.

Costs of proving debts or claims.

44. Such creditors as come in and prove their debts or claims pursuant to notice from Official Liquidator, shall be allowed their costs of proof, which shall be added to the debt.

45. The result of the adjudication upon debts and claims shall be stated in a certificate signed by the Judge, and certificate as to any of such debts and claims may be made from time to time. Such certificate shall state whether the debts or claims are allowed or disallowed and whether allowed as against any particular assets or in any other qualified or special manner.

Result of adjudication to be certified by the Judge.

46. The Official Liquidator shall, with all convenient speed after his appointment, or at such time as the Judge shall direct, make out and file in Court a list of the contributoires of the Company and such lists shall be verified by the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, and shall, so far as is practicable, state the respective addresses of, and the number of shares or extent of interest to be attributed to, each such contributory, and distinguish the several classes of the contributories. And such list may, from time to time, by leave of the Judge, be varied or added to by the Official Liquidator.

List of contributories.

47. Upon the list of contributories being filed in Court, the Official Liquidator shall obtain an appointment for the Judge to settle the same, and shall give notice in writing of such appointment to every person included in such list, stating in what character, and for what number of shares or interest, such person is included in the list, and in case any variation or addition to such list shall at any time be made by the Official Liquidator, a similar notice in writing shall be given to every person affected by such variation or addition. All such notices shall be served four days before the day appointed to settle such list or such variation or addition.

Notice to contributories.

48. A list of contributories as the same shall have been settled by the Judge shall from time to time (when the Judge shall so order) be drawn up by the Official Liquidator and signed by the Judge for the purpose of stating the result of such settlement down to any particular time, or as to any particular person or stating any variation of the list.

Judge's certificates.

49. The Official Liquidator shall forthwith give notice to every person whom he has finally placed on the list of contributories stating in what character and for what number of shares or interest he has been placed on the list and in the notice inform such person that any application for the removal of his name from the list, or for a variation of the list, must be made to the court by summons within 30 days from the date of the service on the contributory or alleged contributory of notice of the fact that his name is settled on the list of contributories.

Notice to contributories.

50. (1) Subject to the power of the court to extend the time or to allow an application to be made notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited for that purpose, no application to the court by any person who objects to the list of contributories as finally settled by the Official Liquidator shall be entertained after the expiration of 30 days from the date of the service on such person of notice of the settlement of the list.

Application to the court to vary the list.

(2) The Official Liquidator shall not in any case be personally liable to pay any costs of or in relation to an application to set aside or vary his act or decision settling the name of a person on the list of contributories of a company.

51. Any moveable or immoveable property belonging to the company may be sold with the approbation of the Judge, in such manner as the Judge shall direct, and the Judge may, on any sale by public auction, fix a reserve bidding; and unless on account of the small amount of the purchase money, or other cause, it shall (having regard to the amount of security given by the Official Liquidator), be thought proper that the purchase money shall be paid to him all conditions and contracts of sale shall provide that the purchase money shall be paid by the respective purchasers into the Bank of Bengal or into Court to the account of the Official Liquidator of the company.

Sale of moveable or immoveable property belonging to the company.

52. Where property forming part of a Company's assets is sold by the Liquidator through an auctioneer or other agent the gross proceeds of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, shall be paid over by such auctioneer or agent, and the charges and expenses connected with the sale shall afterwards be paid to such auctioneer or agent on the production of the necessary certificate of the taxing officers. Every Liquidator by whom such auctioneer or agent is employed, shall unless the court otherwise orders, be accountable for the proceeds of every such sale.

Exponses of sales.

53. Every application to the Court to make any call on the contributories or any of them for any purpose authorised by the Act, shall be made by petition stating the proposed amount of such call, and such petition shall be served four clear days at the least before the day appointed for making the call on every contributory affected by such call, or if the Judge shall so direct in lieu of service of notice on the individual contributory or any of them, notice of such intended call may be given by advertisement or such other public notification as the Judge in his discretion may think sufficient.

Application to make call on contributories.

54. When any order for a call has been made a copy of such order shall be forthwith served upon each of the contributories included in such call together with a notice from the Official Liquidator specifying the amount due from such contributory in respect of such call, but such order need not be advertised unless for any special reasons the Judge shall so direct.

Copy of order for a call to be served on each contributory.

55. At the time of making an order for a call, the further proceedings relating thereto shall be adjourned to a time subsequent to the day appointed for the payment thereof, and afterwards from time to time so long as may be necessary, and at the time appointed by any such adjournment, or upon a summons to enforce payment of the call duly served, and upon proof of the service of the order and notice of the amount due and non-payment, an order may be made for all or any of the contributories who have made default to pay the sum which by such former order and notice they were respectively required to pay, or any less sum which may appear to be due from them respectively. The order for payment may be executed as if it were a decree for money.

Adjournment of proceedings.

56. For the purpose of enforcing any order for payment of money into the Bank of Bengal or the court, an affidavit of the Official Liquidator to the purport or effect set forth in the prescribed form shall be sufficient evidence of the non-payment thereof.

Affidavit of non-payment.

57. All orders for payment of calls balances or other monies due from any contributory or other person shall direct the same to be paid into the Bank of Bengal or into Court to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company, unless on account of the smallness of the amount or other cause, it shall (having regard to the amount of the security given by the Official Liquidator) be thought proper to direct payment thereof to the Official Liquidator: Provided that where any such order has been made directing payment of a specific sum into the Bank of Bengal or into Court, in case it shall be thought proper for the purpose of enabling the Official Liquidator to issue execution or take other proceedings to enforce the payment thereof, or for any other reason, an order may, either before service of such former order or after the time thereby fixed by payment, be made, without notice for payment of the same sum to the Official Liquidator.

Payments of calls, etc., how to be made.

58. Where any Official Liquidator shall not pay all the monies received by him into the Bank of Bengal or in the case of a District Court into that Court, to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company, within seven days next after the receipt thereof, unless the Judge shall have otherwise directed, such Official Liquidator shall be charged in his account with rupees ten for every thousand rupees and a proportionate sum for any larger amount retained in his hands beyond such period for every seven days during which the same shall have been so retained and the Judge may, for any such retention, disallow the salary or remuneration of such Official Liquidator.

Payment in of monies and deposit of securities. Default of payment into Bank.

59. All bills, hundis, notes and other securities payable to the Company or to the Official Liquidator thereof shall, as soon as they shall come to the hands of such Official Liquidator, be deposited by him in the Bank of Bengal or in Court, for the purpose of being presented for acceptance and payment, or for payment only, as the case may be, or shall be dealt with as the Court shall otherwise order.

Bills, hundis, etc., to be deposited in the Bank of Bengal or in Court.

60. All monies, bills, hundis, notes and other securities paid and delivered into the Bank of Bengal or into Court, shall be placed to the credit of the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company, and orders for any such payment and delivery shall direct the same accordingly.

Title of account in Bank.

61. All bills, hundis, notes and other securities delivered into the Bank of Bengal or into Court, shall be delivered out upon a request signed by the Official Liquidator and countersigned by the Judge or the Registrar, under the orders of the Court; and monies placed to the account of the Official Liquidator shall be paid out upon cheques, or orders, signed by the Official Liquidator and countersigned by the Judge, or the Registrar under the orders of the Court.

On what authority monies, etc., to be delivered by the Bank.

62. All or any part of the money for the time being standing to the credit of the account of the Official Liquidator at the Bank of Bengal, or in Court, and not immediately required for the purpose of the winding-up may be invested in the purchase of Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Official Liquidator or in deposit receipts of the Bank of Bengal, as the Judge, upon the application of the Official Liquidator, may direct. All such investments shall be made upon a request signed by the Official Liquidator and countersigned by the Judge, which request shall be sufficient authority for debiting the account with the purchase money. Such Government Promissory Notes or deposit receipts shall not afterwards be sold or transferred or otherwise dealt with except upon a direction for that purpose signed by the Official Liquidator and countersigned by or under an order made by the Judge.

Investment of monies.

63. All interest accruing due upon any such Government Promissory Notes or deposit receipts shall from time to time be received by the Bank of Bengal, or the Court, and placed to the credit of the account of such Official Liquidator.

Interest upon Investments.

64. When the Court shall direct a meeting of the creditors or contributories of the Company to be summoned under Section 239 of the said Act or when the Official Liquidator either of his own motion or at the direction or request of the creditors or contributories under Section 183 of the Act, shall summon such a meeting he shall give notice in writing, seven clear days before the day appointed for such meeting, to every creditor or contributory, of the time and place appointed for such meeting, and of the matter upon which the Judge desires to ascertain the wishes of the creditors or contributories; or, if the Judge shall so direct, such notice may be given by advertisement, in which case the object of the meeting need not be stated.

Notice to be given of meeting of creditors or contributories.

65. The votes of the creditors or contributories of the Company at any meeting summoned in accordance with the preceding rule may be given either personally or by proxy.

Votes may be given personally or by proxy.

66. The direction of the Judge for any meeting of creditors or contributories under Section 239 of the said Act and the appointment of a person to act as Chairman of any such meeting, shall be testified by a memorandum signed by the Judge, or by the Registrar under the direction of the Judge. In the case of a meeting summoned by the Official Liquidator under Section 183 of the Act, he, or some one nominated by him, shall be Chairman.

Appointment of Chairman at meeting.

67. The sanction of the Judge to the drawing, accepting, making or endorsing of any bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note, by any Official Liquidator shall be testified by a memorandum on such bill of exchange, hundi or promissory note signed by the Judge or by the Registrar under the direction of the Judge.

Drawing, accepting, etc., of bills.

68. Every application for the sanction of the Judge to a compromise with any contributory or other person indebted to the company shall be supported by the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, stating that he has investigated the affairs of such contributory or person and believes that the proposed compromise will be beneficial to the Company, and giving his reasons for such belief; and the sanction of the Judge thereto shall be testified by a memorandum signed by the Judge, on the agreement of compromise, unless any party shall desire to appeal from the decision of the Judge, in which case an order shall be drawn up for the purpose.

Sanction of Judge on compromise.

69. The direction or sanction of the Judge for any proceeding or Act to be taken or done by the Official Liquidator under the powers conferred on him by Section 179 shall (subject to the provisions of Section 180 of the Act) be obtained upon application in writing and an order shall be drawn up thereon, unless the Judge shall otherwise direct.

In cases under Section 179.

70. Every application under Sections 180 (3), 183 (5), 207 (*viii*), 207 (*ix*), 212 (2), 215 and 237 of the Act shall be made by petition.

Application to the Court under Sections 183, 207, 212, 215, and 239 of the Act.

71. Every application to the Court for recoveries of monies due from contributories shall state particulars as nearly as in a plaint in a civil suit and shall be accompanied by the document or copies of account supporting the claim. It shall be supported by an affidavit of the liquidator. The further proceedings shall be of the nature of a suit as nearly as circumstances may require before a final order for payment is passed.

Application under Section 186.

72. The Official Liquidator shall submit a report stating the facts and matters which the Official Liquidator desire to bring to the notice of the Court and he may apply to the Court to fix a day for the consideration of the report, and on such application the Court shall appoint a day on which the report shall be considered.

Official Liquidator to file a report.

73. The consideration of the report shall be before the Judge of the Court, and the Official Liquidator shall personally, or by Counsel or Solicitor, attend the consideration of the report and give the Court any further information or explanation with reference to the matters stated in the report which the Court may require.

Consideration of the report.

74. When the Judge makes an order under Section 196 of the Act, directing any person or persons to attend for public examination—

Procedure consequent on order for public examination.

(*a*) The examination shall be held before the Judge: Provided that in the Chief Court the Judge may direct that the whole or any part of the examination of any such person or persons be held before the Registrar.

(*b*) The Judge may, if he thinks fit, either in the order for examination, or by any subsequent order, give directions as to the special matters on which any such person is to be examined.

(c) Where on an examination held before the Registrar, or one of the persons mentioned in Sub-section 9 of the said Section, he is of opinion that such examination is being unduly or unnecessarily protracted, or for any other sufficient cause, he may adjourn the examination of any person, or any part of the examination to be held before the Judge.

Application for day for holding examination.

75. Upon an order directing a person to attend for public examination being made, the Official Liquidator shall apply for the appointment of a day on which the public examination is to be held.

Appointment of time and place for public examination.

76. A day and place shall be appointed for holding the public examination, and notice of the day and place so appointed shall be given by the Official Liquidator to the person who is to be examined by sending such notice in a registered letter addressed to his usual or last known address.

Application against delinquent Directors, officers and promoters.

77. (1) An application under Section 235 of the Act shall contain the particulars on which the claim is based and a copy of the application with the grounds thereof shall be served on every person against whom an order is sought, not less than eight days before the day named in the summons for hearing the application. Where the application is made by the Official Liquidator he may make a report to the Court stating any facts and information on which he proceeds, which are verified by affidavit, or derived from sworn evidence in the proceedings. Where the application is made by any other person it shall be supported by affidavit to be filed by him.

(2) On the return of the summons the Court may give such directions as it shall think fit for the hearing of the summons, the taking of evidence wholly or in part by affidavit or orally, and the cross-examination of any deponents to affidavits in support of or in opposition to the application.

Advertisements how to be published.

78. When an advertisement is required for any purpose, the advertisement, except when otherwise directed by these rules, shall be published as the Judge shall direct, or it may take the form of a public notification or proclamation.

Affidavits intended to be used to be filed in Court.

79. When an order has been made for the winding-up of any Company any person intending to use any affidavit in any proceeding under any such order shall file the same in Court and give notice thereof to the Official Liquidator.

Register of proceedings

80. A register shall be kept by the Court of all proceedings before the Court in each matter with proper dates, so that all the proceedings may appear consequently and in chronological order, with a short statement of the question or points decided or ruled at every hearing.

Inspection of accounts by contributories and creditors.

81. Every contributory of the Company, and every creditor thereof whose debt or claim has been allowed, shall subject to the order of the Court be entitled, at all reasonable times, to inspect all books of accounts, papers or documents relating to the winding-up of the Company, in the custody of the Official Liquidator, free of charge, and at his own expense to take copies or extracts from the same, or to be furnished with such copies or extracts at a rate not exceeding four annas per folio of ninety words.

Rules applicable to provisional liquidators.

82. All the above rules relating to Official Liquidators, shall, so far as the same are applicable, and subject to the directions of the Judge in each case, apply to provisional liquidators.

Cost of attendance of contributories or creditors at proceedings.

83. Every person for the time being on the list of contributories of the Company as filed in Court by the Official Liquidator, and every person whose debt or claim against the Company shall have been allowed by the Judge, shall be at liberty, at his own expense, to attend the proceedings before the Judge, and shall be entitled, upon payment of the costs occasioned thereby to have notice of all such proceedings as he shall by written request desire to have notice of; but if the Judge shall be of opinion that the attendance of any such person upon any proceedings has occasioned any additional costs which ought not to have been borne by the funds of the Company, he may direct such costs, or a gross sum in lieu thereof, to be paid by such person; and such person shall not be entitled to attend any further proceedings until he has paid the same.

Appointment of one or more contributories or creditors as representative of other contributories or creditors.

84. The Judge may from time to time appoint any one or more of the contributories, or creditors as he thinks fit, to represent before him, at the expense of the Company, all or any class of the contributories or creditors upon any question as to a compromise with any of the contributories or creditors, or in and about any other proceedings before him relating to the winding-up of the Company, and may remove the person or persons so appointed. In case more than one person shall be so appointed, they shall employ the same attorney, pleader or agent to represent them.

85. No contributory or creditor shall be entitled to attend any proceedings before the Judge, unless and until he has entered in a book to be kept for that purpose his name and address and the name and address of his attorney, pleader or agent (if any), and upon any change of his address or of his attorney, pleader or agent, his new address, and the name and address of his new attorney, pleader or agent.

Only contributories or creditors whose names are entered are entitled to attend proceedings.

86. Service upon contributories and creditors shall be effected (except when personal service is required) by sending the notice, or copy of the petition, summons, order, or other proceedings, through the post in a registered letter addressed to the party or his attorney, pleader or agent at the address entered, or last entered, pursuant to the preceding rule, or if no such entry has been made, then if a contributory, to his last known address or place of abode, and if a creditor, to the address given by him pursuant to rule and such notice, or copy, summons, order, or other proceeding shall be considered as served at the time the same would be delivered in the due course of post.

Service upon contributories and creditors, how effected.

87. The statements with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation of a Company, the winding-up of which is not concluded within a year after its commencement, shall be filed with the Registrar twice in every year as follows :—

Times for filing liquidator's statements and regulations applicable thereto.

(1) The first statement, commencing at the date when a liquidator was first appointed and brought down to the end of 12 months from the commencement of the winding-up shall be filed within 30 days from the expiration of such 12 months; and the subsequent statements shall be filed at intervals of half a year, each statement being brought down to the end of the half year for which it is filed.

(2) Form No. 55 with such variations, as the circumstances may require, shall be used.

(3) Every statement shall be verified by affidavit in form No. 56.

88. Upon the termination of the proceedings for the winding-up of any Company, a balance-sheet shall be brought in, by the Official Liquidator, showing the results of his receipts and payments, duly verified by his affidavit; and the Official Liquidator shall pass his final account, and the balance (if any) due thereof shall be certified by the Judge, and upon payment of such balance, in such manner as the Court shall direct, the recognizance entered into by the Official Liquidator and his sureties may be vacated.

Official Liquidator to present balance-sheet upon termination of proceedings.

89. When the Official Liquidator has passed his final account, and the balance (if any) certified to be due thereof has been paid in such manner as the Court shall direct, a certificate shall be made by the Judge that the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, and in case the Company has not been already dissolved, the Official Liquidator shall immediately after the issue of such certificate, apply to the Judge for an order that the Company be dissolved from the date of such order.

Judge when to certify that Company has been completely wound up.

90. When the proceedings for winding-up any Company have been completed, all books, papers and documents belonging or appertaining to the Company and the book containing the Official Liquidator's account, shall be deposited in Court.

When winding-up complete books, etc., to be deposited in Court.

91. The liquidator in a voluntary winding-up shall, within 21 days after his appointment, file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a notice of his appointment, as required by Section 208 of the Act.

Notice by liquidator in voluntary winding-up of his appointment.

92. The statements required by section 216 of the Act to be laid before the general meetings of a Company, the voluntary winding up of which continues for more than one year shall, with such variations as circumstances may require, be in the same form and contain the same particulars as the statements mentioned in Rule 87.

Liquidator's statements in voluntary liquidations.

93. Where an order is made in the Chief Court for payment of any costs the order shall direct the taxation thereof by the Registrar, except in cases where a gross sum in lieu of taxed costs is fixed by the order.

Taxation of costs.

94. The power of the Court or a Judge to enlarge or abridge the time for doing any act, or taking any proceeding, to adjourn, review any proceeding, and to give any direction as to the course of proceeding, is unaffected by these rules.

General power of Court.

95. The general practice of the Court shall in case not provided for by the Indian Companies Act, or these rules, and so far as the same is not inconsistent with the said Act or these rules, apply to all proceedings for winding-up of a Company in any Court.

Procedure.

96. These rules shall apply to proceedings under the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and the winding-up proceeding continued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in pursuance of Section 284 of the Act, shall be regulated by the rules made under the Act of 1882.

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No. 1.—PETITION FOR WINDING-UP.

(a) Insert title of Court.

To

(a)

The humble petition of (b) showeth as follows :—

(b) Insert full name, title, etc., of petitioner.

1. The Company Limited (hereinafter called the the Company) was in the month of incorporated under the Companies Act.

2. The registered office of the Company is at (c).

(c) State the full address of the registered office so as sufficiently to show the district in which it is situate.

3. The nominal capital of the Company is Rs. divided into shares of Rs. each. The amount of the capital paid up or credited as paid is Rs.

4. The objects for which the Company was established are as follows :—

To

and other objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association thereof.

(Here set out in paragraph the facts on which the petitioner relies and conclude as follows :—)

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays as follows :—

1. That the Company Limited may be wound up by the Court under the provision of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

2. Or that such other order may be made in the premises as shall be just.

This note will be unnecessary if the Company is petitioner.

NOTE.—It is intended to serve the petition on.

No. 2.—VERIFICATION OF PETITION.

I, A. B. of &c., make oath (or solemnly affirm) and say that such of the statements in the petition now produced and shown to me, and marked with the letter A, as relate to my own acts and deeds are true, and such of the said statements as relate to the acts and deeds of any other person or persons, I believe to be true.

Sworn, &c.,

Or solemnly affirmed, &c.

No. 3.—ADVERTISEMENT OF PETITION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition for the winding-up of the above-named Company by the Court (*or*, subject to the supervision of the Court) was, on the day of 19 , presented to the Court of by the said Company or by A. B. of a creditor (or contributory) of the said Company (*or, as the case may be*). And that it has been directed that the said petition shall be heard before the said Court on the day of 19 ; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his advocate, attorney, or pleader for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, on application to the said Court on payment of the charges for the same.

Petitioner in person, or C. and D. of, &c.,

Attorney or Pleader, Agents for the Petitioner.

No. 4.—ORDER APPOINTING A PROVISIONAL OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Upon the application, &c., and upon reading, &c. The Court doth hereby appoint R. P. H. of, &c., provisionally Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. (*If security dispensed with, add,* without security, or *if security is to be given, add directions as to security accounts and payments into the Bank*). And the Court doth hereby limit and restrict the powers of the said R. P. H. as such provisional Official Liquidator, to the following acts, that is to say (*describe the acts which the provisional Official Liquidator is to be authorised to do and the property of which he is to take possession*).

No. 5.—ORDER FOR WINDING-UP BY THE COURT.

Upon the petition of the above-named Company [*or* A. B. of &c., a creditor (*or* contributory) of the above-named Company] on the day of 19 , and the verification thereof by A. B., &c., filed, etc., and upon hearing the advocate or attorney or pleader of the petitioner, and for , and upon reading the "Punjab Gazette" of the day of , the Newspaper of the day of (*enter any other papers*) each containing an advertisement of the said petition : this Court doth order that the said Company be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913.

No. 6.—ORDER FOR WINDING-UP SUBJECT TO SUPERVISION.

Upon the petition, &c., this Court doth order that the voluntary winding-up of the said Company be continued, but subject to the supervision of this Court, and any of the proceedings under the said voluntary winding-up may be adopted as the Court shall think fit. And the creditors, contributories and Liquidators of the said Company, and all other persons interested, are to be at liberty to apply to the Court as there may be occasion.

No. 7.—ADVERTISEMENT OF ORDER TO WIND-UP.

By an order made by the Court of in the above matter, dated the day of 19 , on the petition of the above-named Company (or A. B. of). It was ordered that, &c., (*as in order*).

Petitioner in person, or C. and D. of &c.,
Attorneys or Pleaders for the said Petitioner.

No. 8.—ADVERTISEMENT OF TIME AND PLACE FIXED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Notice is hereby given, that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice (or the Court of) has fixed the day of 19 , at o'clock at as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

G. H.,
Judge or Registrar.

No. 9.—PROPOSAL FOR APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR (AND SURETIES) WHERE FORM NO. 8 HAS BEEN ISSUED.

We, the undersigned contributories of the above-named Company, for the number of shares placed opposite our respective names, hereby propose Mr. W. T. of (Public Accountant) to be the Official Liquidator of the said Company (and H. N. of &c., and J. P. of &c., to be his sureties.)

Name.	Address.	Number of shares held.

No. 10.—ORDER APPOINTING AN OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Upon the application, &c., and upon reading, &c. The Court doth hereby appoint R. P. H. of &c., Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. (*If security has not been given add.*) And it is ordered that the said R. P. H., do, on or before the day of next, give security to be approved of by the Court). And it is ordered that the said R. P. H. do on the day of and day of 19 , and the same day in each succeeding year, file his accounts in the Court of . And it is ordered that

all monies to be received by the said R. P. H. be paid by him into the Bank of Bengal or into the Court of to the credit of the account of the Official Liquidator of the said Company, within seven days after the receipt thereof. (*In case two or more Official Liquidators are appointed add.*) And the Court doth declare that the following acts, required or authorised by the above Act to be done by the Official Liquidator, may be done by either (*or*, any one, or two) of the Official Liquidators hereby appointed, that is to say, (*describe the acts*); and that all other acts so required or authorized shall be done by both (*or* all) the Official Liquidators hereby appointed.

No. 11.—RECOGNIZANCE OF THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR AND SURETIES.

R. P. H. of &c., W. B. of &c., and T. P. of &c., before the Court of personally appearing, do acknowledge themselves and every of them doth acknowledge himself, to owe to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice a Judge of the said Chief Court (*or* to Mr. A. B. Judge of the said Court of the respective sum set opposite to their respective names in the schedule hereto, to be paid to the said the Hon'ble Mr. Justice , (*or* to the said Mr. A. B., *as the case may be*), or his executors or administrators, and in default of payment of the said sums, the said R. P. H., W. P. and T. P. are willing and do agree, and every of them is willing and doth agree for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, by these presents, that the said sum shall be levied, recovered and received of and from and every of them, and of and from the moveable and immoveable property of them and every of them, wheresoever the same shall be found.

Dated the day of 19 .

Whereas, in the matter of &c., (*take title from order to wind-up*) the Honorable Mr. Justice (*or* the Court of has by an order dated the day of 19 , appointed the said R. P. H. Official Liquidator of the said Company, and has thereby directed him to give security to be approved of by the said Judge (*or in case the security precedes the order appointing*) has approved of the said R. P. H., as a proper person to be appointed Official Liquidator of the said Company upon his giving security. And whereas the said Judge has approved of the said W. B. and T. P. to be sureties for the said R. P. H. in the amounts set opposite to their respective names in the schedule hereto, and has also approved of the above written recognizance, with the under written condition, as proper security to be entered into by the said R. P. H., W. B. and T. P., pursuant to the said order, and in testimony of such approbation the Judge (or Registrar) hath signed an allowance in the margin hereof. Now the condition of the above written recognizance is such that if the said R. P. H., his executors or administrators, or any of them, do and shall duly account for what the said R. P H. shall receive, or become liable to pay, as Official Liquidator of the said Company, at such periods and in such manner as the said Judge shall appoint, and pay the same as the said Judge hath (by the said order) directed or shall hereafter direct, then the above recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

In the matter, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Court of
of and allowed this recognizance.

or the
has approved

G. H.,

Judge or Registrar.

The Schedule above referred to.

R. P. H. thousand Rupees.
W. B. thousand Rupees.
T. P. thousand Rupees.

Taken and acknowledged by the above-named R. P. H., &c., &c., &c.

No. 12.—AFFIDAVIT OF SURETIES.

We, W. B. of &c., and T. P. of &c., severally make oath (*or* solemnly affirm), and say as follows :—

1. I, the said W. B. for myself say, that I am worth the sum of Rupees over and above what is sufficient for the payment of all my just debts and liabilities.

2. And I, the said T. P., for myself, say that I am worth the sum of Rupees, &c., (*as above*).

Sworn, &c.,
or Solemnly Affirmed.

No. 13.—SANCTION OF APPOINTMENT OF ADVOCATE ATTORNEY OR PLEADER TO OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, AND APPOINTMENT.

The Court sanctions the Official Liquidator appointing an Advocate Attorney or Pleader to assist him in the performance of his duties.

G. H.,

Judge or Registrar.

I hereby appoint Mr. C. of, &c., to be my [Advocate or Attorney or Pleader] in the matter.

Dated this day of 19 .

(*R. P.H., Official Liquidator.*)

No. 14.—ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF MONEY OR DELIVERY OF BOOKS, &C., TO OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Upon the application of, &c., and on reading, &c. It is ordered that A. B. of, &c., do, within four days after service hereof, pay to [*or* deliver, convey, surrender, or transfer to or unto the hands of], R. P. H., the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at the office of the said R. P. H., situate at &c., the sum of Rupees being the amount of debt appearing to be due from the said A. B. on his account with the said Company [or, any sum or balance, books, papers, estate, or effect] [*or specifically describe the property*] now being in the hands of the said A. B., and to which the said Company is *primâ facie* entitled [*or otherwise as the case may be*].

No. 15.—ADVERTISEMENT OF APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

The Court of has by an order, dated the day of 19 , appointed R. P. H. of , to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,

Judge or Registrar.

No. 16.—ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

The creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the day of 19 , to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to R. P. H., of the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at the Court of at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The day of 19 , at o'clock at is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,

Judge or Registrar.

No. 17.—AFFIDAVIT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR AS TO DEBTS AND CLAIMS.

I, R. P. H., of, &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath [or solemnly affirm] and say as follows:—

1. I have, in the paper writing now produced and shown to me, and marked the letter A, set forth a list of all the debts and claims the particulars of which have been sent in to me by persons making claims upon, or claiming to be creditors of, the said Company, pursuant to the advertisement issued in that behalf, dated the day of 19 and the names and addresses of the persons by whom such claims are made.

2. I have investigated the said debts and claims, and examined the same with the books and documents of the said Company in order to ascertain so far as I am able, which of such debts and claims are justly due from the said Company; and I have in the first part of the same list, set forth such of the said debts and claims, or parts thereof, as, in my opinion, are justly due from the said Company, and proper to be allowed without further evidence; and I have, in the sixth column of the said first part of the said list, set forth the amounts proper to be allowed in respect of such debts and claims, and I believe that such amounts respectively are justly due and proper to be allowed; and I have, in the seventh column of the said first part of the said list, stated my reasons for such belief.

3. I have, in the second part of the said list, set forth such of the said debts and claims as, in my opinion, ought to be proved by the respective creditors.

(*Sworn, or affirmed, &c.*)

NOTE.—When a verified statement is put in, this and the next form may be altered, so as to meet the requirements of the case.

No. 18.—EXHIBIT REFERRED TO IN AFFIDAVIT.

A.

This paper writing, marked A, was produced and shown to R. P. H., and is the same as is referred to in his affidavit, sworn before me this day of 19 .

W. B., &c.

List of debts and claims of which the particulars have been sent in to the Official Liquidator.

FIRST PART.—*Debts and claims proper to be allowed without further evidence.*

Serial No.	Name of creditors.	Addresses and Descriptions.	Particulars of Debt or Claim.	Amount claimed.	Amount proper to be allowed.	Reasons for belief that amounts are proper to be allowed.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

SECOND PART.—*Debts and claims which ought to be proved by the Creditors.*

Serial No.	Name of Creditors.	Addresses and Descriptions.	Particulars of Debt or Claim.	Amount claimed.
				Rs. A. P.

No. 19.—NOTICE TO CREDITOR OF ALLOWANCE OF DEBT.

(*Place and date.*)

SIR,

THE debt claimed by you in this matter has been allowed by the Judge at the sum of Rs. [*If part only allowed, add*—If you claim to have a larger sum allowed, you are hereby required to come in and prove the further amount claimed, &c., *as in next Form.*]

I am, &c.,

R. P. H., Official Liquidator.

To Mr. P. R.

No. 20.—NOTICE TO CREDITORS TO COME IN AND PROVE THEIR DEBTS.

You are hereby required to come in and prove the debts claimed by you against the above-named Company by filing your affidavit or affirmation, and giving notice thereof to me

on or before the day of next, and you are to attend by your attorney or pleaders at the Court of on the day of 19 at o'clock in the being the time appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claim

Dated this day of 19 .

R. P. II., Official Liquidator.

To Mr. S. T.

No. 21.—AFFIDAVIT OF CREDITOR IN PROOF OF DEBT.

I, S. T. of etc., make oath [or, solemnly affirms] and say as follows:—

1. The above-named Company was, on the day of 19 , the date of the order for winding-up the same, and still is indebted to me in the sum of Rs. for etc., [*Describe shortly the nature of the debt, and exhibit any security for it; and in the case of a trade debt, exhibit a bill of parcels, and verify the reasonableness of the charges as in proving a debt in a suit.*]

I have not, nor hath, nor have any person or persons by my order, or to my knowledge or belief, for my use received the said sum of Rs. or any part thereof, or any security or satisfaction for the same or any part thereof, [*if any security add*, except the said (*describe the security*) hereinbefore mentioned or referred to].

Sworn, &c.,

Or solemnly affirmed.

No. 22.—CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE AS TO DEBTS AND CLAIMS.

I hereby certify that the result of the adjudication upon debts and claims against the aboved-named Company, brought in pursuant to the advertisement issued in that behalf, dated the day of 19 , so far as such adjudication has up to the date of this certificate been proceeded with, is as follows:—

The debts and claims which have been allowed are set forth in the first Schedule hereto, and with the interest thereon and costs mentioned in the said Schedule, are due to the persons therein named, amount altogether to rupees.

I have in the first part of the said Schedule set forth such of the said debts and claims as carry interest, and the interest thereon has been computed after the rate they respectively carry down to the date of this certificate.

I have in the second part of the said Schedule set forth such of the said debts and claims as do not carry interest.

The claims set forth in the second Schedule hereto have been brought in by the persons therein named, and have been disallowed.

The first Schedule above referred to.

FIRST PART.—Debts and claims which carry interest.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Addresses and Description.	Particulars of Debt.	Total due.
				Rs. A. P.
1	J. L. . .	29 Street, Calcutta, Boot-maker .	On Bill of Exchange, dated, &c.	
		Principal	Rs.	
		Interest at Rs. per cent. per annum from 187 , to the date of this certificate . .	„	
		Cost of proof	„	
			Total First Part, Rs. .	

SECOND PART.—Debts and claims which do not carry interest.

No.	Names of Creditors.	Addresses and Descriptions.	Particulars of Debt.	Interest on Principal.	Total due.
40	W. P. .	15 Street. Calcutta, Baker.	Goods sold.		
		Principal, ...	Rs. 500 0 0	20 0 0	540 0 0
		Costs of proof	„ 20 0 0		
			Total Rs. .		
			Add Total First Part Rs.		
			Total First and Second Parts, Rs.		

The Second Schedule above referred to—

No.	Name of Creditors.	Addresses and descriptions.	Particulars of claims.	Amount claimed.
				Rs. A. P.

Dated this day of 19

G. H.,
Judge.

[No. 23.—AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES.

I, R. P. H. of &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath, [*or* solemnly affirm,] and say as follows:—

1. The paper writing now produced and shown to me, and marked with the letter A contains a list of the contributories of the said Company, made out by me from the books and papers of the said Company, together with their respective addresses, and the number of shares, [*or* extent of interest] to be attributed to each, and such list is, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, a true and accurate list of the contributories of the said Company, so far as I have been able to make out and ascertain the same.

2. I have, in the first part of the said list marked A, distinguished the persons who are contributories in their own right.

3. I have, in the second part of the said list marked A, distinguished the persons who are contributories as being representatives of, or being liable to the debts of others.

Sworn, &c.

Or solemnly affirmed, etc.

No. 24.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES REFERRED TO IN FORM No. 23.

A.

This list of contributories marked A was produced and shown to R. P. H., and is the same list of contributories as is referred to in his affidavit sworn before me, this day of . 19 .

W. B. &c.

FIRST PART—*Contributories in their own right.*

Serial No.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Unpaid amount.

SECOND PART—*Contributories as being representatives of or liable to the debts of others.*

Serial No.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Unpaid amount.

No. 25.—NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORIES OF APPOINTMENT TO SETTLE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES.

This Court, [or the Hon'ble Mr. Justice] has appointed the day of 19 , at o'clock to settle the list of the contributories of the abovenamed Company, made out by the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and you are included in such list in the character, and for the number of shares [*or* extent of interest] stated below ; and if no sufficient cause is shown by you to the countrary at the time and place aforesaid, the list will be settled including you therein.

Dated this day of 19 .

To Mr. A. B. and to Mr. C. D. his attorney, Pleader or Agent.

R. P. H.

Official Liquidator.

No. on List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Unpaid amount.

No. 26.—AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF NOTICE.

I, W. S., &c., the attorney of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

1. The first six columns of the Schedule now produced and shown to me, and marked with the letter A, contain a true copy of the list of contributories of the said Company made out and filed in Court by the said Official Liquidator on the day of 19 , as I know from having, on the day of 19 , examined and compared the said Schedule with the said list, and I have in the seventh column of the said Schedule marked A, set forth the names and addresses of the attorneys who have entered appearances of any of the contributories named in the said list.

2. I did on the day of 19 , in the manner hereinafter mentioned cause a true copy of the notice now produced and shown to me, and marked B, to be served upon each of the respective persons whose names, addresses, and descriptions appear in the second, third, and fourth columns of the said Schedule marked A, except that in the tabular form at the foot of such copies respectively I inserted the number on list, name, address, description, in what character included, and number of shares [*or* extent of interest] of the person on whom such copy of the said notice was served in the same words and figures as the same particulars are set forth in the said Schedule marked A.

3. I caused the said respective copies of the said notice to be served by putting such copies respectively, duly addressed to such persons respectively or their attorneys, pleaders or agents, and with the proper postage stamps affixed thereto as registered letters into the Post Office at on the said day of

Sworn, &c.,

Or solemnly affirmed, etc.

Schedule referred to :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. on List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Names and addresses of attorneys who have entered appearances and been served with a copy of the notice referred to in the affidavit of W. S. to which this Schedule is an exhibit.

No. 27.—SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES, AND AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT.

I, R. P. H., of &c., the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

1. Since filing in Court the list of the Contributories in this matter, on the day of 19 , it has come to my knowledge that the several persons whose names are set forth in the supplemental list of contributories now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter B, are or have been holders of shares in [*or* members of] the said Company, and to the best of my judgment, information and belief such persons are contributories of the said Company.

2. The said supplemental list marked B contains the names of such persons together with their respective addresses, and the number of shares [*or* extent of interest] to be attributed to each, and such list is, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, true and accurate.

3. I have, in the first part of the said list marked B, distinguished such of the said persons as are contributories in their own right.

4. I have, in the second part of the said list marked B, distinguished such of the said persons as are contributories as being representatives of, or being liable to the debts of others.

No. 28.—SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF FORM No. 27.

B.

This supplemental list of contributories, marked B, was produced and shown to R. P. H. and is the same supplemental list of contributories as is referred to in the affidavit sworn (or solemnly affirmed) before me, this day of 19 .

Signature.

Note.—This supplemental list is to be made out in the same form as the original list.

No. 29.—CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE OF SETTLEMENT OF THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES.

1. I hereby certify that the several persons whose names are set forth in the second column of the first Schedule hereto have been included in the said list of contributories as contributories of the said Company in respect of the number of shares (or extent of interest) set opposite the names of such contributories respectively in the said Schedule.

In the first part of the said Schedule are the names of the several persons contributories in their own right.

In the second part of the said Schedule are the names of the persons who are contributories as being representative of or liable to the debts of others.

2. The persons whose names are set forth in the second column of the second Schedule hereto have been excluded from the list of contributories.

3. In the seventh column of the said first and second Schedules are set forth, opposite the name of each of the said several persons respectively, the date when such person was included in, or excluded from, the said list of contributories.

The second Schedule above referred to :—

Serial No. in List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character proposed to be included.	Number of shares (or extent of interest).	Date when excluded from the List.	Unpaid amount.

Dated day of 19 .

G. H.,

Judge.

The first Schedule above referred to :—

FIRST PART.—*Contributories in their own right.*

Serial No. in List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	No. of shares (or extent of interest).	Date when included in the list.	Unpaid amount.

SECOND PART.—*Contributories as being representatives of, or liable to the debts of, others.*

Serial No. in List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	No. of shares (or extent of interest).	Date when included in the list.	Unpaid amount.

No. 30.—NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORY OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES AND THAT HIS NAME IS INCLUDED.

In the matter of Company, Limited, in liquidation under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Take notice that the has, by certificate dated the day of 19 under his hand, finally settled the list of contributories of the said Company, and that you are included in such list in the character and for the number of shares (or extent of interest) stated below.

Any application by you to vary the said list of contributories or that your name may be excluded therefrom, must be made by you to the abovenamed court within days from the date of this notice or the same will not be entertained.

The said list may be inspected by you in the court of the

Official Liquidator.

To Mr.

No. in List.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Number of shares.	Unpaid amount.

No. 31.—ORDER ON APPLICATION TO VARY LIST.

Upon the application of W. N. to review the list of contributories of the said Company, in respect of the inclusions of the said W. N. therein, and that his name may be excluded therefrom, and upon hearing advocates, or attorneys, or pleaders, &c., and upon reading, &c. It is ordered that the name of the said W. N. be excluded from the said list of contributories [*or* the Judge doth not think fit to make any order on the said application except that the said W. N. do pay to R. P. H., the Official Liquidator of the said Company, his costs of this application, to be taxed by the taxing officer in case the parties differ.]

No. 32.—AFFIDAVIT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSAL FOR CALL.

I, R. P. H., of &c., the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

I.—I have, in the Schedule now produced and shown to me, and marked with the letter A, set forth a statement showing the amount due in respect of the debts allowed against the said Company, and the estimated amount of the costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to, the winding-up the affairs thereof, and which several amounts form in the aggregate the sum of Rs. or thereabouts.

II.—I have also in the said Schedule set forth a Statement of the assets in hand belonging to the said Company, amounting to the sum of Rs. and no more. There are no other assets belonging to the said Company, except the amounts due from certain of the contributories of the said Company ; and, to the best of my information and belief, it will be impossible to realize in respect of the said amounts more than the sum of Rs. or thereabouts.

III.—It appears by the Judge's Certificate, dated the day of 19 , that persons have been settled on the list of contributories of the said Company, in respect of the total number of shares.

IV.—For the purpose of satisfying the several debts and liabilities of the said Company and of paying the costs, charges, and expenses of, and incidental to, the winding-up the affairs thereof, I believe the sum of Rs. will be required, in addition to the amount of the assets of the said Company mentioned in the said Schedule A, and the said sum of Rs.

V.—In order to provide the said sum of Rs. , it is necessary to make a call upon the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributories as before mentioned, and having regard to the probability that some of such contributories will partly

or wholly fail to pay the amount of such call, I believe that, for the purpose of realizing the amount required as before mentioned, it is necessary that a call of Rs. per share should be made.

Sworn, &c.

Or solemnly affirmed, &c.

No. 33.—SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING FORM.

In the matter of the Limited in Liquidation, and the Indian Companies Act 1913.

Schedule of Liabilities and assets.

	Rs.		Rs.
Liabilities—		Amount with the bank—	
Amounts of debts and liabilities ...		Government treasury and in hand	
Estimated amount of costs charges and expenses of and incidental to winding-up of the Company, including Liquidator's remuneration		Book debts and other property, nominal value ...	
		Expected to realise ...	
		Amount of probable deficiency ...	
Total Rs. ...		Total Rs. ...	

Date.

Official Liquidator.

No. 34.—SUMMONS FOR INTENDED CALL.

Let all parties concerned attend at on day of 19 , at o'clock on the hearing of an application on the part of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company that a call to the amount of Rs. per share may be made on all the contributories [*or, if upon any particular class specify the same*] of the said Company.

A. B.,

Registrar or Judge.

This summons was taken out by A. and B. of Official Liquidator. Attorneys for the said

To Mr. C. D. of, &c., a contributory of the said Company, proposed to be included in the said call.

No. 35.—ADVERTISEMENT OF INTENDED CALL.

Notice is hereby given that the day of 19 , at o'clock at the Court House, has been appointed to make a call on all the contributories of the said Company [*or as the case may be*], and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such call shall be for Rs. per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such call. Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,

Registrar or Judge.

No. 36.—GENERAL ORDER FOR A CALL.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, and upon reading two orders, dated the day of 19 , and the day of 19 , the Judge's Certificate, dated the day of 19 , an affidavit of the said Official Liquidator filed 19 , and the exhibit marked A, therein referred to, and an affidavit of filed 19 : It is ordered that a call of Rs. per share be made on all the contributories of the said Company [*or as the case may be*]. And it is ordered that each such contributory do, on or before the day of 19 , pay into the Bank of Bengal [*or* into Court] to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such call.

No. 37.—NOTICE TO BE SERVED WITH THE GENERAL ORDER FOR A CALL.

The amount due from you, A. B., in respect of the call made by the above [*or* within] order, is the sum of Rs. , which sum is to be paid by you into the Bank of Bengal, or into Court, to the account mentioned in the said order. This notice and copy order must be produced at the Bank [*or* Court] upon such payment, and the Bank [*or* Court] will, upon receiving the same, deliver to you a Certificate of the payment; you must, immediately upon such payment in, cause written notice of the payment, and of the date thereof, to be given to me as the Official Liquidator of the said Company at my office at

Dated this day of 19 .

R. P. H.,
Official Liquidator.

To Mr. A. B.

No. 38.—AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CALL DUE FROM CONTRIBUTORIES.

I, R. P. H., of, &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

1. None of the contributories of the said Company whose names are set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked A ,have paid or caused to be paid the respective sums set opposite their respective names in the said Schedule, and which sums are the respective amounts now due from them respectively in respect of the call of Rs. per share in pursuance of the order in that behalf, dated the day of 19 .

2. The respective amounts or sums set opposite the names of such contributories respectively in such Schedule are the true amounts due and owing by such contributories respectively in respect of the said call.

Sworn, &c.,

A.

The Schedule above referred to.

No. on list.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Amount due.
					Rs. A. P.

NOTE.—In addition to the above affidavit, an affidavit of the service of the order and notice will be required.

No. 39.—AFFIDAVIT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT OF MONEY DUE FROM A CONTRIBUTORY.

I, of , the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath and say as follows :—

1. That the , of contributory No. of the above-named Company, owes the following amounts to the above-named Company according to the books of the said Company :—

	Rs. A. P.
Capital in arrears	
Interest on the same	
Capital called by the Court	
Other dues	
Total .	

That I believe that the said amounts are actually due from him as per particulars and proofs attached with the petition and marked with letters

Date

Official Liquidator.

No. 40—ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CALL DUE FROM A CONTRIBUTORY.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, and upon reading the order, dated the day of 19 , an affidavit filed the day of 19 , and an affidavit of the said Official Liquidator filed the day of 19 . It is ordered that C. D. of &c. [*or* E. F. of &c., the legal personal representative of L. M., late of &c., annexed] one of the contributories of the said Company (*or if against several contributories*, the several persons named in the second column of the Schedule to this order, being respectively contributories of the said Company) do, on or before the day of 19 , or within four days after service of this order, pay into the Bank of Bengal (or into Court) to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company [*or* to A. B., the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office at] the sum of Rs. [*if against a legal personal representative, add* out of the assets of the said L. M., deceased, in his hands as such legal personal representative as aforesaid to be administered in a due course of administration, if the said E. F. has in his hands so much to be administered, *or if against several contributories*, the several sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the sixth column of the said Schedule hereto] such sum [*or* sums] being the amount [*or* amounts] due from the said C. D. (*or* L. M.) *or* the said several persons respectively in respect of the call of Rs. per share made by the said order dated the day of 19 .

The Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. on list.	Name.	Address.	Description.	In what character included.	Amount due.
					Rs. A. P.

NOTE.—The copy for service of the above order must be endorsed as follows :—If you, the within-named C. D., neglect to obey this order, you will be liable to be arrested under a writ of attachment issued out of the Court of &c., and also will be liable to have your property attached for the purpose of compelling you to obey the same order.

No. 41—AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CALL.

I, J. B., of &c., make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

1. I did, on the day of 19 , personally serve G. F. of in &c., with an order made in the matter by Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court, &c.] dated the day of 19 , whereby it was ordered [*set out the order in the past tense*] by delivering to, and leaving with, the said G. F. at , in , a true copy of the said order, and at the same time producing and showing unto him the said G. F. the said original order.

2. There was endorsed on the said copy, when so served, the following words, that is to say: "If you, the within-named G. F., neglect to obey this order by the time therein limited, you will be liable to be arrested under a writ of attachment issued out of the High Court [*or, as the case may be*], and also be liable to have your property attached for the purpose of compelling you to obey the same order."

Sworn, &c.

or Solemnly affirmed, etc.

No. 42—AFFIDAVIT OF NON-PAYMENT OF MONEY BY ORDER DIRECTED TO BE PAID INTO THE BANK OF BENGAL OR INTO COURT.

I, R. P. H., of &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath [*or* solemnly affirm] and say as follows :—

J. G. F., the person named in an order made in this matter by Mr. Justice [*or* by this Court], dated the day of 19 , has not paid into the Bank of Bengal [*or* into Court] to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company the whole or any part of the sum of Rs. as by the said order directed (*or* in case of several parties

1. None of the several persons whose names and addresses are set forth in the Schedule hereunder written, and who have respectively been duly served with orders made in this matter by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court] of the respective dates set opposite to their respective names in the said Schedule, have paid into the Bank of Bengal [*or* into Court] to the account of the Official Liquidator of the Company the whole or any part of the several sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the Schedule hereunder written, as by the said orders respectively directed.

The Schedule above referred to.

Name.	Address.	Description.	Amount.	Date of Balance order.	Number of Certificate.
			Rs. A. P.		

No. 43—NOTICE (OR ADVERTISEMENT) OF MEETING OF CREDITORS OR CONTRIBUTORIES.

Notice is hereby given that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice (*or* this Court) has directed a meeting of the creditors (*or* contributories) of the above-named Company to be summoned, pursuant to the above Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to [*state the object for which meeting called, unless notice is by advertisement, in which case say*, certain matters relating to the winding-up of the said Company] and that such meeting will be held on day, the day of 19 , at o'clock at which time and place all the creditors [*or* contributories] of the said Company are requested to attend. (The said Judge [*or* Court] has appointed H. F. of &c. to act as Chairman of such meeting.)

Dated this day of 19 ,

R. P. H.

Official Liquidator.

No. 44—APPOINTMENT OF PROXY TO VOTE AT MEETING OF CREDITORS OR CONTRIBUTORIES.

I, W. S., of , in the county of , hereby appoint of as my Proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the meeting of the creditors [*or* contributories] of the said Company, summoned by direction of Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court of] to be held on the day of and at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand this day of 19 .

W. S.

Signed by the said W.S. in the presence of

J. M. of &c.

No. 45—MEMORANDUM OF APPOINTMENT OF A PERSON TO ACT AS CHAIRMAN AT MEETING OF CREDITORS OR CONTRIBUTORIES.

The Judge of *or* Court of has appointed Mr. H. T. of &c. one of the creditors [*or* contributories] of the above-named Company, to act as Chairman of a meeting of the creditors (*or* contributories) of the said Company, summoned by direction of the said Judge (*or* Court) pursuant to the above Act to be held on day, the day of 19 , at o'clock at , and to report the result of such meeting to the said Judge [*or* Court]. The said Meeting is summoned for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the creditors (*or* contributories) of the said Company as to [*state the object for which meeting*

called] and at such meeting the votes of the creditors (*or* contributories) may be given either personally or by proxy.

Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,
Registrar or Judge.

No. 46.—CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF RESULT OF MEETING OF CREDITORS OR CONTRIBUTORIES.

I, H. T., the person appointed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court of] to act as Chairman of a Meeting of the creditors (*or* contributories) of the above-named Company, summoned by advertisement (*or* notice), dated the day of 19 , and held on the day of 19 , at , do hereby report to the said Judge (*or* Court) the result of such Meeting as follows :—

The said Meeting was attended either personally or by proxy by creditors, to whom debts against the said Company have been allowed, amounting in whole to the value of Rs.
(*or* by contributories, holding in the whole shares in the said Company, and entitled respectively by the regulations to the Company of the number of votes hereinafter mentioned).

The question submitted to the said Meeting was, whether the creditors (*or* contributories) of the said Company approved of the proposal of the Official Liquidator of the said Company, that, &c. [*as the case may be*], and wished that such proposal should be adopted and carried into effect. The said Meeting was unanimously of opinion that the said proposal should (*or* should not) be adopted and carried into effect [*or*, the result of the voting upon such question was as follows] :—

The undermentioned creditors (*or* contributories) voted in favour of the said proposal being adopted and carried into effect :—

Name of creditor (or contributory).	Address.	Value of debt (or number of shares).	Number of votes conferred on each contributory by the Regulations of the Company.

The undermentioned creditors [*or* contributories] voted against the said proposal being adopted and carried into effect :—

Name of creditor (or contributory).	Address.	Value of debt (or number of shares).	Number of votes conferred on each contributory by the Regulations of the Company.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Sd.) H. T.,
Chairman.

No. 47.—MEMORANDUM OF SANCTION OF JUDGE TO ACCEPTING BILL OF EXCHANGE.

THE Judge of *or* Court of has sanctioned the acceptance of this Bill of Exchange by Official Liquidator on behalf of the said Company.

G. H.,
Judge.

No. 48.—MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT OF COMPROMISE WITH A CONTRIBUTORY.

MEMORANDUM of agreement entered into this day of 19 between R. P. H. of &c., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company of the one part, and S. B. of &c., one of the contributories of the said Company of the other part.

Whereas the said S. B. has been settled on the list of contributories of the said Company as a contributory in respect of shares in the said Company, and whereas, by an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [or by the Court of] dated the day of 19 , a call of Rs. per share was made on all the contributories of the said Company, and there is now due from the said S. B. to the said Company the sum of Rs. in respect of the said call. And whereas the said S. B. has proposed to pay to the said Official Liquidator the sum of Rs. by way of compromise and in satisfaction and discharge of the said sum of Rs. , and of all liability whatsoever as a contributory of the said Company, and whereas the said Official Liquidator having investigated the affairs of the said S. B., and believing that such compromise will be beneficial to the said Company, both in exercise of the power for that purpose given to him by the above Act, agreed to accept the same subject to the sanction of the said Judge [*or* Court] and to the conditions and agreements hereinafter contained. Now it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties hereto.

1. That the said Official Liquidator shall, before the day of next apply to the said Judge [*or* Court] to sanction this agreement of compromise.

2. That upon this agreement being sanctioned by the said Judge [*or* Court] the said S. B. shall, within days next after such sanction, pay to the said Official Liquidator the said sum of Rs. and when thereto required shall do and execute all such acts and deeds as may be necessary for transferring, or surrendering and releasing to the said Official Liquidator, on behalf of the said Company, or in such manner as the said Judge [*or* Court] may direct, the said shares held by the said S. B. in the said Company, and all claim and demand whatsoever which the said S. B has or may have against the said Company, in respect of the said shares, or the distribution of the assets of the said Company, or otherwise howsoever.

3 That the said sum of Rs. and the transfer or surrender and release of the said shares and interest of the said S. B. as aforesaid, shall be accepted by the said Official Liquidator as and be deemed and taken to give to the said S. B. a full and complete discharge from all calls and liabilities, claims and demands whatsoever which the said Company or the Official Liquidator thereof now has or may hereafter have or be entitled to, against the said S. B. in respect of his being or having been the holder of the said shares or otherwise as a contributory of the said Company.

4. That in case this agreement shall not be sanctioned by the said Judge [*or* Court] it shall cease and determine, and the said Official Liquidator and the said S. B. shall be remitted to their original rights with respect to each other, as if this agreement had not been entered into.

5. That in case this agreement shall be sanctioned by the said Judge [*or* Court] and the said S. B. shall not in all respects perform the same on his part, the Official Liquidator shall be at liberty, with the sanction of the said Judge [*or* Court], and without notice to the said S. B. to enforce the performance thereof, or with the like sanction to give notice to the said S. B. that he abandons this agreement, whereupon the same shall cease and determine, and the said Official Liquidator shall be entitled to proceed against the said S. B. to enforce payment of the said sum of Rs. , or so much thereof as shall then remain due and unpaid as if this agreement had not been entered into.

R. P. H.,
Official Liquidator.

S. B.

Witness to the signature of the said R. P. H. and S. B., C. D. of &c.

No. 49.—MEMORANDUM OF SANCTION OF JUDGE TO AGREEMENT OF COMPROMISE.

The Judge of the *or* Court of has sanctioned the agreement of compromise.

G. H.,
Judge.

No. 50.—APPEARANCE BOOK.

In the matter, etc.,

Appearance Book.

Date when appearance entered.	Party's name.	Whether creditor or contributory.	If he appears in person, his address for service.	If he appears by an attorney his attorney's name.	Attorney's address.	Amount of debt or number of shares.

No. 51.—SUMMONS FOR PERSONS TO ATTEND TO BE EXAMINED.

(*Act VII of 1913.*)

A. B. of &c., and E. F. of &c., are hereby severally summoned to attend at on day of 19 , at o'clock, to be examined on the part of the Official Liquidator [*or* of W. D. of &c.] for the purpose of proceedings directed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [*or* by the Court] to be taken before me in the above matter, [and the said A. B. is hereby required to bring with him and produce at the time and place aforesaid a certain indenture [*describe documents*] and all other books, papers, deeds, writings, and other documents in his custody or power in anywise relating to the abovenamed Company]. Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,
Judge.

This summons was taken out by Messrs. C. and D. of Attorneys for the Official Liquidator (*or* for the said W. D.).

No. 52.—ORDER DIRECTING A PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Upon reading the reports of the Official Liquidator in the above matter, dated respectively the day of 19 , the day of 19 , and It is ordered that the several persons whose names and addresses are set forth in the schedule hereto do attend before the court on a day and at a place to be named for the purpose, and be publicly examined as to the promotion or formation of the Company, and as to the conduct of the business of the Company, and as to their conduct and dealings as directors or officers of the company.

The schedule referred to.

Name.	Address.	Connection with the company.

No. 53.—ORDER APPOINTING A TIME FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator in the above matter, it is ordered that the public examination of who, by the order of the court dated the day of 19 , was directed to attend before to be publicly examined, be held at on the day of 19 . And it is ordered that the abovenamed do attend at the place and time abovementioned.

Dated this day of 19 .

NOTE.—Notice is hereby given that if you, the abovenamed , fail, without reasonable excuse, to attend at the time and place aforesaid, you will be liable to be committed to prison without further notice.

No. 54.—NOTICE TO ATTEND PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Whereas by an order of this Court, made on the day of 19 it was ordered that you, the undermentioned should attend before the Court on a day and a place to be named for the purpose, and be publicly examined as to the promotion or formation of the Company, and as to the conduct of the business of the Company and as to your conduct and dealings as (*a*) . And whereas the day of 19 at o'clock in the noon, before the sitting at has been appointed as the time and place for holding the said examination :—

Notice is hereby given that you are required to attend at the said time and place, and at any adjournments of the examination which may be ordered, and to bring with you and produce all books, papers, and writings and other documents in your custody in any way relating to the abovenamed company.

And take notice that if you fail, without reasonable excuse, to attend at such time and place, and at the adjournments of the said public examination which may be ordered, you will be liable to be committed to prison without further notice.

Dated the day of 19 .

To

Official Liquidator.

No. 55.—LIQUIDATOR'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

General Directions as to Statements.

(Name of Company).

Form and contents of statement.

(1) Every statement must contain a detailed account of all the Liquidator's realizations and disbursements in respect of the company. The statement of realizations should contain a record of all receipts derived from assets existing at the date of the winding-up order or resolution and subsequently realized, including balance in bank, book debts and calls collected, property sold, etc., and the account of disbursements should contain all payments for costs and charges, or to creditors, or contributories. Where property has been realized, the gross proceeds of sale must be entered under realizations, and the necessary payments incidental to sales must be entered as disbursements. These accounts should not contain payments into the Company's liquidation account (except unclaimed dividends see paragraph 4) or payments into or out of bank, or temporary investments by the Liquidator, or the proceeds of such investments when realized, which should be shown separately—

(*a*) by means of the bank pass book ;

(*b*) by a separate detailed statement of moneys invested by the Liquidator, and investments realized.

Interest allowed or charged by the bank, bank commission, etc., and profit or loss upon the realization of temporary investments, should, however, be inserted in the accounts of realizations or disbursements, as the case may be. Each receipt and payment must be entered in the account in such a manner as sufficiently to explain its nature. The receipts and payments must severally be added up at the foot of each sheet, and the totals carried forward from one account to another without any intermediate balance, so that the gross totals shall represent the total amounts received and paid by the Liquidator respectively.

Trading account.

(2) When the Liquidator carries on a business, a trading account must be forwarded as a distinct account, and the totals of receipts and payments on the trading account must alone be set out in the statement.

Dividends, etc.

(3) When dividends or instalments of compositions are paid to creditors, or a return of surplus assets is made to contributories, the total amount of each dividend, or instalment of composition, or return to contributories, actually paid, must be entered in the statement of disbursements as one sum ; and the Liquidator must forward separate accounts showing in lists the amount of the claim of each creditor, and the amount of dividend or composition payable to each creditor, and of surplus assets payable to each contributory, distinguishing in each list the dividends or instalments of composition and shares of surplus assets actually paid and those remaining unclaimed.

(4) When unclaimed dividends, instalments of compositions or returns of surplus assets are paid into the Company's liquidation account, the total amount so paid in should be entered in the statement of disbursements as one sum.

(5) Credit should not be taken in the statement of disbursements for any amounts in respect of Liquidator's remuneration unless it has been duly allowed by resolution of the company in general meeting, or by order of Court.

LIQUIDATOR'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

(Pursuant to section 244 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Name of company.

Nature of proceedings (whether wound up by the Court, or under the supervision of the Court, or voluntarily).

Date of commencement of winding up.

Date to which statement is brought down.

Name and address of Liquidator.

This statement is required in duplicate.

Liquidator's statement of account pursuant to section 244 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

REALIZATIONS.					DISBURSEMENTS.				
Date.	Of whom received.	Nature of assets realized.	Amount.		Date.	To whom paid.	Nature of disbursements.	Amount.	
		Brought forward	Rs.	A. P.			Brought forward	Rs.	A. P.
		*Carried forward					Carried forward		

* *Note.*—No balance should be shown on this account, but only the total realizations and disbursements which should be carried forward to the next account.

Analysis of Balance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total realizations			
Total disbursements			
Balance .			

The balance is made up as follows:—

1. Cash in hands of Liquidator . . . . . .
2. Total payments into bank, including balance at date of commencement of winding up (as per bank book).

Total withdrawals from bank .

Balance at bank .

3. Amount in Company's Liquidation Account . . .
4. Amount invested by Liquidator *less* amount realized from same.

Balance .

Total balance as shown above .

(*Note.*—Full details of stocks purchased for investment and of realization thereof should be given in a separate statement.)

Note.—The Liquidator should also state:—

		Rs.
(1) The amount of the estimated assets and liabilities at the date of the commencement of the winding up.	Assets (after deducting amounts charged to secured creditors and debenture-holders) . .	
	Liabilities—	
	Secured creditors	
	Debenture-holders	
	Unsecured creditors	
(2) The total amount of the capital paid up at the date of the commencement of the winding up.	Paid up in cash	
	Issued as paid up otherwise than for cash . .	
(3) The general description and estimated value of outstanding assets (if any).		
(4) The causes which delay the termination of the winding up.		
(7) The period within which the winding up may probably be completed.		

No. 56.—AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING STATEMENT OF LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNT UNDER SECTION 244.

(Name of Company.)

I , of , the Liquidator of the above-named Company, make oath and say :—That * *the account hereunto annexed marked contains a full and true account of my receipts and payments in the winding up of the above-named Company,* from the day of 19 , to the day of 19 , inclusive *and that* I have not, nor has any other person by my order or for my use during such period, received or paid any moneys on account of the said Company, *other than and except the items mentioned and specified in the said account.*

I further say that the particulars given in the annexed Form 55 marked , with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn at }

* NOTE.—If no receipts or payments, strike out the words in italics.

The affidavit is not required in duplicate, but it must in every case be accompanied by statement on Form 55 in duplicate.

No. 57.—LIQUIDATOR'S TRADING ACCOUNT UNDER SECTION 244.

Insert here the name of the Company. (Name of Company.)

Insert here the name of the Liquidator. the Liquidator of the above-named company in account with the estate.

This account is required in duplicate in addition to Form No. 55.

Dr.	Receipts				Payments.				Cr.
Date.					Date.				

Date *Liquidator.*

No. 58.—LIST OF DIVIDENDS OR COMPOSITION.

(Name of Company.)

I hereby certify that a dividend (or composition) of in the Rupee was declared payable on and after the day of 19 , and that the creditors whose names are set forth below are entitled to the amounts set opposite their respective names, and have been paid such amounts except in the cases specified as unclaimed.

Liquidator.

Dated the day of , 19 .

Name.	Amount of proof.			Amount of dividend (or composition).					
				Paid.			Unclaimed.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.

The list is required in duplicate.

No. 59—LIST OF AMOUNTS PAID OR PAYABLE TO CONTRIBUTORIES.

(Name of Company.)

I hereby certify that a return of surplus assets was declared payable to contributories on and after the day of 19 , at the rate of per share, and that the contributories whose names are set forth below are entitled to the amounts set opposite their respective names, and have been paid such amounts except in the cases specified as unclaimed.

Liquidator.

Dated the day of 19 .

Name.	No. of shares.	Amount returned on shares.						
		Paid.			Unclaimed.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	

This list is required in duplicate.

No. 60—AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING ACCOUNT OF UNCLAIMED AND UNDISTRIBUTED FUNDS.

I, of make oath and say that the particulars entered in the statement hereunto annexed, marked A, are correct, and truly set forth all money in my hands or under my control representing unclaimed or undisbursed assets of the above Company, and that the amount due by me to the Company's Liquidation Account in respect of unclaimed dividends and undistributed funds is Rs. .

Sworn, etc.

Signature.

No. 61—CERTIFICATE OF THE COMPANY BEING COMPLETELY WOUND UP, AND OF THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR HAVING PASSED HIS FINAL ACCOUNT.

I hereby certify that R. P. H., the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, has passed his final account as such Official Liquidator, and that the balance of Rs. thereby certified to be due to [*or* from] the said Official Liquidator, has been paid in the manner directed by the order, dated the day of 19 , and that the affairs of the said Company have been completely wound up. Dated this day of 19 .

G. H.,
Judge.

No. 62—ORDER TO DISSOLVE THE COMPANY.

Upon the application of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, and upon reading an order, dated the day of and the Judge's Certificate, dated the day of whereby it appears that the affairs of the said Company have been completely wound up, and that the balance of Rs due from [*or* to] the Official Liquidator has been paid in manner directed by the said order. It is ordered that the said Company be dissolved as from this day of 19 , and that the recognizance, dated the day of 19 , entered into by the said Official Liquidator, together with W. B. and T. P., his sureties, be vacated.

No. 63—NOTICE BY LIQUIDATOR IN VOLUNTARY WINDING UP OF HIS APPOINTMENT.

(Pursuant to section 208 of Act VII of 1913.)

NOTE.—In a voluntary winding up, this notice must be filed with the Registrar within 21 days of the appointment, in default of which a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 for every day the default continues is incurred.

To the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

I, the undersigned of hereby give notice that, by* I have been appointed Liquidator of the Company, Limited.

Signature.

Date.

* State how appointed, whether by resolution of the Company, or how otherwise.

By order, &c.,
A. CAMPBELL,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for the right to sell by retail country spirit (flavoured and plain) at the following shops:—

1. Khoja Bazar, Sibi,
2. Chauk Bazar, Sibi,
3. Loralai,

for a period of one year, from 1st April 1916 to 31st March 1917.

2. Each tender must be sealed, and addressed to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. The cover containing the tender should be superscribed with the words "Tender for the right to sell by retail country spirit at the shop in the $\frac{\text{Loralai Bazar}}{\text{Khoja Bazar, Sibi}}$ " and should be sent so as to reach the Revenue Commissioner at Quetta before 12 o'clock noon on the 6th day of March 1916, after which no tender will be considered. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

3. Tenders for each shop should be offered separately. The Revenue Commissioner reserves to himself the power to accept any tender whatever without assigning any reason for doing so, but licenses for the two shops in Sibi will not be granted to any one individual.

4. The latest figures of sale of country spirit at the three shops are given below in gallons :—

Shop.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16 (actuals for first 9 months only).
Loralai	1,200	1,205	1,300	800
Khoja Bazar, Sibi	481	599	384	283
Chauk Bazar, Sibi	383	402	491	299

5. The following are the rates of Government still head duty paid direct into the treasury and the issue price of the spirit paid to the distillery contractor, Quetta :—

Strength.	Duty per gallon.	Kind of spirit.	Price per gallon.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
10° U. P.	4 0 0	Plain	1 5 9
		Flavoured	1 7 2
20° U. P.	3 8 0	Plain	1 2 3
		Flavoured	1 3 0

6. The maximum retail rates in force are :—

Per	10° U. P.		20° U. P.	
	Plain.	Flavoured.	Plain.	Flavoured.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8 drams	1 4 6	1 5 0	1 2 3	1 2 9
4 „	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 9 3	0 9 6
2 „	0 5 3	0 5 6	0 4 9	0 5 0
1 dram	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 9
½ „	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 6

7. For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to the Political Agents, Sibi or Loralai.

QUETTA,
5th February 1916.

C. ARCHER, LT.-COL.,
Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	6,58,09,735	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000 0 0				Other authorised Investments	93,09,360	0	0
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000 0 0	1,54,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,77,48,430	6	1
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	5,26,11,410	6	10
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,01,22,687 5 0				Bills discounted and purchased	2,87,65,345	11	0
Public Deposits at Branches 1,37,03,024 9 0	2,38,25,711	14	0	Balances with other Banks	35,83,236	7	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	20,70 82 382	5	5	Bullion	.....		
Bank Post Bills, etc.	17,25.781	15	8	Dead Stock	28,64,661	6	6
Sundries	12,74,226	7	3	Stamps	12.592	2	8
				Sundries	5,15 208	7	10
				Rs.	21,12,19.980	0	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 3,05,30,405 14 4	6,30,88,122	10	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 3,25,57,716 11 10			
RUPEES	27,43,08.102	10	4	RUPEES	27,43,08,102	10	4

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,51,765 0 0

† Do do. do. „ 8,88,757 8 0

Rs. 12,40.522 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; H. MITCHELL, N. H. Y. WARREN,

Calcutta, 24th February 1916. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.

Percentage 26·97.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, 23rd February, 1916.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. P. B. Warburton to act as Agent at Simla Branch, *vice* Mr. W. McIntosh, Offg. Inspector of Branches, in temporary charge.

Mr. C. W. W. Carbery to act as Agent at Lucknow Branch, *vice* Mr. C. C. Lumley, transferred to Lahore.

Mr. C. C. Lumley to act as Agent at Lahore Branch, *vice* Mr. P. B. Warburton, transferred to Simla.

By order of the Directors,

N. H. Y. WARREN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 17th February 1916.

No. 138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled District Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), to British Baluchistan.

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,
Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rajputana, the 20th February 1916.

No. 305—4-C.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation (V of 1886) the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointment of Sah Chitar Mal in place of Babu Hari Lall as a nominated member of the Kekri Municipal Committee for a period of 3 years with effect from the 1st February 1916.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 17th February 1916.

No. 977-*R. & A.*—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to appoint Bhai Ganda Singh, Veterinary Inspector, Ambala Division, to exercise and perform within the Province of Delhi all the powers conferred and duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors.

Chief Commissioner's notification No. 575-R. & A., dated the 27th January 1916, is hereby cancelled.

No. 993-*Home.*—With reference to the definition of the expression "Government Pleader" contained in section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to appoint for one year, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th January 1916, Mr. Suraj Narain to be Government Pleader in the Civil Division of Delhi, and hereby authorises him to perform all or any of the functions expressly imposed by the said Code on Government Pleaders (except the functions specified in order XXVII rule 4 and order XXXIII rule 6 thereof).

Chief Commissioner's notification No. 3259, dated the 22nd April 1913, is hereby cancelled.

No. 995-*Home.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to appoint for the period of one year with effect from the afternoon of the 4th January 1916, Mr. Suraj Narayan, Government Pleader, to be Public Prosecutor for the Delhi Sessions Division for cases specified in column 8 of the second schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as triable by a court of Sessions and also for any other cases in which his services may be specially required by the District Magistrate of Delhi. Chief Commissioner's notification No. 3258, dated the 22nd April 1913, is hereby cancelled.

Delhi the 18th February 1916.

No 1006-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths in the Province of Delhi for the month of January 1916, are published for information :—

Monthly return of Vital Statistics of the Delhi Province for the month of January 1916.

Division.	No.	Name of District or Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.			Deaths Registered.																						Remarks.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery & Diarrhœa.		Respiratory disease.		Injuries including Suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes. Number.				Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.				
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No registered excluding still births.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still born. No.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Delhi Province.		District excluding Municipal Delhi Town.	99,470	88,059	187,529	656	41·97	3	...	...	3	·19	...	...	253	22·58	3	·19	152	9·72	...	...	13	·83	236	255	524	33·52	175	133	308	22·01	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	90,587	77,266	167,853	571	40·82	7	...	...	2	·14	...	...	200	14·20	2	·14	93	6·05	...	...	11	·78	175	133	308	22·01	...	...	...	...	
		Increase or Decrease	8,883	10,793	19,676	85	1·15	4	...	...	1	·0	...	...	153	8·38	1	·05	59	3·67	...	...	2	·05	91	125	216	11·51	...	...	...	...	

Monthly return of Vital Statistics of the Delhi Province for the month of January 1916.

Division.	No.	District excluding town.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.			Deaths Registered.																						Remarks.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery & Diarrhœa.		Respiratory disease.		Injuries including Suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes. Number.				Total of corresponding month of previous year. Number.				
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No registered excluding still births.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still born No.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Delhi Province.		Delhi Municipality	129,521	95,950	225,471	727	38·69	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	13·31	17	·90	87	12·41	3	·16	82	4·36	301	285	589	31·35	309	232	541	28·79	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year	129,521	95,950	225,471	774	41·19	28	...	...	...	...	1	·05	262	13·94	16	·85	202	10·75	5	·27	55	2·93	309	232	541	28·79	...	...	...	...	
		Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	47	2·50	10	...	...	...	...	1	·05	12	·63	1	·05	35	1·86	2	·11	27	1·43	5	53	48	2·56	...	...	...	...	

The 18th February 1916.

No. 1008-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned municipal towns in Delhi Province during the week ending 12th February 1916 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	74	79	153	70	57	127	...	...	...	60	...	56	3	8	...	24	18	42	35·20	29·29
	Notified Area	3,673	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·15	14·15
	Total .	229,144	75	79	154	71	57	128	...	...	...	61	...	56	3	8	...	24	18	42	34·07	29·30

The 21st February 1916.

No. 1057-*C. & I.*.—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 15th February 1916.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	Items.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	...	Cotton seed	2 14 0
„ husked	6 10 0	Ghi	50 8 0
Wheat, white	4 12 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 0 0
Barley	3 10 0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8 0 0
Oats	...	Turmeric (unground)	11 8 0
Jowár	3 3 0	Salt, Sambhar	2 7 0
Bájra	3 8 0	Raw Hides (Cow)	80 0 0
Maize	3 1 0	Bran	2 8 0
Gram	3 4 0	Grass (dry)	1 0 0
Arhar Dál	5 8 0	Bhusa, white	1 0 0
Linseed	5 8 0	Jowar stalks	1 4 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4 12 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Poppyseed	...	Kerosene Oil (per tin, stating the brand)	2 3 3
Til (Jinjili seed)	6 2 0	Plough Bullocks, per pair . . .	150 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	6 6 0	Sheep per score	60 0 0
Cotton (cleaned)	19 0 0	Bejhar	3 8 0

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Province at the close of the half month ending 15th February 1916.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chs.		Srs.	Chs.
Wheat, white	8	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	7	0
Barley	10	8	Firewood	60	0
Rice (Best sort)	8	0	Bengal coal	53	0
Rice (Common sort)	5	12	Salt, Sambhar (Wholesale)	17	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	12	0	Salt, Sambhar (Retail)	16	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	11	0	Bejhar	11	0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	12	0	Gur	5	12
Maize	12	8	Cotton (unginned)	...	

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1916.

No. 746.—Mr. A. B. Hunter, Extra Assistant Superintendent, was granted privilege leave for 18 days, from 7th to 24th January 1916 inclusive, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

S. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1916.

No. 2.—Mr. H. M. Jameson, Assistant Engineer, is granted, under Articles 223, 260 and 816 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and twelve days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period with effect from the 3rd February 1916.

E. A. S. BELL,

Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Lahore, the 19th February 1916.

No. 7.—Mr. J. H. Lovell, Deputy Agent, is granted under Articles 233, 240, 260 and 808 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th March 1916, or any subsequent date.

S. L. CRASTER, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, 3RD (LAHORE) DIVISION.

List of Govern nent promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, on 31st December 1915 on account of security deposits of contractors, banks, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of Investment.								
		3½ per cent 1853-54.	3½ per cent 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865	3 per cent. 1896-97.	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
1	Divisional Disbursing Officer, Lahore.	...	1,200	15,500	9,800	...	...	...	22,148	48,648
2	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,00,000	...	26,00,000
3	Punjab Banking Co., Ltd.	...	2,33,300	1,30,000	27,100	53,000	71,100	3,00,000	...	8,14,500
4	Messrs. Lalta Prasad & Sons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,369	13,369
5	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum.	...	...	11,400	...	...	...	...	...	11,400
6	Officer-in-Charge British Grass farm Dera-Ismailkhan.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
7	Messrs Padam Singh & Sons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	1,100
	Total .	...	2,34,500	1,56,900	37,200	53,000	71,100	29,00,000	36,617	34,89,317

R. DE S. DUDGEON, Major,
Controller, Military Accounts, Accounts Branch,
3rd (Lahore) Division.

LAHORE:
Dated February, 1916.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	...	—	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	5	...	6	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	...	...	...

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 25th February 1916.

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
73—1916	Mahomed Abdulla Pathan	Mahomedan	Lower Parel No. 4	Sawyer in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	1st	February	1916	1st	February	1916
74—1916	Bhima Mankoo Nagpury and Mankoo Mahadoo Nagpoorry.	Hindu	Mozagon	Lately doing business in partnership as cart drivers in the name of Bhima Mankoo and now unemployed.	2nd	,,	,,	2nd	,,	,,
617—1915	Henry Clement Whitehead O'Brian.	European	Colaba, Grants Buildings	Dock Superintendent in the employ of E. D. Sassoon & Co.	30th	September	1915	30th	September	1915
75—1916	Bhikha *alias* Bhikhoo Khushal Bhamsar.	Hindu	Nos. 48-50, Fort, Maruti lane.	Carpenter in the New Union Flour Mills	4th	February	1916	4th	February	1916
76—1916	Charles Cay	European	No. 15, Marine lines, Dhobi Talao.	Chauffeur in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
77—1916	Thakorlal Ochhavlal Munshi	Hindu	Khetmadi Main Road	Lately hawker in Silk cloth and now unemployed.	7th	,,	,,	7th	,,	,,
78—1916	Bablia Babaji *alias* Bhayooji Panchal.	,,	Ghorupdeo	Carpenter in the Western Mills	8th	,,	,,	8th	,,	,,
79—1916	Marcus D'Souza	Portuguese	Dadar, Koombharmada	Painter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway.	9th	,,	,,	9th	,,	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
80—1916	Edward Charles Nicholson	European	Belase's Road	Lately Engineering broker and now unemployed.	9th	February	1916	9th	February	1916
81—1916	Chand Rehman Pathan	Mahomedan	No. 15, Surti Molla	Fitter	10th	"	"	10th	"	"
82—1916	Ardeshir Pestonji Contractor	Parsi	New Foras Road	Formerly printing contractor and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
83—1916	Jayanand Ishmar Jain	Hindu	Old Hanuman lane	Formerly milk seller and lately boarding house keeper and now unemployed.	11th	"	"	11th	"	"
85—1916	Sakharam Shivram Ghodekar and Custnibai, wife of Sakharam Shivram Ghodekar.	"	Opposite Byculla station	Petty dealers in vegetables	"	"	"	"	"	"
86—1916	Balaram Madhowrao Mankar	Hindu	Bhimrao's Cart, Thakordenar Road.	Clerk in the Commissioner's Office, High Court, Bombay.	"	"	"	"	"	"
84—1916	Normal Milford Desmier	European	Middle Colaba	Preventive Officer, H. I. M.'s Customs	"	"	"	"	"	"
87—1916	John Topper	"	Ripon Road	Acting Station Master at Kalian, G. I. P. Railway.	12th	"	"	12th	"	"
88—1916	George Frederick Green	"	37, Fort Street	Hall Porter at Green's Restaurent, Apollo Bander.	14th	"	"	14th	"	"
89—1916	Bapulal Choonilal Sha	Hindu	Princess Street, Bode's Chawl.	Lately broker in jewellery and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

90—1916	Shanker Ganpat Samel . .	„ . .	Mahim Bazar Road . .	Lately Coppersmith on his account and now fitter in the employ of R. I. M. Dockyard.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
91—1916	Parmanandas Ichalal Sha . .	„ . .	2nd Bhoewada, Bhuleshwar .	Lately Clerk in the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
92—1916	Laxumon Ganesh Karlekar .	„ . .	Girgaum (Goregaokar's Building).	Examiner in the Government Central Press, Bombay.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
93—1916	Bapu Krishna Patil . . .	„ . .	Matunga	Carpenter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway .	15th	„ .	„	15th	„ .	„
94—1916	Haji Ebrahim Mahomed Hoosein Shaik	Mahomedan .	Tempker Street . . .	Serang in the employ of P. & O. Steam Navigation Company.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
95—1916	John Joseph Quadros . .	East Indian .	Bandra Chapel Road . .	Examiner in the Government Central Press, Bombay.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
96—1916	Mahomed Esmail Shaik Oomer Mukri	Mahomedan .	Bapty Road . . .	Engine Driver in the Bombay Municipality.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

H H

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, FORT,
Bombay, this 16th day of February 1916.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
22—1914	Harishanker Harischandra Mantri	Hindu	Nigdowdi Lane	An interpreter in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court.	8th	January	1914
57—1914	Jao Francis Duming Lobo	East Indian	Mahim, Lady Jamsetji Road	A clerk in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	22nd	"	"
281--1914	Oscar Walkar	Eurasian	Gilder Street, opposite Byculla Club	A train examiner in the G. I. P. Railway Company.	6th	May	"
282—1914	James Philip	"	12, Kamatipura Lane	A gas-fitter in the G. I. P. Railway	"	"	"
290—1914	Pasu Tricumji Sha	Hindu	Sabarkata Boarding-house, near Mumbadevi.	Lately trading in partnership with Nurpal Parbat, Khimji Poonsi, Dhunji Anandji and Ramji Nensi in the name of Pudamseynarpal & Co., and now unemployed.	8th	"	"
293—1914	Dattaram Ganesh Masurkar	"	No. 18, Chorgali Sopari Bang	A jobber in the Moorarji Goculdas Mills, Ltd.	11th	"	"
296—1914	Baboo Esoo Ghodee	"	Parel Improvement Trust Chawl	A jobber in the Moorarji Goculdas Mills, Ltd.	13th	"	"
297—1914	Rustomji Nuserwanji Kapadia	Parsee	Tardeo (Marware's Chawl)	Lately an estate broker and now unemployed	14th	"	"
298—1914	Shriputty Narayen Vultay	Hindu	Golepitta Kharwagali	Lately a coppersmith and now a servant in the employ of Mirabai Tamut.	"	"	"
299—1914	William James Maconachie	European	Byculla, Sankli Street	An engine-driver in the G. I. P. Railway	15th	"	"

300—1914	Arthur Edwin Connor	„	Lower Parel Running Room	A fireman in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	20th	„	„
303—1914	John Malony	„	Lower Parel	A shunter in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	21st	„	„
306—1914	Narayen Kooshaba Sindhay	Hindu	Manek Building, Golepitta	Lately a coppersmith and now unemployed	25th	„	„
312—1914	Shanker Ramchandra Bhatsavle	„	Nos. 43-44, Kandewadi	Lately a hotel-keeper and now a servant in the employ of Bhargav Ramchundra.	2nd	June	„
315—1914	Chimnaji Ratnoo Patil	„	Parel Chamar Bang	A jobber in the employ of Moorarji Gocul-das Mills.	3rd	„	„
319—1914	Bapoo Dewba Fadtare	„	Wari Bunder	Lately a coal muccadum and now unemployed.	4th	„	„
320—1914	George Carson	Eurasian	Lower Parel	Engine-driver in the B., B. and C. I. Railway Company.	„	„	„
321—1914	John Wellington Quinn	Anglo-Indian	Imperial Mansions, Ripon Road	A telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office.	„	„	„
322—1914	Ardeshir Byramji Toddywalla	Parsee	78, Grant Road	Lately a petty dealer in grocery, etc., and now unemployed.	5th	„	„
323—1914	Choonilal Krishnashanker Dave	Nager Brahmin	Amratwadi Girgaum back road	A proprietor of the Ayarned Martansh Printing Press.	„	„	„
324—1914	Tatia Ganpat Survey	Hindu	Tardeo	Lately a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust and now unemployed.	8th	„	„
328—1914	Samsudin Esmail Bhairagdar	Mahomedan	Mazagone Ray Road	Lately carrying on business in partnership with Kaji Dawood Kazi Alli and Ram Chunder Santooram, under the name and style of Samsood-in Esmail & Co., as a building contractor and now a muccadum.	„	„	„
330—1914	Atmaram Dayaram Surti and Muktabai Satarkarin.	Hindu	No. 31, Thakurdwar Road	First debtor lately a mehta in the firm of Hirji Laiji and now unemployed and the second debtor unemployed.	„	„	„
337—1914	Deoji Lakhamsy Sha	„	Dana Bunder	Lately a speculator in cotton and now unemployed.	10th	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*concld.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description	Date of Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
339—1914	Joseph Henry Davies and John William Redford.	European	New Berkley Place, Byculla	First debtor a driver and second debtor fireman in the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay.	10th	June	1914
346—1914	Vithal Soobhana Chowgley	Hindu	Tardeo	A jobber in the employ of Jiwraj Balloo Mills.	11th	„	„
347—1914	Bapuji Dinshaw Mistry	Parsee	D'Lisle Road, Parel	An engine driver in the B., B. and C. I. Ry. Company.	12th	„	„
349—1914	Daniel Hugh Stanley	European	Colaba, Kavakana House	A preventive officer in H. M.'s Customs, Bombay.	„	„	„
351—1914	Harry James Miles	„	Ripon Building No. 3 in Lower Parel	A train attendant in the B., B. & C. I. Ry. Company.	„	„	„
355—1914	Devsi Vussonji Thaker	Hindu	Old Hanuman Lane	Formerly a shroff at Jam Khambhalia in Jamnagar, a native state and thereafter a mehta in the firm of Tragji Lakhmidas and Co. at Bombay and now unemployed.	15th	„	„
359—1914	Ebhrahim Curimbhai Morbiwala	Mahomedan	Doctor Street	Lately a dealer in buckets and now unemployed	17th	„	„
360—1914	Hormusji Merwanji Bode *alias* Dastur	Parsee	Dhobi Talao, 3, Marine Lines	A clerk in the employ of Muncherji Wadilal & Co.	„	„	„
361—1914	Sakharam Ramji Savadkar and Vithul Ramji Savadkar.	Hindu	Curry Road	First debtor a fitter in the Bombay Gas Company and second debtor a servant in the Union Mills.	„	„	„
363 & 384 —1914	Jugjiwan Kalidas Kansara and Bhugwandas Kalidas Kansara.	„	Chira Bazar Sonapur Lane	First debtor a coppersmith, second debtor a coppersmith and now unemployed.	18th and 27th	„	„

364—1914	Abdul Rehman Husein *alias* Aboomiya Hasanmiya Kokni.	Mahomedan . .	Mahim Mori Bazar	Lately tea shopkeeper and now unemployed .	18th	„	„
366—1914	Tatia Venkatlal Boowa	Hindu . . .	New Nagpada Gowli's Maroti Temple .	Lately a proprietor of the Shree Sanget Mandali and now a worshipper in the same temple.	„	„	„
373—1914	Munglia Puntoji Koli	„ . . .	Worli Kalimada	A fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	24th	„	„
375—1914	Salemahomed Haroon Memon . . .	Mahomedan . .	Kambekar Street	Lately carrying on business as provision merchant and milliner in partnership with Joosub Haji Haroon under the name of Joseph and Company and Joosub Salemahomed and Company and now unemployed.	„	„	„
379—1914	John Christian	Eurasian . . .	Jacob Circle	A guard in the G. I. P. Railway . . .	25th	„	„
380—1914	Ahmedkhan Huseinkhan *alias* Rasulkhan Hooseinkhan Pathan.	Mahomedan . .	Elphinstone Road	A jobber in the Century Mills	„	„	„
381—1914	Abdul Karim Essa Cutchi Memon . .	„ . .	Khadak Chineh, Bunder Road . .	Lately trading as tailor and outfitter in the name of Essa & Co., and now unemployed.	26th	„	„
383—1914	David Daniel	Jewish . .	No. 258, Madanpura	A clerk in the firm of Messrs. J. F. Karaka & Co.	27th	„	„
386—1914	Appa Ramchander Sawant . . .	Hindu . .	Lower Parel	A carpenter in the employ of Morarji Goculdas Mills.	29th	„	„
389—1914	Moosa Haji Haroon Jaffer Kutchi Memon	Mahomedan . .	Mahim	Formerly carrying on business as a coal merchant but now doing business as a coal broker.	„	„	„
393—1914	Sakharam Ramji Gaikawad . . .	Hindu . . .	„	A carpenter in the G. I. P. Railway . . .	30th	„	„
394—1914	Dewoo Kanoo Kamle . . .	„ . . .	Naigaum	A jobber in the Kohinoor Mills, Limited, and now unemployed.	„	„	„

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of February 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 104 OF 1916.

Dated the 21st February 1916.

Re Kumbhar Laxumon Mulji, Kumbhar Rana Mulji, Kumbhar Dewsy Mulji and Kumbhar Dewraj Mulji, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing jointly at Lady Jamshedji Road, Cross Lane Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, and who until lately carried on business in Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the abovenamed Kumbhar Laxumon Mulji, Kumbhar Rana Mulji, Kumbhar Dewsy Mulji and Khumbhar Dewraj Mulji have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,

Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 24 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 31st January 1916.

In the matter of Ashutosh Pal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ashutosh Pal, turner, under the firm of Rangoon Electric Tramway Supply Company, residing at Albone, Rangoon, on the 26th day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ashutosh Pal.

CASE No. 26 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 1st February 1916.

In the matter of W. Goone Warden, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by W. Goone Warden, clerk, residing at No. 138, Lower Kemmendine Road, Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 31st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said W. Goone Warden.

CASE No. 27 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 1st February 1916.

In the matter of Herbert Sydney Smith, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Herbert Sydney Smith, clerk in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Burma, residing at No. 45, 47th Street, Rangoon, on the 31st day of January 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Herbert Sydney Smith.

CASE No. 28 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1916.

In the matter of Mamidi Ramayya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mamidi Ramayya, municipal maistry, residing at Slaughter house, Theinbyu, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mamidi Ramayya.

CASE No. 29 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1916.

In the matter of Ephraim Daniel, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ephraim Daniel, drawing master, residing at No. 33, 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ephraim Daniel.

CASE No. 30 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1916.

In the matter of Frank Howard Bonde, Insolvent

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Frank Howard Bonde, assistant, Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., residing at Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Frank Howard Bonde.

CASE No. 31 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 5th February 1916.

In the matter of Shaik Chan, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Chan, Postal Peon, residing at No. 10, Lancaster Road, Rangoon, on the 4th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shaik Chan.

CASE No. 32 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 5th February 1916.

In the matter of Baskali Ahir, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Baskali Ahir, unemployed, residing at No. 29, Kemmendine Road, Rangoon, on the 4th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Baskali Ahir.

CASE No. 178 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th February 1916.

In the matter of Pichetty Buchayya, Cooly Maistry and Contractor, residing at Nos. 71 and 72, 38th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Pichetty Buchayya an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 2nd day of February 1916.

CASE No. 33 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1916.

In the matter of M. V. Vedachallam Moodaliar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by M. V. Vedachallam Moodaliar, residing at No. 64, 50th Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said M. V. Vadachallam Moodaliar.

CASE No. 34 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1916.

In the matter of Pana Sawul Hamid, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pana Sawul Hamid, son of Kader moideen, residing at Kandawglay, Rangoon, on the 11th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pana Sawul Hamid.

CASE No. 35 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1916.

In the matter of Muthu Asari, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Muthu Asari, Goldsmith of Kandawglay, Rangoon, at present a Civil prisoner in the Rangoon Central Jail, on the 14th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Muthu Asari.

CASE No. 36 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1916.

In the matter of S. Mohomed Sheriff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by S. Mohomed Sheriff, Trader, residing at No. 47, 27th Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said S. Mohomed Sheriff.

CASE No. 37 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1916.

In the matter of Charles Edwin Lutter, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Charles Edwin Lutter, Wharf Inspector, Traffic Department of the Port Trust, residing at No. 19, Creek Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Charles Edwin Lutter.

CASE No. 58 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1916.

In the matter of Sam Crizzle, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sam Crizzle, Clerk, residing at No. 17, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sam Crizzle.

CASE No. 156 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1916.

In the matter of James Pattrick Lyddy, unemployed residing at No. 21, 38th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said James Pattrick Lyddy, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of February 1916.

CASE No. 185 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1916.

In the matter of Maung Thaung Pe of Morton Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Thaung Pe, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of February 1916.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 26 OF 1916.

Dated the 21st February 1916.

Re Alfred Daniel Anthony Gabriel, residing at No. 9, Serang's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and serving as a clerk in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Ex parte the debtor. H. C. Banerjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 15th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 27 OF 1916.

Dated the 22nd February 1916.

Re Emma Caroline Evans, residing at No. 22, Bedford Lane, in the town of Calcutta, without any occupation.

Ex parte the Debtor. Debtor in person.

On the 21st day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 28 OF 1916.

Dated the 23rd February 1916.

Re Sewdhan Pandia, residing at No. 401-7A., Upper Chitpore Road, in the town of Calcutta, and there personally working for gain as a gomasta in the service of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadoor Sri Kastur Chand Daga, K. C. I. E.

Ex parte the Debtor. H. C. Bonerjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 21st day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 63 OF 1913.

Dated the 23rd February 1916.

Re Norendra Nath Pal.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 25th day of May 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 28th day of March 1913, was annulled.

No. 248 OF 1911.

Dated the 22nd February 1916.

Re Gunput Ram and others.

Ex parte the Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Appellate Court, dated the 2nd day of September 1912, made in Appeal Case No. 64 of 1912, the order of adjudication made herein on the 24th day of November 1911, was annulled, only in respect of Ram Baran Ram.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

II 1

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 17 OF 1916.

Dated the 17th February 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Pooran Chand and Kanahia Lal, sons of Manoher Lal, caste Rohtage, of Delhi, Chhatter Partab Singh.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Pooran Chand and Kanahia Lal to be adjudicated Insolvents has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 13th day of March 1916.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 43 OF 1915.

Dated the 11th February 1916.

In the matter of Ram Pershad, son of Chokhi Lal of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 30th June 1915, on behalf of the debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 43 OF 1915.

Dated the 11th February 1916.

In the matter of Ram Pershad, son of Chokhi Lal of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Ram Pershad was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 11th February 1916, and it appears to the Court that appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and clerk of this Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of adjudication.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 56 OF 1915.

Dated the 9th February 1916.

In the matter of Tika, son of Jwala Brahman of Shahdara, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 10th November 1915, on behalf of Tika, and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Ajudication.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 63 OF 1915.

Dated the 11th February 1916.

In the matter of Banke Lal, son of Chhote Lal of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 4th December 1915, on behalf of the said debtor, and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

No. of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of public examination.
265 of 1915	7th October 1915.	Esak *alias* Abba Sait, (2) Esak Ismail Sait and (3) Abdul Shukur Sait of Esak Ismail and Company carrying on business in skins and hides at No. 58, Sembudoss Street, George Town, Madras.	1st and 2nd on the 1st November 1915 and the 3rd on the 13th December 1915.	13th March 1916.
43 of 1916	9th February 1916.	Bitra Balakristna Chetty residing at No. 33, Thiyappa Mudelly Street, George Town, Madras.	9th February 1916	31st March 1916.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 23rd February 1916.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th January 1916.

No. 236.—Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted furlough for 9 months and 11 days in continuation of, and in combination with, privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days from the 18th January 1916.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1916.

No. 1830-*G.-Camp.*—Mr. A. Pereyra, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted an extension of privilege leave for the period from the 3rd to the 15th February 1916.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1916.

No. 774-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices during the period 17th February 1916 to 23rd February 1916.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Bhiwapur	Central India	14th February 1916.	Opened.
Derby	Bengal	1st „ „	„
Indore Topkhana	Central India	16th „ „	„
Kotwa Camp	United Provinces	9th „ „	Closed.
Makhad	Punjab	24th January „	Opened.
Narkanda	Punjab	14th February 1916	Closed.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Dalimgaon	Eastern Bengal Railway	1st January 1916	Opened.
Kauriala Ghat	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway	15th December 1915	„
Rehta Siding	Ditto	10th „ „	„
Sonaripur	Ditto	15th „ „	„

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—

" Bombay Secretariat " instead of " Bombay Secretariat Buildings."

" Chhindwara Chitnavis Ganj " instead of " Chhindwara Newganj ".

" Jalgaon (Khandesh) " instead of " Jalgaon."

H. S. STYAN,

Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1916.

No. 786-T.—The following officiating promotions are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	Rank.		Date.
	From	To	
Mr. I. M. D' Cruze	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	15th December 1915.
„ P. C. Iyenger	Telegraph Master	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	„

C. H. HARRISON,

Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.
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Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

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The Assam Code, Vol. II, Edition 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1914. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-4 or 6*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. I, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. II, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* 9*d.* (8*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. III, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

Act No. XIII of 1899 (Glanders and Farcy) as modified up to 1st August 1915. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

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Legislation and Orders relating to the War, 3rd Edition. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

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Act VII of 1915. Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act VIII of 1915. Urdu and Hindi. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Act XII of 1915. Ditto. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act XIII of 1915. Ditto. 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Act XIV of 1915. Ditto. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
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The Madras Code, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9*s.* (8*a.*)
Government of India Act, 1915. (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61.) Re. 1. (1*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India for the year 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Engineering Conference, Simla, 1913—
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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2, by Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc.D., F.G.S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Rs. 3.

Contents and Index of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes XXI to XXXV. By G. deP. Cotter. General Index. Re. 1.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST AUGUST 1915 TO 31ST JANUARY 1916.

Monthly Weather Review for March to August 1915. Re. 1 per month.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department -

Volume XXI, Part XI, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather V. Sunspots and Temperature. Re. 1.

Volume XXI, Part XII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather VI. Sunspots and Pressure. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 268689 and 268690 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 13,900 respectively, originally standing in the name of Sreemati Dakhayani Debi, wife of Raja Sharat Chandra Roy of Chanchal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

PRIYANATH LAHIRY, General Manager,
Chanchal Raj, Malda (Bengal).

ESTATE C. G. GILL (Decd.)

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Clifford Girdlestone Gill, bachelor, lately employed by Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Company, at Marhourah in the Province of Bihar, who died on the 13th March 1915 at Nidadavol, Kistna District, Madras Presidency, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Gerald Girdlestone Gill, care of Parry and Company, Samalkot, Godavari District, Madras Presidency, are required to send in the same on or before the 28th March 1916 to the said G. G. Gill, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

G. G. GILL.

SAMALKOT,
Dated 2nd February 1916.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 120581-85, 119951-53, 102929-30 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, Nos. 217106, 217999-8001 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the name of Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and last endorsed to Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and Dinbai or either and notes Nos. 212300-302 for Rs. 100 each, Nos. 212288-99 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01, Nos. 162743-44 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the names of Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and Dinbai or either, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SORABJI FARDUNJI GHANDHY,

Residence—Kalupore, Ahmedabad.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 145879-82 and of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, Nos. 154097-99, 154101 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, Nos. 264006-7 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 and Nos. 192602-5, 201151-53 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the name of Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, the lower halves of which having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SORABJI FARDUNJI GHANDHY,

Residence—Kalupore, Ahmedabad.

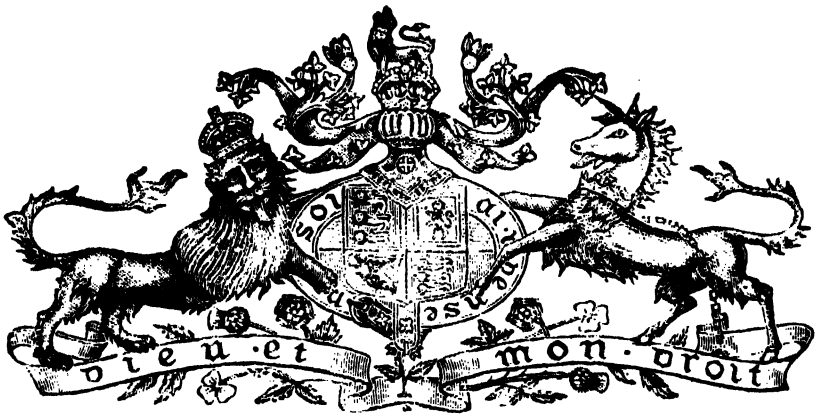
RESOLUTION OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND ADOPTED AT THEIR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON THE 29TH JANUARY 1916.

That the Directors be authorized to draw, in the manner laid down in Rule 73, Rupees 59,898 only from the Deposit Account with the Government of India, to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate for the year 1916-17.

A. L. SEN,

Secretary, Hindu Family Annuity Fund.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of January 1916, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1917:—

Description of sugar.	IMPORTED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1916.		IMPORTED SINCE 1ST OCTOBER 1915.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	4	13 12	511*	16 12
" " and soft, refined in China	43,358	16 4	111,583	16 4
" " " " from Japan	22,285	16 0	31,716	16 0
" " " " from Egypt	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	460,571	16 12	2,375,644	15 12
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	280,341	14 8	1,453,926	14 4
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	...	...	...	...
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	24,652	17 4	138,041	16 8

* Includes 300 cwt., being the imports by a prize vessel in December 1915.

H. A. F. LINDSAY,
Offg. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

CALCUTTA:
The 23rd February 1916.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING JANUARY 1916.

REVIEW of the ACCOUNTS of the SEA-BORNE TRADE and NAVIGATION of BRITISH INDIA for the month of JANUARY 1916.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING JANUARY 1916.

The trade returns of British India for January 1916, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed an increase in total imports but decreases in total exports and re-exports. The total imports of merchandise were valued at R11¾ crores, exports at over R14 crores, and re-exports at R37⅞ lakhs. As compared with the preceding month (December 1915), the imports increased by 42 per cent, while the exports decreased by over 5 per cent and the re-exports by 19 per cent. As compared with January 1915, the imports showed an increase of 17 per cent, exports of 26 per cent, and re-exports of 115 per cent.

The actual net excess of exports including re-exports, over imports was R7,15 lakhs in December 1915 and R2,77 lakhs in January 1916. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports, during December and January of the years 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16, and the actual net excess of exports over imports during the same periods:—

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
December . .	14,43	19,22	10,20	13,15	8,28	15,43*	4,79	2,95	7,15
January . .	18,04	22,40	10,06	11,46	11,78	14,55*	4,36	1,40	2,77

Comparisons with December 1915.—As compared with December 1915, the most noticeable changes were:—

Under imports: *increases* under sugar 16 D. S. and above (+R8½ lakhs), kerosene oil (+R40½ lakhs), hardware (+R5¼ lakhs), textile machinery (+R5⅔ lakhs), iron or steel, sheets and plates (+R14½ lakhs), paper (+R5¾ lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (+R12 lakhs), cotton yarn (+R1· lakhs), cotton piecegoods (+R1,54 lakhs), matches (+R5 lakhs), and tea-chests (+R7 lakhs), but *decreases* under wood, timber (—R5 lakhs), motor cars and cycles (—R4⅓ lakhs), and iron or steel pipes or fittings, cast (—R4¾ lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under rice (+R45½ lakhs), raw hides (+R18⅓ lakhs), raw skins (+R19¾ lakhs), groundnuts seed (+R24 lakhs), rape seed (+R8½ lakhs), indigo (+R26 lakhs), hides and skins, tanned (+R13⅖ lakhs), and jute, gunny cloth (+R6 lakhs), but *decreases* under tea, black and jute, gunny bags (—R61⅓ lakhs each), cotton, twist and yarn (—R23¾ lakhs), raw cotton (—R20⅙ lakhs), raw hemp (—R10½ lakhs), raw jute (—R22⅔ lakhs), raw wool (—R7½ lakhs), and linseed (—R13⅔ lakhs).

Comparisons with January 1915.—As compared with January 1915, the most noticeable changes were:—

Under imports: *increases* under sugar 16 D. S. and above (+R60 lakhs), salt (+R12 lakhs), kerosene oil (+R9¾ lakhs), hardware (+R6½ lakhs), bars and channel, steel (+R5½ lakhs), paper (+R5¾ lakhs), cotton yarn (+R10¾ lakhs), cotton piecegoods (+R41¾ lakhs), silk piecegoods (+R11 lakhs), and tea-chests (+R7½ lakhs), but *decreases* under coal (—R8 lakhs), iron or steel, sheets and plates (—R7⅓ lakhs), wrought copper (—R6 lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (—R40⅔ lakhs), and horses (—R7⅓ lakhs).

* There were no exports of wheat on Government account in December 1915, or January 1916.

Under exports: *increases* under barley (+R9½ lakhs), rice (+R20 lakhs), tea, black (+R15⅔ lakhs), raw hides (+R41⅓ lakhs), raw skins (+R18½ lakhs), seeds (+R38⅖ lakhs), raw cotton (+R42¾ lakhs), raw wool (+R9⅖ lakhs), indigo (+R8⅓ lakhs), hides and skins, tanned (+R17⅓ lakhs), jute gunny bags (+R53¼ lakhs), jute gunny cloth (+R47⅓ lakhs), but *decreases* under wheat (—R36⅕ lakhs), coffee and raw jute (—R10 lakhs each), and coir goods (—R9¼ lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES

The variations in January 1915 and 1916, as compared with December 1914 and 1915, respectively, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows:—

	December 1914 R(lakhs)	January 1915 R(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)	December 1915 R (lakhs)	January 1916 R(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	2,20	1,65	—55	2,15	2,40	+25
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	71	96	+25	52	91	+39
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	7,20	7,27	+7	5,46	8,18	+2,72
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	9	18	+9	15	29	+14
Total	10,20	10,06	—14	8,28	11,78	+3,50
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	3,81	3,17	—64	3,44(*a*)	3,25(*a*)	—19
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	4,45	4,57	+12	6,19	5,99	—20
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	4,45	3,43	—1,02	5,16	4,77	—39
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	11	11	...	17	16	—1
Total	12,82	11,28	—1,54	14,96(*a*)	14,17(*a*)	—79

The imports in January 1915 were less than those in December 1914 by R14 lakhs, but the imports in January 1916 were more by R3,50 lakhs as against those of December 1915. In January 1915, the imports of food, drink, and tobacco were less by R55 lakhs, but in January 1916, they were more by R25 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The imports of raw materials in January 1915 were more by R25 lakhs, and of manufactured articles by R7 lakhs, and in January 1916, raw materials increased by R39 lakhs and manufactured articles by R2,72 lakhs.

Under exports, the figures for January 1915 were less than those for December 1914 by R1,54 lakhs, while in January 1916, the figures are less by R79 lakhs as compared with December 1915. In January 1916, food, drink, and tobacco showed a decrease of R19 lakhs as against a decrease of R64 lakhs in January 1915, raw materials showed a decrease of R20 lakhs as against an increase of R12 lakhs last year, and manufactured articles a decrease of R39 lakhs as against a decrease of R1,02 lakhs last year.

(*a*) There were no exports of wheat on Government account

Comparison with the imports and exports of December, 1915.*

An advance in the imports of food stuffs.

The imports of food, drink, and tobacco in January 1916, as compared with those in the preceding month (December 1915), increased by R25 lakhs. The increase was noticed in almost all the principal groups of articles except small decreases under provisions and tea. The imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above rose from 39,286 tons, valued at R1,22 lakhs, in December 1915 to 41,683 tons, valued at R1,30½ lakhs, in January 1916. Imports from Java increased from 35,470 tons to 36,918 tons, and those from China and Japan also showed an increase, but imports from Mauritius declined from 1,647 tons to 1,233 tons. In the ten months ending January 1916, the imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above rose to 436,988 tons, valued at R13½ crores, from 365,527 tons, valued at nearly R8 crores, in the ten months ending January 1915. Imports of cigarettes rose from 117,910 lbs, valued at nearly R4½ lakhs, in December 1915 to 189,518 lbs, valued at over R7 lakhs, in January 1916. Imports of spices increased from 10⅓ million lbs in December 1915 to nearly 13½ million lbs in January 1916, due mainly to the increased imports of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements.

An increase in the imports of kerosene oil, and a decrease in the imports of wood, timber.

Imports of raw materials increased by R39 lakhs, due mainly to the heavy imports of mineral oil. Imports of kerosene oil increased from 1,118,378 gallons, valued at R5⅕ lakhs, in December 1915 to 13,608,047 gallons, valued at R45¾ lakhs, in January 1916. Imports from the United States of America increased from 1,024,494 gallons in December 1915 to 7,030,677 gallons in January 1916, and those from Borneo from 93,824 gallons to 2,855,863 gallons. Imports of wood, timber declined from 11,344 cubic tons, valued at R10 lakhs, in December 1915 to 5,683 cubic tons, valued at R5 lakhs, in January 1916. These imports of timber were chiefly from Siam, Japan, and the Straits Settlements.

An increase in the imports of cotton piecegoods, metals, and other manufactured articles.

Imports of manufactured articles rose by R2,72 lakhs. Almost all the principal articles showed an increase. Imports of cotton piecegoods, including tents, increased from 106 million yards, valued at nearly R1,97 lakhs, in December 1915 to 181 million yards, valued at R3,52 lakhs, in January 1916. Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof increased by R16 lakhs, cotton twist and yarn by R14 lakhs, railway plant and rolling-stock by R12 lakhs, machinery and millwork including belting by R11⅓ lakhs, paper and stationery by R7⅓ lakhs, tea chests by nearly R7 lakhs and matches and hardware by about R5 lakhs each. Imports of motor cars were 225 in number, as against 415 in the preceding month and showed a decline of R5 lakhs in value.

An increase in the exports of rice and a decrease in the exports of tea.

Exports of food, drink, and tobacco decreased by nearly R19 lakhs, mainly due to the reduced shipments of tea, partly set off by the increased exports of rice. Exports of rice not in the husk amounted in January 1916 to 92,486 tons, valued at R1,14½ lakhs, as against 46,556 tons, valued at R69¾ lakhs, in December 1915. There were practically no shipments to the continental countries in Europe. Exports to the United Kingdom increased to 12,705 tons in January 1916 from 2,479 tons in December 1915. Ceylon took 30,455 tons in January as against 22,809 tons in December; the Straits Settle-

* Comparison has been made with the previous month and not as formerly with the corresponding month of the previous year. The comparison of January 1916 with January 1915 is not important under present conditions

ments 23,072 tons as against 6,530 tons; Java 8,164 tons against *nil*; and Mauritius 6,036 tons against 2,503 tons. In the ten months ended January 1916, the exports amounted to 900,088 tons, valued at R10,44 lakhs, as against 1,161,124 tons, valued at R13,22 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Shipments of wheat amounted to 456 tons, valued at R58,500, as against 297 tons, valued at R44,500, in the preceding month. There were no shipments of wheat on Government account in January 1916. In the ten months ended January 1916, the exports, both on private and Government account, amounted to 650,065 tons, valued at R8,40⅓ lakhs, as against 676,017 tons, valued at R7,85½ lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of tea declined from 34 million lbs, valued at R1,97½ lakhs, in December 1915 to 24 million lbs, valued at R1,36¼ lakhs, in January 1916, mainly due to reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, which took nearly 12¾ million lbs as against over 23 million lbs in the preceding month. In the ten months ended January 1916, the exports amounted to about 292 million lbs, valued at R17⅓ crores, as against 274 million lbs, valued at over R14 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

An increase in the exports of raw hides and skins, Benzene, petrol, etc., and seeds, and a decrease in the exports of raw cotton and jute.

The value of the exports of raw materials decreased by R20 lakhs, mainly due to the reduced shipments of textile materials. Exports of raw hides increased to 4,157 tons, valued at R67⅔ lakhs, in January 1916 from 2,799 tons, valued at over R49 lakhs, in December 1915. The United Kingdom took 245 tons as against 334 tons in the preceding month; Italy 1,562 tons as against 2,114 tons; and the United States of America 2,291 tons as against 155 tons. Exports of raw skins increased to 2,221 tons, valued at R36½ lakhs, in January 1916 from 1,121 tons, valued at over R16¾ lakhs, in December 1915. The United States of America took 2,107 tons, as against 1,009 tons in the preceding month. 4,063,607 gallons of Benzene, petrol, and other motor spirit, valued at over R3¾ lakhs, were shipped from Burma to the United Kingdom in January 1916, as against *nil* in the preceding month. Exports of seeds increased to 64,435 tons, valued at nearly R97 lakhs, in January 1916 from 50,862 tons, valued at nearly R80 lakhs, in the preceding month, due mainly to the increased shipments of groundnuts and rapeseed. Shipments of raw cotton declined to 26,355 tons, valued at R1,74½ lakhs, in January 1916 from 31,019 tons, valued at R1,94½ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 2,470 tons as against 1,710 tons in December 1915; Italy 2,493 tons as against 7,007 tons; and Japan 19,082 tons as against 18,851 tons. In the ten months ended January 1916, the exports amounted to 347,587 tons, valued at R18⅓ crores, as against 421,899 tons, valued at R29¼ crores, in the corresponding period of last year. Shipments of raw jute decreased to 41,410 tons, valued at R1,13¾ lakhs, in January 1916 from 50,025 tons, valued at R1,36½ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 24,116 tons as against 32,174 tons, and the United States of America 11,072 tons as against 9,553 tons in the preceding month. In the ten months ended January 1916, the exports amounted to 502,691 tons, valued at nearly R13 crores, as against 378,865 tons, valued at over R10 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

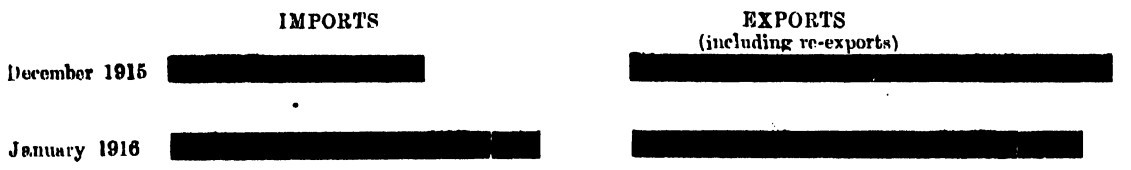
An Increase in the exports of indigo, and a decrease in the exports of jute goods.

Exports of manufactured articles decreased by R39 lakhs, due mainly to the reduced shipments of jute goods. Exports of gunny bags decreased, in January 1916, to 60⅘ millions in number, valued at R1,26⅕ lakhs from 88⅓ millions, valued at R1,87⅓ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took nearly 31 millions in January 1916, as against 43½ millions in the preceding month; Russia 4¼ millions as against 6¼ millions; France over

10 millions as against nearly 17 millions; the United States 1⅓ millions as against 550,400; the West Indies 2 millions as against 942,800; and New Zealand 22,250 as against over 6 millions in the preceding month. In the ten months ended January 1916, the exports amounted to 637½ millions in number, valued at ₹16 crores, as against 316½ millions, valued at ₹10½ crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Shipments of gunny cloth increased in January 1916 to 78½ million yards, valued at ₹1,27⅗ lakhs, from over 77¾ millions, valued at ₹1,21⅗ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 19⅖ million yards as against 21½ million yards; Canada 7⅓ million yards as against 4 million yards; and the United States of America nearly 44 million yards as against 44⅔ million yards, in the preceding month. In the ten months ended January 1916, the shipments amounted to nearly 964 million yards, valued at nearly ₹14 crores, as against 843 million yards, valued at ₹10⅘ crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Shipments of indigo increased to 8,410 cwts, valued at ₹42½ lakhs, in January 1916 from 3,399 cwts, valued at ₹16⅔ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 6,226 cwts as against 2,446 cwts in the preceding month, and the United States of America 1,418 cwts as against 530 cwts.

The following diagrams illustrate the relative magnitude of the import and export trade in merchandise in December 1915 and January 1916 :—



TEN MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 1916.

The summary of the results for ten months ended January 1916 is as follows :—

	1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		ACTUAL NET EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.		
	Imports.	Exports, including re-exports.	Imports.	Exports, including re-exports.	Imports.	Exports, including re-exports.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Merchandise . .	1,54,32	2,00,17	1,19,66	1,52,37	1,09,09	1,56,47 (a)	45,85	32,71	47,38
Treasure . . .	28,71	6,38	18,21	2,99	10,67	7,26	—22,33	—15,22	—3,41

It will be seen that, during the ten months ended January 1916, as compared with the ten months ended January 1915, the imports of merchandise showed a fall of ₹10,57 lakhs or 9 per cent, while the exports including re-exports, rose by ₹4,10 lakhs or nearly 3 per cent. The total value of merchandise declined by ₹6,47 lakhs or 2 per cent to ₹2,65,56 lakhs.

(a) Includes ₹ 6,89 lakhs, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

CHIEF INCREASES AND DECREASES.

Comparing the values of the imports during the ten months, April 1915 to January 1916, with those of the corresponding period of 1914-15, the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

Increases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Dates	21,09
	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	5,48,67
	Salt	39,67
Class II	Precious stones and pearls, unset	29,95
Class III	Gold and silver thread	20,14
	Chemicals	34,53
	Silk piecegoods	65,01
Class III	Matches	36,72
	Tea-chests	37,81
	Motor cars and motor cycles	14,81
	Drugs and medicines	18,58
	Pipes and fittings, cast (iron or steel)	16,50

Decreases

		R (thousands)
Class II	Coal	50,04
	Oils, kerosene	25,00
Class III	Hardware	28,05
	Machinery, primemovers	28,60
	,, textile	34,01
	,, electrical	20,37
	Iron or steel—beams, pillars, etc.	27,15
	,, sheets and plates	1,29,79
	Copper, wrought	1,61,26
	Railway carriages	2,74,40
Class III	Railway locomotive engines, etc.	64,42
	Materials for construction of railways	1,60,40
	Cotton, twist and yarn	32,33
	,, grey piecegoods	3,92,63
	,, white ,,	1,01,71
	,, coloured ,,	2,74,03
	,, hosiery	20,89
	Woollen piecegoods	75,05

Under exports the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

Increases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Barley	1,49,33
	Gram	10,41
	Pulse	51,45
	Wheat (private and Government)	54,82
	Wheat flour	16,69
	Spices—pepper	18,90
	Tea	3,23 43
Class II	Coal	15,55
	Hides (raw)	1,10,14
	Skins (raw)	23,89
	Rubber (raw)	14,92
	Jute (raw)	2,80,27
Class II	Hemp (raw)	10,37
	Silk (raw)	11,23
	Wool (raw)	1,10,84
Class III	Indigo	52,89
	Myrobalans	14,51
	Saltpetre	21,88
	Hides, tanned, etc.	77,15
	Cotton, twist and yarn	77,18
	,, piecegoods	59,23
	Jute gunny bags	5,57,57
	,, ,, cloth	3,06,25
Class IV	Bran and pollards	10,81

Decreases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Coffee	65,25
	Jawar and bajra	60,10
	Rice	2,76,37
Class II	Cotton seed	1,04,00
	Groundnuts seed	33,85
Class II	Linseed	2,61.92
	Rapeseed	47.76
	Sesamum seed	89,18
	Cotton, raw	10,74,27
Class III	Opium	15,82

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during the ten months, ended January 1916, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15 :—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the ten months ended January 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-15	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	Quantity	Value
	(thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)	₹ (thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	92,79	1,20,21	—	+27,42
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)	—	—	1,15,12	1,23,04	—	+7,92
Chemicals	—	—	81,77	1,16,30	—	+34,53
Coal . . tons	354	109	69,20	19,16	−245	−50,04
Drugs and medicines	—	—	83,53	1,02,11	—	+18,58
Dyes, aniline and alizarine . . lbs	7,687	648	44,89	15,07	−7,039	−29,82
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	94,48	1,08,71	—	+14,23
Glass and glassware	—	—	84,36	88,50	—	+4,14
Hardware	—	—	2,28,08	2,00,03	—	−28,05
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	—	—	1,14,60	1,05,66	—	−8,94
Liquors . . gals.	4,753	3,916	1,55,05	1,51,36	−837	−3,69
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	—	—	5,66,51	4,32,96	—	−1,33,55
Matches . . gross	11,597	15,967	81,76	1,18,48	+4,370	+36,72
Metals, iron and steel . . tons	553	377	8,75,18	7,95,13	−176	−80,05
„ copper . . cwts	453	110	2,46,56	69,33	−343	−1,77,23
Oils—mineral . . gals.	91,658	79,793	3,75,80	3,32,17	−11,865	−43,63
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	1,12,03	1,19,48	—	+7,45
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	1,79,30	1,76,98	—	−2,32
Railway plant and rolling-stock	—	—	8,78,01	3,78,79	—	−4,99,22
Salt . . tons	388	480	58,77	98,44	+92	+39,67
Spices . . lbs	124,154	128,861	1,38,76	1,62,38	+4,707	+23,62
Stationery	—	—	46,41	46,59	—	+18
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . . cwts	7,311	8,740	7,95,24	13,44,91	+1,429	+5,48,67
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . „	84	25	28,60	9,39	−59	−19,21
„ twist and yarn . . lbs	86,559	34,706	3,35,57	3,03,24	−1,853	−32,33
„ grey piece goods . . yards	1,155,837	965,760	18,78,21	14,85,58	−190,077	−3,92,63
„ white „ . . „	528,508	493,849	9,44,69	8,42,98	−34,659	−1,01,71
„ coloured „ . . „	445,444	283,613	9,38,40	6,64,37	−161,831	−2,74,03
„ other sorts of manufactures . . .	—	—	2,35,20	1,83,78	—	−51,42
Silk, raw . . lbs	1,918	2,020	95,48	97,38	+102	+1,90
„ manufactures . .	—	—	1,58,11	2,30,42	—	+72,31
Woollen manufactures . .	—	—	1,80,46	78,39	—	−1,02,07

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise during the ten months ended January 1916, as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1914-15 :—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the ten months ended January 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-15	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	Quantity	Value
	(thousands)	(thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	(thousands)	R (thousands)
Coal . . . . . tons	501	648	43,99	59,54	+147	+15,55
Coffee . . . . . cwts	225	117	1,29,48	64,23	−108	−65,25
Dyes, indigo . . . . . ,,	13	27	68,24	1,21,13	+14	+52,89
Grain, pulse, and flour—						
Rice in the husk . . . . ,,	277	341	9,36	11,04	+64	+1,68
Rice not in the husk . . . ,,	23,222	18,002	13,21,88	10,43,82	−5,220	−2,78,06
Wheat (a) Private . . . ,,	13,520	2,332	7,85,55	1,51,78	−519	+54,82
Wheat (a) Government . . ,,		10,669		6,88,59		
Wheat (a) Total . . ,,		13,001		8,40,37		
Wheat flour . . . . . ,,	960	1,013	80,06	96,75	+53	+16,69
Barley . . . . . ,,	525	3,267	22,97	1,72,30	+2,742	+1,49,33
Jawar and bajra . . . . ,,	1,867	767	99,90	39,80	−1,100	−60,10
Pulse . . . . . ,,	1,446	2,023	81,61	1,33,06	+577	+51,45
Other sorts . . . . . ,,	463	731	23,23	38,22	+268	+14,99
Hides, raw . . . . . ,,	538	681	4,10,26	5,20,40	+143	+1,10,14
Skins, raw . . . . . ,,	334	347	2,07,13	2,31,02	+13	+23,89
Hides and skins, raw, cuttings of . ,,	16	14	2,21	1,39	−2	−82
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed . ,,	257	324	3,69,30	4,41,42	+67	+72,12
Lac . . . . . ,,	292	322	1,31,11	1,27,78	+30	−3,33
Manures . . . . . tons	60	53	46,46	38,28	−7	−8,18
Manganese ore . . . . ,,	407	388	68,69	67,09	−19	−1,60
Oil-cakes . . . . . cwts	2,189	2,495	87,11	93,72	+306	+6,61
Opium . . . . . ,,	13	11	1,42,46	1,27,14	−2	−15,32
Seeds . . . . . ,,	16,912	9,854	13,11,27	7,06,32	−7,058	−6,04,95
Tea . . . . . lbs	274,011	291,786	14,09,32	17,32,75	+17,775	+3,23,43
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . . cwts	8,438	6,952	29,24,51	18,50,24	−1,486	−10,74,27
,, twist and yarn . . lbs	110,490	140,628	5,27,64	6,04,82	+30,138	+77,18
,, piecegoods . . yards	53,084	81,642	1,26,31	1,85,54	+28,558	+59,23
Jute, raw . . . . tons	379	503	10,07,40	12,87,67	+124	+2,80,27
,, gunny bags . . . no.	316,591	637,560	10,51,14	16,08,71	+320,969	+5,57,57
,, gunny cloth . . . yards	842,800	963,876	10,80,78	13,97,03	+121,076	+3,06,25
Wool, raw . . . . lbs	35,136	52,123	1,88,77	2,99,61	+16,987	+1,10,84
Wood, teak . . cubic tons	35	30	65,65	55,69	−5	−9,96

(a) Exports of wheat on Government account are shown separately under Government stores from 1st April 1915

Trade by Provinces.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of January 1916, as compared with those of December 1915, are stated below :—

	Imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	December 1915	January 1916	December 1915	January 1916
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Bengal	3,29	4,99	7,98	6,99
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...
Bombay	3,00	3,60	4,50	3,16
Sind	62	1,12	76	1,88
Madras	44	97	1,49	2,09
Burma	93	1,10	70	93
Total	8,28	11,78	15,43	14,55

Under imports, all the provinces showed an increase. Madras showed an increase of 120 per cent, Sind of 81 per cent, Bengal of 52 per cent, Bombay of 20 per cent, and Burma of 18 per cent. Under exports, Sind showed the largest increase of 82 per cent, Madras of 40 per cent, Burma of 33 per cent, while Bengal showed a decrease of 12 per cent and Bombay of 30 per cent.

Weekly Export Trade.

The course of the export trade of the chief ports during the last three months is shown below :—

		Calcutta*	Bombay†	Karachi	Madras	Rangoon	Chittagong	Total
		₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹(lakhs)
November	Week ending 6th	1,72	50	11	13	10	57‡	2,56
	„ 13th	2,56	77	1	1	10		3,45
	„ 20th	1,31	75	9	28	14		2,57
	„ 27th	2,30	1,16	40	18	22		4,26
	Total	7,89	3,18	61	60	56	57	13,41(a)
December	Week ending 4th	1,67	1,00	16	19	7	...	3,09
	„ 11th	1,86	1,43	14	19	15		3,77
	„ 18th	1,68	1,34	14	7	17		3,40
	„ 25th	1,21	1,38	22	3	6		2,90
	Total	6,42	5,15	66	48	45	...	13,16
January	Week ending 1st	1,28	81	65	...	16	15‡	2,90
	„ 8th	2,20	1,53	39	8	20		4,40
	„ 15th	1,77	83	10	19	9		2,98
	„ 22nd	2,47	1,27	7	46	29		4,56
	„ 29th	2,95	1,24	43	11	24		4,97
	Total	10,67	5,68	1,64	84	98	15	19,96(b)

In the week ending 29th January the trade was more brisk than in any other week of January. During the eighteen months of war, Calcutta has done over 50 per cent, of the export trade, Bombay over 26 per cent, Karachi 10 per cent, Rangoon about 7 per cent, and Madras 4 per cent.

Trade with the Allies and Neutral Countries.

The total trade with the allies and the more important neutral countries in the month of January 1916, as compared with December 1915, is noted below :—

	Imports			Exports			Total		
	December ₹ (lakhs)	January ₹ (lakhs)	+ or — ₹ (lakhs)	December ₹ (lakhs)	January ₹ (lakhs)	+ or — ₹ (lakhs)	December ₹(lakhs)	January ₹ (lakhs)	+ or — ₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	4,17	6,64	+2,47	6,03	4,70	—1,33	10,20	11,34	+1,14
Russia	...	4	+4	54	55	+1	54	59	+5
Belgium	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
France	14	15	+1	63	79	+16	77	94	+17
Italy	17	22	+5	1,19	53	—66	1,36	75	—61
Japan	52	81	+29	1,26	1,46	+20	1,78	2,27	+49
Sweden	5	9	+4	...	...	...	5	9	+4
Norway	3	8	+5	6	...	—6	9	8	—1
Holland	12	8	—4	...	...	...	12	8	—4
Spain	7	1	—6	15	10	—5	22	11	—11
United States of America	58	88	+30	1,39	2,13	+74	1,97	3,01	+1,04

* Value of principal articles of Indian merchandise
† Represents value of articles entered for shipment and does not take into account short shipments
‡ Weekly figures not available
(a) Inclusive of ₹57 lakhs, being the value of exports from Chittagong during the month of November
(b) „ „ ₹15 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ January

It will be observed that in January 1916, the total trade with the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Japan, Sweden, and the United States of America increased, but the trade with Italy, Norway, Holland and Spain decreased. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by R2,47 lakhs, Japan by R29 lakhs, the United States of America by R30 lakhs, Norway and Italy by R5 lakhs each, Sweden by R4 lakhs, and France by R1 lakh. Imports from Spain and Holland decreased by R6 lakhs and R4 lakhs, respectively. Under exports, the United Kingdom accounted for a decrease of R1,33 lakhs, Italy of R66 lakhs, Norway of R6 lakhs, and Spain of R5 lakhs. The United States of America showed an increase of R74 lakhs, Japan of R20 lakhs, and France of R16 lakhs. There were practically no exports to Belgium, Sweden, and Holland.

Balance of Trade.

India's Balance of Trade during January 1916, as compared with December 1915, is shown in the following table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure on private account only. There were no exports of wheat on Government account during December 1915 and January 1916:—

	December 1915	January 1916
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports*	15,43	14,55
Imports „ *	8,28	11,78
Excess of Exports over Imports	7,15	2,77
Net Imports of Gold *	—1,25(a)	27
„ „ „ Silver*	47	61
Net imports of Treasure	—78(a)	88
Council bills and Telegraphic transfers paid in India	3,29	5,24
Sterling bills on London sold in India	...	...
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	6·9	—2(a)
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper	9·6	1
	d.	*d.*
Rate of exchange	16·057	16·083(b)

The amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in December 1915 was R3,29,03,000, the whole amount being paid through the Gold Standard Reserve. In addition to this, a sum of R1,15,42,000 was transferred from the Gold Standard Reserve to the Treasury on account of Council Bill payments during the month. In January 1916 the amount paid was R5,23,71,000, of which R3,50,48,000 was paid through the Paper Currency Reserve and R1,73,23,000 through the Treasuries. As regards enfaced rupee paper, R8,400 represented the amount of paper enfaced to London, and R7,00,700, the amount re-transferred from London in December 1915, while in January 1916, R3,31,900 represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R1,28,400, the amount re-transferred from London.

Movements of Gold and Silver (Private and Government).

In the month of January 1916, the imports of gold were valued at R40 lakhs, and the exports at R13 lakhs, as against R40⅓ lakhs and R1,65¼, lakhs, respectively, in December 1915. Of the imports, gold bullion was valued at R29½ lakhs, as against R33½ lakhs in the preceding month, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Australia. Bullion worth R15⅓ lakhs was imported from the United Kingdom, and nearly R11 lakhs from Australia, as against R15¼ lakhs and R16⅓ lakhs, respectively, in December 1915. Sovereigns and other British gold coin were valued at R7 lakhs, as against over R5 lakhs in the preceding month. As regards exports, gold bullion worth R1⅕ lakhs and sovereigns worth R11⅘ lakhs were exported in the month of report, as against R1,20⅓ lakhs and R45lakhs, respectively, in December 1915.

* Exclusive of Government transactions.

(a) Net exports.

(b) Up to 12th January 1916, figures for later weeks not being available.

Imports of silver were valued at R69 lakhs, of which R1½ lakhs were on account of Government, as against R49⅝ lakhs in December 1915. Bullion worth R66½ lakhs was imported, as against R44¼ lakhs in December 1915. Exports of silver were valued at R15½ lakhs of which R9 lakhs were on account of Government, as against R21 lakhs, both on private and Government account, in the preceding month.

In the ten months ended January 1916, the exports of gold were valued at R6,34 lakhs as against R3,01 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1914-15, and the exports of silver at R1,55 lakhs as against R1,58 lakhs last year.

Declared value per unit of selected Articles.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during January 1915 and 1916 are noted below :—

		January.								January.			
		1915.			1916.					1915.		1916.	
Imports		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	*Exports*—contd.		R A. P.		R A. P.	
Coal	ton	19	12	6	12	15	11	Indigo	cwt	625	11 1	505	10 8
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	13	11	10	15	10	4	Rice not in the husk	,,	6	5 7	6	3 1
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0	13	8	1	0	1	Wheat	,,	7	5 6	6	6 8
,, grey piecegoods	yard	0	2	6	0	2	10	Manganese ore	ton	16	14 4	17	0 1
,, white ,,	,,	0	3	0	0	2	11	Tea	lb	0	8 4	0	9 0
,, coloured ,,	,,	0	3	7	0	4	2	Cotton, raw	cwt	21	9 1	33	1 6
Exports								Jute, raw	bale	35	14 1	49	1 1
Coal	ton	8	12	0	9	4	3	,, gunny bags	no.	0	4 6	0	3 4
Coffee	cwt	55	13	0	53	6	3	,, gunny cloth	yard	0	1 9	0	2 7

Under imports, the declared unit value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, rose by 14 per cent, of cotton twist and yarn by 18 per cent, and of piecegoods, grey and coloured, by 13 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively. Coal fell by 34 per cent. The declared unit value of cotton white piecegoods was on the level of last year. Under exports, raw cotton showed an increase of 53 per cent, raw jute of 36 per cent, and gunny cloth of 48 per cent, but indigo showed a decrease of 19 per cent, wheat of 13 per cent, and coffee of 4 per cent. Coal, manganese ore, and tea indicated a slight increase in the declared value per unit, while rice, not in the husk showed a slight decline. These comparisons are with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Customs Revenue.

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal and other articles in January 1916, as compared with December 1915, January 1915, and January 1914 :—

	January 1914	January 1915	December 1915	January 1916	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in January 1916, as compared with		
					December 1915	January 1915	January 1914
Import duty.	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties—							
Liquors	13,89	10,29	10,30	11,91	+1,61	+1,62	−1,98
Petroleum	8,45	10,86	6,50	8,69	+2,19	−2,17	+24
Silver bullion and coin	7,73	15,39	6,58	9,44	+2,86	−5,95	+1,71
Tobacco	2,69	2,98	2,65	2,94	+29	−4	+25
General duties—							
Sugar	8,90	2,48	4,16	5,48	+1,27	+2,95	−3,47
Cotton goods	19,32	10,45	6,97	12,75	+5,78	+2,30	−6,57
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc.	7,31	2,70	2,10	2,77	+67	+7	−4,54
Other articles	20,56	13,76	14,63	16,42	+1,79	+2,66	−4,14
Total import duty	88,85	68,91	53,89	70,35	+16,46	+1,44	−18,50
Export duty on rice	5,95	4,88	3,66	6,34	+2,68	+1,46	+39

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, as under exports rice alone is subject to duty. In the ten months, April to January, the import duties declined from R6,81 lakhs in 1914-15 to R5,98 lakhs in 1915-16, and the export duty on rice from nearly

R59⅓ lakhs to R48⅓ lakhs. The total customs revenue, excluding salt, but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs, in the first ten months of 1915-16, amounted to R6,90 lakhs, as against R7,88 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during January 1916, as compared with December 1915, January 1915, and January 1914 :—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January 1916	170	365,302	72	5,732	242	371,034
December 1915	139	284,969	81	7,248	220	292,217
January 1915	183	365,947	60	5,198	243	371,145
January 1914	231	614,196	71	5,371	302	619,567
Cleared with cargoes.						
January 1916	218	425,123	160	15,056	378	440,179
December 1915	203	416,515	142	14,031	345	430,546
January 1915	214	448,660	120	10,471	334	459,131
January 1914	237	652,836	143	13,082	380	665,918

In the month of January, there were 242 arrivals* and 378 sailings† in and from India. For the last three months, there were 769 arrivals and 1,005 sailings, as against 777 arrivals and 971 sailings in the corresponding period of last year.

The great scarcity of freight at the present time is reflected in these tonnage figures. If a comparison be made with the corresponding month of 1914, before the war broke out, it will be seen that there is a decrease in tonnage of vessels cleared of 225,739 tons or 34 per cent. The clearances from Bengal showed a decrease of 16 per cent; from Bombay 35 per cent; Sind 60 per cent; Madras 41 per cent; and Burma 18 per cent. The decrease in entries amounted to 248,533 tons or 40 per cent.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable indication of the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April 1915 to 29th January 1916 were R51,16 lakhs as against R48,68 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1914-15 or an increase of R2,48 lakhs.

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 32, Bombay 61, Sind 40, Madras 84, and Burma 25.
† The details were as follows :—Bengal 48, Bombay 65, Sind 49, Madras 189, and Burma 27.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA ;
February 24, 1916.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17, 1916

Final General Memorandum on the GROUNDNUT crop of the season 1915-16.

This memorandum is based upon reports received from the three provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, which comprise 99 per cent of the entire groundnut area of British India.

The total area returned is 1,935,000 acres as compared with 2,413,000 acres (revised figure) for 1914-15, or a decrease of 20 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 1,011,000 tons of nuts in shell as against 947,000 tons (revised figure) for last year, or an increase of 7 per cent. The season has, on the whole, been favourable.

The details for each of the provinces are given below :—

Final estimates

Province	Estimated total yield		Area		Average yield per acre	
	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15
	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	lbs.	lbs.
Madras	633,000	580,000	1,441,000	1,866,000	984	696
Bombay (a)	275,000	279,000	232,000	278,000	2,655	2,248
Burma	103,000	88,000	262,000	269,000	881	733
Total	1,011,000	947,000	1,935,000	2,413,000	1,170	879

(a) Including Native States.

There is, in short, a decrease in acreage but an increase in production in 1915-16 as compared with the previous year.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Madras (71·1 per cent of the total area under groundnut in British India).—The total area under the crop is reported to be 1,441,000 acres, which is nearly 23 per cent below the actual area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 633,000 tons, showing an increase of 9 per cent on the estimate made at this time last year. The season has been generally good, especially in the Deccan where practically full crops are expected. In the Central districts also a good yield may be looked for.

Bombay (14·1 per cent of the total area under groundnut in British India).—The total area estimated to be sown is 232,000 acres (53,000 acres being in Native States), which is 16 per cent below last year's area. The contraction in area is attributed to the late commencement of rains and to low prices fetched by the crop last year. Spanish and Japanese seed is reported to be gaining preference everywhere. The total yield is estimated at 275,000 tons (58,000 tons being in Native States), which is 1 per cent shorter than last year's yield. The dry as well as the wet crop throve well in the north, although some damage from excessive rain at the end of the season has been reported from places. The crop has also generally done well in the west and south. In the east the dry crop suffered to some extent from prolonged breaks in the middle of the season and its condition is only fair ; the wet crop is in excellent condition everywhere.

Burma (13·6 per cent of the total area under groundnut in British India).—The total area under the crop is reported to be 262,000 acres, showing a decrease of 3 per cent as compared with last year. The decrease is attributed to unsatisfactory rainfall, notably in Myingyan and Magwe. The total yield is estimated at 103,000 tons, being 17 per cent above the yield of last year. The season has generally been more favourable for groundnut cultivation than in the preceding year.

Exports.—The quantities exported by sea to foreign countries during the nine months (April to December) of this year and the whole of the preceding four years have been as follows :—

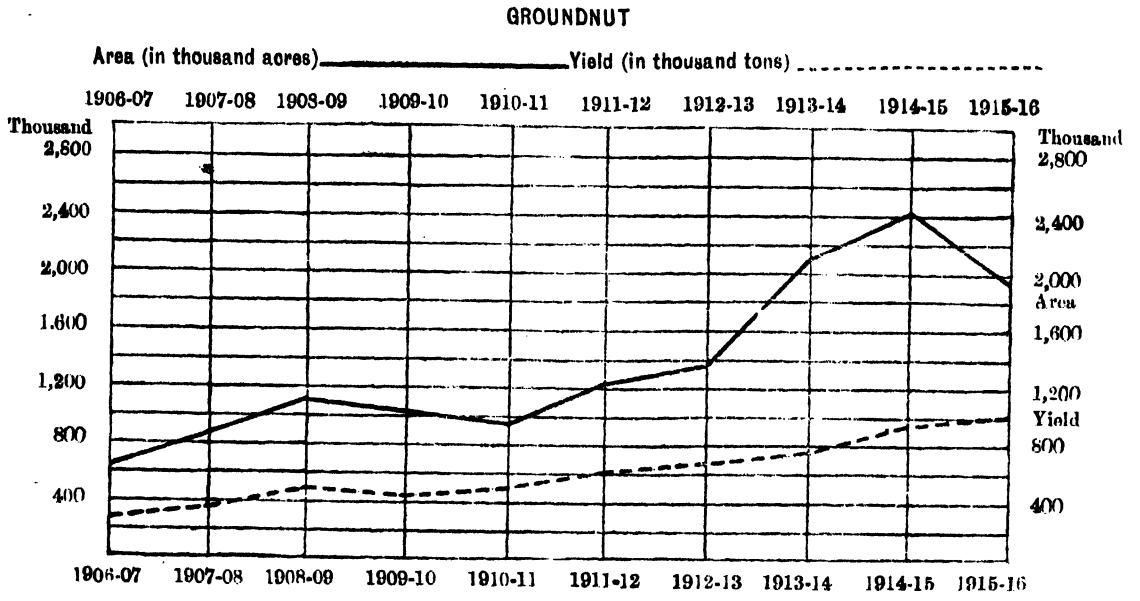
	From Madras	From Bombay	From Burma	From other provinces	TOTAL
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1911-12 .	141,800	46,500	2,700	100	191,100
1912-13 .	180,200	48,800	14,300	100	243,400
1913-14 .	197,300	53,700	26,900	...	277,900
1914-15 .	115,200	21,100	1,900	100	138,300
1915-16 (nine months)	89,800	10,200	...	...	100,000

Prices and Freights.—The figures below show the prices (per cwt) of groundnut at the end of January 1916 and at the same date in the two preceding years :—

	Madras per cwt.	Bombay per cwt.	Rangoon per cwt.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1914	9 0 0	9 13 6	6 15 1
1915	5 4 8	6 6 0	4 13 0
1916	7 13 4	7 3 0	6 0 9

Freights per ton from Madras to Marseilles (which receives nearly four-fifths of the total exports) were £6 5*s.* in November, £8 in December, and £8 in January of 1915-16 as compared with £1 14*s.* 10*d.*, £1 16*s.* 8*d.*, and £2 15*s.* respectively in the same months of 1914-15.

Chart.—The chart below shows the present figures of area and yield as compared with the finally revised figures of the preceding nine years. The figures of area are in thousands of acres and those of yield in thousands of tons. The figures for 1906-07 exclude Burma.



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Director of Statistics.

Final Estimate of the Groundnut Crop of 1915-16.

Provinces	Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Madras	1,441,000	1,866,000	1,240,000	— 22·8	+ 16·2
Bombay (including Native States)	232,000	278 000	223,000	— 16·5	+ 4·0
Burma	262,000	269.000	(a)187,000	— 2·6	+ 40·1
TOTAL	1,935,000	2,413.000	1,650,000	— 19·8	+ 17·3

Provinces	Yield (in tons) of nuts in shell			Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Madras	633,000	580,000	307,000	+ 9·1	+ 106·2
Bombay (including Native States)	275,000	279,000	223,000	— 1·4	+ 23·3
Burma	103,000	88,000	(a)75,000	+ 17·0	+ 37·3
TOTAL	1,011,000	947,000	665,000	+ 6·8	+ 67·1

(a) Defective

IMPORTS INTO CHIEF PORTS DURING DECEMBER 1915

RETURN SHOWING the QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL STAPLES of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED into CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI and MADRAS PORTS BY RAIL, RIVER and SEA during DECEMBER 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
February 25th, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN DECEMBER 1915.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of December 1915, and for the nine months April to December 1915, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1914. The statistics include foreign sea-borne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and river-borne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN DECEMBER 1914 AND 1915.

It will be seen from Table I, that the imports by rail, river and sea in December 1915, as against the corresponding month of 1914 show (in round numbers) an increase of—

192 per cent in linseed.
(14,200 tons as against 4,900 tons last year.)

130 per cent in raw cotton.
(465,700 bales as against 202,500 bales last year.)

51 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(10,400 tons as against 6,900 tons last year.)

3 per cent in tea.
(29,093,500 lbs. as against 28,240,000 lbs. last year.)

The imports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) by rail, river and sea into ports show a fall of 38 per cent (29,500 tons as against 47,400 tons last year) due mainly to smaller imports from the Punjab to Karachi. The decrease of 34 per cent (455,500 bales as against 692,900 bales last year) in the imports of jute into Calcutta is accounted for by smaller exports mainly from Bengal. The fall of 11 per cent (28,200 tons as against 31,900 tons last year) in the imports of gram and pulse into ports is mainly due to smaller despatches from Bihar and Orissa to Calcutta. The decrease of 6 per cent (67,700 tons as against 72,300 tons last year) in the imports of rice results mainly from smaller imports into Calcutta from Bengal and Burma.

It will be seen from Table IV (wheat, excluding wheat flour) that the principal sources of the imports in December 1914 were the Punjab, and the United Provinces. Table XI shows the *exports* out of India of wheat (including wheat flour) month by month during the last four years.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN NINE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 1914 AND 1915.

Table I shows an increase in the nine months' figures of jute (55·2 per cent), raw cotton (26 per cent), gram and pulse (22·2 per cent), rice, including paddy (9·9 per cent) and tea (8·9 per cent). Other articles show a decrease, *viz.*, 29 per cent in linseed and 1 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour).

Exports of linseed to ports from the province of Bihar and Orissa fell off by 66,000 tons, from Bengal by 11,000, from the United Provinces by 7,000, from the Nizam's Territory by 3,000 and from Assam by 1,000. The despatches of wheat (excluding wheat flour) from the Punjab decreased by 238,000 tons, from Bihar and Orissa by 23,000, and from Bengal by 1,000.

NOTE.—400 lbs. are equivalent to 1 bale of cotton or jute.
82⅔ lbs are equivalent to 1 maund.
1 maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN DECEMBER 1915 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with November 1915, the imports in December 1915 into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers)

an increase of—

113 per cent in raw cotton.
(465,700 bales as against 218,400 bales previous month.)

43 per cent in linseed.
(14,200 tons as against 10,000 tons previous month.)

11 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(10,400 tons as against 9,400 tons previous month.)

and a decrease of—

31 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour).
(29,500 tons as against 42,400 tons previous month.)

29 per cent in jute.
(455,500 bales as against 640,500 bales previous month.)

24 per cent in tea.
(29,093,500 lbs as against 38,529,000 lbs previous month.)

20 per cent in gram and pulse.
(28,200 tons as against 35,400 tons previous month.)

12 per cent in rice.
(67,700 tons as against 76,900 tons previous month.)

The Statistics for December 1914 and 1915, as also for the nine months ending 31st December 1914 and 1915, together with those for November and December 1915 are summarised below :—

SUMMARY TABLE I.

(1) Articles	(2) Imports, December 1914	(3) Imports, December 1915	(4) Imports, April to December 1914	(5) Imports, April to December 1915	(6) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in December 1915 as compared with December 1914	(7) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in nine months, April to December 1915 as compared with nine months, April to December 1914
	bales	bales	bales	bales	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw . . .	202,502	465,712	2,031,120	2,559,241	+130	+26
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
Wheat (excluding wheat flour) . . .	47,439	29,453	976,257	962,407	—37·9	—1·4
Rice (including paddy) .	72,331	67,710	932,242	1,024,269	—6·4	+9·9
Gram and Pulse . .	31,895	28,223	269,841	329,717	—11·5	+22·2
Linseed . . .	4,868	14,239	254,690	180,545	+192·5	—29·1
Rape and Mustard seed .	6,934	10,443	117,393	118,052	+50·6	+·6
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
Jute	692,936	455,491	2,968,503	4,607,804	—34·3	+55·2
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		
Tea	28,240,016	29,093,502	224,822,080	244,872,566	+3	+8·9

SUMMARY TABLE II.

Articles	Imports, November 1915	Imports, December 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in December 1915 as compared with November 1915
	bales	bales	Per cent
Cotton, raw	218,382	465,712	+113·3
	tons	tons	
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	42,448	29,453	—30·6
Rice (including paddy)	76,940	67,710	—12
Gram and Pulse	35,373	28,223	—20·2
Linseed	9,988	14,239	+42·6
Rape and Mustard seed	9,376	10,443	+11·4
	bales	bales	
Jute	640,514	455,491	—28·9
	lbs	lbs	
Tea	38,529,026	29,093,502	—24·5

TABLE III.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in December										
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River—										
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	199	589	1	2	...	...	...	4	200	586
Bihar and Orissa	13	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	137
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	18,262	3,903	47,607	40,511	...	6	...	...	65,869	44,420
Punjab	289	10	5,738	25,010	6,082	19,907	...	...	12,109	44,927
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	15,409	14,564	...	...	15,409	14,564
Raj. and C. India	...	434	5,704	14,140	...	...	...	...	5,704	14,574
Bombay	...	106	19,558	76,941	...	...	617	283	20,205	77,330
Central Provinces and Berar	1,157	23,746	66,739	165,411	...	...	...	...	67,896	189,157
Nizam's Territory	...	...	2,391	40,332	...	...	...	767	2,391	41,099
Madras	...	19	206	1,995	...	...	1,900	7,489	2,106	9,503
Mysore	...	...	...	699	...	...	...	299	...	998
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	19,920	28,935	147,974	365,041	21,491	34,480	2,517	8,842	191,902	437,298
By Sea—										
Bengal	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	105	...	50	35	67	...	348	1	570	36
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	2,440	17,686	...	...	...	...	2,440	17,686
Madras	2,205	50	3,008	590	...	...	1	...	5,214	640
Burma	1	2,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,899
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	624	6,582	...	...	...	...	624	6,582
Foreign countries	1	223	1,686	348	...	...	...	...	1,687	571
TOTAL	2,376	3,172	7,808	25,241	67	...	349	1	10,600	28,414
TOTAL IMPORTS	22,296	32,107	155,782	390,282	21,558	34,480	2,866	8,843	202,502	465,712
Imports from April to end of December										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	1,783	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	1,010
Bengal	20,277	35,389	2	59	...	...	...	4	20,279	35,452
Bihar and Orissa	2,649	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,649	1,149
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	83,699	20,544	83,351	221,803	661	484	...	..	117,711	242,831
Punjab	614	1,939	10,749	87,249	87,962	119,081	...	...	99,325	208,269
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	75,043	70,676	...	...	75,043	70,676
Raj. and C. India	512	896	110,922	165,520	3,970	12	...	...	115,404	166,428
Bombay	411	6,041	522,196	583,558	...	...	4,028	10,266	526,635	599,865
Central Provinces and Berar	29,713	19,039	265,735	382,947	...	...	...	...	295,448	431,986
Nizam's Territory	459	...	99,358	140,032	...	...	4,581	13,379	104,398	153,411
Madras	693	1,501	27,647	35,342	...	...	225,231	197,444	253,576	234,287
Mysore	...	101	3,326	12,881	...	...	734	5,371	4,060	18,353
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	90,815	117,609	1,123,286	1,629,391	167,636	190,256	234,574	226,464	1,616,311	2,163,720
By Sea—										
Bengal	6,824	10,484	62	860	...	...	...	...	6,886	11,344
Bihar and Orissa	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Bombay	2,244	3,825	3,326	2,194	4,876	1,389	6,400	6,852	16,846	14,260
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	19,992	105,236	...	...	...	...	19,992	105,236
Madras	11,936	8,765	30,094	38,893	...	...	1	...	42,031	47,658
Burma	9,450	7,943	463	145	...	...	118	...	10,031	8,088
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	295,985	203,321	...	...	1	22	295,986	203,343
Foreign countries	180	393	22,468	5,143	...	...	375	56	23,023	5,592
TOTAL	30,648	31,410	372,390	355,792	4,876	1,389	6,895	6,930	414,809	395,521
TOTAL IMPORTS	121,463	149,019	1,495,676	1,985,183	172,512	191,645	241,469	233,394	2,031,120	2,559,241

NOTE.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara and Dhanushkodi:

400 lbs are equivalent to 1 bale of cotton

TABLE IV.—Wheat (excluding wheat flour)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in December								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	142	11	...	...	...	...	142	11
Bihar and Orissa	1,958	111	...	...	...	...	1,958	111
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	4,702	3,492	148	7	183	..	5,033	3,499
Punjab	1,207	5,727	3,744	636	23,907	2,695	28,858	9,058
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	2,556	1,796	2,556	1,796
Raj. and C. India	46	1,019	3,919	3,764	...	...	3,965	4,813
Bombay	...	...	1,116	2,254	...	...	1,116	2,254
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,500	978	1,262	724	...	...	2,762	1,702
Nizam's Territory	...	...	31	193	...	...	31	193
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9,555	11,338	10,220	7,608	26,646	4,491	46,421	23,437
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	21
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	856	4,959	...	...	856	4,959
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	37	1,036	...	...	37	1,036
Foreign countries	...	...	17	...	108	...	125	...
TOTAL	...	...	910	6,014	108	2	1,018	6,016
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,555	11,338	11,130	13,622	26,754	4,493	47,439	29,453
Imports from April to end of December								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,194	912	...	...	...	...	2,194	912
Bihar and Orissa	26,796	3,823	...	...	...	...	26,793	3,823
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	52,622	133,100	4,774	26,899	10,260	76,628	67,656	236,627
Punjab	82,833	34,890	33,985	25,791	691,035	459,216	757,853	519,897
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	41,246	43,526	41,246	43,526
Raj. and C. India	223	1,811	20,336	32,324	16	257	20,575	34,392
Bombay	...	96	5,767	23,795	...	...	5,767	23,891
Cent. Provs. and Berar	12,067	34,765	8,315	29,416	..	...	20,412	64,181
Nizam's Territory	...	...	94	1,200	...	...	94	1,200
Madras	114	22	...	110	...	...	114	132
Mysore	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	29
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	126,849	209,419	73,301	139,564	742,557	579,627	942,707	928,610
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	6	...	49	111	7	83	62	194
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	24,151	23,124	...	284	24,151	23,408
Madras	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	7
Burma	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	8,861	10,055	186	130	9,047	10,185
Foreign countries	3	...	172	3	110	...	285	3
TOTAL	13	...	33,234	33,300	303	497	33,550	33,797
TOTAL IMPORTS	126,862	209,419	106,535	172,864	742,860	580,124	976,257	962,407

* See also table XI.

TABLE V.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in December							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Bengal	18,727	12,353	33	...	35	580	18,795	12,933
Bihar and Orissa	2,865	2,965	...	...	203	133	3,068	3,098
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	6	11	...	...	..	...	6	11
Punjab	9	22	249	1,025	...	...	258	1,047
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	10,439	9,482	...	...	10,439	9,482
Raj. and C. India	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	1
Bombay	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Central Provinces and Berar	660	824	...	...	...	...	660	824
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	17	157	17	157
Madras	112	814	...	...	14,806	21,931	14,918	22,745
Mysore	...	...	...	...	81	382	81	382
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	22,400	16,990	10,721	10,507	15,147	23,188	48,268	50,685
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	...
Bihar and Orissa	302	346	...	..	...	...	302	346
Bombay	5	...	26	12	2,592	2,057	2,623	2,069
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	217	291	251	546	468	837
Madras	...	82	...	...	490	575	490	657
Burma	16,575	8,460	...	3	3,292	4,157	19,867	12,620
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	256	417	...	...	8	79	264	496
TOTAL	17,138	9,305	243	306	6,682	7,414	24,063	17,025
TOTAL IMPORTS	39,538	26,295	10,964	10,813	21,829	30,602	72,331	67,710
	Imports from April to end of December							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	47	50	...	...	...	...	47	50
Bengal	159,653	91,342	48	...	456	584	160,157	91,926
Bihar and Orissa	23,390	6,719	...	...	559	163	23,949	6,882
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	57	964	4	1	.	...	61	965
Punjab	133	151	1,467	4,363	...	...	1,600	4,514
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	3	43,787	48,886	...	...	43,787	48,889
Raj. and C. India	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	460
Bombay	...	8	...	1	50	65	50	74
Cent. Provs. and Berar	2,502	9,014	...	...	2	9	2,504	9,023
Nizam's Territory	...	102	...	...	98	746	98	848
Madras	865	40,735	...	...	182,488	233,584	183,353	274,319
Mysore	...	...	...	...	118	448	118	448
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	186,647	149,548	45,306	53,251	183,771	235,599	415,724	438,398
By Sea—								
Bengal	26	23	1	...	5,860	2	5,887	25
Bihar and Orissa	2,346	420	...	...	...	...	2,346	420
Bombay	7	6	290	174	5,771	7,033	6,068	7,213
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	147	646	1,439	8,938	745	9,584	2,331
Madras	46	8,554	...	...	2,194	920	2,240	9,474
Burma	321,939	412,453	...	6	163,402	126,957	485,341	539,415
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Foreign countries	4,726	26,713	...	...	325	279	5,051	26,992
TOTAL	329,090	448,315	937	1,619	186,491	135,937	516,518	585,871
TOTAL IMPORTS	515,737	597,863	46,243	54,870	370,262	371,536	932,242	1,024,269

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

TABLE VI.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in December							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,990	1,354	...	...	...	...	2,990	1,354
Bihar and Orissa	6,778	2,530	...	211	...	...	6,778	2,741
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	4,955	6,643	200	1,419	136	244	5,291	7,706
Punjab	2,329	2,213	1,259	2,843	2,780	503	6,368	5,559
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	5	...	...	...	478	220	483	226
Raj. and C. India	210	126	1,168	406	144	...	1,522	532
Bombay	25	58	3,897	3,933	...	...	3,922	3,991
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,591	1,379	892	1,899	...	...	2,423	3,278
Nizam's Territory	12	404	428	501	...	...	440	905
Madras	103	74	...	14	...	...	103	88
Mysore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18,938	14,181	7,844	11,226	3,538	973	30,320	26,380
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	32	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Bombay	...	14	26	173	45	19	71	206
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	45	74	32	155	77	229
Madras	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
Burma	11	186	...	...	...	...	11	186
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	708	97	180	...	888	97
Foreign countries	1	333	489	781	6	2	496	1,116
TOTAL	44	533	1,268	1,134	263	176	1,575	1,843
TOTAL IMPORTS	18,982	14,714	9,112	12,360	3,801	1,149	31,895	28,223
	Imports from April to end of December							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	19	2	..	...	...	...	19	2
Bengal	38,712	18,138	254	45	...	...	38,966	18,183
Bihar and Orissa	54,304	26,536	141	1,699	...	...	54,445	28,165
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	27,408	58,027	1,149	14,131	876	10,999	29,433	83,157
Punjab	7,932	24,209	23,903	39,918	33,705	50,240	65,540	114,397
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	6	...	...	35	4,596	4,884	4,602	4,919
Raj. and C. India	330	1,041	5,600	3,715	417	934	6,347	5,690
Bombay	294	580	24,617	22,582	1	23	24,912	23,185
Cent. Provs. and Berar	10,430	11,822	16,837	20,804	...	19	27,267	32,645
Nizam's Territory	666	1,355	1,348	2,444	...	...	2,014	3,799
Madras	2,607	698	15	144	...	...	2,822	842
Mysore	...	15	1	7	...	...	1	22
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	142,908	142,423	73,865	105,784	39,595	67,099	256,368	315,306
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...
Bihar and Orissa	287	19	...	...	...	...	287	19
Bombay	...	15	494	779	1,039	258	1,533	1,052
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	2,011	1,718	78	222	2,089	1,940
Madras	471	169	2	46	1	..	474	215
Burma	1,484	1,731	1,887	104	...	...	3,371	1,835
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,259	1,232	189	85	1,448	1,267
Foreign countries	382	1,594	3,824	6,473	42	16	4,248	8,083
TOTAL	2,624	3,528	9,477	10,352	1,372	531	13,473	14,411
TOTAL IMPORTS	145,532	145,951	83,342	116,136	40,967	67,630	269,841	329,717

TABLE VII.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in December					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	...	4	...	...	...	4
Bengal	257	880	...	...	257	880
Bihar and Orissa	2,343	5,520	...	44	2,343	5,564
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,182	2,179	246	1,667	1,428	3,846
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	4	99	965	99	969
Bombay	...	...	129	502	129	502
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	200	186	1,231	186	1,431
Nizam's Territory	...	...	256	860	256	860
Madras	...	...	...	15	...	15
Mysore	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	3,782	8,787	916	5,285	4,698	14,072
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	16	146	16	146
Foreign countries	52	...	102	21	154	21
Total	52	...	118	167	170	167
Total Imports	3,834	8,787	1,034	5,452	4,868	14,239
	Imports from April to end of December					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	1,072	165	...	...	1,072	165
Bengal	14,879	3,578	...		14,879	3,578
Bihar and Orissa	120,075	52,688	27	1,102	120,102	53,790
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	49,122	27,602	8,907	23,790	58,029	51,392
Punjab	...	...	4	11	4	11
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	571	15,446	27,733	15,446	28,304
Bombay	...	...	4,209	6,727	4,209	6,727
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,422	998	14,522	16,640	15,944	17,638
Nizam's Territory	...	...	19,003	16,180	19,003	16,180
Madras	...	...	174	261	174	261
Mysore	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total	186,570	85,602	62,292	92,448	248,862	178,050
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	20	...	...	...	20	...
Bombay	...	5	...	1	...	6
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	201	3	201	3
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	3,727	2,237	3,727	2,237
Foreign countries	54	69	1,826	180	1,880	249
Total	74	74	5,754	2,421	5,828	2,495
Total Imports	186,644	85,676	68,046	94,869	254,690	180,545

TABLE VIII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in December						
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	...	22	...	...	...	22
Bengal	5	68	...	...	5	68
Bihar and Orissa	372	630	...	...	372	630
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,534	8,225	27	1,137	2,561	9,362
Punjab	1,213	45	128	...	1,341	45
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	243	...	...	...	243	...
Raj. and C. India	887	4	90	76	977	80
Bombay	896	...	81	208	977	208
Cent. Provs. and Berar	193	...	185	2	378	2
Nizam's Territory	...	...	15	11	15	11
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total	6,343	8,994	526	1,437	6,869	10,431
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	2	...	...	...	2	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	62	...	62	...
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1	12	1	12
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	63	12	65	12
Total Imports	6,345	8,994	589	1,449	6,934	10,443
Imports from April to end of December						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	13,125	395	...	...	13,125	395
Bengal	1,079	477	...	17	1,070	494
Bihar and Orissa	21,084	2,508	...	6	21,084	2,514
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	49,006	82,763	5,544	16,082	54,550	98,845
Punjab	1,604	1,037	227	106	1,831	1,143
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	587	33	...	...	587	33
Raj. and C. India	3,316	403	1,574	2,000	4,890	2,403
Bombay	3,575	1,456	11,847	8,732	15,422	10,188
Cent. Provs. and Berar	725	83	715	250	1,440	333
Nizam's Territory	...	...	147	123	147	123
Madras	1,123	29	...	1	1,123	30
Mysore	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total	95,215	89,184	20,054	27,320	115,269	116,504
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	96	45	...	...	96	45
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	112	...	1,524	1,239	1,636	1,239
Madras	100	...	...	20	100	20
Burma	1	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	90	142	90	142
Foreign countries	1	...	200	102	201	102
Total	310	45	1,814	1,503	2,124	1,548
Total Imports	95,525	89,229	21,868	28,823	117,393	118,052

TABLE IX.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1914	1915
	Imports in December	
	bales	bales
By Rail and River—		
Assam	24,832	9,565
Bengal	626,013	404,681
Bihar and Orissa	34,733	39,131
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	..	48
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	685,578	453,425
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	7,358	1,960
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	106
TOTAL	7,358	2,066
TOTAL IMPORTS	692,936	455,491
	Imports from April to end of December	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	70,643	120,694
Bengal	2,722,873	3,973,135
Bihar and Orissa	156,373	477,297
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	94
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	2,949,889	4,571,220
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	18,608	35,716
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	6	868
TOTAL	18,614	36,584
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,968,503	4,607,804

NOTE.—400 lbs. are equivalent to 1 bale of jute

TABLE X.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1914	1915
	Imports in December	
	lbs.	lbs.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	19,981,360	18,079,735
Bengal	8,093,680	10,980,535
Bihar and Orissa	19,600	14,318
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	63,168	10,533
Punjab	10,192	4,196
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	112	82
Bombay	...	247
Cent. Provs. and Berar	112	82
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	112	...
Mysore	...	...
Kashmir	...	...
TOTAL	28,168,336	29,089,728
By Sea—		
Bengal	57,680	...
Bihar and Orissa	224	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	10,864	...
Burma	2,128	60
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	784	3,714
TOTAL	71,680	3,774
TOTAL IMPORTS	28,240,016	29,093,502
	Imports from April to end of December	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	145,863,200	169,521,399
Bengal	77,573,664	73,679,031
Bihar and Orissa	270,032	284,911
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	627,088	828,767
Punjab	105,840	216,885
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	448	82
Bombay	1,120	7,289
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,120	606
Nizam's Territory	...	4,032
Madras	560	10,276
Mysore	112	...
Kashmir	112	...
TOTAL	224,443,296	244,553,278
By Sea—		
Bengal	299,488	286,531
Bihar and Orissa	224	...
Bombay	4,928	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	8,624	...
Madras	16,464	11,774
Burma	35,168	1,944
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	13,888	19,039
TOTAL	378,784	319,288
TOTAL IMPORTS	224,822,080	244,872,566

NOTE—82⅔ lbs. are equivalent to 1 maund.

TABLE XI.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat, (2) wheat flour and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the four official years 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	68	69	27	9	11
May	136	107	166	24	105(a)
June	189	244	260	169	292(a)
July	266	328	318	169	187(a)
August	125	153	135	43	48(a)
September	66	232	135	56	6(a)
October	66	148	53	88	...
November	74	114	47	55	...
December	97	80	22	37	...
January	102	99	20	25	...
February	75	51	10	22	
March	97	35	9	9	
TOTAL	1,361	1,660	1,202	706	
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Production (in thousands of tons)	10,061	9,924	9,853	8,358	10,269

NOTE.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of export of the next year because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

(a) Include exports on Government account 94,357 tons in May, 249,952 tons in June, 150,295 tons in July 36,483 tons in August and 2,374 tons in September 1915.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	4	4	6	6	4
May	4	4	9	3	2
June	4	6	10	5	4
July	5	5	8	8	6
August	6	6	4	6	4
September	6	5	7	4	6
October	4	9	9	4	4
November	3	5	6	4	7
December	4	6	4	3	3
January	5	7	6	5	9
February	4	5	4	4	
March	3	6	6	2	
TOTAL	52	68	79	54	

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat).†

	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	74	74	36	17	17
May	141	113	179	29	108
June	196	252	274	176	298
July	273	335	329	181	196
August	133	161	141	52	54
September	74	239	145	31	15
October	72	161	66	94	6
November	79	122	55	61	10
December	103	89	27	42	4
January	109	109	29	32	13
February	81	59	16	28	
March	100	44	18	11	
TOTAL	1,435	1,758	1,315	784	
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Production of wheat (in thousands of tons).	10,061	9,924	9,853	8,358	10,269

† Ten tons of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven tons of wheat flour.

NOTE (1)—On an average for the three years ending 1913-14, 4·1 per cent. of the total export of wheat (including wheat flour) was exported in April; the percentages for the other months are as follows:—May 9·6 per cent., June 16 per cent., July 20·8 per cent., August 9·7 per cent., September 10·2 per cent., October 6·6 per cent., November 5·7 per cent., December 4·9 per cent., January 5·5 per cent., February 3·5 per cent., March 3·6 per cent.

(2) Exports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi by sea during January 1916 week by week as compared with the corresponding periods of last year are given below —

	1915 tons.	1916 tons.
Week ending 1st January	2,222	464*
" " 8th "	8,874	427*
" " 15th "	2,787	403*
" " 22nd "	4,254	152*
" " 29th "	4,844	74*
	22,981	1,520

* Inclusive of figures on Government account.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1916.

No. 761-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi by special train on the afternoon of Friday, the 25th February 1916. His Excellency's departure will be private.

The Viceroy will visit Jodhpore and return to Delhi on the morning of Monday, the 28th February. His Excellency's arrival at Jodhpore will be public; his departure from Jodhpore and arrival at Delhi private.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

Sir Valentine Chirol, Kt.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Wood, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Secretary.
Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.
Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon.
Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.
Captain Viscount Errington, M.V.O., A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

All communications of an *urgent* nature intended to reach His Excellency and party during the tour should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town; all others to the Headquarters of the several Departments at Delhi.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th February, 1916.

No. 10.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mowbray Dallas, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 11.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo., 5, c. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Charles Herbert Atkins, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 25th February 1916.

No. 686-C.—Mr. G. Whittle is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 15th March 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

PUBLIC.

The 22nd February 1916.

ERRATUM.

No. 636-C.—In rule 7 of the Regulations under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, published with the Home Department Notification no. 507-C., dated the 11th February 1916, for the words "having obtained my majority" substitute the words "having attained my majority."

PORT BLAIR.

The 25th February 1916.

No. 634-C.—Mr. D. L. Morgan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, United Provinces, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd February 1916.

No. 635-C.—The following paper is published for general information :—

Letters Patent constituting the High Court of Judicature at Patna in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, bearing date the 9th February 1916.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting :

Recital of Act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 104.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and called the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, it was, amongst other things, enacted, by section one, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to erect and establish a High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William ;

and, by section two, that such High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and as many Judges, not exceeding fifteen, as Her Majesty might, from time to time, think fit to appoint, who should be selected from among persons qualified as in the said Act was declared ;

and, by section eight, that upon the establishment of such High Court as aforesaid the Supreme Court and the Court of Sadr Diwani Adalat and Sadr Nizamat Adalat at Calcutta, in the said Presidency, should be abolished ;

and, by section nine, that the High Court of Judicature so to be established should have and exercise all such civil, criminal, admiralty, and vice-admiralty, testamentary, intestate and matrimonial jurisdiction, original and appellate, and all such powers and authority for and in relation to the administration of justice in the said Presidency, as Her Majesty might by such Letters Patent as aforesaid grant and direct, subject, however, to such directions and limitations, as to the exercise of original civil and criminal jurisdiction beyond the limits of the Presidency town, as might be prescribed thereby ; and that, save as by such Letters Patent might be otherwise directed, and subject and without prejudice to the legislative powers in relation to the matters aforesaid of the Governor-General of India in Council, the High Court so to be established should have and exercise all jurisdiction, and every power and authority whatsoever, in any manner vested in any of the Courts in the same Presidency abolished under the said Act at the time of the abolition of such last-mentioned Courts :

And whereas it was further declared by section sixteen of the said recited Act that it should be lawful for Us by Letters Patent to erect and establish a High Court of Judicature in and for any portion of territories within Our Dominions in India, not included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court, to consist of a Chief Justice and such number of other Judges, with such qualifications as were by the same Act required in persons to be appointed to the High Courts established at the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, of Madras, and of Bombay, as We from time to time might think fit and appoint ; and that it should be lawful for Us, by such Letters Patent, to confer on any new High Court which might be so established any such jurisdiction, powers and authority as under the same Act was authorised to be conferred on or would become vested in the High Court established in any of the said Presidencies ; and that, subject to the directions of the Letters Patent, all the provisions of the said recited Act relative to High Courts and to the Chief Justice and other Judges of such Courts, and to the Governor-General or Governor of the Presidency in which such High Courts were established, should, as far as circumstances might permit, be applicable to any new High Court which might be established in the said territories, and to the Chief Justice and other Judges thereof, and to the Persons administering the Government of the said territories :

Recital of establishment of High Courts at Fort William and Allahabad.

And whereas, upon full consideration of the premises, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Fourteenth day of May, in the Twenty-fifth Year of Her Reign, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, did erect and establish a High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William aforesaid, and did constitute that Court to be a Court of Record.

And whereas Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-eighth day of December, in the Twenty-ninth Year of Her Reign, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, did revoke the said Letters Patent bearing date the Fourteenth day of May in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, but notwithstanding that revocation did continue the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and declared that the Court should continue to be a Court of Record:

And whereas, upon full consideration of the premises, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Seventeenth day of March, in the Twenty-ninth year of Her Reign, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, did erect and establish a High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, which said Court is situated at Allahabad in the Province of Agra and is now called the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, and did constitute that Court to be a Court of Record:

Recital of Act 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 18.

And whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the First and Second Years of Our Reign, and called the Indian High Courts Act, 1911, it was enacted, amongst other things, by section one, that the maximum number of Judges of a High Court of Judicature in India, including the Chief Justice, should be twenty;

and, by section two, that Our power under section sixteen of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, might be exercised from time to time and that a High Court might be established under the said section sixteen in any portion of the territories within Our Dominions in India, whether or not included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court; and that, where such a High Court was established in any part of such territories included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court, it should be lawful for Us by Letters Patent to alter the local jurisdiction of that other High Court, and to make such incidental, consequential and supplemental provisions as might appear to be necessary by reason of the alteration of those limits:

Recital of Act 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 61.

And whereas the said Indian High Courts Acts, 1861 and 1911, have been repealed and re-enacted by an Act of Parliament passed in the Fifth and Sixth Years of Our Reign, and called the Government of India Act, 1915:

Recital of creation of Province of Bihar and Orissa.

And whereas certain territories formerly subject to and included within the limits of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal were by proclamation made by the Governor-General of India on the Twenty-second day of March in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve, constituted a separate Province, called the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and are now governed by a Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Establishment of High Court at Patna.

1. Now know ye that We, upon full consideration of the premises, and of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to erect and establish, and by these presents We do accordingly for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, erect and establish, for the Province of Bihar and Orissa aforesaid, with effect from the date of the publication of these presents in the Bihar and Orissa Gazette, a High Court of Judicature, which shall be be called the High Court of Judicature at Patna, and We do hereby constitute the said Court to be a Court of Record.

Constitution and first Judges of the High Court.

2. And We do hereby appoint and ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall, until further or other provision be made by Us, or Our Heirs and Successors, in that behalf in accordance with section One hundred and one of the said recited Government of India Act, 1915, consist of a Chief Justice and six other Judges, the first Chief Justice being Sir Edward Maynard Des Champs Chamier, Knight, and the six other Judges being Saiyid Shurf-ud-din, Esquire, Edmund Pelly Chapman, Esquire, Basanta Kumar Mullick, Esquire, Francis Reginald Roe, Esquire, the Honourable Cecil Atkinson, and Jowala Persad, Esquire, being respectively qualified as in the said Act is declared.

Declaration to be made by Judges.

3. And We do hereby ordain that the Chief Justice and every other Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Patna, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, shall make and subscribe the following declaration before such authority or person as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may commission to receive it:—

"I, *A.B.*, appointed Chief Justice [*or* a Judge] of the High Court of Judicature at Patna, do solemnly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment."

Seal.

4. And We do hereby grant, ordain and appoint that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have and use as occasion may require, a seal bearing a device and impression of Our Royal arms, within an exergue or label surrounding the same, with this inscription, "The Seal of the High Court at Patna." And We do further grant, ordain

and appoint that the said seal shall be delivered to and kept in the custody of the Chief Justice, and in case of vacancy of the office of Chief Justice, or during any absence of the Chief Justice, the same shall be delivered over and kept in the custody of the person appointed to act as Chief Justice under the provisions of section One hundred and five of the Government of India Act, 1915; and We do further grant, ordain and appoint that, whensoever the office of Chief Justice or of the Judge to whom the custody of the said seal be committed is vacant, the said High Court shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to demand, seize and take the said seal from any person or persons whomsoever, by what ways and means soever the same may have come to his, her or their possession.

Writs, &c., to issue in name of the Crown, and under seal.

5. And We do hereby further grant, ordain and appoint that all writs, summonses, precepts, rules, orders and other mandatory process to be used, issued or awarded by the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall run and be in the name and style of Us, or of Our heirs and successors, and shall be sealed with the seal of the said High Court.

Appointment of officers.

6. And We do hereby authorize and empower the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Patna from time to time, as occasion may require, and subject to any rules and restrictions which may be prescribed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to appoint so many and such clerks and other ministerial officers as may be found necessary for the administration of justice and the due execution of all the powers and authorities granted and committed to the said High Court by these Our Letters Patent. And We do hereby ordain that every such appointment shall be forthwith submitted to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be either confirmed or disallowed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. And it is Our further will and pleasure, and We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, give, grant, direct and appoint, that all and every the officers and clerks to be appointed as aforesaid shall have and receive respectively such reasonable salaries as the Chief Justice may, from time to time, appoint for each office and place respectively and as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, may approve of: Provided always, and it is Our will and pleasure, that all and every the officers and clerks to be appointed as aforesaid shall be resident within the limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, so long as they hold their respective offices; but this proviso shall not interfere with or prejudice the right of any officer or clerk to avail himself of leave of absence under any rules prescribed from time to time by the Governor-General in Council, and to absent himself from the said limits during the term of such leave in accordance with the said rules.

Admission of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys.

Powers of High Court in admitting Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys.

7. And We do hereby authorize and empower the High Court of Judicature at Patna to approve, admit and enrol such and so many Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys, as to the said High Court may seem meet; and such Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys shall be and are hereby authorized to appear for the suitors of the said High Court, and to plead or to act, or to plead and act, for the said suitors, according as the said High Court may by its rules and directions determine, and subject to such rules and directions.

Powers of High Court in making rules for the qualifications, etc., of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys.

8. And We do hereby ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have power to make rules from time to time for the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys-at-law of the said High Court, and shall be empowered to remove or to suspend from practice, on reasonable cause, the said Advocates, Vakils or Attorneys-at-law; and no person whatsoever but such Advocates, Vakils or Attorneys shall be allowed to act or to plead for, or on behalf of, any suitor in the said High Court, except that any suitor shall be allowed to appear, plead or act on his own behalf, or on behalf of a co-suitor.

Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court.

Extraordinary original civil jurisdiction.

9. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have power to remove, and to try and determine, as a Court of extraordinary original jurisdiction, any suit being or falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence, when the said High Court may think proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect, or for purposes of justice, the reasons for so doing being recorded on the proceedings of the said High Court.

Appeal to the High Court from Judges of the Court.

10. And We do further ordain that an appeal shall lie to the High Court of Judicature at Patna from the judgment (not being an order made in the exercise of revisional jurisdiction in a case which has been called for by the said Court, and not being a sentence or order passed or made in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction) of one Judge of the said High Court, or of one Judge of any Division Court constituted in pursuance of section One hundred and eight of the Government of India Act, 1915, and

that an appeal shall also lie to the said High Court from the judgment (not being an order or sentence as aforesaid) of two or more Judges of the said High Court, or of any such Division Court, wherever such Judges are equally divided in opinion and do not amount in number to a majority of the whole of the Judges of the said High Court at the time being; but that the right of appeal from other judgments of Judges of the said High Court, or of any such Division Court, in such case shall be to Us, Our heirs or successors, in Our or their Privy Council, as herein-after provided.

Appeal from other Civil Courts in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

11. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall be a Court of Appeal from the Civil Courts of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and from all other Courts subject to its superintendence, and shall exercise appellate jurisdiction in such cases as were, immediately before the date of the publication of these presents, subject to appeal to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal by virtue of any law then in force, or as may after that date be declared subject to appeal to the High Court of Judicature at Patna by any law made by competent legislative authority for India.

Jurisdiction as to Infants and Lunatics.

12. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have the like power and authority with respect to the persons and estates of infants, idiots and lunatics within the Province of Bihar and Orissa as that which was vested in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal immediately before the publication of these presents.

Law to be administered by the High Court.

By the High Court in the exercise of extraordinary original civil jurisdiction.

13. And We do further ordain that, with respect to the law or equity to be applied to each case coming before the High Court of Judicature at Patna in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, such law or equity shall, until otherwise provided be the law or equity which would have been applied to such case by any local Court having jurisdiction therein.

By the High Court in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction.

14. And We do further ordain that, with respect to the law or equity and rule of good conscience to be applied by the High Court of Judicature at Patna to each case coming before it in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, such law or equity and rule of good conscience shall be the law or equity and rule of good conscience which the Court in which the proceedings in such case were originally instituted ought to have applied to such case.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

Ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

15. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction in respect of all such persons within the Province of Bihar and Orissa as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal had such criminal jurisdiction over immediately before the publication of these presents.

Jurisdiction as to persons.

16. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna, in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, shall be empowered to try all persons brought before it in due course of law.

Extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction.

17. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction over all persons residing in places within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence, and shall have authority to try at its discretion any such persons brought before it on charges preferred by any magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Government in that behalf.

No appeal from High Court exercising original jurisdiction.

18. And We do further ordain that there shall be no appeal to the High Court of Judicature at Patna from any sentence or order passed or made by the courts of original criminal jurisdiction which may be constituted by one or more Judges of the said High Court. But it shall be at the discretion of any such court to reserve any point or points of law for the opinion of the said High Court.

Court may reserve points of law.

High Court to review cases on points of law reserved by one or more Judges of the High Court.

19. And We do further ordain that, on such point or points of law being so reserved as aforesaid, the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have full power and authority to review the case, or such part of it as may be necessary, and finally determine such point or points of law, and thereupon to alter the sentence passed by the court of original jurisdiction, and to pass such judgment and sentence as to the said High Court may seem right.

20. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall be a Court of Appeal from the Criminal Courts of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and from all other Courts subject to its superintendence, and shall exercise appellate jurisdiction in such cases as were, immediately before the date of the publication of these presents, subject to appeal to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal by virtue of any law then in force, or as may after that date be declared subject to appeal to the High Court of Judicature at Patna by any law made by competent legislative authority for India.

Appeals from other Criminal Courts in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

21. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall be a court of reference and revision from the Criminal Courts subject to its appellate jurisdiction, and shall have power to hear and determine all such cases referred to it by the Sessions Judges, or by any other officers in the Province of Bihar and Orissa who were, immediately before the publication of these presents, authorized to refer cases to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to revise all such cases tried by any officer or Court possessing criminal jurisdiction in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, as were, immediately before the publication of these presents, subject to reference to or revision by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Hearing of referred cases, and revision of criminal trials.

22. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have power to direct the transfer of any criminal case or appeal from any Court to any other Court of equal or superior jurisdiction, and also to direct the preliminary investigation or trial of any criminal case by any officer or Court otherwise competent to investigate or try it, though such case belongs in ordinary course to the jurisdiction of some other officer or Court.

High Court may direct the transfer of a case from one Court to another.

Criminal Law.

23. And We do further ordain that all persons brought for trial before the High Court of Judicature at Patna, either in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a court of appeal, reference or revision, charged with any offence for which provision is made by Act No. XLV of 1860, called the "Indian Penal Code," or by any Act amending or excluding the said Act which may have been passed prior to the publication of these presents, shall be liable to punishment under the said Act or Acts, and not otherwise.

Offenders to be punished under Indian Penal Code.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

24. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have and exercise in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, all such civil and maritime jurisdiction as was exerciseable therein immediately before the publication of these presents by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal as a Court of Admiralty, and also such jurisdiction for the trial and adjudication of prize causes and other maritime questions as was so exerciseable by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Civil.

25. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have and exercise in the Province of Bihar and Orissa all such criminal jurisdiction as was exerciseable therein immediately before the publication of these presents by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal as a Court of Admiralty, or otherwise in connection with maritime matters or matters of prize.

Criminal.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

26. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have the like power and authority as that which was immediately before the publication of these presents lawfully exercised within the Province of Bihar and Orissa by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in relation to the granting of probates of last wills and testaments, and letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits and all other effects whatsoever of persons dying intestate ; Provided always that nothing in these Letters Patent contained shall interfere with the provisions of any law which has been made by competent legislative authority for India, by which power is given to any other Court to grant such probates and letters of administration.

Testamentary and intestate jurisdiction.

Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

27. And We do further ordain that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall have jurisdiction, within the Province of Bihar and Orissa, in matters matrimonial between Our subjects professing the Christian religion : Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any jurisdiction in matters matrimonial by any Court, not established by Letters Patent within the said Province, which is lawfully possessed of that jurisdiction.

Matrimonial jurisdiction.

Powers of Single Judges and Division Courts.

28. And We do hereby declare that any function which is hereby directed to be performed by the High Court of Judicature at Patna, in the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction, may be performed by any Judge, or by any Division Court, thereof, appointed or constituted for such purpose in pursuance of section One hundred and eight of the Government of India Act, 1915; and if such Division Court is composed of two or more Judges and the Judges are divided in opinion as to the decision to be given on any point such point shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority of the Judges, if there be a majority, but if the Judges be equally divided, then the opinion of the senior Judge shall prevail.

Single Judges and Division Courts.

Civil Procedure.

29. And We do further ordain that it shall be lawful for the High Court of Judicature at Patna from time to time to make rules and orders for regulating the practice of the Court and for the purpose of adapting as far as possible the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, being an Act, No. V of 1908, passed by the Governor-General in Council, and the provisions of any law which has been or may be made, amending or altering the same, by competent legislative authority for India, to all proceedings in its testamentary, intestate and matrimonial jurisdiction, respectively.

Regulation of proceedings.

Criminal Procedure.

30. And We do further ordain that the proceedings in all criminal cases brought before the High Court of Judicature at Patna, in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, shall be regulated by the procedure and practice which was in use in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal immediately before the publication of these presents, subject to any law which has been or may be made in relation thereto by competent legislative authority for India; and that the proceedings in all other criminal cases shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure, being an Act, V of 1898, passed by the Governor-General in Council, or by such further or other laws in relation to criminal procedure as may have been or may be made by such authority as aforesaid.

Regulation of proceedings.

Appeals to Privy Council.

31. And We do further ordain that any person or persons may appeal to Us, Our heirs and successors, in Our or their Privy Council, in any matter not being of criminal jurisdiction, from any final judgment, decree or order of the High Court of Judicature at Patna made on appeal, and from any final judgment, decree or order made in the exercise of original jurisdiction by Judges of the said High Court, or of any Division Court, from which an appeal does not lie to the said High Court under the provisions contained in the 10th clause of these presents; provided in either case, that the sum or matter at issue is of the amount or value of not less than 10,000 rupees, or that such judgment, decree or order involves, directly or indirectly, some claim, demand or question to or respecting property amounting to or of the value of not less than 10,000 rupees; or from any other final judgment, decree or order made either on appeal or otherwise as aforesaid, when the said High Court declares that the case is a fit one for appeal to Us, Our heirs or successors, in Our or their Privy Council; but subject always to such rules and orders as are now in force, or may from time to time be made, respecting appeals to Ourselves in Council from the Courts of the Province of Bihar and Orissa, except so far as the said existing rules and orders respectively are hereby varied; and subject also to such further rules and orders as We may, with the advice of Our Privy Council, hereafter make in that behalf.

Power to appeal in civil cases.

32. And We do further ordain that it shall be lawful for the High Court of Judicature at Patna, at its discretion, on the motion, or, if the said High Court be not sitting, then for any Judge of the said High Court, upon the petition, of any party who considers himself aggrieved by any preliminary or interlocutory judgment, decree or order of the said High Court, in any such proceeding as aforesaid, not being of criminal jurisdiction, to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to Us, Our heirs and successors, in Our or their Privy Council, subject to the same rules, regulations and limitations as are herein expressed respecting appeals from final judgments, decrees and orders.

Appeal from interlocutory judgments.

33. And We do further ordain that from any judgment, order or sentence of the High Court of Judicature at Patna, made in the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction, or in any criminal case where any point or points of law have been reserved for the opinion of the said High Court, in manner provided by the 18th clause of these presents, by any Court which has exercised original jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the person aggrieved by such judgment, order or sentence to appeal to Us, Our heirs or successors, in Council, provided the said High Court declares that the case is a fit one for such appeal, and that the appeal be made under such conditions as the said High Court may establish or require, but subject always to such rules

Appeal in criminal cases.

and orders as are now in force, or may from time to time be made, respecting appeals to Ourselves in Council from the Courts of the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Rule as to transmission of copies of evidence and other documents.

34. And We do further ordain that, in all cases of appeal made from any judgment decree, order or sentence of the High Court of Judicature at Patna to Us, Our heirs or successors, in Our or their Privy Council, such High Court shall certify and transmit to Us, Our heirs and successors, in Our or their Privy Council, a true and correct copy of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders had or made, in such cases appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matters of appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said High Court. And that the said High Court shall also certify and transmit to Us, Our heirs and successors, in Our or their Privy Council, a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of such Court, or by any of such Judges, for or against the judgment or determination appealed against. And We do further ordain that the said High Court shall, in all cases of appeal to Us, Our heirs or successors, conform to and execute, or cause to be executed, such judgments and orders as We, Our heirs or successors, in Our or their Privy Council, may think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original judgment, decree or decretal orders, or other order or rule of the said High Court, should or might have been executed.

Exercise of jurisdiction elsewhere than at the usual place of sitting of the High Court.

Judges to visit Orissa by way of circuit.

35. And We do further ordain that, unless the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, one or more Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall visit the Division of Orissa, by way of circuit, whenever the Chief Justice from time to time appoints, in order to exercise in respect of cases arising in that Division the jurisdiction and power by these Our Letters Patent, or by or under the Government of India Act, 1915, vested in the said High Court: Provided always that such visits shall be made not less than four times in every year, unless the Chief Justice, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council otherwise directs: Provided also that the said High Court shall have power from time to time to make rules with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for declaring what cases or classes of cases arising in the Division of Orissa shall be heard at Patna and not in that Division, and that the Chief Justice may, in his discretion, order that any particular case arising in the Division of Orissa shall be heard at Patna or in that Division.

Special commissions and circuits.

36. And We do further ordain that whenever it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, convenient that the jurisdiction and power by these Our Letters Patent, or by or under the Government of India Act, 1915, vested in the High Court of Judicature at Patna should be exercised in any place within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to the superintendence of the said High Court, other than the usual place of sitting of the said High Court, or at several such places by way of circuit, one or more Judges of the Court shall visit such place or places accordingly.

Proceedings of Judges on special commission or circuit.

37. And We do further ordain that whenever any Judge or Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Patna visit any place under the 35th or the 36th clause of these presents the proceedings in cases before him or them at such place shall be regulated by any law relating therets which has been or may be made by competent legislative authority for India.

Delegation of Duties to Officers.

Power to delegate duties.

38. The High Court of Judicature at Patna may from time to time make rules for delegating to any Registrar, Prothonotary or Master or other official of the Court any judicial, quasi-judicial and non-judicial duties.

Cessation of jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Cessation of jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William over the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

39. And We do further ordain that the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in any matter in which jurisdiction is by these presents given to the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall cease from the date of the publication of these presents, and that all proceedings pending in the former Court on that date in reference to any such matter shall be transferred to the latter Court:

Provided, first, that the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall continue to exercise jurisdiction—

(*a*) in all proceedings pending in that Court on the date of the publication of these presents in which any decree or order, other than an order of an interlocutory nature, has been passed or made by that Court, or in which the validity of any such decree or order is directly in question; and

(*b*) in all proceedings [not being proceedings referred to in paragraph (*a*) of this clause] pending in that Court, on the date of the publication of these presents, under the 13th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 34th or 35th clause of the Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-eighth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, relating to that Court; and

(*c*) in all proceedings instituted in that Court, on or after the date of the publication of these presents, with reference to any decree or order passed or made by that Court:

Provided, secondly, that, if any question arises as to whether any case is covered by the first proviso to this clause, the matter shall be referred to the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and his decision shall be final.

Calls for Records, etc., by the Government.

40. And it is Our further will and pleasure that the High Court of Judicature at Patna shall comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for records, returns and statements, in such form and manner as he may deem proper.

High Court to comply with requisitions from Government for records, etc.

Powers of Indian Legislatures.

41. And We do further ordain and declare that all the provisions of these Our Letter Patent are subject to the legislative power of the Governor-General in Legislative Council, and also of the Governor-General in Council under section Seventy-one of the Government of India Act, 1915, and also of the Governor-General in cases of emergency under section Seventy-two of that Act, and may be in all respects amended and altered thereby.

Powers of Indian Legislatures preserved.

In Witness whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster the Ninth day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By warrant under the King's Sign Manual.

(Signed) SCHUSTER.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1916.

IN THE MATTER of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890,

and

IN THE MATTER of the Indian Institute of Science.

No. 168.—It is hereby declared that in pursuance and exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, the Scheme settled under the said sections for the administration of the properties vested by Vesting Order published in the Gazette of India on the 29th May 1909, in Notification No. 433, dated the 27th May 1909, in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay as the endowment of the Indian Institute of Science (such Scheme being set forth in Schedule II to the said Vesting Order) is hereby modified in manner hereinafter set forth.

1. In clause 9 head "Fifthly"; clause 10 heads "Fifthly" and "Sixthly"; clause 12 head "Secondly"; clause 20; clause 31; clause 32; clause 34; and Clause 35; the words "Governor General of India in Council" shall be substituted for the word "Patron" wherever that word occurs in such heads and clauses respectively.

2. In clause 30, for the words "subject to confirmation by the Patron" with which that clause concludes, the words "by the Council subject to the approval of the Patron to be obtained by the Council previously to the granting of any Fellowship" shall be substituted.

3. In clause 36, the words "or the Governor General of India in Council" shall be added after the word "Patron" in each place in which that word occurs in that clause.

The 25th February 1916.

No. 176.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6, sub-section (3) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to approve of the following elections of Ordinary Fellows by the Faculties of Science and Law and by Registered Graduates of the University with effect from the 11th March 1916 :—

Elected by the Faculty of Science.

Rai Chunilal Bose Bahadur, M.B., I.S.O., F.C.S.

Elected by the Faculty of Law.

Babu Birajmohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L.

Elected by the Registered Graduates.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Ray, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitra, M.A., D.L.

SANITARY.

The 22nd February 1916.

No. 106.—The following officers are appointed permanently to the Bacteriological Department with effect from the 1st January 1916 :—

1. Dr. V T. Korke, M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M.
2. Dr. Shamrao Narayan Gore.
3. Dr. K. R. Krishna Swami Iyengar, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

No. 107.—Dr. V. T. Korke, M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M., an officer of the Bacteriological Department, is placed on deputation under the Indian Research Fund Association with effect from the 1st January 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1916.

No. 345-F.—Consequent upon his appointment to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers the services of Mr. C. E. C. Cox, Deputy Conservator of Forests, temporarily attached to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces with effect from the forenoon of 5th November 1915.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 22nd February 1916.

No. 9(a)-S. I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

General SIR EDMUND GEORGE BARROW, G.C.B., Military Secretary, India Office, London. Dated the 18th February 1916.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd January 1916.

No. 227-G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Vice-Consulate for Brazil at Bombay has been raised by the Brazilian Government to the rank of a Consulate.

The 24th February 1916.

No. 229-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. G. D. Lys, as Acting Consul for Portugal at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur C. Jambon.

No. 232-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1502-G., dated the 2nd September 1915, the following notice under the hand of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 17th January 1916, is published for general information :—

Whereas by Article 79 (1) of "The Bahrein Order in Council, 1913" provision was made that the said Order should come into force on such day within six months of its publication in the "Gazette of India" as the Governor-General of India in Council might, by notification in the said "Gazette", appoint on that behalf : And whereas the said Order was published in the "Gazette of India" on the 3rd February 1915 :

And whereas by Article 2 of "The Bahrein (Amendment) Order in Council 1915" the words "one year" were substituted for the words "six months" in Article 79 (1) of the principal Order : and it was also provided that it should be lawful for the Secretary of State, by notice given under his hand, to extend the said period of one year for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as may be prescribed in the said notice.

Now I, the Right Honourable Austen Chamberlain, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby give notice under my hand that the said period of one year heretofore mentioned shall be extended for a further period of six months.

(Sd.) AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

17th January 1916.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 21st February 1916.

No. 283-Est. A.—Captain S. Williams of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months with effect from the 24th October 1915.

No. 284-Est. A.—Mr. T. O. Hughes of the Political Department is posted as Assistant for Makran to the Political Agent in Kalat and ex-officio Commandant, Makran Levy Corps, with effect from the 24th October 1915.

Delhi, the 24th February 1916.

No. 769 (a)-D.—Mr. J. L. Maffey, a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 16 days, with effect from the 21st February 1916.

No. 769 (b)-D.—Captain H. V. Biscoe, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 21st February 1916.

No. 769 (c)-D.—Mr. H. D. G. Law, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 21st February 1916.

No. 769 (d)-D.—Mr. G. W. Marshall, I.S.O., Registrar, Foreign and Political Department Secretariat, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 21st February 1916.

No. 770-D.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 21st February 1916 *vice* Mr. G. W. Marshall, Registrar, posted as Assistant Secretary:—

Mr. T. G. B. Waugh, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd Grade, officiating 1st Grade, to officiate as Registrar.

Mr. D. A. Clarke, Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. P. Buckner, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr. G. P. de la Hey, Secretariat Assistant, to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

No. 773-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 913-I. B., dated the 23rd April 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Cantonment Code, 1912, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, shall be in force in the said Cantonment, subject to any amendments to which the Code is for the time being subject in British India, and subject also to the following modifications, namely:—

In the proviso to section 61, for the words beginning with "Commissioner, or" to the end, the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.

In section 263, sub-section (3), proviso (*d*), for the words beginning with "Commissioner, or" to the end, the words "Local Government" shall be substituted.

No. 784-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 331-D., dated the 3rd December 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Defence of India (Amendment) Act, 1916 (II of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided, firstly, that in the Act as so applied, references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I. B, dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.

2. The Baroda Cantonment.

3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B, dated the 14th November 1912.

4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B, dated the 22nd March 1913.

5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

6. The Abu area, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I. B, dated the 2nd April 1913.

7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I. B, dated the 12th March 1909.

8. Berar.

No. 786-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1554-I. B., dated the 5th August 1910, namely :—

After entry No. 8, the following shall be added, namely :—

B. B. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

8 A. Agreement and Security bond required to be executed by the holders of scholarships and stipends on their admission to any Government Training College or Normal School or to any Girls' Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular School in Berar.

The exemption hereby conceded has effect from the 1st January 1916.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 24th February 1916.

No. 269-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added after entry No. 37-A., of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

37 B. Agreement and Security bond required to be executed by the holders of scholarships and stipends on their admission to any Government Training College or Normal School or to any Girls' Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular School in the Central Provinces.

The exemption hereby conceded has effect from the 1st January 1916.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 24th February 1916.

No. 270-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1916. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	JANUARY.		TO END OF JANY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	Actuals Preliminary, 1914-1915.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	6,34	6,00	22,00	20,48	35,84	34,59
Opium	24	18	2,22	1,84	2,70	2,31
Salt	73	69	4,28	4,79	5,00	5,86
Stamps	72	62	6,48	6,08	7,66	7,43
Excise	1,18	1,15	10,34	10,73	13,18	13,25
Provincial Rates	1	—1	5	6	5	7
Customs	81	78	6,89	7,87	8,91	9,52
Assessed Taxes	29	27	2,45	2,15	2,66	2,90
Forest	36	30	2,19	2,20	3,17	2,87
Registration	6	5	63	59	77	73
Tributes from Native States	30	10	60	43	92	91
Other Civil Revenue	33	39	3,29	3,32	4,67	4,37
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	11,32	10,52	61,42	60,84	85,53	84,81
Major Irrigation Revenue	77	74	3,15	3,00	4,13	3,97
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	7	8	48	45	71	56
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	12,16	11,34	65,05	64,35	90,37	89,34
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—1,23	—1,06	—4,73	—4,68	—5,86	—5,53
Opium	—1	—1	—1,36	—88	—1,37	—97
Famine Relief (Civil)	...	...	...	—33	—1	—33
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,64	—3,71	—36,15	—35,93	—48,18	—46,26
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—4,88	—4,78	—42,24	—41,52	—55,42	—53,09
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—14	—19	—1,51	—1,45	—1,91	—1,73
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—50	—75	—5,02	—5,82	—7,43	—7,95
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—1	—8	—55	—74	—73	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—10	—8	—83	—1,00	—1,34	—1,28
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—5,63	—5,88	—50,15	—50,83	—66,83	—64,95
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—11	—11	—91	—1,19	—1,59	—1,43
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—4	—3	—42	—30	—28	—45
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—15	—14	—1,33	—1,49	—1,87	—1,88
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	+8	—12	—99	—9,27	—1,90	—9,39
Marine (Net)	—92	—80	—6,81	—6,22	—5,19	—7,80
Military Works (Net)	—19	—16	—1,27	—99	—91	—1,58
Military Receipts	+11	+27	+1,92	+1,93	+1,31	+2,35
Military Issues	—3,32	—2,23	—27,69	—21,56	—29,29	—27,00
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+74	+79	+7,12	+6,97	+55,52	+8,50
Other Railways	+4,67	+4,18	+40,34	+38,15		+46,83
TOTAL	+5,41	+4,97	+47,46	+45,12	+55,52	+55,33
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—34	—70	—4,84	—4,86	—37,89	—5,67
Other Railways	—2,31	—2,31	—24,63	—27,67		—32,59
TOTAL	—2,65	—3,01	—29,47	—32,53	—37,89	—38,26
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,48	—1,08	—16,85	—23,52	—18,35	—26,35
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	...	+5,00	+4,84	+4,37	+4,84
Temporary Loan	...	+10	...	+12,30	...	+11,00
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—1	—3	+3	+14	...	+19
Transfers through Currency or Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	—3,00	...	...	—1,50
Remittance of Gold	...	...	...	...	...	—91
Deposits of District Funds	+27	+33	—14	+34	—51	+16
Loans by Governments	+13	+27	+28	—57	+39	—49
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	...	...	+10	...	+10
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—1,73	—25	—7,92	—7,04	—10,89	—9,89
Other Debt Heads	—8	+50	—3,64	—3,25	+1,19	—90
Sterling bills or Telegraphic Transfers on London	...	—69	+7,00	+19	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,42	+23	—2,39	+7,05	—5,45	+2,60
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+3,48	+4,47	—5,67	—4,44	—2,13	—1,24
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,02	14,50	22,17	23,41	20,78	23,41
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,50	18,97	16,50	18,97	18,65	22,17

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th February 1916.

No. 167-F. E.—Mr. Brijlal Nehru, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for 23 days with effect from the 2nd February 1916.

No. 168-F. E.—Mr. Hemendra Kumar Bose has been appointed a probationer in the General List of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 11th February 1916 and has been attached to the office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the same date.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 26th February 1916.

No. 1502-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

MAKING CERTAIN ADDITIONS TO AND AMENDMENTS IN THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the 14th day of October 1915, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice ; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said list :

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council that, during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband, in addition to those set out in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned :—

Cork, including cork dust.

Bones in any form, whole or crushed, and bone ash.

Soap.

Vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom.

And We do hereby further declare that as from this date the following amendments shall be made in Schedule I of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned :—

In item 8, for "acetone" shall be substituted "acetones, and raw or finished materials usable for their preparation".

In item 9, for "phosphorus" shall be substituted "phosphorus and its compounds".

In item 26 there shall be added after the word "parts" the words "and accessories".

In item 38 the more general term "lead" shall be substituted for the words "lead, pig, sheet, or pipe".

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles shall as from this date be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in Schedule II of Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned :—

Casein.

Bladders, guts, casings, and sausage skins.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 1557-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to act as Custodians for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to them in pursuance of the said Act, in respect of the territories specified against them.

Mr. J. G. Drummond, I.C.S.	For the Bengal Presidency.
Official Trustee, Madras	For the Madras Presidency.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th February 1916.

No. 1504-48.—Mr. H. Mayston, Director of Telegraphs, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough of such duration as may bring the total period of absence up to 2 years.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 26th February 1916.

No. 641-132.—The following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), in the rules issued with Notification No. 11793-103 (Geology and Minerals), dated the 30th December 1908, is published, as required by the same section, for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 26th May 1916.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council:—

Draft amendments.

For Rule 1 *substitute* the following, namely:—

Annual returns.

Forms I, II, III, IV, V and VI, respectively, for Coal, Mica and mines other than Coal or Mica in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be (1) filled up in duplicate by the agent, or if there is no agent, by the owner or manager of a Coal, Mica or other Mine, as the case may be, and one copy of each shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the other to the District Magistrate not later than the 21st January (2) in each year.

Rule 8. *For* the words "Form V" *substitute* the words "Form VII".

For the Schedule appended to the Rules the following shall be *substituted*, namely:—

(1) Under Section 22 (2) (*b*) of the Indian Mines Act, failure to forward correct returns to the Chief Inspector of Mines not later than the 21st January in each year will render the agent, owner or manager liable, on conviction, to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.

(2) It will greatly facilitate the preparation of the statistics if the returns are despatched as soon as possible after the close of the year.

THE SCHEDULE.

COAL MINES.

FORM I.

Annual Return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of Mine _____

2. Postal Address of Mine _____

3. Date of opening _____

4. Date of closing (if closed) _____

5. Situation of Mine. { District _____ / Province _____

6. { Name of Owner _____ / Postal Address of Owner _____

7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) _____ / Postal Address of Managing Agents (if any) _____

8. { Name of Agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act _____ / Postal Address of Agent _____

9. { Name of Manager _____ / Postal Address of Manager _____

10. Means by which coal is raised from the mine, *i.e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power _____

FORM II.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.								
		In the Mine.				On surface and not in the mine, including all officials and persons employed on sidings, loading wharves, private railways and surface tramways and also in carting.				
Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 6 and 10. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 1 by the number in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total										

FORM III.

Explosives, safety lamps and mechanical ventilators.

Explosives.			Safety Lamps.				Mechanical Ventilators.		
Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.	Name of safety lamps.	Number of safety lamps and method of locking.			Name of mechanical ventilator.	Average total quantity of air produced per minute.	Water gauge obtained.
				Screw.	Lead rivet	Magnetic.			
Total									

FORM IV.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Kind of Coal.	Opening stocks on 1st January 19 .	Raisings (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making).	Value of raisings. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the Mine.)	Despatches.	Colliery consumption (exclusive of coal used for coke making.)	Coal delivered to coking.	Closing stocks on 31st December 19 .	Coke made.	
								Hard coke in ovens.	Soft coke in open heaps or ovens.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons
STEAM . . .									
SLACK (including rubble and dust).									
TOTAL .									

FORM V.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF PERSONS		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rules violated.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the section under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						

FORM VI.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Small-pox . . .				

Signature of Agent, or, if there is no t, of Owner or Manager_____

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of Signature _____

MICA MINES.

FORM I.

Annual Return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of Mine _____

2. Date of opening _____

3. Date of closing (if closed) _____

4. Means by which mica is raised from the mine, *i.e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power _____

5. Situation of Mine. { District _____ / Province _____

6. { Name of Owner _____ / Postal Address of Owner _____

7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) _____ / Postal Address of Managing Agents (if any) _____

8. { Agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act _____ / Postal Address of Agent _____

9. { Name of Manager _____ / Postal Address of Manager _____

10. { Name of person in charge at mine _____ / Postal Address of person in charge at mine _____

FORM II.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.									
		In the Mine.				On surface and not in the mine. Including all officials and persons employed on sidings, loading wharves, private railways and surface tramways and also in carting.				
Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 6 and 10. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 1 by the number in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL .										

FORM III.

Particulars of Explosives.

EXPLOSIVES.		
Name of Explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.
TOTAL .		

FORM IV.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Total amount of mica raised. The figures should be stated in cwts. and lbs.	Total value at the mine of mica raised. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mica outside the mine should not be included. Figures should relate to the quantity and value of mica consigned.)
1	2
TOTAL ...	

FORM V.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rules violated.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the section under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL						

FORM VI.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera . . .				
Plague . . .				
Small-pox . . .				

Signature of Agent, or, if there is no Agent, of Owner or Manager_____

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owners" should be added.)

*Date of Signature*_____

MINES OTHER THAN COAL OR MICA.

FORM I.

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of Mine

2. Date of opening

3. Date of closing (if closed)

4. Means by which mineral is raised from the mine, *i.e*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power

5. Situation of Mine { District / Province

6. { Name of Owner / Postal Address of Owner

7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) / Postal Address of Managing Agents (if any)

8. { Agent (if any) as defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act / Postal Address of Agent

9. { Name of Manager / Postal Address of Manager

10. { Name of person in charge at mine / Postal Address of person in charge at mine

FORM II.

Persons employed during the year ending on the 31st December 19

		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES BY THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED.								
		IN THE MINE.				ON SURFACE AND NOT IN THE MINE. INCLUDING ALL OFFICIALS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED ON SIDINGS, LOADING WHARVES, PRIVATE RAILWAYS AND SURFACE TRAMWAYS AND ALSO IN CARTING.				
Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Males over 12 years of age.	Females over 12 years of age.	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Gross total obtained by adding totals in columns 6 and 10. This should equal the number obtained by dividing the number in column 1 by the number in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL .										

FORM III.

Particulars of Explosives.

EXPLOSIVES.		
Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of Detonators used.
TOTAL .		

FORM IV.

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Name of mineral raised, and metal (if any) extracted.	Total amount of mineral raised. The figures should be stated :— (*a*) in the case of gem-stones in carats; (*b*) in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, chromite, corundum (not being gem-corundum), graphite, jadestone, steatite, tin-ore, tungsten-ore in cwts., or where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs, in cwts. and lbs. Output of radio-active minerals and rare minerals such as molybdenite, monazite, pitchblende, samarskite, tantalite, triplite, should be returned in cwts. or, where necessary, in cwts. and lbs.; (*c*) in the case of clay, limestone, magnesite, marble, phosphatic rock, salt, slate and other stone, and all metalliferous ores except those referred to in (*b*), in tons.	Total value at the mine of mineral raised. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mineral outside the mine property should not be included).	Quantity of metal or metals extracted at the mine. Each metal should be shown separately :— (*a*) in the case of gold, silver and other precious metals in Troy ounces : (*b*) in the case of tin, in cwts. and fractions of cwts; (*c*) in the case of other metals in tons and fractions of tons.	Value of metal or metals extracted at the mine. The value of each metal should be shown separately.
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL				

FORM V.

Accidents and Prosecutions.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of prosecutions under the Act, with the sections under which the prosecutions were instituted and the rules violated.	Number of persons convicted under the Act, with the section under which the convictions were obtained
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL .						

FORM VI.

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Small-pox . . .				

Signature of Agent, or, if there is no Agent, of Owner or Manager_____

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents, the words "for owners" should be added.)

*Date of Signature*_____

FORM VII.

Notice of Accident.

FROM—

To—The Inspector of Mines, through the $\frac{\text{District}}{\text{Sub-division}}$ Magistrate of

Dated 19 .

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of $\frac{\text{a fatal}}{\text{an accidental explosion}}$ $\frac{\text{serious}}{}$ accident which has occurred at the Mine :—

1. Situation of the mine. (Village, Station, District, Province)	
2. Mineral worked	
3. Name and postal address of owner .	

4. Name and sex of persons—

Killed.	Injured.	Age.	Occupation.

5. Date and hour of accident . .	
6. Place of accident	
7. Cause and description . .	
8. Classification of accident (1) . .	
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal cause of death.	

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner.
Agent.
Manager.

(1) *Under one or other of the following heads, namely* :—

(1) *Explosions of fire damp*; (2) *falls of roof*; (3) *falls of sides*; (4) *in shafts (over winding*; (5) *in shafts (ropes and chains breaking*; (6) *in shafts (whilst ascending or descending by machinery)*; (7) *in shafts (falling into the shafts from the surface)*; (8) *in shafts (falling from part of the way down)*; (9) *in shafts (things falling from the surface)*; (10) *in shafts (things falling from part of the way down)*; (11) *in shafts (miscellaneous)*; (12) *suffocation by gases*; (13) *by explosives*; (14) *irruptions of water or falling into water*; (15) *haulage*; (16) *by underground machinery*; (17) *sundries underground*; (18) *by surface machinery*; (19) *surface boilers or pipes bursting*; (20) *on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine*; *miscellaneous on surface.*

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 25th February 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 211.—The undermentioned warrant officers to be temporary Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 16th February 1916 :—

1-5th Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

Company Serjeant-Major John George Blackman.

Company Serjeant-Major Francis Robert Fenwick.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 212.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

Sydney Philip Norman Herdon. — Dated 18th February 1916.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Pierre Trevor Onraët. — Dated 19th February 1916.

Infantry Branch.

John Arthur Hewer. — Dated 8th February 1916.

Leo Breslauer. — Dated 19th February 1916.

Horace Stanley Morris.
Edward Powell Coffey.
Charles Edward Siedle.
William McLean.
Cecil Herbert Frank Logan Lake.
Charles Thistlethwayth Welman Dunsmure.
Thomas Ernest Dawson.
Gordon Henry Archibald Goldberg.
Herbert Jasper Bell.
Leon Victor Pont.
Maurice James Murray.
George Brown Mould.
Philip Henry Spernon Tozer.
Arthur Douglas Marshall.
John Mervyn Young.
Dennis Patrick O'Brien.
Harold Vienna Rigby.
Anthony Godfrey Littledale.
Frank Hubert Perrin.
Robert Stanley Murphy.
William Downing Raynor.
Clarance Burran Preece.
Percy Hawksworth.
Hugh Edgar Basil Priestley.
John Henry Griffie-Williams.
Joseph Crane Austin.
John Cyprian Pearce.
harles William Blythe Normand.
Frederick John Foxlee.

— Dated 20th February 1916.

Frank Norris Punchard. — Dated 22nd February 1916.

Charles Fletcher Argyll-Saxby.
Thomas Ian Sutherland Mackay. } Dated 24th February 1916.

No. 213. -Frank William Osborne (Second Lieutenant, 2nd-7th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th February 1916, but to rank from the 1st October 1914.

No. 214.—Humphrey Tanner (Second Lieutenant, 2nd-7th Battalion The Hampshire Regiment, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th February 1916, but to rank from the 23rd November 1914.

No. 215.—In Army Department Notification No. 87, dated the 28th January 1916, *for* "Cecil Philip Gloudsbury" *read* "Cecil Phillip Gouldsbury".

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 216.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement dated the 19th January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 18th January 1916, pages 813, 814, 815 and 816.

War Office,
19th January 1916.

* * * * * * *

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

Major-General, General Staff.

Colonel (temporary Major-General) George de S. Barrow, C.B., Indian Army, and to retain his temporary rank whilst so employed, *vice* Brevet Colonel (temporary Major-General) R. H. K. Butler, The Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 26th December 1915.

General Staff Officers—

1st Grade—

* * * * * * *

Major John C. Freeland, 35th Sikhs, Indian Army, *vice* Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) S. H. Wilson, C.M.G., Royal Engineers. Dated 23rd December 1915.

* * * * * * *

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Captain Sydney F. Muspratt, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed, *vice* Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) P. O. Hambro, 15th (The King's) Hussars. Dated 23rd December 1915.

* * * * * * *

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—

Captain Edgar D. Galbraith, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army. Dated 9th December 1915.

* * * * * * *

Staff Captains—

* * * * *

Captain John M. W. O'Rorke, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Indian Army. Dated 24th December 1915.

* * * * *

Assistant Provost-Marshals—

Temporary Captain T. H. Westmacott, attached 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army, and to be transferred to the General List. Dated 24th December 1915.

* * * * *

Camp Commandant—

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.)

Captain Leonard Forbes, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army. Dated 9th December 1915.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Captain Hugh L. Dyce, 9th Hodson's Horse, Indian Army, to be temporary Major whilst employed as an Assistant Provost-Marshal. Dated 29th December 1915.

"London Gazette" dated the 21st January 1916, pages 848 and 851.

War Office,
21st January 1916.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril F. Templer, Indian Army, to be temporary Colonel whilst employed as Director-General, Remount Department, in India. Dated 5th September 1915.

* * * * *

Second Supplement dated the 22nd January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 21st January 1916, pages 945, 950, 960 and 962.

War Office,
22nd January 1916.

* * * * *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Forces in France and Flanders, the Dardanelles, Mesopotamia, and East Africa:—

* * * * *

1176 Corporal J. McCombie, 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Indian Unattached List).

For conspicuous gallantry and ability at Kut-al-Amara (Mesopotamia) on 28th September 1915. He kept up communications under heavy fire, and, after his Officer was wounded, took command of his section and set a fine example to all ranks.

* * * * *

26199 Corporal S. Reed, 52nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery (Indian Unattached List).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Kut-al-Amara (Mesopotamia) on 28th September 1915. Although severely wounded in the leg he continued to carry out his duties throughout the day under heavy fire.

* * * * *

Third Supplement dated the 22nd January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 21st January 1916, pages 969 and 970.

War Office,
22nd January 1916.

* * * * *

CAVALRY.

Remount Service.

* * * * *

Lieutenant Nathaniel Morton, 8th Cavalry, Indian Army, relinquishes his appointment as a Remount Officer. Dated 9th November 1915.

* * * *

Fourth Supplement dated the 24th January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 21st January 1916, pages 981 and 982.

War Office,
24th January 1916.

* * * * *

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * *

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

Brigade Commander.

Major (temporary Colonel) Frederick FitzH. Lance, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Indian Army, and to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 31st August 1915.

* * * * *

Base Commandants.

* * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as an Assistant Quartermaster-General.)

Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Chenevix-Trench, C.I.E., retired pay, Indian Army. Dated 15th January 1916.

* * * * *

"London Gazette" dated the 25th January 1916, pages 1000, 1001, 1007 and 1009.

War Office,

25th January 1916.

* * * * *

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

HEADQUARTERS FOR EMBARKATION DUTIES.

Embarkation Commandant.

(Graded for purposes of pay as a Brigadier-General.)

Brevet Colonel Arthur W. Forbes, Indian Army, and to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 26th January 1916.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 26th January 1916 :—

* * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army.

Leonard William McKay Forbes.
Thomas Ross Robb.
James Hugh Copleston Wooldridge.
Henry Lowrie Davies.
Francis John Rimell.
Frederick Arthur Davies.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 217.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

23rd February 1916.

Gregory Day McCormick, 72nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

22nd February 1916.

George Adrien Pim, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 218.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell, Indian Army, 1st grade Cantonment Magistrate, having attained the age of 55 years, is retained for service in the Department as supernumerary in his present rank and grade.

The following promotions and appointments are made, with effect from the 7th February 1916, in consequence :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Field, 2nd grade, to be 1st grade substantive.

Lieutenant Colonel R. R. Vaughan, 2nd grade, to be 1st grade sub. *pro tem.*

Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Parker, 3rd grade, to be 2nd grade substantive.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. S. Prince, 3rd grade, to be 2nd grade sub. *pro tem.*

Captain F. S. Lindesay, sub. *pro tem.* 3rd grade, to be 3rd grade substantive.

Captain J. V. M. Biscoe, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

No. 219.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. Stevens, Indian Army, 2nd grade Cantonment Magistrate, having attained the age of 55 years, is retained for service in the Department as supernumerary in his present rank and grade.

The following promotions and appointments are made, with effect from the 19th February 1916, in consequence :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. S. Prince, sub. *pro tem.* 2nd grade, to be 2nd grade substantive.

Major F. G. A. Wimberley, 3rd grade, to be 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Captain J. V. M. Biscoe, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be 3rd grade substantive.

Major W. D. Reid, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 220.—The following promotions are made :—

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Mumtaz Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 27th January 1916.

26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.

Dafadar Amrit Singh to the Jemadar, *vice* Bakhtawar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Jemadar Yakub Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Harnam Singh, deceased ; with effect from the 4th December 1915.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

Havildar Azizullah to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 1st February 1916.

26th Punjabis.

Subadar Harnam Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Harnam Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Firoz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Akbar, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 6th January 1916.

36th Sikhs.

Jemadar Jaimal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Mastan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Faujdar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st February 1916.

72nd Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Dilawar Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 29th August 1915.

87th Punjabis.

Havildars Muhammad Sadiq Khan and Muhammad Sher to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

116th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Kashinath Dalvi to be Subadar and Havildar Bakaji Gadwe to be Jemadar *vice* Maroti Rao Sonowle, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 25th December 1915.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildars Salah Muhammad, Bab Din, Ghulam Muhammad and Shah Qadam to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 22nd January 1916.

1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildars Manbir Thapa, Gomu Basnet and Kharaksing Thapa to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 4th December 1915.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildars Bhimbahadur Bania and Kalu Khattri to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 14th January 1916.

2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Narbahadur Rai to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Chature Rai, Sanak Sing Limbu, Narbahadur Gurung and Samardhaj Rai and Havildar Mahasher Limbu to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th January 1916.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 221.—Army Department Notification No. 649, dated the 9th July 1915, so far as it relates to the promotion of Havildars Mangal Singh, Fazal Dad and Mala Singh to the rank of Jemadar is cancelled and the following substituted :—

Havildar Fazal Ahmad to be Jemadar, with effect from the 31st March 1915; Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th April 1915; Havildar Malla Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 27th April 1915.

In the same Notification, *for* "Havildar Khoasta Khan" *read* "Havildar Khaista Khan".

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

51st Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 222.—Kot-Dafadar 'Umar Daráz Khan, appointed Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 20th July 1914.

No. 223.—Kot-Dafadar Iman 'Ali Khan, appointed Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 22nd August 1914.

RETENTIONS.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

No. 224.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Kemp, Barrack Department, is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 5th February 1916, until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 225.—Under the provisions of paragraph 10, Appendix III, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the Governor General in Council directs that, subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of 2nd Lieutenant Clive Payne Parkes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, shall be dispensed with, on account of ill health, with effect from the 19th February 1916.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 226.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

Subadar Ghulam Haidar, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles). For conspicuous gallantry on the 5th May 1915 at Mbuyuni, East Africa; while in charge of a patrol of 15 men he boldly led them to attack a party of the enemy who were 100 strong with 3 machine guns. The conduct of this subadar was most prompt and gallant. He was wounded and died from his wounds the next day.

His widow (if any) is admitted to the pension of the 2nd class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 227.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to No. 3380 Havildar Muhammad Ali, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), for gallantry in East Africa.

No. 228.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned :—

Jemadar Mehar Singh
No. 1121 Sepoy Puran Singh } ,—45th Rattray's Sikhs.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Naval Divisions.

No. 229.—Alexander Cochran to be Engineer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 230.—Lieutenant Alexander Frederick Slater to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th January 1916.

Francis Freeman Pike to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd January 1916.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 231.—Lieutenant William Browne Brander to be Captain, *vice* D. O'Sullivan, promoted. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 232.—Captain Joseph Ramsay Tainsh to be Major, *vice* W. Longmuir, V. D., resigned. Dated the 31st January 1916.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 233.—Edwin Merle Duggan to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th January 1916.

Frederick Burton Pendarves Lory to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th January 1916.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 234.—Ernest Douglas Fraser to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th January 1916.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 235.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in section 58 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, clause (*a*) shall be deleted.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 25th February 1916.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers were received in the Army Department between the 16th and 22nd February 1916:—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant William George Horace Mainwaring Mules.	130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).	12th February 1916.	Died of wounds.
2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Ridsdale Blake .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	14th February 1916.	
Captain Alister Ralph Speirs Alexander, M.B.	Indian Medical Service.	9th February 1916.	Died of wounds.

P. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 25th February 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 5.—The following appointments are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Temporary Lieutenants.

Phatnel Granger	26th November 1915.
Edward Smithson	6th December 1915.
William Richard Williams	28th December 1915.
Horace Vernon Fowler	14th January 1916.
James Trevor Green	25th January 1916.
Charles Stancliffe	25th January 1916.

To be Temporary Sub-Lieutenants.

Maurice Mazery	14th December 1915.
Francis Grant Poo.	25th January 1916.

To be Temporary Engineer.

Alfred Lavender Mitchell	17th January 1916.

To be Temporary Assistant Engineers.

John Hewlett Brown	1st January 1916.
William Skinner	5th January 1916.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 6.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette" dated the 25th January 1916, page 998.

Admiralty,
20th January 1916.

The undermentioned officer has been granted a temporary commission as Commander in His Majesty's Fleet :—

Commander Edward James Headlam, R. I. M. Dated 20th January 1916.

* * * * * * *

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st February 1916.

No. 73-F.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 121, dated the 13th May 1914, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain Local Authorities by the Administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway *for* the entry

"Agra do. . . . water rate"

read

"Agra do. . . . water rate and house tax".

No. 73-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax
1	2
Agra Municipality	House Tax.

No. 73-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the East Indian Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2
Agra Municipality	House Tax.

The 22nd February 1916.

No. 206-E.—On transfer from the Indo Burma Connection Railway Survey, Mr. F. S. Bond is appointed Executive Engineer in charge of the Garhwal District Railways Reconnaissance Surveys.

No. 371-E.—Mr. R. J. Hallidy, Executive Engineer, is. on return from employment under the Bankura Damoodar River Railway Company, Limited, posted to the North Western Railway.

The 23rd February 1916.

No. 297-8-E.—With reference to Notification No. 297-E., dated the 1st February 1916, Mr. C. D. Dove Wilson, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is promoted to Chief Engineer, 2nd class, officiating, from the 7th February 1916 and until further orders.

No. 297-9-E.—With reference to Notification No. 297-8-E., dated the 1st February 1916, Mr. F. W. Roberts, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, officiated as Chief Engineer, 2nd class, from the 21st January to the 6th February 1916.

No. 356-4-E.—Mr. N. C. Haldar, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is placed on special duty for six weeks in connection with the investigation of the traffic prospects of the Raewind-Khushab Chord line with effect from the 14th February 1916.

No. 356-5-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 356-E.-4, dated 23rd February 1916, and No. 357, dated the 29th December 1915, Mr. F. A. Hince, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will continue to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of that Establishment during Mr. Haldar's employment on special duty.

The 24th February 1916.

No. 437-2-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 228, dated the 26th July 1915, Mr. E. L. Manico, Officiating District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways with effect from the 9th February 1916.

No. 437-3-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 437-2-E., dated 24th February 1916 and No. 353, dated the 23rd December 1915, Mr. T. Brennan, Officiating Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Carriage and Wagon-Inspector of that railway with effect from the 9th February 1916.

No. 147-T.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 147-T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Simla, the 23rd February 1916.

RESOLUTION

Adoption, on the Bombay Port Trust Railway and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bengal Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways as are situate in British territory, of certain amendments in Parts I and II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

The Agents and Managers of the railways, noted on the margin,* have applied for permission to adopt on those railways the amendments, specified in the enclosure to Railway Board's Circular No. 886-T., dated the 24th June 1915, and published under their Notification No. 206, dated the 8th July 1915, in Parts I and II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India, which rules and certain amendments thereto were sanctioned for adoption on the Bombay Port Trust Railway and on such portions of the marginally† noted railways as are situate in British territory in the following Railway Board's Resolutions and Notifications :—

* Barsi Light Railway.
Bengal Nagpur Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Bombay Port Trust Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

† Barsi Light, Bengal Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.

Resolution No. 1072 R. T., dated the 13th June 1913, and Notification No. 166, dated the 19th June 1913.

Resolutions Nos. 1386 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 20th November 1907 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 312 and 136, dated respectively the 27th November 1907 and the 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 585 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 9th July 1907 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 172 and 136, dated respectively the 15th July 1907 and the 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 383 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 10th June 1907 and the 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 150 and 136, dated respectively the 18th June 1907 and the 8th August 1912.

Resolution Nos. $\frac{121 \text{ A.}}{5}$ R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 29th January 1907 and the 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 20 and 136, dated respectively the 30th January 1907 and the 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 330 R. T., 346 R. T., and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 30th May 1907, the 1st June 1912 and the 31st July 1907, and Notifications Nos. 135, 141 and 136, dated respectively the 6th June 1907, the 11th June 1907 and the 8th August 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments cited in paragraph 1 *ante*, on the Bombay Port Trust Railway, and on such portions of the marginally* noted railways as are situate in British territory.

* Barsi Light, Bengal Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a Notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy of the amended General Rules be kept open for inspection at Railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Local Government and to the officers noted on the margin, for information.

The Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.
The Agents, Barsi Light, Bengal-Nagpur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.
The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1, 5, 6, and 7.
The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 22nd February, 1916 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us, annexed thereto.

Paper No. I.—From the Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Allen, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated 23rd October, 1915; from H. M. Veitch, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side, dated 10th December, 1915; and from the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 10th December, 1915, and enclosures.

Paper No. II.—From the Hon'ble Mr. A. Butterworth, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 9th December, 1915; from the Hon'ble Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated 15th December, 1915; and from the Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Webb, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Burma, dated 15th December, 1915, and enclosures.

Paper No. III.—From F. A. A. Cowley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 26th January, 1916, and enclosures.

2. After considering the opinions received, we think that the additional rule-making power conferred by clause 4, sub-clause (*2*), in so far as it relates to vessels plying for hire, may reasonably be modified so as to exclude cargo boats from its operation; and we have modified the clause in question to provide for this.

3. We have made a slight drafting amendment of a purely verbal nature in the proviso inserted by clause 6, sub-clause (*iii*).

4. In clause 7, we have inserted a provision requiring the port authority to be consulted before the powers conferred by section 34 of the main Act can be exercised. We were informed that this provision represents the actual practice.

5. We discussed at some length clause 11 of the Bill which inserts a new section 68-A in the Act. We considered the question whether any change in the language of that section was necessary, in order to make it clear that it referred to manœuvres in peace time, and we are of opinion that no change of wording is necessary in this respect. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill also brought to our notice the fact that he would probably move in Council the addition to the Act of a further provision conferring powers to make requisitions on port authorities in times of emergency. We have inserted an amendment in the clause

providing that Government should be liable for any damage caused to a requisitioned vessel, while under the control of Government We think this is not an inequitable arrangement as the clause does not provide for the payment of hire of the vessel.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—.

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th September, 1915.
Fort Saint George Gazette	12th October, 1915.
Bombay Government Gazette	9th December, 1915.
Sind Official Gazette	4th November, 1915.
Calcutta Gazette	6th October, 1915.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	6th October, 1915.
Burma Gazette	16th October, 1915.
Assam Gazette	6th October, 1915.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	26th October, 1915.
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	2nd November, 1915.
	Kanarese	26th October, 1915.
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	4th November, 1915.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Sindh	Sindhi	4th November, 1915.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. H. CLARK.
G. R. LOWNDES.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
SITA NATH RAY.
B. HOLLOWAY.
C. E. LOW.
T. W. BIRKETT.
F. H. STEWART.
A. P. MUDDIMAN.
LIONEL DAVIDSON.

DELHI ;
The 21st February, 1916.

BILL No. 14 OF 1915.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the XV of 1908. Indian Ports Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Amendment of section 4, Act XV of 1908.

2. In section 4, sub-section (*1*) of the Indian XV of 1908. Ports Act, 1908 (hereinafter called the said Act), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 5, Act XV of 1908.

3. In section 5, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and" shall be omitted.

Amendments of section 6, Act XV of 1908.

4. In section 6, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made,—

(*1*) After clause (*j*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*jj*) for regulating the use of piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, warehouses and sheds when belonging to the Government, and for fixing the rates to be paid for the use of the same;"

(*2*) In clause (*k*) after the word "port" the words "and for licensing and regulating the crews of any such vessels," and after the word "passengers" the words "or of the crew" shall be inserted; and at the end of the same clause, the following shall be added, namely:—"and may by such rules provide for the fees payable in respect of any such license, and in the case of *passenger* vessels plying for hire, for the rates of hire to be charged and the conditions under which such vessels shall be compelled to ply for hire, and further for the conditions under which any license may be revoked."

Amendments of section 31, Act XV of 1908.

5. In section 31 of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*i*) After sub-section (*1*) the following sub-section (*2*) shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (*1*), the owner or master of a vessel which is by that sub-section required to have a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the port officer or harbour-master on board, shall be answerable for any loss or damage caused by the vessel or by any fault of the navigation of the vessel, in the same manner as he would have been if he had not been so required by that sub-section:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not take effect till the first day of January, 1918, or such earlier date as the Governor General in Council may notify in that behalf in the "Gazette of India."

(*ii*) The existing sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) shall be re-numbered (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*), respectively.

(*iii*) In the existing sub-section (*3*) for the word and figures "(*1*) and (*2*)" the word and figures "(*1*), (*2*) and (*3*)" shall be substituted.

Amendments of section 33, Act XV of 1908.

6. In section 33 of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*i*) In sub-section (*1*) after the figure (*1*), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*),"

(*ii*) After sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section (*2*) shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, alter or add to any entry in the First Schedule relating to ports within its own province, and this power shall include the power to regroup any such ports:

Provided that, if any such alteration or addition has the effect of increasing the port-dues in any such port, such alteration or addition shall require the sanction of the Governor General in Council."

(*iii*) In the existing sub-section (*2*) the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and the words "with the like sanction" shall be omitted, and to the same sub-section, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, *except with* the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the rates and the times so declared shall not be *respectively* higher or shorter than the maximum rate and the shortest time specified and fixed in the First Schedule for any port in the province."

(*iv*) The existing sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) shall be re-numbered (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*), respectively.

Amendment of section 34, Act XV of 1908.

7. In section 34 of the said Act, *after the words "The Local Government may" the words "after consulting the authority appointed under section 36" shall be inserted; and* for the words "the vessels" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, any vessel or class of vessels"; and after the word "them" the words "or may extend the periods for which any vessel or class of vessels entering a port shall be exempt from liability to pay port-dues" shall be added.

Amendment of section 35, Act XV of 1908.

8. In section 35, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act, the proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 36, Act XV of 1908.

9. In section 36 of the said Act, sub-section (*3*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 37, Act XV of 1908.

10. In section 37, sub-section (*2*) (*a*) of the said Act, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 68A in Act XV of 1908.

11. After section 68 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Authorities exercising jurisdiction in ports to co-operate in manœuvres for defence of port.

"68A. Every authority exercising any powers or jurisdiction in, or relating to, any port to which this Act for the time being applies shall, if so required by an officer authorised by general or special order of the Governor General in Council in this behalf, co-operate in such manner as such officer may

direct, in carrying out any manœuvres in connection with any scheme or preparations for the defence of the said port in time of war, and for this purpose shall, if so required, temporarily place at the disposal of such officer the services of any of its staff and the use of any of its vessels, property, equipment or other material :

Provided, firstly, that if any vessels are placed at the disposal of such officer in accordance with *this* section, *the Government of India shall, in respect of the period during which they are so at his disposal, bear the running expenses of such vessels, and be responsible for any damage thereto.*

Explanation.—The expression "running expenses" in this proviso, includes all outlay incurred in connection with the use of the vessel other than any charges for their hire or for the wages of the officers and crews of such vessels :

Provided, secondly, that any officer making a requisition under this section shall exercise his powers in such a way as to cause as little disturbance to the ordinary business of the port as is compatible with the exigencies of the efficient carrying out of the manœuvres :

Provided, thirdly, that no suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any authority for any default occurring by reason only of compliance with a requisition under this section."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 15th February, 1916.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*,
and 56 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Douglas Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
,, Mr. Alexander Phillips Muddiman, C.I.E.
,, Mr. John Ghest Cumming, C.I.E.
,, Lt.-Col. Charles Mowbray Dallas, C.S.I.
,, Mr. Reginald Arthur Mant.
,, Maung Bah Too, C.I.E., K.S.M.
,, Mr. Lionel Davidson, C.S.I.
,, Dr. Mahendra Nath Banerjee, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
,, Mr. Charles William Maitland Hudson.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked :—

Facilities for refining gold and silver in India.

1. "Will Government be pleased to state what facilities (if any) are available to the public for refining gold and silver in India ?"

[*Sir William Meyer; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Sir Reginald Craddock; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.*] [15TH FEBRUARY, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied:—

"No facilities for refining gold and silver are available to the public at the Indian Mints. The Government of India are not able to state how far, if at all, such work is undertaken by private agency in this country."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked:—

Silver purchased for Indian Currency.

2. "Will Government be pleased to state to what extent (if any) has silver been purchased in each year for the purposes of the Indian Currency, since the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver in 1893—

(*a*) in London,

(*b*) in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied:—

"I lay on the table a statement* giving the information asked for."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked:—

Circulation of cut currency notes.

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state if any orders have been issued prohibiting the circulation of cut currency notes?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied:—

"The answer is in the negative. I will take an opportunity of referring to this question in my speech introducing the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked:—

Appointment of an official as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

4. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the appointment of an official as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University is contemplated?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"The answer is in the negative."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee asked:—

Reduction of sentences in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

5. "In the Press Communiqué issued by the Government, dated the 19th November, 1915, it was stated that the action of the Government of India in reducing the sentences on some of the prisoners in the Lahore Conspiracy case was taken as the result of careful examinations of the facts as proved in evidence against each individual prisoner. Was there any disagreement between the Government of India and the Special Tribunal which tried the case as regards the findings of the latter in regard to some of the facts?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"The Communiqué already issued contains all the information on the point which it is considered desirable to make public."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked:—

Adulteration of food-stuffs.

6. (1) "With reference to the reply† given to my question on the subject at a meeting of Council on the 16th September, 1914, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received the opinions of the several Local Governments on the question of adulteration of food-stuffs?

* Not published in these Proceedings.

† *Vide* page 70 of Council Proceedings of 16th September, 1914.

[15TH FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Sir William Clark; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

(2) If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend—

(*a*) to publish the correspondence on the subject and the papers relating thereto, and

(*b*) to undertake any legislation for the prevention of adulteration of food-stuffs?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

(1) "The replies of Local Governments have been received and are under consideration.

(2) The Government of India are unable at present to state their intentions regarding the matters referred to in (*a*) and (*b*) of the Hon'ble Member's second question."

THE INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Major-General B. Holloway, the Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low, the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart, the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN TRUSTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, be taken into consideration.

"The Bill has met with no opposition at all, and in regard to it, I have nothing to add to the explanation of its scope contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to the remarks that I made when I introduced the Bill last September.

"A few suggestions have been received from some or other of the authorities consulted, and have been carefully considered by the Government of India, but their conclusion has been that none of these suggestions are suitable for inclusion in the present Bill, either because the objects they are intended to serve are already sufficiently provided for by the existing Act, or because they fall outside the scope of the present Bill, though they might be relevant if the amendment of the Bill on wider lines were to be undertaken, or else because the further enlargement of trustee stock suggested would require further detailed examination at the hands of the numerous authorities interested in such matters, which would entail unnecessary delay in securing the particular amendments which the Bill is framed to secure. Among these suggestions I may note some of the more important

"It has been suggested, for example, that power should be taken to enable trustees to invest in debentures or other security issued by or on behalf of District Boards, and a similar suggestion has been made to add to the trustee's stock the stock shares and securities of any railway company, the interest of which is guaranteed by a Native State. The former proposal is supported by the Madras Government, but in neither case could the acceptance of these proposals be made off-hand without a further reference to all those who would have to be consulted. It might very well be that objections to so wide an extension may be raised. The reference related to the specific proposals made in the Bill, and it was never intended to invite suggestions for further additions to trustee's stock which must inevitably require very close examination.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Sir William Clark; The President.*] [15TH FEBRUARY, 1916.]

"Another suggestion was made that the proviso to section 20 of the existing Act should be reproduced in respect of the new section 20-A. This proviso requires the consent of the beneficiary of the trust (when he is competent to contract) in respect to certain classes of investments, but in respect of other classes of investments, this consent is not necessary, and the additions which the Bill makes to trustee's stock will in any case be covered by the proviso to section 20 of the Act, according as the new stock falls or does not fall into the category of investments which require or do not require the consent of the beneficiary of the trust.

"Again, it has been suggested that power should be taken for the trustee to vary his investment. But the Act has been working for some 33 years, and no obstacle to a trustee varying investments has come to light.

"Another suggestion made is that, instead of the prescriptions contained in the proviso to section 20, a sliding scale should be fixed having reference to the rate of interest and the number of years the security has to run. But the proposed new section follows exactly the corresponding provision in the English Trustee Act, and the proposal would appear to entail the adoption of restrictions which it might be difficult to enforce in practice.

"The suggestions made on this occasion will remain on record for future consideration if the further amendment of the Act should at any time be taken up, but so far as the present Bill is concerned, they fall outside its scope, and none of them are such as to necessitate any modifications in the text of the Bill as introduced in Council. It is not considered necessary, therefore, to refer the measure to a Select Committee, and I accordingly move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"My Lord, I now beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark:—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915.

"Following the precedent of last year, we propose to incorporate in a legislative measure an Ordinance passed when Council was not sitting. The Bill when it becomes an Act will only have duration for the period of the war and six months thereafter. The origin of this particular Ordinance was the desire of Government to stimulate the production of wolfram which was required in the United Kingdom for the purposes of the war. At the same time certain other commercial matters were dealt with. I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark:—"My Lord, I introduce the Bill, and I move Your Excellency to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration. The same procedure was followed in similar cases last year."

His Excellency the President:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[15TH FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Sir William Clark*; *Sir Pardey Lukis.*]

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL (BOGUS DEGREES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"My Lord, before formally moving that the Bill, which is in my charge, should be referred to a Select Committee, I should like to express my satisfaction that the replies received from the authorities consulted show such a very large consensus of opinion in favour of the principle of the Bill on the part of the educated community, both European and Indian, whether they be doctors or laymen, and I would specially draw attention to the views of that very influential and representative body, the Bombay Medical Union, which includes all the most eminent and independent practitioners in Western India. With very few exceptions the criticisms received have been levelled merely at details. These criticisms will receive most careful and sympathetic attention on the part of the Select Committee, upon which we propose to place the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerjee, Chairman of one of the institutions concerned, in order that the views of the authorities of the independent medical colleges may be fully represented. That being so, it is unnecessary that I should deal with matters of detail at this stage, but, with Your Excellency's permission, I wish to say a few words as regards the general object served by this Bill, about which many misconceptions have arisen. Briefly stated, the object of the Bill (which I may remark in passing will apply to all medical schools, whether Government or independent) is that no teaching institution shall examine its own students, but that it shall conform to certain definite standards, shall submit to outside inspection, and shall affiliate itself to one or more of the sanctioned examining bodies. The authorities of the schools in question will be able then to seek three different grades of affiliation, namely, to the Licentiateship or Membership of the State examining body, the former corresponding to the diploma of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and the latter to the old L. M. & S., or they may affiliate to a recognised University for the higher degrees of M.B., or M.D. The real object of this Bill, therefore, is to improve the status of the independent medical colleges—not to destroy them—and I am surprised that anyone, who knows my views as regards the importance of improving the position of the independent practitioner, or who is aware of the keen interest I take in the development of independent medical colleges, should attribute to me the wish to injure the one or suppress the other. In this connection, may I refer Hon'ble Members to my speech in Council on March the 17th, 1911, when I said :—

'In Calcutta alone, there is ample room for properly staffed and well-equipped un-official medical colleges and schools which may be either affiliated to the University, or run on the same lines as a Government medical school, but entirely conducted by Indian medical men, and I look forward to the day when in every important town of the Indian Empire we shall have a well-equipped non-official medical college, staffed entirely by Indians, and working in friendly rivalry with the Government medical college ; each institution striving its hardest to show the best results at the University examinations, and I earnestly hope that, before I say farewell to India, I may see this an accomplished fact—at any rate in Calcutta and Bombay.'

"My Lord, I still hope to see this dream fulfilled. On the 7th of last month, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal was granted by the Senate of the University of Calcutta provisional affiliation up to the Preliminary Scientific standard for the M B. degree, and I am proud to think that I was able to play a part in the securing of this desirable result. I hope also that, 'ere long, it may be possible to affiliate one of the other independent colleges in Calcutta to the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. Meanwhile, Bombay has received a munificent offer of twelve lakhs of rupees from the Trustees of Mr. Gordhandass Sunderdass for the foundation of a second medical college in that city, to be staffed by Indians not in Government service,

and to be affiliated to the Bombay University. I trust most sincerely that it may be possible to utilise this very generous gift, and that the example of its donor may stimulate the rich and charitable nobility and zemindars of Bengal to come forward with the money which is required in order to place upon a sound footing the independent medical colleges in Calcutta, to one of which the Government of India has sanctioned a grant of five lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 50,000 recurring on certain conditions which will, I trust, shortly be fulfilled.

"With these remarks, my Lord, I now move that the Bill to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by such persons of such titles, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti Vijiaraghavachariar, the Hon'ble Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur, the Hon'ble Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar, the Hon'ble Mr. J. Walker, the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson, the Hon'ble Dr. M. N Banerjee, and myself."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"My Lord, there are some of us who would like to speak on this Bill if we may."

His Excellency the President:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"My Lord, I regret to say that I feel it my duty to oppose the motion. In doing so, I dissociate myself from those who believe that the Bill is aimed at private medical institutions; the Hon'ble Mover has made an emphatic disavowal in that respect, the disavowal was unnecessary. The Hon'ble Mover has been a staunch friend of the Indian medical practitioner throughout his official career. If to-day the difficulties which surrounded the question of raising the status of the Belgatchia Medical School, the foremost private medical school in Bengal, have been removed, the fact is largely due to the initiative and the disinterested efforts of Sir Pardey Lukis, and Bengal, let me say this most emphatically, will gratefully cherish the memory of his services in this connection. All the same, my Lord, I think the Bill is somewhat premature; my Lord, it is contentious, and being contentious, in accordance with the principle laid down by Your Excellency, it ought to be kept out of this Council for discussion during war time; that it is contentious and controversial is evident from a perusal of the papers which have been circulated; I need not refer to them at any length in this Council; they are in the hands of Hon'ble Members.

"My Lord, the Bill is condemned by Indian public opinion. As I came into this room I received a telegram which says that protest meetings against this Bill have been held at Madras, Nagpur and Calcutta. I am familiar with the meeting that was held at Calcutta. It was presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakravarti, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Calcutta Bar. It was influentially and numerously attended, and it recommended the withdrawal of the Bill. My Lord, the Bengal Medical Association—I think my Hon'ble friend the Mover is acquainted with that Association—the President of which is Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, the organizer of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, and the Secretary is Dr. Mrigendra Lall Mitra, a distinguished medical practitioner, have recorded their protest against the Bill. They suggest substantial modifications, if not altogether the withdrawal of the Bill. The Bill was circulated among some of the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council, and the consensus of opinion of those members is against the Bill. I find one Muhammadan member recording a strong opinion against it. A Medical Association in the Punjab is also opposed to the Bill. Therefore, my Lord, I am entitled to hold that the Bill runs counter to the distinct expression of Indian public opinion. That being so, I appeal to Your Excellency to follow the wise guidance which Your Excellency has given to this Council, namely, that there should be always a deferential attitude towards the

reasonable expression of Indian public opinion. Judged by that test I submit that the Bill should be withdrawn. My Lord, nobody apparently wants this Bill. The medical profession do not want it, the Universities do not want it, and as for the community, they certainly do not want it. I venture to think that the community will suffer if the Bill becomes law. Let us analyse the situation for a moment. I am speaking of Bengal, because my experience of these matters does not extend beyond my own province. There are three classes of medical practitioners who minister to the medical needs of the community. They are, first, the qualified graduates from the Government institutions, secondly, the graduates from the private medical schools, and lastly, the out-and-out quacks. Now, my Lord, if this Bill becomes law, the second class of practitioners are bound to disappear in course of time, and what would be the result? The reign of the out-and-out quacks would be thoroughly and firmly established. What is the situation in Bengal at the present moment? We have a population of 45 millions according to the last Census. I think the number of qualified graduates in the Surgeon-General's list is 2,500. Making a simple mathematical calculation, it will be found that we have about a single qualified medical man to 20,000 persons. Will anybody in his senses say that this is sufficient? I say that the situation is intolerable having regard to our needs and to the way in which those needs are met. Therefore, my Lord, it comes to this: that if this Bill comes into operation, and the partially qualified medical practitioners who pass out of the private medical schools disappear, the community will have to depend wholly upon the quacks. I hope that that is a situation which Your Excellency's Government will not countenance.

"Lastly, I come to the case of the students. My Lord, I am in close touch with the student community of Bengal. I meet them every day, and I have the deepest sympathy for them and their aspirations, and the deepest regret for their failings, whatever they may be. Now, my Lord, there are hundreds of students every year who are barred out of the Government medical institutions; barred out, not deliberately, but because there is no room, no accommodation, no arrangement for their teaching, and these have to seek admission into the private medical schools. Now, if these schools disappear, where will they go to? They will not be qualified in any way, the little service which they are able to render to the community they will not be in a position to render; the community will suffer, and these young men will swell the ranks of the idle and the discontented. Now I ask, is that a situation which is fair to these young men, or one which a responsible Government can contemplate with complacence and especially in these times?

"Therefore, my Lord, on all these grounds, with very great regret, I deem it my duty to oppose the motion."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar:—"My Lord, I regret I am unable to support the motion that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. It seems to me that there is no occasion for the introduction or passing of such a measure. It is admitted that certain ancient forms of the art of healing, which were in existence before modern western science came into being, have done a great deal to relieve human suffering, and cannot be suppressed by law. The Bill before the Council proposes to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by such persons. I do not for a moment question the excellence of the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis' motive in introducing this Bill, but I should like to point out that, in the institutions under reference, teaching of a sort in western medical science is imparted, and the persons taught in these institutions help to an appreciable extent the alleviation of human suffering, especially in India where the supply of qualified medical men is by no means equal to the demand. Public opinion almost throughout the country is opposed to this measure. As there is scarcely any room for doubt that the Bill before the Council is contentious, I pray Your Excellency will be pleased to permit it to be held in abeyance, if it is considered inexpedient that it should be withdrawn."

[*Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*] [15TH FEBRUARY, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur:—"My Lord, while admitting the soundness of the principles underlying the Bill before us, I am sorry that, in view of the vehement opposition which has been aroused in Calcutta and elsewhere by the Bill in question, and which threatens the extinction of the few private colleges giving instructions in the western system of medicine, I should be forced to oppose the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee, for it is undoubtedly, as is evident now, a controversial measure, and it has always been, since the war broke out, the avowed policy of Your Excellency's Government not to take up any measure which, in the least, partakes of a controversial character. Moreover, in view of the fact that the population of India is about 316 millions, whereas the number of qualified doctors, brought up under the western system of medicine, is about a few thousands only, and considering that the disproportion between the demand and supply is so woefully glaring, is palpably so large, it is a matter of surprise that the Government, instead of enlarging the scope of the western system of medicine by giving all kinds of encouragement, specially pecuniary help, to some of the private colleges, one or two of which are undoubtedly doing lots of good work both by giving medical relief daily to hundreds of indoor and outdoor patients, as well as by giving instructions to several hundreds of young men, should do anything which would go to paralyse those institutions, and which would ultimately lead to their utter extinction. I am well aware and for that we are deeply thankful to Government for having been kind enough to promise liberal and substantial help, both recurring and non-recurring, to the Belgatchia Medical College. But, my Lord, Bengal with its teeming population of 50 millions, can boast only of one fully equipped medical college and two medical schools and another prospective medical college at Belgatchia; are they sufficient enough to provide medical practitioners for the requirements of the several millions of people who live in the interior?

"From all points of view, it must be admitted that the Bill, notwithstanding its evidently good intentions, is a little too premature. I, therefore, earnestly pray that the further consideration of this Bill may be postponed for the present."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"My Lord, the object of the Bill, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is to prevent the use of bogus titles; so far I quite agree with the Hon'ble the Director-General that this practice should be discontinued. But the Bill has gone further, it says that no institution shall be entitled even to grant a certificate that the students of that institution have been qualified in medicine or surgery. If this Bill be passed into law, I am afraid the private institutions will cease to exist, and instead of encouraging private enterprise, practically they will be hampered. There are very few medical schools and colleges in the whole of the Empire, and they cannot meet the needs of the country. In Bengal, my Lord, I have personal experience that the Medical College cannot admit all the students, who are desirous of prosecuting their studies in medical science, for want of sufficient accommodation, and if these private institutions be closed—and I am afraid they must be closed if this Bill be passed into law—then the result will be, as my friend on the right has said, that these students will pass their days idly and will be a discontented class.

"Further, my Lord, we find that the needs of the country do not require very skilled doctors in every case, and these half-qualified persons, who are turned out from private institutions, will be able to cope with ordinary cases, and if they do not exist the number of quacks will be rampant, and I am sure the object of the Bill is not that quacks should flourish.

"My Lord, I also appeal to Your Excellency that at this time of war such a controversial measure should not be taken into consideration, and we appeal to Your Excellency that, for the present, the Bill may be held in abeyance."

[15TH FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Mr. Abbott; Mr. Rayaningar; Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott :—"My Lord, I beg to support the Bill. I consider it most urgently necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar :—"My Lord, I cannot support the motion, and in not doing so I do not wish to enter into the details of the policy of the Bill. I take into consideration the fact that the Bill is of a contentious nature and object to the motion. Your Lordship almost made it a rule to avoid the introduction of contentious measures while the war is on, and the non-official members have been loyally supporting that rule. My Lord, the Medical (Bogus Degrees) Bill has been the subject-matter of great controversy. In my own Province of Madras, it has not had a good reception. There the unfortunate Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer's incident is still fresh in the memory of the people, and therefore the Bill will not receive the reception which it merits. I do not think the present is the proper time for the further consideration of the Bill. I therefore appeal to the Council to postpone it to some date after the conclusion of the war."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"My Lord, I believe I understand the Bill and I labour under no misconception I should think. The object of the Bill, as I understand it, is to diminish false pretences by persons who bear certain medical titles, either bestowed on them by certain selected institutions, or altogether falsely assumed by them. That is how I understand the Bill. Now, as regards its object, there can be no two opinions: it is in the highest degree laudable. But let us see what is the scope of the Bill. The scope of the Bill requires that these titles should be bestowed on them by certain recognised institutions which are now scheduled herein or shall be hereafter named by the Governor General in Council. It is confined to British India. It thus leaves severely alone the titles bestowed upon Indians by foreign institutions. As I understand it, this Bill cannot and does not intend to affect those titles. Taking therefore the scope of the Bill, it restrains the issue of titles only as regards institutions existing in India, and yet not scheduled or recognised by the Government of India. The most important question therefore is, what is the grievance, what is the evil against which this law is proposed as a remedy? There is not a scrap of paper containing evidence that any sick person or wounded person, or anybody having the care of such, was ever deceived by persons bearing these titles. I in vain searched for any such evidence through the voluminous quantity of papers placed at our disposal, and it has not been stated in the speech made by the Hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill that there was any evil arising in that way. No doubt it might be assumed *a priori* that certain people are, and would be, deceived, but, on the other hand, we find in one and the same place where the two sets of graduates are available, namely, those from Government institutions and those also from private institutions, people resort in much larger numbers to the graduates from private institutions because they are cheaper. Considering they are cheaper, people most naturally would ask the question, who are these people and why are they cheaper? How is it 'A,' M.D., charges Rs. 5 a visit, while 'B,' M.D., charges Rs. 15 for a visit? Clearly therefore people do inquire and judge of the qualifications and fitness of the two sets of people with these similar degrees, and I do not therefore subscribe to the *a priori* argument that these people bearing titles from private institutions practise any deception on the sick and wounded population, or those who have the care of the sick and wounded population. Therefore, there is absolutely no evidence of any evil against which this measure is proposed as a remedy, and if there is no evil, I cannot understand the urgency of it either. Therefore, I am obliged to associate myself with the Hon'ble members who believe, not that this measure is a premature one, but that it is altogether uncalled for. At the same time, I desire to say that, if it is yet deemed to be an important measure, I think it is a fit measure to be left as a legacy by the Hon'ble and learned member to his successor who might bring it up as a *post bellum* measure, and it might then be more calmly discussed after evidence taken of the evil really existing. With these few words, I am obliged to say I oppose the motion before the Council."

[*Sir Pardey Lukis; Mr. Surendranath Banerjee.*] [15TH FEBRUARY, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"My Lord, I have listened very carefully to the remarks made by the Hon'ble members, but I am not convinced that they have established their case, at any rate so far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, and this, it must be remembered, is the only point now before the Council, the motion being merely one for reference to Select Committee. I do not think that anything has been said to show that this Bill is premature.

"On the contrary, I feel very strongly that the longer the Bill is postponed, the greater will be the vested interests opposed to it, and the more difficult will it be to cope with them. Nor can I admit that the Bill is contentious or that there is any strong feeling against it, either on the part of the medical profession or of the public; and I should like to point out that the Hon'ble member who is here to represent the interests of the independent medical colleges has not uttered a single word against the general principle of the Bill, nor has he opposed its reference to Select Committee. As regards the pathetic plea put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee on behalf of all those students whom he fears will be thrown out of employment, thus becoming useless members of the community, I think I made it fairly clear in my opening speech that we have no desire whatever to deprive these students of employment. What we want is to see that they are properly taught. Similarly, we do not wish to restrict the supply of qualified medical men: we wish to ensure that medical men are properly qualified and fit to carry out western medicine, as now recognised. I pointed out in my speech that the independent medical colleges will be able to affiliate up to three different standards, the lowest being equivalent to that required of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or as he used to be called, the Hospital Assistant; and I maintain very strongly that it is not safe to permit any man to practise western medicine unless he comes up to this minimum standard, especially in these days when the medical man has to deal with such important methods of treatment as that by Salvarsan, Tuberculin, intravenous injections of antimonial and arsenical preparations, and all the various forms of vaccine and serumtherapy as now practised. I hold that if a man is unable to qualify up to the standard of a Hospital Assistant, he ought not to be permitted to practise western medicine, but should be content to confine himself to the simpler methods of treatment adopted by the *baids* and *hakims*.

"The point regarding foreign bogus titles, alluded to by my Hon'ble friend opposite, will be carefully considered in Select Committee, where there will be ample opportunities for discussion of all criticisms and amendments, and I may state that the course pursued as regards the future of this Bill will depend upon the conclusions there arrived at."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"My Lord, I have the honour to move the Resolution which stands against my name. The terms of the Resolution are these:—

> 'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council (*a*) to instruct the Provincial Governments to take vigorous measures for the prevention of Malaria, and (*b*) to publish an annual statement showing the progress made by each Province in this matter.'

"My Lord, I confess to a sense of personal concern in the question to which this Resolution relates. I come from a Province which may be said to be the home of malaria. It would be no exaggeration to say that some of the fairest parts of my loved Province have been decimated by this terrible scourge. There are districts in which the death-rate exceeds the birth-rate, owing to the prevalence of malaria. My Lord, I live in a village in Bengal. I have with my own eyes seen villages, once the abode of health, happiness

[15TH FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*]

and plenty, now a crumbling mass of dilapidated structures, overgrown with jungle, with a solitary inhabitant here and there, pale and anæmic, suffering from malarial fever, but resolutely clinging to the ancestral homestead, as if mounting guard over the sweet reminiscences of the past. Some of our healthiest districts have suffered grievously from malaria. Birbhum is a well-known district in Bengal. At one time it was a health resort; it used to be so within my recollection. To-day the health-conditions of the place have completely changed. The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, in his Report for 1914, says that it tops the grim list of recorded mortality arising from malarial fever in the whole province. Take another district, the district of Nadia. It is a place of renown in our religious and social history. It is the birthplace of Chaitanya, the great founder of Vishnuism, the home of Raghunandan, the most illustrious jurist that Bengal has ever produced. At one time it was a health resort. Tradition says that Warren Hastings, the first Governor General of Bengal, built a house there which he used to visit for health and change. To-day, my Lord, it is a plague spot, malarial fever counting its victims by thousands and tens of thousands. I could quote other instances, but they are unnecessary; let us look at the figures bearing on the point. The Government of India in their Resolution, dated the 23rd of May, 1914, say that—

'in many parts of India malaria is a far greater scourge than either cholera or plague.'

Here are the figures which amply prove the dictum of the Government of India. In Bengal, the mortality from fever for 1912 was 959,000 in round numbers; for 1913, it was 965,000, a slight increase; for 1914, 1,061,000, a steady increase. I have not got the figures for 1915, but I put a question in the Bengal Legislative Council, and I elicited this fact that the mortality from fever for the ten months of 1915 showed an increase in the death-rate. My Lord, we have therefore got this fact that, since 1912, the mortality from fever in Bengal has been steadily rising, and in 1914, it jumped to the figure of ten lakhs, and possibly in 1915 it will be worse. My Lord, let us take the average. The average of five years from 1908 to 1912 for Bengal is 927,000; the average of five years from 1909 to 1913—I take one year later—is 931,000. Here again there is an increase in the mortality.

"My Lord, I think it is only right and proper that I should pause for a moment to offer an explanation. The figures which I have quoted are the figures of mortality from fever of all kinds. We have not got a distinct head to show the mortality from malaria. That is unfortunate. I desire to call the attention of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department, and to request that there should be a special head showing the rate of mortality from malaria. But, my Lord, we are not left altogether in the dark as to the fact that malaria is principally responsible for these large figures, for the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal in his report for 1914, while discussing the high death-rate of that year, lays special stress upon the prevalence of malaria, leaving the impression on the mind of the reader that malaria is responsible for this appalling death-rate. But this may be a surmise. The matter, however, is cleared up in a general way by the Government of India. In the observations which the Government of India make in their Resolution dated the 23rd May, 1914, they say—

'malaria kills, maims, causes more sickness, more misery, more deaths than any other disease in India.'

Therefore, my Lord, we have this plain fact admitted by the Government of India, that malaria is the greatest scourge that decimates the people of India, and nowhere is it more terribly felt than in the unfortunate province to which I have the honour to belong.

"My Lord, we now come to the United Provinces and the Punjab. But before I deal with them, I have an observation to make. Wherever there is a rise in the death-rate it is accompanied by a rise in the birth-rate—that is the beneficent ordering of nature. If it were otherwise, depopulation would follow. But, my Lord, in Bengal this wholesome law of nature is reversed or, at any rate, suspended. Let me quote the figures of the birth-rates and the death-rates for Bengal. I take the figures for 1912, 1913 and 1914. The

birth-rate in 1912 was 35·30 per mille; in 1913, it was 33·75; and in 1914, 33·22. Therefore, Your Excellency will observe that there is a decrease in the birth-rate between 1912 and 1914. But there is a serious rise in the death-rate for the same period. Here are the figures. The death-rate for 1912 was 29·77; for 1913, 29·38; for 1914, 30·97. We have thus with an increasing death-rate, a decreasing birth-rate for the period to which I have referred.

"My Lord, in the United Provinces and the Punjab, we find a similar state of things. The death-rate for fever in the Punjab was in 1912, 14·22, and in 1913, it was 17·15. In the United Provinces, the death-rate for fever was 20·66 in 1912, and in 1913, it was 23·88. My Lord, I will quote the remarks of the Government of India in this connection. In his report for 1913—I have not been able to get any more recent report than that for 1913—the Sanitary Commissioner says—

'To fever is ascribable yet again more than half the total mortality of India.'

"My Lord, malaria is spreading in Bihar. It has spread in the district of Shahabad. At present Bombay and Madras and the Central Provinces are comparatively immune. God grant that that immunity may long continue, but no one knows. The disease has a tendency to spread, and I venture to submit that it is only right and proper for the Government to take steps that will eradicate the disease or, at any rate, seriously curtail its area.

"But, my Lord, the loss of human life does not alone represent the sum total of the suffering and misery inflicted on the people by malaria. For one man who dies of malaria at least ten suffer from it—though they do not die of it. They carry on a lingering existence hovering between life and death, to whom death in many cases would be a relief. My Lord, the Government also suffers seriously and from a military point of view in consequence of the prevalence of malaria. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1913 says—

'Malaria continues to be the dominating factor of inefficiency in European troops in India.'

That is the deliberate opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India in the year 1913. And, my Lord, the indirect consequences are very serious. Let me give an illustration. There is a great factory for producing munitions of war at Ichapur. I happen to know something about that factory, because I live close to it. The Factory employs 3,000 men a day. Six weeks ago 1,000 men, representing one-third of the total number of workmen, were absent owing to the prevalence of malaria. The Superintendent of another Factory near Calcutta said that one-half of his men were absent in the malarial season owing to the prevalence of malaria. My Lord, it seems to me that this is a state of things which deserves the most serious consideration of the Government of India. What a wastage of energy and loss of national efficiency all this represents.

"Having regard to the terrible mortality arising from malaria and the wide area it covers, I think I am entitled to hold that it has become a grave national problem. And be it noted, that malaria is most prevalent among the poor. Like plague, it is the poor man's disease, and has its roots largely in economic causes. A sanitary expert—a high official of Government whose name I am precluded from mentioning because I have not his authority for it—told me the other day that it is poverty, insufficient food, and insanitary surroundings which weaken the power of resistance and make people an easy prey to malaria. And what are the statistics on this subject? You find that malaria is most prevalent in rural areas where the vast millions of our people are gathered together. The Reports of Sanitary Commissioners, both of Bengal and of the Government of India, support this view. The Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal says in his report for 1913—

'Out of 965,000 deaths registered from this cause during the year under report, 25,000 occurred in urban areas and the rest in rural areas.'

In 1914, we have the same report. The Sanitary Commissioner says—

'The decrease in the mortality from this disease in urban areas that was noticed in that year's report was well maintained during 1914, while in the year before the mortality was higher in the rural area.'

And, my Lord, the Government of India says the same thing. The figures for 1913 supplied by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India point to the same conclusion. In the rural area the death-rate from fever was 17·28 per mille; and in the urban area 10·35. Therefore, my Lord, I am entitled to hold that, in urging this matter for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, I am pleading the poor man's cause.

"And, after all, my Lord, malaria is a preventible disease. It is not one of those scourges from which there is no escape, which we must submit to with all the fortitude and the patience that we can muster Malaria has prevailed in other countries, and they have been freed from it by the adoption of proper sanitary measures. Malaria prevailed at one time in England. History tells us that James the First died of the tertian ague. Malaria prevailed in Italy, but the reclamation of the swamps and the adoption of the system known as *Bonificazione* have helped to eradicate the disease and free the people from its ravages. Mark the achievements of America in the Panama Canal and of Japan in Formosa. My Lord, I feel tempted to read an extract from an article which appeared in one of the newspapers regarding the work which Japan has done in Formosa in connection with the eradication of malaria—

'They set about doing this in a very business-like fashion. By way of experiment certain districts were selected, and on a certain day all the inhabitants were made to appear at an appointed time to have their blood examined microscopically with a view to finding out if they were malaria carriers. Those in whom the malaria parasites were found were placed under treatment for 30 days in order that the parasites may be exterminated. It is stated that altogether 376,621 persons were examined, of whom 10,000 were found to be carriers. It is stated that in two districts the mortality from malaria has been reduced to nothing, and in another district has been reduced from 11·60 to 3·39 per thousand. These results are noted after the system has been in operation for two years.'

"My Lord, am I to understand that our Government will confess to a failure in a work in which other Governments have been more successful? My Lord, our Government in normal times commands illimitable resources; its power of organisation is superb; its capacity to deal with difficult problems beyond all praise. But I confess that in this matter the Government has not done justice to itself. Of Conferences and Commissions we have had enough; but they have not been attended with adequate results. My Lord, I find in the Resolution of Government to which I have referred that six lakhs of rupees have been spent for the purpose of carrying out anti-malarial operations. I should like to ask the question: Have they contributed in any way to reduce the mortality from malarial fever? I hope my Hon'ble Friends opposite will be in a position to give me an answer upon that point.

"Secondly, Provincial Malarial Committees have been appointed. We have one in Bengal. My Lord, will this Council believe it that that Committee did not hold a single meeting last year? Will the Council believe it that that Committee does not publish an annual report? It deliberates in secret, discusses in secret, works in secret, if indeed it works at all. I can understand a Cabinet dealing with difficult diplomatic questions conducting its proceedings in this manner; but sanitation is not a question of diplomacy. If there is any matter in regard to which the co-operation of the public is essential, it is sanitation; and if you want the public to co-operate, you must take them into your confidence; and tell them what you have done and what you mean to do. You have a Malarial Committee for all India; it publishes a report every year. I do not understand why the Bengal Committee should enshroud its deliberations in an impenetrable veil of mystery. I hope a word of advice might be given to that Committee to be a little more alert, to be a little more communicative, to be a little more diligent in the discharge of those responsible duties with which it is entrusted My Lord, amid the controversies that have taken place, with regard to malaria, there are two points about which there seems to be a common agreement, namely, that it is a class of mosquitoes which carry the disease, and that quinine is a prophylactic as well as a curative agent. The Government is doing a great deal for the purpose of distributing quinine. But what about the reclamation of those areas which are the breeding grounds of the malaria-carrying mosquitoes; and here the question of rural sanitation comes to the front. Rural sanitation is

entrusted to the local bodies. My Lord, I wish to speak of them with the utmost possible respect, because I am myself a member of one of these bodies. But their means are limited. The Government has enormous resources, and it has expert knowledge and organisation at its disposal which the local bodies cannot command. I therefore submit with the utmost emphasis that Government should place themselves at the head of the sanitary movement, and initiate and carry out all large sanitary projects, such as drainage, water-supply, et-cetera, the local bodies being required to co-operate in the application of the projects to the local areas. My Lord, the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of the Punjab says that there are barrow pits along both sides of the railway lines. We find the same thing in Bengal and they generate malaria. Then there are the railway embankments which, faultily constructed, produce malaria. I would appeal to the President of the Railway Board to look to these things and do the needful in the interests of the public health. Then there are the silted-up rivers in Bengal which, according to Dr. Bentley, are a prolific cause of malaria. I submit it is the duty of the Government to look to the great water-courses in Bengal and elsewhere. My Lord, here no political considerations are involved. In this matter the community and the Government may heartily co-operate in a work than which nothing could be nobler, in the work of saving human life and alleviating human suffering. A Government that will give us the inestimable boon of health will raise for itself a monument more lasting than brass in the gratitude, the affections and the contentment of a happy and prosperous people. My Lord, we hear a great deal about unrest. Give us food, sufficient food, by helping our industries; give us health by eradicating malaria; satisfy the inner man by gratifying our legitimate aspirations, and the spectre of unrest with which the enemies of Indian advancement so often confront us will fade away into thin air like the baseless fabric of a vision. My Lord, in placing this Resolution before this Council, I plead for the millions of my countrymen, for those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows; I plead for their health and happiness, and I am sure I do not plead in vain before Your Excellency and this Council."

The Hon'ble Sir E. Maclagan :—" My Lord, I may say at once that Government is prepared to accept the Resolution which the Hon'ble Member has brought forward. As he points out, the Resolution has two portions. In the first place, he asks us to instruct Provincial Governments to take measures for the prevention of malaria; and our attitude as regards that is that, if by issuing instructions to Provincial Governments, we can do anything, however small, to alleviate the scourge of malaria, it is our duty to meet his wishes in the matter. Then, his second point is, that he desires us to publish an annual statement showing the progress made by each province. There is already a statement in the reports that are published each year by the Sanitary Commissioners in the various provinces. But it may possibly be a convenience to have an annual report with details for the whole of India on the subject; and we propose to arrange with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India that he should mention in his annual report briefly what has been done in the matter of dealing with malaria.

" There are, however, one or two considerations which I should like to mention in connection with this Resolution. In the first place, when we talk of the prevention of malaria, we must include in that the measures we take for investigating and inquiring into the subject of malaria, its causes and its possible remedies. The inquiry and the prevention of malaria are two portions of the same process, and it is a matter for discretion in each case as to where we are to leave the process of inquiry and proceed to that of actual measures affecting the people. We are, therefore, when urging Local Governments to take vigorous measures for prevention of malaria, at the same time urging them, where necessary, to make further inquiries into what is necessary to be done before the introduction of these measures.

" Another point to which I would invite attention is that the remedies which are applicable to malaria are not the same throughout the whole of India. That is to say, we find that malaria assumes different forms in different parts

[15TH FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Sir E. Maclagan.*]

of India, and different remedies are necessary. In some parts of India it is epidemic and in others endemic. In some parts it is due to excess of water; in some parts we are told that it is due to want of water. In some parts of India there are remedies indicated which in others are absolutely impossible. The Government of India in their Resolution of 1914, to which the Hon'ble Member has referred, have indicated the general lines on which they think that the question of malaria should be dealt with. But it rests primarily with the Provincial Governments to decide what particular measures they will take in each case to deal with malaria in the provinces which are under their control.

"Then there is a further matter which must be obvious to most of us at the present time, and that is that Local Governments, like the Government of India, are, at present, hampered in the matter of staff and finance.

"I need not dilate further on this, but Hon'ble Members will understand that the action of Local Governments is at the present moment hampered by the limits placed on the finances at their disposal.

"The Hon'ble Member has given expression to one or two ideas which prevail about malaria, and about which I should like to say a word or two. In the first place, he has given expression to the view that malaria is increasing in India; I do not say he used those words, but he brought forward instances to show that it was increasing in certain provinces. There is no doubt whatever that in certain areas malaria has increased in the terrible way which the Hon'ble Member describes, but there are also fortunately other areas in which it has decreased; and from such data as are available,—and they are not as good as we could wish—from such data as are available we may say that there is nothing to justify us in saying definitely that malaria has increased in India during the last few years.

"He has also expressed the view, which I think prevails among many people, that Government has not done what it should in the matter of dealing with malaria. It is quite true that here and there in one area or another certain measures that should have been taken may not have been taken, but I would demur to any expression of the view that Government has been remiss in dealing with the question generally. I would like to point out a few of the administrative measures which Government has taken in connection with the matter. In the first place, in 1909, a Conference was convened by Lord Minto at which he himself presided on the subject of malaria. There have since been Conferences at Bombay, Madras and Lucknow dealing with the same subject. It is quite true, as the Hon'ble Member said, that these Conferences by themselves do not come to the same thing as active preventive measures, but they are of exceedingly great value, and if they have done nothing else they have served to concentrate the attention of Government on the directions in which we can best attack the trouble with which we are dealing. Then classes have been started for teaching scientific men how to deal with malaria, both in the field and in the laboratory. The Bureau to which the Hon'ble Member refers has been started at Kasauli; it gets together all the information that is available on the subject of malaria. We have also the Association for the Promotion of Indian Research started some years ago; and it has already spent some ten lakhs of rupees in inquiries on the subject of malaria. Then we have grants for sanitary purposes, and of recent years the greater part of these has been spent in dealing with measures against malaria. We also have those cesses which were handed over two years ago to the provinces of Northern India, a pretty considerable sum, and when handing them over the Government of India advised that the District Boards should use a substantial part of them for dealing with malaria and other kindred subjects. The Hon'ble Member asks what have been the results of this expenditure of money. I would merely say in that respect that we must give a little time for the results to be shown. The prevalence of malaria varies from time to time, and we must have a little time to see what the ultimate results may be as shown in statistical data. Each province has started a Malaria Committee, that is to say, we have in each province a body whose main duty it is to look into the prevention of malaria. I won't say that in every province it has fulfilled its duties as it should; but in every province there is now a body from whom advice can be got, which can be consulted

and to whom suggestions may be made as to the means for dealing with malaria. These bodies have got an executive officer, in some cases the Chief Malaria Officer, in others officers on special duty who have written reports which are accessible to the public as regards the prevalence of malaria in certain areas. Government, as the Hon'ble Member has mentioned, has taken a considerable amount of trouble in the distribution of quinine and arranged for supplies of the pure drug to be made to the public through the Post Office and by vendors, and by the useful agency of travelling dispensaries. I fancy that what has been done by the Local Governments is not as well known to the public and to Hon'ble Members as perhaps it should be. The Local Governments of certain provinces have issued pamphlets in which they have described the recent improvements in sanitary policy, and these little books, which are very short, give an excellent account of what has been done in sanitary matters, and more especially on the subject of malaria. Hon'ble Members interested in the subject could very well study these books, and if they study them, I think they will feel that Government has been alive to its responsibilities in the matter. This is not however a point that is really of much importance to decide in dealing with this Resolution. If we have hitherto been remiss, then it is incumbent on us to take the vigorous measures now asked for; if we have not been remiss, still we would be quite ready to accept the Resolution and to take these measures. In either case we are quite ready to accept the Resolution as it now stands before Council and as the Hon'ble Member has proposed it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"My Lord, I am very grateful to the Government for accepting my Resolution. I quite admit that Conferences and discussions are necessary for proper and systematic effort, but the point that I tried to bring out was, that the amount of talk has been out of all proportion to the amount of work done, and another point which I want to urge is, that though the Government has been in earnest about the matter, their efforts so far have been spasmodic. I quite appreciate the difficulties of the task; difficulties there may be, but surely they are worthy of the humanity and beneficence of a great Government and are not beyond its resources.

"I would venture to recommend for favourable consideration the anti-malarial activities of Japan in Formosa; the formation of definite schemes with reference to a particular area and the prosecution of those schemes in a systematic way. That was the secret of the success of Japan in Formosa, and I would appeal to my Hon'ble Friend to try the experiment in selected areas in India. A definite plan applicable to a particular area and carried out with energy and in a business-like manner that is the real need of the situation.

"This however has never been tried, so far as I know. I hope and trust that the result of the debate will be that the Local Governments will be stimulated into more vigorous action in connection with a work than which nothing could be nobler or more humane. I am grateful to the Government for accepting my Resolution."

The Resolution was put and accepted.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:

The 23rd February, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 24th February 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The second of the two disturbances referred to in last week's report continued to advance eastwards and gave widespread rain in the United Provinces and northeast India. It was succeeded by another depression from the west, but this was not so well marked as its predecessor and occasioned only a few falls of rain and snow in the hills of the extreme north, and a few falls of rain in Assam, east Bengal and north Burma.

2. *Burma.*—Light rain fell at Myitkyina and Akyab.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general in Assam on the 17th, 18th and 21st and in north Bengal and Bihar and Orissa on the 17th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain fell on the 17th in the United Provinces, excluding the southwestern districts.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general precipitation in the North-West Frontier Province and local snowfall in Kashmir on the 19th.

The Peninsula.—Light showers of rain were reported from Gopalpur, Calingapatam and Cocanada.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

February	17th.	Darjiling 1·31″, Jalpaiguri 0·68″, False Point 1·86″, Bareilly 1·05″, Lucknow 1·30″ and Gorakhpur 0·77″.
„	18th.	Myitkyina 0·65″.
„	19th.	Parachinar 0·70″ and Sonamarg 1·18″.
„	21st.	Sibsagar 1·18″ and Narayanganj 2·22″.
„	22nd.	Cox's Bazar 1·05″.

4. The rainfall of the week was largely above normal in the United Provinces East and was normal in United Provinces West. In northwest India the only divisions that received any rain were the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir and in these only about half the usual fall occurred. Rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in Assam, Orissa, Bihar and the United Provinces East and was normal in Bengal, the United Provinces West and the Madras Coast North. It was 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions except Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan where no rain usually falls at this time.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date continues 20 per cent. or more in defect over by far the greater part of the country, although the percentage of defect has decreased in the United Provinces East and northeast India. Rainfall is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan and is within 20 per cent of the normal in Assam, Berar and Hyderabad North. No rain has fallen in the Konkan, but none usually occurs there during this period.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 24th February 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 24th February 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·2	−0·2	11·8	8·0	+3·8	+47	+51
Lower Burma	0	0·2	−0·2	2·9	0·8	+2·1	+263	+383
Upper Burma	0	0·1	−0·1	1·4	0·7	+0·7	+100	+133
Assam	1·0	0·4	+0·6	2·2	2·5	−0·3	−12	−43
Bengal	0·3	0·3	0	0·3	1·3	−1·0	−77	−100
Orissa	0·5	0·3	+0·2	0·6	1·8	−1·2	−67	−93
Chota Nagpur	0·2	0·4	−0·2	0·5	2·2	−1·7	−77	−83
Bihar	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·6	1·3	−0·7	−54	−73
United Provinces, East	0·5	0·1	+0·4	0·9	1·7	−0·8	−47	−75
United Provinces, West	0·2	0·2	0	1·1	2·5	−1·4	−56	−61
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	−0·3	1·1	3·4	−2·3	−68	−65
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	−0·1	0·2	1·6	−1·4	−87	−87
Kashmir	0·4	0·7	−0·3	5·2	6·7	−1·5	−22	−20
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·1	0·2	−0·1	1·3	2·3	−1·0	−43	−43
Baluchistan	0	0·3	−0·3	2·7	3·8	−1·1	−29	−23
Sind	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·7	−0·7	−100	−100
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·8	−0·8	−100	−100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·7	−0·7	−100	−100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·2	−0·2	−100	−100
Central India, West	0	0·1	−0·1	0·5	0·3	+0·2	+67	+150
Central India, East	0	0·1	−0·1	0·9	1·9	−1·0	−53	−50
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	1·3	1·3	0	0	+8
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	−0·1	1·1	1·4	−0·3	−21	−15
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	−0·2	0·9	1·6	−0·7	−44	−36
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	−0·1	0·6	0·6	0	0	+20
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	−0·1	0	0·5	−0·5	−100	−100
Mysore	0	0·1	−0·1	0·3	0·6	−0·3	−50	−40
Malabar	0	0·1	−0·1	0·7	2·0	−1·3	−65	−63
Madras, South-East	0	0·1	−0·1	3·3	5·7	−2·4	−42	−41
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·6	−0·6	−100	−100
Madras Coast, North	0·1	0·1	0	0·2	2·2	−2·0	−91	−95

G. C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 24th Febru ry 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 19th February 1916.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been nearly completed. Cultivation of spring rice and harvesting of miscellaneous crops and pulses are progressing. The price of unhusked rice has risen to Rs. 96 per hundred baskets but is still slightly below normal. The supplies are poor. The market for white rice is steady.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Light rain fell in all districts. Harvesting of mustard, pressing of sugarcane, transplantation of spring rice in Sylhet and preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation in hill districts continue. Hoeing and pruning of tea and ploughing of land for paddy and jute are in progress. Prospects of tea are good. The price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts.

Bengal.—During the week light and scattered showers fell in many places throughout the Province. The fall has, to some extent, improved the agricultural prospects but more rain is needed. Reaping and pressing of sugarcane are nearing completion. Harvesting of potatoes continues and that of mustard and other spring oilseeds has commenced. Mango blossoms have come out fully and the prospects so far are hopeful. Fodder is getting scarce in Bankura and Noakhali. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has risen very slightly as compared with that of the preceding week.

The weekly report on scarcity is as follows:—In the Bankura district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged but the distress is tending to increase. Scarcity of fodder and water is apprehended. Private charitable funds are giving assistance. Loans continue to be given freely. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 9,328 and on gratuitous relief 15,818; total 25,146. The number of persons relieved on private works was 4,046. In the Tippera district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged. Distribution of loans continues. The price of rice is 7½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 3,275 and on gratuitous relief 4,307; total 7,582. The number of persons relieved on works by the Sarail Wards Estate was 1,018.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was general in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and local in Orissa. Threshing of paddy, harvesting of oilseeds and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained practically stationary since the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except in Hazaribagh where water is reported to be scarce. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 645 and in Singhbhum 3,713. Gratuitous relief was given to 933 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain fell throughout the Provinces, benefiting standing crops in the western districts where more rain is still needed. Irrigation of spring crops, weeding of poppy, sowing of *sawan* and preparation of land for sugarcane and extra crops continue. Harvesting of peas and mustard has commenced and pressing of sugarcane is nearing completion in places. Standing crops are generally doing well but slight damage by frost and hail is reported from some districts. Prospects in the western districts have been improved by the recent rains. Agricultural stock is in good condition and very little cattle disease is now reported. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere though the former is still dear in places. The market supplies are ample. Prices are practically stationary.

Punjab.—The weather was generally dry except in parts of the south-eastern and submontane tracts where light or moderate showers were received and were beneficial to the standing crops. More rain is urgently wanted everywhere. The condition and prospects of the irrigated wheat and other crops are generally fair and those of the unirrigated ones are below average in parts of the south-east. Unirrigated crops are withering. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue in some districts with yield normal. Extra spring crops are being sown. The area sown is generally normal. Cattle

are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to scarcity of fodder. Water for drinking and canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary and range between warning and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Ambala 8½, Lahore 9, Ferozepure and Rawalpindi 9½ and Lyallpur 9¾ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was clear and rainless in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan but cloudy in Peshawar where beneficial rain fell. Standing crops are average in Peshawar and on irrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan, above average in Bannu and poor on unirrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan. Sowing of sugarcane continues in the Bannu tahsil and that of tobacco, onions, melons and vegetables has commenced in Peshawar. Pressing of sugarcane is still proceeding in the Charsadda tahsil of the Peshawar district and in the Bannu tahsil of the Bannu district with outturn average in the former and below average in the latter. The condition of cattle is good except in the unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district where it is bad. Fodder is generally sufficient but it is scanty in the Sawabi and Nowshera tahsils of the Peshawar district and in the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district and dear in Dera Ismail Khan. The public health is good. Prices are high and are stationary in Peshawar and in the case of *bajra* and maize in the Bannu tahsil but they are falling elsewhere.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 10 and maize from 11 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle disease of a mild type prevails in the Basohli tahsil. Fodder is sufficient except in a few places.

Kashmir.—No rain fell in Anantnag but good rain was received elsewhere The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder is insufficient in Baramulla. Water is inadequate. Prices are high.

Rajputana.—The weather is cold. The rainfall during the week was 59 cents in Alwar, 113 cents in Bharatpur and 60 cents in Kotah and slight in Karauli and Jaipur. Rain is badly needed in Bikaner, Ajmer-Merwara and Alwar. More rain is wanted in Bharatpur. Irrigation, where possible, is in progress. The condition of standing crops on wet areas is fair to good but they are withering on dry lands in Tonk and Merwara. Crops have been damaged by frost and cold winds in Marwar, the Hilly Tracts, Banswara, Partabgarh and Merwara. Fodder is generally scarce. The condition of cattle is generally deteriorating owing to the deficiency of pasturage in the affected areas. The water supply is generally sufficient except in Marwar, Kotah and Tonk and in parts of Merwara. Cattle disease is reported from Banswara and Kotah and some deaths are reported from Ajmer-Merwara. Prices are falling in Kishangarh and Tonk, rising in Marwar, Mewar and Jhalawar and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 1,090 and in Karauli 890. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,340 persons in Merwara.

Central India.—Winter showers fell generally in Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and in parts of the Southern States. No rain was received elsewhere. Rain has been insufficient in Gwalior, in some parganas of the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and in parts of Bundelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. Sugarcane is being sown in Gwalior and is being pressed in Bhopal. Gathering of linseed and *masur* crops is in progress in Baghelkhand and has been completed in Rewa. Spring crops are being irrigated almost everywhere. Standing crops are generally in good condition but have been damaged by frost in a few villages of the Malwa and Gwalior divisions of the Gwalior State. The probable outturn is fair in Indore and good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in the Gohad, Bijaipur, Bajranggarh, Mandasor, Nahargarh, Jawad and Pichhor parganas of the Gwalior State, the Kannod, Rampura and Bhanpura parganas of the Indore State, the Nowgong station in the Bundelkhand Agency and in parts of Dhar, Jhabua and Alirajpur in the Southern States. The fodder supply is generally good except in certain parganas of the Malwa and Gwalior divisions of the Gwalior State. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be cool and cloudy except in Nimar, Betul, Wardha and Buldana. Light showers not exceeding 1¼ inches fell throughout the Provinces accompanied in the northern districts by hail. Damage, reported so far, is slight. Spring crops are generally in good condition and their harvesting has commenced in several districts. Picking of cotton and harvesting of autumn crops are approaching completion. Fodder and water are sufficient and agricultural stock is in good condition everywhere. Fluctuations in prices are insignificant.

Feudatory States.—Rain ranging from 63 cents in Sarangarh to 2½ inches in Chhuikhadan was received in eight States. Spring crops are generally in good condition and prices are almost steady.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in East Khandesh. Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sind and Kathiawar, Cotton picking continues in Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Dharwar, Baroda, Kolhapur, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing in the Deccan, the Karnatak, Karachi, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in Larkana, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food grains are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Slight showers were received in a few places, the highest fall being 1 inch 80 cents in the Karimnagar district. The average fall was 10 cents. Spring crops are generally in fair to good condition but they have been damaged by rats in parts of the Usmanabad district. Late rice is being sown and weeded and the crop is in fair to good condition. The health of cattle is generally good but disease prevails in four talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. Coarse rice is selling at 10 and white *juar* at 12 seers per rupee in Hyderabad city. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 10 seers per rupee in Gulbarga, Medak and Warangal and the lowest 24 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of rice has risen slightly in Hassan. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy, *ragi* and sugarcane is fair to good. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee and threshing of rice continue. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was fair in South Arcot and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair to good condition generally except in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevelly. They require more rain in parts of North Arcot, Salem and Tanjore. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are being completed normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is generally sufficient but it is scanty in parts of nine districts. Fodder is generally available. Prices are steady.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 25th February 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 19th February 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	30	24
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	1	1
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	31	21
		Surat District	13	8
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	2	2
		Kalyan ,,	8	5
		Thana District	2	2
	Central	Nasik District	228	159
		Ahmednagar District	58	37
		East Khandesh ,,	1	3
		Poona Town	5	8
		Poona District	63	50
		Satara ,,	120	88
		Sholapur Town	61	44
		Sholapur District	698	527
	Southern	Alibag Port	1	1
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Vengurla Port	1	2
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	307	211
		Dharwar ,,	153	107
		Kanara ,,	1	2
		Hubli Town	45	33
		Bijapur District	275	183
	Sind	Hyderabad District	3	1
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	20	6
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	287	236
		Akalkot State	38	24
		Savanur ,,	43	31
		Surat Agency	7	8
		Kathiawar Agency	...	...
		Bijapur Agency	37	30
		Satara ,,	37	29
		TOTAL	2,577	1,878
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	30	20
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	23	16
		North Arcot District	66(a)	30(b)
		South Arcot ,,	...	...
		Cuddapah ,,	...	...
		Chittoor ,,	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	13	11
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	15	7
		Salem District	137(c)	91(d)
		Madura ,,	19(e)	17(e)
		Chingleput ,,	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	127(c)	95(e)
		Nilgiris District	1(f)	1(f)
		Malabar ,,	...	...
		Ramnad Town	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Dhanushkodi Port	...	...
		TOTAL	431	288

(a) Nine imported. (b) Six imported. (c) Five imported. (d) Three imported. (e) Two imported. (f) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum "	...	...
		Bankura "	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs District	...	...
		Calcutta	...	...
		Murshidabad District	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna "	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	6	6
		Patna District	324	251
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	41	24
		Shahabad District	168	131
	Tirhut	Saran District	196	139
		Champaran District	18	22
		Muzaffarpur "	44	41
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	95	94
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	112	92
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	1	1
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	1,005	801
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	62	47
		Muzaffarnagar District	5	5
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Meerut City	1	1
		Meerut District	...	...
		Muttra "	...	...
		Etah "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	22	16
		Moradabad District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	21	21
		Cawnpore District	6	6
		Fatehpur "	11	6
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	90	87
	Benares	Benares City	1	1
		Benares District	26	23
		Jaunpur "	82	78
		Ghazipur "	262	256
		Ballia "	366	353
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	541	360
		Basti "	38	43
		Azamgarh "	305	292
	Kumaon ...	Naini Tal District	6	4
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	1	1
		Lucknow District	34	34
		Unao "	51	45
		Rai Bareli "	78	79
		Sitapur "	10	7
		Hardoi "	...	....
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	43	40
		Gonda "	56	56
		Bahraich "	10	9
		Sultanpur "	3	3
		Partabgarh "	15	15
		Bara Banki "	91	71
		TOTAL	2,237	1,959

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	51	27
		Gurgaon „	2	2
		Karnal „	...	...
		Ambala „	9	9
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	1	1
		Jullundur „	...	...
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar District	1	...
		Gurdaspur „	9	9
		Sialkot „	...	...
		Gujranwala „	2	2
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	...	...
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan.	Montgomery District	7	5
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	50	50
		Kalsia „	16	4
		Jind „	5	6
		TOTAL	153	115
Burma.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	97	91
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	2	2
		Tharrawaddy „	42	37
		Pegu District	12	8
		Prome „	15	14
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	7	8
		Bassein District	4	4
		Henzada „	49	47
		Myaungmya „	2	2
		Pyapon „	1	1
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	...	...
		Moulmein Town	8	5
		Thaton District	1	1
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Pakokku „	1	...
		Minbu District	16	14
		Magwe „	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	...	...
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
		Sagaing „	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Meiktila District	12	9
		Yamethin „	1	2
		Myingyan „	2	2
		TOTAL	272	247
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	24	19
		Nagpur District	56	31
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	36	25
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	38	34
		Chanda „	16	9
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor District	...	...
		Seoni Town	4	4
		Seoni District	42	29
		Mandla Town	...	...
		Mandla District	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	...	...
		Nimar District	...	...
		Burhanpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	10	10
		Betul „	...	...
		Chindwara Town	23	18
		Chindwara District	22	17
	Berar	Amraoti Town	1	1
		Amraoti District	213	196
		Yeotmal Town	...	...
		Yeotmal District	17	13
		Akola Town	3	2
		Akola District	274	206
		Buldana „	152	107
		TOTAL	931	721

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	25	18
		Bangalore City	8	7
		Bangalore District	26	20
		Mysore City	...	..
		Mysore District	25	27
		Hassan „	3	2
		Kadur „	5	4
		Kolar „	3	2
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	1
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	22	13
		Chitaldroog „	32	20
		TOTAL	150	114
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	58	34
		Gulbarga „	49	32
		Usmanabad „	617	487
		Bidar „	183	155
		Medak „	...	..
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	402	345
		Parbhani District	212	174
		Nizamabad „	...	...
		Nander „	20	24
		Nalgonda „	19	21
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	51	42
		TOTAL	1 611 (a)	1,314(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	3	3
		Gwalior „	5	3
		Jaora City	13	13
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	9	4
		Indore State	26	18
		Indore Residency Bazar	1	1
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	..	...
		Mhow „	1	1
		TOTAL	58 (b)	46 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	....	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	2	3
		TOTAL	2	3
		GRAND TOTAL	9,427	7,486

(a) From the 7th to the 13th February 1916.
(b) For the week ending 12th February 1916.

In the return for the week ending 12th February 1916 the following corrections should be made :—
Indore City *read* 23 cases, 16 deaths *for nil*.
Indore State „ 5 „ 14 „ „ „
Dewas „ „ 1 case, 1 death „ „

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*13th February 1914.*	*12th February 1915.*	12th February 1916.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*13th February 1914.*	*12th February 1915.*	12th February 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,669*	*2,676*	2,686	*9,26,409*	*8,52,441*	10,06,000	*347*	*319*	375	*3,60,15,600*	*3,48,01,023*	3,66,60,000	6,44,400	...	18,58,977	...
Bezwada Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*9,810*	*10,171*	11,300	*467*	*484*	538	*3,37,386*	*3,82,289*	4,06,000	68,614	...	23,711	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*7,74,463*	*6,94,755*	7,35,000	*776*	*694*	734	*3,03,47,977*	*2,89,97,604*	3,03,95,000	47,023	...	13,97,396	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	*1,576*	*1,570*	1,587	*6,89,461*	*6,77,918*	6,84,000	*437*	*432*	431	*3,31,50,750*	*2,85,41,870*	2,95,58,000	...	35,92,750	10,16,130	...
East Indian	777	*2,571*	*2,571*	2,572	*21,14,249*	*23,89,327*	2,46,000	*822*	*929*	834	*8,99,42,742*	*8,88,73,161*	9,04,86,000	5,43,258	...	16,12,839	...
Great Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,562*	2,605	*20,50,439*	*18,47,366*	22,66,000	*809*	*724*	870	*7,25,51,238*	*6,48,74,108*	7,50,25,000	24,73,762	...	1,01,50,892	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	489	*126*	*126*	126	*44,567*	*68,993*	60,000	*354*	*548*	476	*19,71,166*	*27,30,014*	22,67,000	2,95,834	...	...	4,63,014
Baran-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*4,264*	*4,083*	4,000	*106*	*101*	100	*1,46,858*	*1,19,933*	1,80,000	33,142	...	60,067	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*30,455*	*25,532*	30,000	*537*	*448*	526	*14,09,086*	*10,20,721*	11,90,000	...	2,19,086	1,69,279	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*1,969*	*3,365*	6,200	*60*	*44*	82	*54,589*	*1,73,509*	2,60,000	2,05,411	...	86,491	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*7,93,900*	*8,16,298*	8,35,000	*311*	*320*	327	*3,19,21,706*	*3,17,39,354*	3,45,57,000	26,35,294	...	28,17,646	...
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*16,47,644*	*13,84,299*	17,50,000	*411*	*345*	436	*7,57,49,918*	*7,15,99,374*	7,21,92,000	...	35,57,918	5,92,626	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*4,75,853*	*4,32,155*	5,41,000	*297*	*270*	337	*2,06,73,814*	*1,71,00,714*	1,91,55,000	...	15,18,814	20,54,286	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*8,951*	*7,216*	8,000	*280*	*226*	250	*4,12,481*	*3,94,452*	4,23,000	10,519	...	28,548	...
Assam-Bengal	156	*812*	*848*	864	*1,57,844*	*1,51,463*	1,29,000	*196*	*179*	149	*59,92,963*	*58,38,186*	58,08,000	...	1,84,963	...	30,186
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,92,332*	*6,09,760*	7,37,000	*379*	*334*	403	*2,55,20,765*	*2,45,35,178*	2,64,79,000	9,58,235	...	19,43,822	...
Burma	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*5,78,823*	*5,31,512*	4,87,000	*431*	*396*	362	*1,88,38,308*	*1,80,58,054*	1,66,59,000	...	21,79,308	...	13,99,054
Burma Extensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*54,780*	*36,323*	44,000	*293*	*194*	235	*17,57,053*	*13,54,206*	13,84,000	...	3,73,053	29,794	...
Southern Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*897*	*4,011*	5,000	*39*	*83*	71	*26,126*	*56,007*	2,58,000	2,31,874	...	2,01,993	...
Dhone-Kurnool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,723*	*2,914*	2,500	*85*	*91*	78	*1,05,753*	*94,070*	1,04,000	...	1,753	9,930	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*22,535*	*19,333*	24,700	*182*	*156*	199	*11,49,865*	*8,52,665*	10,50,000	...	99,865	1,97,335	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	119	*304*	*313*	308	*42,024*	*41,740*	41,200	*138*	*133*	144	*18,67,567*	*16,47,423*	16,70,000	...	1,97,567	22,577	...
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*75,980*	*72,889*	72,700	*185*	*177*	177	*33,10,230*	*31,52,517*	31,89,000	...	1,21,230	36,483	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	*1,454*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,53,219*	*5,00,201*	5,38,000	*380*	*342*	370	*2,44,01,952*	*2,35,62,783*	2,51,82,000	7,80,048	...	16,19,217	...
Travancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*17,077*	*17,263*	18,700	*158*	*160*	173	*7,90,589*	*7,77,348*	8,37,000	46,411	...	59,652	...
Tirhoot	232	*786*	*788*	826	*2,48,725*	*1,88,046*	2,13,000	*317*	*239*	258	*88,49,150*	*81,98,465*	77,84,000	...	10,65,150	...	4,14,465
Broach-Jambusar	14	...	*30*	30	...	*917*	1,700	...	*31*	57	...	(a)*13,955*	67,400	67,400	...	53,445	...
Jorhat (Provincial)	73	*32*	*32*	32	*2,508*	*2,109*	4,000	*77*	*66*	125	*1,12,278*	*1,05,704*	1,39,000	26,722	...	33,296	...
TOTAL	392	*26,267*	*26,433*	26,584	*1,20,21,901*	*1,13,92,400*	1,24,04,000	*458*	*431*	467	*48,74,07,910*	*45,95,94,687*	48,33,64,400	...	40,43,510	2,37,69,738	

otlad-Cambay	182	34	34	34	6,328	6,785	5,000	186	199	155	2,57,181	2,73,776	2,88,000	30,819	...	14,224	...
hagwara-Rahon (c)	...	...	...	27	...	...	2,400	...	...	89	...	...	1,08,000	1,08,000	...	1,08,000	...
ajpura-Bhatinda	239	108	108	108	41,816	27,736	28,000	387	257	259	17,03,984	11,54,222	13,67,000	...	3,36,984	2,12,778	...
outhern Punjab (Main line)	240	425	425	425	1,35,267	97,862	1,19,000	318	230	280	49,14,269	46,15,172	53,03,000	3,88,731	...	6,87,828	...
Jullundur-Doab	65	103	133	133	4,325	7,785	10,000	42	59	75	2,21,375	3,63,681	3,81,000	1,59,625	...	17,319	...
Ludhiana Extension	149	155	155	155	25,181	22,400	30,000	162	145	193	11,67,910	10,29,964	11,75,000	17,090	...	1,45,036	...
Sutlej Valley	55	208	208	208	12,730	11,979	14,000	61	58	67	5,73,427	5,04,592	5,64,000	...	9,427	59,408	...
pti Valley	164	155	155	155	41,734	41,741	38,400	268	268	248	13,27,702	10,66,324	12,44,000	...	83,702	1,77,676	...
medabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,233	2,350	2,000	66	70	59	1,09,322	1,09,065	1,06,000	...	3,322	...	3,065
medabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,673	8,911	7,500	98	100	84	3,37,146	3,58,907	3,47,000	9,854	...	...	11,907
ngal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,242	2,14,503	2,25,619	2,20,000	173	182	177	92,97,039	93,30,041	85,79,000	...	7,18,039	...	7,51,041
ngal-Dooars	201	153	153	153	24,317	34,653	28,300	159	226	185	14,62,320	14,07,062	14,38,000	...	24,320	30,938	...
zwada-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	7,684	8,965	8,200	146	172	158	3,05,201	3,46,321	3,41,000	35,799	...	...	5,321
avnagar State	130	227	246	246	33,297	36,895	33,100	147	150	135	12,91,808	14,03,088	13,81,000	89,192	...	...	22,088
och Behar State	157	33	33	33	6,374	5,609	4,900	193	170	148	2,33,831	2,33,190	2,23,000	...	30,831	...	10,190
ibru-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	26,083	27,271	30,600	303	317	356	11,73,009	11,25,573	12,15,000	41,991	...	89,427	...
ekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	199	16,947	18,270	15,800	92	92	79	6,80,565	7,34,387	7,42,000	61,435	...	7,613	...
ondal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	29,788	38,033	29,600	141	173	135	11,78,788	11,96,080	12,46,000	67,212	...	49,920	...
yderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	184	442	442	442	1,18,321	87,875	1,36,000	268	199	308	36,56,105	36,26,528	38,10,000	1,53,895	...	1,83,472	...
ipur State	77	73	73	73	7,385	7,553	6,200	101	103	85	2,64,498	2,46,427	2,84,000	19,502	...	37,573	...
mnagar	107	54	54	54	5,432	6,781	6,900	101	126	128	2,48,047	2,54,713	2,63,000	14,953	...	8,267	...
dhpur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,079	99,509	97,262	1,37,000	96	91	127	47,25,781	41,02,451	52,70,000	5,44,219	...	11,67,549	...
nagad State	105	113	114	121	14,201	17,261	12,800	126	151	106	5,15,403	5,28,279	5,57,000	41,597	...	28,721	...
olhapur State	206	29	29	29	8,973	7,139	5,500	309	244	190	2,84,569	2,62,092	2,61,000	...	23,569	...	1,092
irpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	4,748	4,280	4,400	47	43	44	1,91,955	1,77,451	1,80,000	...	11,955	2,549	...
orvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	15,225	15,197	14,700	164	163	158	6,77,483	6,72,491	6,50,000	...	27,483	...	22,491
ymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	10,262	12,074	11,500	186	219	209	4,40,783	4,37,455	4,64,000	23,217	...	26,545	...
ohilkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	40,553	28,990	38,400	151	108	143	18,00,736	14,95,698	15,98 0	...	2,02,736	1,02,302	...
engli State	148	5	5	5	961	886	700	192	177	140	33,135	32,257	33,. 565	...	...	1,443	...
oranur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	13,801	13,185	14,200	212	203	218	5,67,728	5,75,403	5,87,000	19,272	...	11,597	...
anjore District Board	163	103	103	112	18,291	16,958	18,100	178	165	162	8,58,457	8,25,134	8,84,000	25,543	...	58,866	...
daipur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	7,399	4,809	4,000	110	71	60	2,62,647	2,25,000	2,43,000	...	19,647	18,000	...
ngelore-Chikballapur (d)	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,300	...	...	46	...	...					
rsi	185	116	116	117	37,345	24,997	23,900	322	216	204	10,70,341	9,34,095	8,72,000	41,100	...	41,100	...
limora-Kalamba	15	...	26	26	...	637	500	...	24	19	...	(e) 8,962	31,600	...	1,98,341	...	62,095
mpaner-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	1,778	812	700	95	41	35	76,011	52,238	54,900	31,600	...	22,638	...
hond-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	1,014	1,400	...	37	52	...	(f) 39,995	60,200	...	21,111	2,662	...
lichpur-Yeotmal	82	48	67	117	4,432	10,702	13,800	93	160	118	45,151	2,38,026	3,71,000	3,25,849	...	20,205	...
ekwar's Dabhoi	94	142	142	147	15,099	13,671	11,200	106	96	76	5,55,587	5,87,385	5,44,000	...	11,587	1,32,974	...
dhra-Lunavada	35	24	25	25	784	1,365	900	33	55	35	6,688	38,234	41,500	34,812	...	...	43,385
cobabad-Kashmore	16	...	76	76	...	1,090	...	...	14	37	...	(g) 12,656	1,06,000	1,06,000	...	3,266	...
olar District	29	11	11	11	427	1,082	800	39	98	73	3,360	31,552	38,200	34,840	...	93,344	...
osamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	490	567	400	19	22	15	21,891	21,664	22,400	509	...	6,648	...
adiad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	2,331	2,394	2,300	84	85	82	86,994	1,01,520	1,09,000	22,006	...	736	...
flad-Vaso	12	...	15	19	...	630	500	...	42	24	...	(h) 5,494	38,900	38,900	...	7,480	...
jpipla State	67	37	37	37	3,332	2,954	2,500	89	80	68	1,05,364	1,03,892	93,700	...	11,664	33,406	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	51	51	19,559	17,685	12,000	383	347	235	10,44,980	10,00,322	10,57,000	12,020	...	...	9,192
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (i)	...	...	...	100	...	...	8,500	...	...	85	...	...	1,57,000	1,57,000	...	56,678	...
Pipar-Bilara	19	25	25	25	433	474	1,200	17	19	48	22,877	22,546	23,900	1,023	...	1,57,000	...
TOTAL	152	7,516	7,800	8,082	13,49,965	12,64,845	13,75,300	180	162	170	5,54,29,331	5,23,89,729	5,59,84,100	5,54,769	...	1,354	...
GRAND TOTAL	337	33,783	34,233	34,666	1,33,71,866	1,26,57,245	1,37,79,300	396	370	397	54,28,37,241	51,19,84,416	53,93,48,500	...	34,88,741	35,94,371	...
																2,73,64,084	...

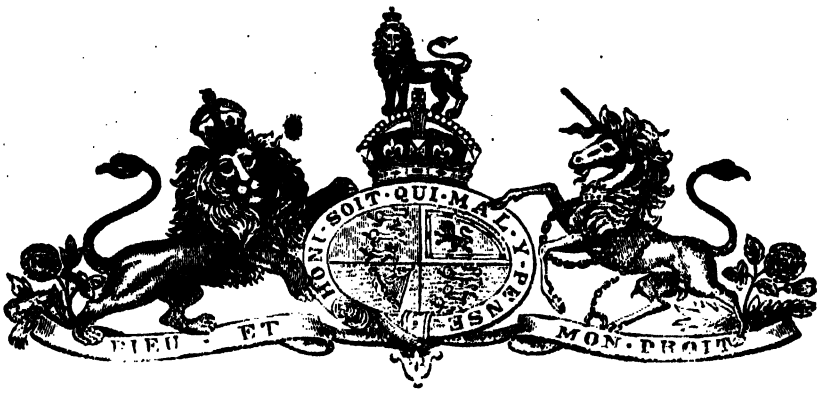
From 23rd November 1914. (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 10th June 1915. (d) Opened from 1st April 1915. (e) From 23rd July 1914. (f) From 20th May 1914. (g) From 1st December 1914. (h) From 10th December 1914. (i) Opened from 16th June 1914.

mla, the 17th February 1916.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st March 1916.

No. 833-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in pursuance of the agreement made with the Chief of the State of Jaipur, dated the 7th August 1869, and the agreements made with the Chief of the State of Jodhpur, dated the 27th January 1870, the 18th April 1870, and the 18th January 1879, which provide for the lease to the British Government of the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbhadra within the said States, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1750-Exc., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that, on and after the 1st March 1916, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured at any of the said salt-sources shall be one rupee and four annas for each maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois.

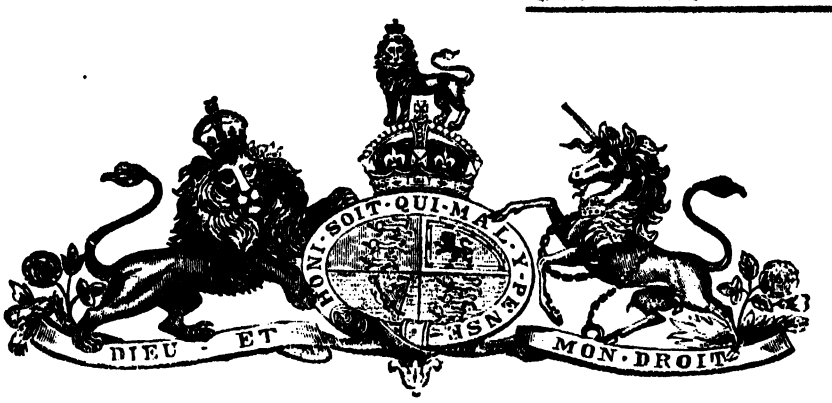
No. 835-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1051-I. A., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March 1916, a duty of one rupee and four annas per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois shall be paid:—

(1) on salt imported into such territories from the Kalat State; and

(2) on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said section has already been paid, imported into the town of Quetta.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

(SALT.)

Delhi, the 1st March 1916.

No. 1545-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1748-Exc., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March 1916, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India shall be as follows :—

(*a*) in the case of salt manufactured in any part of British India other than Aden and of salt (other than salt manufactured at the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana or Pachbhadra in the Rajputana Agency, on which a duty has been imposed by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 833-D. of this date) imported by land into any part of British India, one rupee and four annas for each maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois; and

(*b*) in the case of salt manufactured in Aden and intended for local consumption in that Settlement, or for export to ports or places on the Arabian littoral situated between latitude eleven and latitude twenty north and longitude thirty-nine and longitude forty-five east, one rupee for each 140 pounds avoirdupois.

II. The foregoing order shall not affect the orders contained in any notification of the Government of India not hereinbefore expressly mentioned.

No. 1547-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1049-I. A., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March 1916, a duty of one rupee and four annas per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois shall be paid :—

(1) on all salt imported into British Baluchistan from the Kalat State ; and

(2) on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said section has already been paid, imported into the markets of Pishin and Killa Abdulla Khan.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE FINANCE MEMBER PRESENTING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1916-17.

Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1916-17.

Introductory.

Some general effects of the War on trade and finance.

MY LORD,

I rise to present the Financial Statement for 1916-17. As usual there will be no debate to-day, and before we get to the stage of discussion with reference to the Financial Statement as such, it will be necessary to proceed with some very urgent legislation which I shall presently have to introduce. We shall, however, begin the discussion stage on the 9th March. The figures in the Financial Statement will subsequently undergo such amendments as may be required by our later information or suggested by the discussions in Council. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 21st March, the usual closing debate taking place on the 24th.

2. We are still under the shadow of the great European war, and we must unhappily assume that that colossal conflict will continue throughout 1916-17. I need not repeat what I said at the opening of my last year's speech as to the many ways in which the war affects our financial and economic position, but I may fitly reiterate the difficulties which existing circumstances cause in regard to the preparation of correct financial estimates. These difficulties are not so great as they were at this time last year when we had only the actuals of a few months of war to go upon. But they still remain very considerable, for circumstances may well occur which would materially alter the prognostications we are at present able to make. As I said last year, we must not be too pessimistic, but at the same time, with all that the war and its economic results may yet have in store for us, sanguine estimating is entirely out of place.

3. I commenced my speech last year by indicating some of the immediate effects of the war on our economic and financial position. Since then, to use a nautical metaphor, while we are still in very heavy waters, our ship has settled down to navigation on a more even keel, and we have been free from the sudden and disturbing shocks which the outbreak of war brought about. We have, for example, had no recurrence of the great rush on postal savings banks deposits which I mentioned in paragraph 7 of my last year's speech and which reduced the aggregate amount held in these banks from 24¼ crores at the beginning of August 1914 to somewhat less than 15 crores on the 31st of March last. In the current year, there was some increase in the deposits during the earlier months, and though latterly this has changed into a decrease, we estimate that on the 31st March the total savings bank balances, including accruals of fresh interest, will still be 17 lakhs in excess of the figure for 1st April 1915. Nor have we had any recurrence of a special demand for the encashment of currency notes. On the contrary, while our active note circulation* stood at about 47 crores at the beginning of the current year, it had mounted up to 54 crores in February.

4. The Railway returns show satisfactory activity in internal trade, while the exchange position has been satisfactorily maintained. The sale of reverse Councils on London, in the shape of deferred telegraphic transfers, was only necessary during a period commencing in June last and ending in September; thereafter an extraordinarily strong demand for Council drafts on India set in, which has been maintained till the present date. The stability of our exchange, indeed, stands in marked contrast to the exchange troubles that have afflicted the belligerent countries in Europe, including Great Britain herself.

5. On the other hand, if the difficulties of the opening months of the war have not been specifically repeated, the second year has brought its own perplexities. The very strength of exchange, though a healthy sign in itself, has proved a somewhat

* That is excluding notes in Government Reserve treasuries and at the headquarter offices of the Presidency Banks.

inconvenient problem, in view of the very large indirect remittances which, as I shall show more fully later, we have had to make by incurring military expenditure in India which is recoverable from the Home Government. Money market conditions, again, have become very stringent, and the situation has been aggravated by the depression of Government paper. We have found it necessary to place far more stringent restrictions upon expenditure, and also to restrict the borrowings of public bodies in India, and we ourselves are now shut off from fresh borrowing in the Home market. Thus, though in some respects we may have less to fear from the element of surprise than a year ago, we have settled down to a fuller realisation of the test of endurance which this prolonged war imposes on us.

6. We have moreover been badly treated by the monsoon. The last cold weather rains were unusually plentiful, and the outlook at the beginning of the year was promising. The south-west monsoon, however, arrived late, and was weak and unsteady in July and August, particularly in the north-west of India. A line drawn from Bombay to Delhi may be said roughly to have divided the area on the east, in which the rainfall was good or excessive, from that on the west in which it was deficient. Excessive rain produced serious, and sometimes disastrous, floods in Assam, where the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway was so badly damaged that it had to be closed for a time; in the Noakhali and Tipperah districts of Bengal; and in the Cawnpore and Lucknow tracts of the United Provinces. In the west, on the other hand, a continued shortage of rain threatened at one time to have very serious consequences. Fortunately opportune rainfall in September and October greatly improved the prospects of the important *rabi* crops in the Punjab, and changed the position considerably for the better elsewhere, especially in Gujarat where there would otherwise have been famine.

This year's winter rains, again—long delayed and scanty—have proved very inadequate in Northern India, though what fell last month distinctly improved the previous situation.

The conditions described have of course materially affected the land revenue, and have involved a certain amount of outlay, to which I shall refer later, on the conveyance of fodder, and to some extent on direct relief. On the whole, however, the results, from the financial standpoint, have been much less serious than at one time seemed probable. A splendid wheat crop was harvested at the beginning of the year, and there was a satisfactory outturn of sugarcane and cotton. The jute crop, on the other hand, showed a decrease of some three million bales. As regards the crops at present on the ground, the wheat over a large area has suffered from want of rain; the cotton area and outturn are estimated at some 30 per cent below those of last year; the prospects of the oil-seed crop and sugarcane are fair; and the season has on the whole been favourable for the rice crop, except where it has suffered from floods.

7. The depressing effects of the war on the foreign trade of India of course continue, and scarcity and dearness of freight add to the effects produced by the closure of ordinary trade channels and by special restrictions which have been necessary for military and public purposes. As an instance of the way in which freight has risen in the course of the war, and of the diversion of merchant shipping to military and naval purposes, I may mention that recent information shows that jute freights from Calcutta to Dundee are eight times what they were before the war began, while in the case of light seeds from Bombay to Marseilles the increase is ninefold. These specimen figures will give some idea of the extent to which shortage and costliness of freight have hampered trade operations.

There is no need to go into detail in regard to the various special restrictions which have been placed on exports and imports in the course of the war, but speaking generally such control has become much closer during the current year. The general policy throughout has been (*a*) to restrict the trade in foodstuffs and articles capable of being turned to warlike uses in the case of countries whence they can pass to the enemy; (*b*) to stimulate the export of a few articles to the United Kingdom and allied countries, or countries which are making munitions for the Allies; and (*c*) to restrict the export of a very few articles owing to their being needed in India.

8. The combined operation of these causes, together with the stoppage of trade from and to enemy countries, has naturally resulted in the contraction of the volume of our sea-borne trade. In the year 1914-15, two-thirds of which was under war conditions, the total trade of India amounted to 354 crores (£236 million) against 491 crores (£327 million) in 1913-14, there having been a decrease, in respect of

private merchandise, of 25 per cent under imports and 27 per cent under exports. Taking the first nine months of the current official year, the exports of private merchandise are much the same as in the corresponding period of 1914-15 (142 crores against 141), while imports are about 12 crores less (97 against 109), the advantage that 1914-15 obtains owing to its including 4 months of peace having been largely counterbalanced by the great dislocation in trade in September and October which followed the exploits of the "Emden." While our trade is considerably diminished with most countries, and has of course completely stopped with enemy nations and with Belgium, there has been some compensation in the shape of larger exports to the United Kingdom. In the first nine months of the current year these—in the case of the more important articles—exceeded the figure of the corresponding period of 1913-14 by 9 crores.

9. On the export side the volume of trade has expanded in some directions under the demand for our tea, hides and skins, raw jute and jute and cotton manufactures—shipment of these articles taken together, having increased, as compared with the corresponding nine months of 1914-15, by 15¾ crores.. Exports of tea, gunny bags and cloth have in fact reached a record figure. The prices of all these commodities have improved: those of jute in particular have largely recovered from the depression to which I referred in paragraph 14 of my last year's speech; raw jute standing a few days ago at R52-8 per bale of 400 lbs. against R37-8 on the corresponding date last year. Cotton prices too have risen, the last quotation per candy (784 lbs.) of *oomras* at Bombay being R254 against R157 on the corresponding date in 1915, and R222 before the war broke out. This recovery in price, and the requirements of Japan, which has taken over one million cwt. more than in the corresponding period of 1914-15, have helped to counteract to some extent the loss of the Continental markets to which Indian cotton is in normal times ordinarily shipped: but the contraction in the exports of this staple is nevertheless over 11 crores. Exports of seeds, too, have fallen off considerably. I shall refer to wheat exports and prices towards the end of my speech, in connection with the Wheat Scheme, but I may mention here that the exports of wheat have been about 650,000 tons, which is approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1914-15, though a great deal less than the exports of the year preceding (about 1,100,000 tons). This year the transactions would of course have been much larger than they were but for the fact that the Government, in the interests of Indian consumers, found it necessary to put special restrictions upon export.

10. On the import side our trade for the current financial year remains much below the level reached before the war, and so far shows little recovery from the sudden drop which occurred at the outbreak of hostilities; and this of course has had a very prejudicial effect on our customs revenue. I shall refer later on to the particular Tariff heads most affected.

I now pass on to the task of laying before the Council our estimates for the present and the coming year.

Forecast of financial conditions in 1915-16 and 1916-17.

Revised Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1915-16.

11. The general position is brought out in the following table*, which compares the current year's Budget and the Revised Estimate now put forward :—

[In millions of pounds.]

	Budget, 1915-16.			Revised, 1915-16.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	49·650	30·750	80·400	51·868	30·638	82·506
Expenditure . . .	52·607	31·828	84·435	53·968	31·296	85·264
Deficit (—) .	—2·957	—1·078	—4·035	—2·100	—·658	—2·758

*But see adjustment referred to at the close of paragraph 17 and the final table in paragraph 61.

Revenue—Imperial.

12. We budgeted this year for a total Imperial revenue of about £49·6 million. The Revised Estimate shows £51·8 million, or an increase of about £2·2 million.

This is due entirely to an increase of £2·3 million under the net receipts from State Railways, *i.e.*, gross receipts, less working expenses and portion of surplus profits paid to companies. In the current year's Budget we estimated the gross receipts at £35·3 million and the net at £14·9 million—against £35·6 million and £15·2 million the corresponding figures taken in the Revised Estimate for 1914-15, and £37·5 million and £17·5 million the respective figures for 1913-14. We had to estimate with caution in view of the altered state of things brought about by the war, remembering that the first four months of 1914-15 were under peace conditions. Fortunately the railways have done considerably better than we expected: the gross receipts are now taken at £37·7 million, and the net at £17·2 million. The improvement is attributable partly to more active internal trade and partly to coal which would usually have been sea-borne being diverted to railway routes in consequence of the shortage of tonnage.

13. There is a net decrease of about £100,000 under the remaining heads of revenue, produced mainly by a falling off under Customs and the Imperial share of Land Revenue, counterbalanced by increase under some other heads.

(1) The Land Revenue deterioration (£220,000) is accounted for by the unsatisfactory character of the south-west monsoon in various parts of the country, to which I have already alluded, especially in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay *quâ* Gujarat and Sind. The position would, of course, have been much more serious but for the late rains which finally arrived in Gujarat and elsewhere.

(2) Under Customs the decline of revenue—mainly due to war conditions, including scarcity of shipping and heavy freights—has been larger by £310,000 than was anticipated in the Budget. The most important shortages anticipated are in respect of rice (export duty), cotton manufactures, metals and manufactures of metals, and petroleum, while we get some rise in sugar and manufactured articles.

(3) On the other hand two Imperial heads—Posts and Telegraphs, and Opium—show a satisfactory improvement, totalling £270,000. Under Salt, too, there is a rise of £150,000; but this is mainly due to speculative clearances made in the last few weeks in the expectation of an enhancement of duty. There is also, turning to heads which are largely Provincial, an improvement aggregating £210,000 in the Imperial share of Stamps and Income Tax, which is to some extent counterbalanced by a falling off of £70,000 under the Imperial share of Excise, the revenue from which is readily depressed by adverse trade and seasonal conditions.

These, however, are little more than the normal variations between estimates and actuals or semi-actuals to which we are accustomed in an ordinary year.

(4) The asisgnments of Imperial revenue to Local Governments have increased by £130,000, owing chiefly to the payment to the Government of Bihar and Orissa of a contribution promised to it to meet the initial outlay on the High Court buildings at Bankipur.

(5) The outstanding feature of the revenue history of the period is thus the excellent return from Railways, in spite of conditions which at the outset appeared adverse. As I shall show shortly, the expenditure side presents as striking a feature in the excess under military expenditure, and these two items may be noted as constituting the only really important departures from the estimates we made in forecasting, twelve months ago, the prospects of an unprecedentedly doubtful year.

Expenditure—Imperial.

14. We budgeted for a total Imperial expenditure of £52·6 million, which has now to be raised to £53·9 million. This increase is entirely due to larger outlay on Military Services, amounting in all to £1·6 million. In the Budget we took the total outlay under this head at £21·4 million, against £21·8 million in the Revised Estimate for 1914-15, the decrease being due mainly to cutting down of all avoidable expenditure with reference to the financial situation. I may explain that the figures I am now handling include the contribution made by India towards the war by her defrayal of the normal charges in connection with troops she has sent outside her borders, but they do not of course take into account expenditure which we incur out here

merely on behalf of His Majesty's Government—in regard to such matters for instance as the supply of munitions and war material—and which we recover from them.

The large increase over our Budget anticipation is due mainly to the following causes:—

(1) Revised arrangements with His Majesty's Government in regard to the practical application of the general formula that India should make no saving by war conditions. The sea transport charges, for instance, which we have to incur on our own account, are at present very small, owing to the cessation of normal drafts and reliefs of British troops, and in the Budget we considered ourselves entitled to take this as a legitimate saving. After further discussion, however, it has been decided that we ought to pay the same charge as if normal conditions had prevailed; and including retrospective application of this principle to the war period of 1914-15, we have had to make an extra payment on this account of about £540,000.

(2) It has similarly been decided that although the Territorial troops who have been sent out to us in exchange for regular British troops on the Indian establishment were at first less in number than the troops they have replaced, we ought to pay the same amount as if we had had our normal establishment of regulars all along; and adding food charges to pay and allowances, this decision results in an extra cost of about £400,000.

(3) The military operations we have had to undertake on the North-West Frontier have involved an additional cost of about £260,000, to which must be added another £90,000 in respect of operations at Aden.

(4) We shall also have had to spend about £260,000 more for various special measures connected with the internal security of the country and possible eventualities on the frontier.

Taking *net* military outlay, *i.e.*, gross expenditure less receipts, this now stands at £21·8 million against £20·2 million taken in the Budget.

15. As regards the civil heads, there is an excess of about £150,000 under furlough allowances, due to a partial relaxation of the restrictions on leave which were imposed at the beginning of the war. On the other hand, there is a saving of £120,000 on the interest payable on capital deposited by Railway Companies resulting from a curtailment of their intended borrowings.

The other items on the expenditure side reflect the results of a stricter policy of retrenchment. The scope for retardation of expenditure is of course much less on the Imperial than the Provincial side, since the latter includes all the main heads of civil administration; and in both cases it had already been restricted by the reduced allotments which we made in the budget of the current year. The total saving on the non-military Imperial heads amounts, however, to as much as £260,000, so that, taking the military services into account, the increase on the expenditure side as a whole is £1·3 million, which falls short of the improvement in revenue by some £900,000.

Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial.

16. The Provincial revenues were taken in the Budget at £30¾ million, and expenditure at £31·8 million, leaving a deficit of over £1 million to be met by drawings on the Provincial balances. The figures now are—revenue £30·638 million, expenditure £31·296 million, deficit £658,000. Like ourselves, the Provincial Governments have suffered in respect of their Land Revenue and Excise, their total loss under these heads, as compared with Budget anticipation, being about £380,000. There has also been a falling off of £120,000 in the Forest revenue—of which nearly £80,000 occurs in Burma and is due to shortage of freight and reduced demand for timber occasioned by the war. On the other hand, the Provinces share our fortune in having had better returns—to the extent of £215,000—under Stamps and Income Tax.

The reduction of expenditure, amounting in all to some £500,000, occurs under Civil Works, Education and Land Revenue. I must in this connection convey our appreciative acknowledgment of the loyal and thorough way in which the Local Governments have responded to our call for retrenchment both as regards 1915-16 and 1916-17, with the result, in the case of the present year, that though their original Budget grants were restricted at the outset, and their revenues have not quite come up to expectations, the Provinces are now expected to close the year with an aggregate deficit of some £400,000 less than their Budgets allowed for.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

17. The aggregate figures of Imperial and Provincial revenue and expenditure are brought out in the statement in paragraph 11, and I need only emphasise the following points:—

(1) The revenue is £2,100,000 more than we anticipated in the Budget, there being an increase of £2·2 million under Imperial, and a decrease of £100,000 under Provincial.

(2) The expenditure is £0·8 million more than we anticipated. There has been a saving of some £500,000 under Provincial, but an increase of £1·3 million under Imperial.

(3) Consequently the Imperial deficit is reduced from £3 million to £2·1 million, the Provincial from £1 million to £0·6 million, and the aggregate from £4 million to £2·7 million.

But as I shall explain later on (paragraph 60), our Budget proposals for the coming year will react on our revenue of 1915-16 to the extent of an addition thereto of about £110,000, so that the Imperial deficit becomes £2 million, or more exactly £1,986,000.

Revised estimate, 1915-16. Ways and Means position.

18. I now turn to the ways and means arrangements of the current year. Our Budget programme contemplated the continuance of the temporary loan of £7 million taken from the Gold Standard Reserve in the earlier months of the war and the renewal of the temporary debt, also amounting to £7 million, which had been raised by the Secretary of State in 1914-15 in the form of short-term India bills. Apart from these transactions, our Budget expectations as to the outlay to be financed and the resources by which it was to be covered were as follows:—

(In millions of pounds.)

Outlay.	
Imperial deficit	3·0
Provincial deficit	1·0
Capital outlay—	
Railways	8·0
Irrigation	1·1
Delhi	0·3
Discharge of debt (India bonds and Indian Midland Railway debentures)	1·0
Unfunded debt	0·2
Total	14·6

Resources.	
From balances	5·0
Rupee borrowing	3·0
Fresh sterling borrowing	6·5
Famine Insurance and miscellaneous items	0·1
Total	14·6

19. The opening balance of the year (in India and England together) was estimated at £21·4 million and the closing balance at £16·4 million.

The actual opening balance has, however, turned out to be £22·7 million. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that the Imperial deficit for 1914-15, which we had taken at £2·8 million, proved to be £1 million less, owing mainly to unexpectedly better receipts under Railways and heavy clearances of Salt towards the close of the year. There was also some further lapse under capital expenditure.

20. The figures in paragraph 18 will now stand as follows:—

(In millions of pounds.)

Outlay.	
Imperial deficit (*vide* end of para. 17)	2·0
Provincial deficit	0·6
Capital outlay—	
Railways	4·9
Irrigation	0·9
Delhi	0·3
Discharge of debt	4·0
Famine insurance and miscellaneous items.	1·1
Total	13·8

Resources.	
From balances	5·0
Rupee borrowing	3·3
Sterling borrowing	3·1
Unfunded debt	0·7
Special war receipts	1·7
Total	13·8

21. As regards outlay, I have already explained the decrease in the Imperial and Provincial deficits. The Railway programme was reduced by some £250,000 almost at the outset in consequence of pressure from the Treasury at home against undertaking new works. The remaining falling off under this head as compared with Budget anticipations is due to difficulties in obtaining Railway material, etc., from

home and the economies enjoined with reference to the existing financial situation. There is also a minor saving under the Irrigation programme, and a slight excess, which will be explained later on, in the Delhi expenditure.

The various items that make up the Famine Insurance and Miscellaneous head, instead of almost counterbalancing one another as was anticipated in the Budget, have, on the whole, involved a substantial net outlay, owing mainly to heavier withdrawals of deposits and advances for our troops in the field, and also transactions connected with Council Bills. This head is thus transferred to the outlay side, while on the other hand the entry 'Unfunded Debt' is now expected to yield us a net receipt, and is transferred to the resources side of the account just given.

Lastly we have applied £3 million of the savings available under the outlay side of our original programme to the reduction by that amount of the £7 million which we temporarily borrowed from the Gold Standard Reserve in 1914-15; and as the Secretary of State's Council drawings have enabled him to discharge this liability at home, the Reserve is thus in a stronger position, actually as well as potentially, in the event of any future weakening in exchange. It will be noticed that this sum of £3 million corresponds roughly to the amount by which, in the special circumstances of the year, we have had to curtail the sum originally destined for Railway capital expenditure, so that that lapse may be regarded as having been employed in the next best way—that of strengthening our general position for the remainder of the war.

22. As regards resources, the increase of £300,000 as compared with the Budget estimate under rupee borrowing is due to the 50 lakhs received from the special Post Office section of the loan of 1915 to which I shall refer in greater detail later on. On the other hand the net sterling borrowing has fallen from £6·5 to £3·1 million since, in present circumstances, the Secretary of State has only found it possible to raise £3·4 million out of the £6·5 million of fresh sterling borrowing which the Budget calculations took credit for, while he has had to discharge some £300,000 of Railway debentures which he had originally intended to renew.

Under Unfunded Debt, in view of the heavy withdrawals from postal savings banks in 1914-15, we assumed in the Budget, as a matter of precaution, that there would be further withdrawals amounting to £1 million in the current year, which would, however, be largely counterbalanced by Provident Fund and other deposits. The anticipation of heavy withdrawals has happily not been realized. These amount to £170,000 only, of which £120,000 has gone into the post office section of the new loan. Thus the Unfunded Debt head has yielded receipts amounting (after including the large subscriptions to Provident Funds managed by Government and the accrual of fresh interest on savings bank accounts) to £700,000, instead of a net outlay of £200,000 as anticipated in the Budget.

We have also obtained certain special receipts arising from war conditions which we are temporarily carrying in our balances. These include £850,000 from the liquidation of hostile firms, and about £700,000 obtained from the employment of captured enemy vessels, as well as a balance on our wheat operations to which I shall refer later, and which we are holding in suspense until the wheat scheme is finally closed.

The transactions above described bring us to a closing balance of £17·7 million in India and England, exclusive of the amount held in the balance of the Home Treasury on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Budget Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1916-17 on present basis of taxation.

23. The following table brings out, on the present basis of taxation, our Budget anticipations for 1916-17, as compared with the Revised Estimate for the current year.

[In millions of pounds.]

	Revised, 1915-16.			Budget, 1916-17.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	51·868	30·638	82·506	52·004	30·548	82·552
Expenditure . . .	53·968	31·296	85·264	54·599	30·913	85·512
Deficit (—) .	—2·100	—·658	—2·758	—2·595	—·365	—2·960

Revenue—Imperial.

24. Assuming a normal south-west monsoon in 1916, we take the Imperial revenue for 1916-17 at £52 million, or about £130,000 more than what we are now expecting in the current year.

The satisfactory results of the working of the Railways this year justify our assuming a considerably higher return than was considered safe a year ago, and we have put up both the gross receipts and the net revenue by more than £1½ million, as compared with the current year's budget. This head, however, is one under which it is specially necessary to take cautious estimates, since a relatively small percentage of error may lead to a difference in the aggregate sufficient to affect the financial position to a material extent. Even apart from the war and possible further trade restrictions connected therewith, the outlook for 1916-17 is not wholly satisfactory in view of the unfavourable south-west monsoon of the current year and the unsatisfactory winter rains, and we think, after very careful examination, that it is not safe to count on a full repetition of the record railway revenue which we count on obtaining this year. Thus our estimates, for gross receipts (£37·2 million) and for net railway revenue (£16·6 million), are from five to six hundred thousand pounds below the Revised Estimate of the current year, or to be more exact, £610,000 in the case of net revenue.

On the other hand we expect an increase of more than £400,000 under Opium. This is associated with a brisk demand in the Far East, which has led to an increase in the indents from the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, whose Governments we supply direct, and has enabled us to raise the upset price of the opium which we sell by auction up to R1,300 a chest with effect from January last, so that we obtain the full benefit of the higher prices throughout 1916-17, as against a part only of the current year. Also, on a re-examination of the existing cost of production, we have somewhat enhanced the charge which we recover from Local Governments for opium supplied to them for excise purposes. We expect, too, a large increase in the demand for the export of opium to England for medical purposes, which has come into being from the shutting down of the Turkish market.

25. The variations under other heads are less important. In the Imperial share of Land Revenue we expect an improvement of £133,000 as compared with this year's yield, which has been reduced in some tracts by remissions and suspensions following the unsatisfactory monsoon. We allow too for a continued growth of revenue under Posts and Telegraphs, and for a reduction in the assignments of Imperial revenue to Local Governments owing to the absence of certain special contributions given in the current year. Interest receipts also show a substantial improvement owing to a larger investment in respect of the Paper Currency Reserve to which I shall refer at a later stage.

On the other hand, our Salt revenue is not likely to be again disturbed, as it has been for the last two years, by clearances towards the close of the year with a view to the evasion of a threatened increase in the salt duty; so we cannot count in 1916-17 on the additional revenue obtained this year.

For Customs as a whole we are practically repeating the Revised Estimate of the current year. We allow for a possible fall in the demand for silver and in the imports of piece-goods, but also for the fact that a considerable improvement is expected under sugar in view of the new tariff valuations, which reflect the high prices arising from the war.

Expenditure—Imperial.

26. On the expenditure side we have to provide for about £600,000 more than in the current year owing largely to increased provision for Postal and Telegraph and Military expenditure, amounting to about £280,000 and £150,000 respectively. In the former case the increase is mainly due to the necessity for replenishment of stores, stocks having been depleted in the current year.

Under Interest on Debt, there is comparatively little change. As each new rupee loan is raised the interest charges increase; but on the other hand we shall avoid next year a considerable payment of interest to the Gold Standard Reserve through the discharge of £3 million of the temporary loan which we took from it in 1914-15, and there will also be some saving, which I shall explain later on, in respect of sterling India Bills. There will, however, be some increase in

the interest on capital deposited by Railway companies, as a whole year's interest payments will fall due upon their borrowings (through the Secretary of State) in the current year.

27. We estimate the net expenditure on military services at £22 million, against £21·8 million in the Revised Estimate for the current year. We shall be relieved in 1916-17 of certain arrear charges which we had to meet this year—*vide* paragraph 14 above. But in view of sudden military requirements which are likely to arise in a time of war, such as contributed to the large excess over our Budget Estimate in the current year, we think it only prudent to provide for some moderate reserve to meet such unexpected and minor contingencies.

I may mention here that, speaking very roughly—for the actual readjustment of charges in respect of the many units involved is an exceedingly complicated matter, and calculations are liable to further disturbance by changes in the strength and composition of the expeditionary forces fighting outside India—our contribution to His Majesty's Government in respect of the cost of the troops we have furnished for fighting the battles of the King-Emperor outside his Indian dominions will amount to about £11 million from the commencement of the war up to the 31st March 1916, and may be provisionally taken at £8 million for 1916-17. The amount is increasing with the additions which have from time to time been made to the contingents originally furnished by India. We have also during this period incurred a considerable outlay in India, which would not have come upon us but for the war.

28. Taking Imperial revenue and expenditure together, and still adhering to the present basis of taxation, our deficit for next year is likely to be £2·6 million, against £2·1 million estimated in present conditions for 1915-16, and £1·8 million which actually occurred in 1914-15, the first year of the war.

Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial.

29. The Provincial revenues are taken in the new Budget at £30·5 million, and the expenditure at £30·9 million, the deficit, to be met by drawings on Provincial balances, being thus restricted to about £400,000.

A small deterioration of £90,000 under revenue, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is due to non-recurrence of the special assignments of Imperial revenue mentioned in paragraph 13, partly counterbalanced by some expected recovery under the Land Revenue head following the depression of the current year. The further curtailment of expenditure amounts to about £400,000, this being effected by retrenchment in public works outlay. With the further prolongation of the war, economy in every direction is imperative, and the Local Governments, as I have already said, have co-operated most cordially and effectively in this policy.

30. It will, however, be seen from the following statement, which brings together the Provincial outlay under the heads Education, Medical and Civil Works for the last few years, that the retrenchments which have been made under Education and Medical are not in any way of a sweeping character. The Medical head of course includes sanitation outlay.

[In thousands of pounds.]

Year.	Education.	Medical.	Civil Works.
1911-12	1,963	1,088	4,619
1912-13	2,490	1,142	4,936
1913-14	3,056	1,199	5,950
1914-15	3,182	1,362	6,128
1915-16 (Budget).	3,270	1,299	4,892
1915-16 (Revised).	3,064	1,351	4,586
1916-17 (Budget).	3,187	1,318	3,945

It will thus be observed that the Education and Medical expenditure is still on a somewhat higher level than in the pre-war year, 1913-14, and, as regards Education, much above the outlay in the years 1911-13. There has been a very considerable

retrenchment under Civil Works as is only natural, since this head works as a regulator of Provincial finance, enabling expansion of expenditure when times are good and reduction when they are bad.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

31. Reverting to the table in paragraph 23, we estimate that, on the present basis of taxation, the total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, for 1916-17 will be £82·5 million and the total expenditure £85·5 million, resulting in an Imperial deficit of about £2·6 million, and a Provincial deficit of about £400,000. The latter, as I have said, will be met by drawing on the balances at the credit of Local Governments. We have now to consider how the Imperial deficit is to be faced.

Additional taxation proposals.

32. In dealing with the Budget for the current year we determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, not to impose any additional taxation with reference to the large deficit then anticipated for 1915-16 and that of 1914-15. Though assuming continuance of the war during 1915-16, we were not at that time warranted in anticipating its long duration thereafter, and we therefore found our requirements for the time being by temporary and exceptional measures. We renewed temporary borrowings to the extent of £7 million which we had made from the Gold Standard Reserve in 1914-15, and the Secretary of State did the same in regard to short-term India bills to a like amount which he had raised in London. It was also proposed that the Secretary of State should raise about £6½ million by fresh borrowing at home while we were to issue a rupee loan of £3 million in this country. Even so, however, we had to reduce our programme of Railway and other capital expenditure from about £14 million, the sum taken in the Budget for 1914-15, to £9·4 million. Circumstances are now altogether different. We must assume that the war will continue for yet another year, and, it may be, longer. The Secretary of State has been unable, owing to the financial situation at home, to raise the full amount of the fresh borrowing in London contemplated for this year, and it has become our evident duty to provide for our own requirements without outside assistance, while the supplying capacity of the Indian money market is limited. We have also to recollect that the termination of the war, when it comes, will leave us with heavy financial demands upon us. We shall still, in all probability, have a large amount of temporary debt to pay off, and must also prepare for the liquidation of the rupee loan raised this year, which has to be repaid by 1923. We shall likewise have to surrender nearly £2 million which we shall have received in connection with the liquidation of hostile firms and the employment of captured enemy vessels and are using temporarily to meet our own requirements. On the revenue side, again, we must recognise that the experiences and lessons of the war must also add in some directions to our permanent military charges; and, lastly, it is desirable that we should be in a position, when peace returns, or as soon after as may be, to provide further funds for such beneficent purposes as the improvement of education and sanitation.

In paragraph 54 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1915-16, I said that the Government would not hesitate to resort to increased taxation to meet a deficiency in revenue which promised to be of a more or less abiding character. That contingency has now to be faced. The war continues, and we cannot go on, year after year, with uncovered deficits. We consider it essential in the present uncertain outlook to increase our revenue resources in order to make good the anticipated Imperial deficit of the coming year and also to supply a substantial surplus. I now proceed to indicate the methods by which, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, we propose to effect this.

33. In the first place we propose to raise a sum of about £2·1 million by new and enhanced customs duties in the manner which I now proceed to explain :—

Our general import tariff has been at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* since 1894. We now propose, save in the case of sugar, to raise it to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, and we hope thereby to get an increase of revenue of about £420,000, excluding the duty on metals which I deal with later. In this, as in other cases, I have, in calculating enhanced receipts, made allowance for decrease in consumption following the higher rates.

In the case of sugar, in view of the large imports of this article and India's facilities for internal supply, we consider that we shall not be inflicting any real hardship on the consumer by fixing the import duty at 10 per cent, by which we hope to raise an extra £400,000.

34. Next we propose a material curtailment of the free list. The present list is based partly on the existing tariff law and partly on executive concessions, with the result that revenue is being unnecessarily surrendered, and the increasing range of exemption encourages applications for still further concessions. We propose hereafter to confine the statutory free list to the following items :—

First.—Gold coin and bullion; and current Indian silver, nickel, bronze and copper coin.

Second.—Certain essential materials—raw hides and skins, raw cotton, raw wool and paper-making materials.

Third.—Certain agricultural requisites—machines and implements for husbandry, dairy appliances, and manures, including certain chemical manures.

Fourth.—Certain articles, the exemption of which follows logically from our practice of levying an excise on cotton goods and beer, namely, cotton yarns and cotton thread, cotton spinning and weaving machinery, certain stores and articles used in the manufacture of cotton goods, and hops.

Fifth.—A few specific articles, the exemption of which is either (*a*) supported by the practice of most countries—animals, works of art devoted to public purposes, books, natural science specimens, uniforms of public servants and military officers, and arms forming part of their equipment; or (*b*) justified by their special importance in Indian conditions—quinine and anti-plague serum.

We have further included in the statutory free list the conditional exemption hitherto granted by executive instructions to salt imported for manufacturing purposes; and also the exemptions in favour of oil-seeds imported by sea from a Native State, and in regard to the professional equipment imported by passengers, trade catalogues and circulars imported by post, and second-hand gunny bags.

35. The following articles now on the free list will hereafter pay duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*, which will still leave them 5 per cent below the general tariff rate :—

Grain and pulse; tea chests and lead sheets used in their manufacture, and tea racks; firewood; printing and lithographing material; machinery other than the cotton spinning and weaving machinery above indicated; railway material, including telegraphic apparatus imported for railways; and ships. Coal, coke and fuel will be taxed at a quantitative rate of 8 annas per ton, which is roughly equivalent to 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

While taxing grain and pulse at 2½ per cent in ordinary circumstances, the Government will be prepared, when necessary, to consider the question of exempting them by executive order in famine years.

Railway material imported by railways worked by the State is, and will remain, free under section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, as Government stores. Railway material for other railways, including those owned by the State but leased to Companies, will be taxed at 2½ per cent. The taxation of this latter class of railway material follows logically on the proposed equivalent taxation of machinery and ships, these three groups of imports having always been equally treated.

36. The remaining articles now on the free list, which have got on to it more or less accidentally, and in regard to which there is no reason either for complete exemption or specially favourable terms, will be taxed at 7½ per cent under the general tariff rate. These are fresh fruits and vegetables, fish maws, bamboos, bristles and fibres, horn, raw jute, oil cakes, plants, precious stones and pearls, gum olibanum, motor cars for goods, and earth, common clay and sand.

37. The above modifications of the existing free list are estimated to give us £160,000.

38. The duty on iron and steel, which is now one per cent *ad valorem*, will be raised to 2½ per cent; and that on other metals, which is now 5 per cent, will go up to 7½ per cent, following the increase in the general rate on imports. These increases will yield about £80,000.

39. I now come to articles which are subject to special rates of duty under the existing tariff. We propose, as I shall explain directly, to enhance the existing rates

in the case of arms, liquors, tobacco and silver manufactures. I shall then briefly refer to some articles on which we propose to leave the existing tariff rates untouched, and finally pass on to two important additions to our list of dutiable exports.

40. As regards arms and ammunition, the effect of the present tariff is, generally speaking, that these are ultimately taxed at a rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. We propose to double this, the additional revenue expected being some £20,000.

41. The taxation of liquors involves considerable complications, so I will deal with the matter class by class—

(1) The duty on ale, beer, porter and cider is now 3 annas per gallon against 8*d*. per gallon in England. We propose to raise this to 4½ annas, and, in accordance with the usual practice, to make a similar increase in the excise duty on locally manufactured beer.

(2) The rates on spirits will be recast as follows, and the rate now prescribed for potable spirit will, again in accordance with previous practice, apply to spirit of the same description manufactured in India and technically known as "foreign spirit."

(*a*) Perfumed spirit, per liquid gallon R18-12.

(*b*) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—(1) if entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, R14-10 per liquid gallon; (2) if tested, R11-4 per proof gallon.

(*c*) Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption, 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.

(*d*) Spirit, other sorts, per proof gallon R11-4.

(3) In explanation of these proposals I may observe that:—

(*a*) The rate on potable spirit, which is of course much the most important item, is to be raised from R9-6 to R11-4 per proof gallon so as to bring the Indian rate of duty to the level of the English rate, which is approximately 15 shillings per proof gallon.

(*b*) The preferential rate of R7-13 per proof gallon which was accorded by the tariff of 1910 to spirit contained in drugs, medicines or chemicals is now to be withdrawn. This preferential rate evoked protests from manufacturing chemists in India, who had to pay for imported spirit required by them for the local manufacture of drugs at the rate applicable to potable spirit, and were therefore placed at a disadvantage compared with manufacturing chemists outside India. To remove this disability administrative arrangements have been in force since 1910 under which Indian manufacturing chemists have been able to obtain spirit at the rate of R7-13 per proof gallon. We propose to adjust these difficulties, and at the same time to obtain a larger revenue, by taxing the spirit now in question at the same rate as potable spirit.

(*c*) Similarly, administrative difficulties have arisen in connection with the treatment prescribed in 1910 for the assessment of liqueurs, cordials and perfumed spirit and toilet preparations. The proposals now put forward follow closely the procedure adopted in England in the treatment of these spirituous preparations. A higher liquid gallon rate, *viz*., R18-12, corresponding to the English rate of £1-5, is proposed for perfumed spirit; and a somewhat lower liquid gallon rate is proposed for all spirit not tested, other than perfumed spirit. The present position is that perfumed spirit pays R13 per liquid gallon, while liqueurs, etc., pay at the same rate, and without any statutory option of test with reference to proof strength, an omission which weighs unduly on the weaker liqueurs.

(4) The duty on champagne and sparkling wines now stands at R3-12 per gallon, which it is proposed to raise to R4-6, while the duty on still wines will be increased from R1-8 to R1-12 per gallon. The imports of these articles are on the decline, and it is thought that a higher rate would not be fiscally productive. The increase we are now making is, moreover, proportionately nearly the same as that which we propose under spirits.

(5) We estimate that we shall get about £130,000 from the above proposals, inclusive of £20,000 from the excise on beer and spirits.

42. The present rates of duty on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes are as follows :—

	R	A.	P.	
On unmanufactured tobacco	1	0	0	per lb.
On cigars	1	10	0	„
On cigarettes weighing 3 lbs. or more per 1,000 . .	1	4	0	„
On cigarettes of less weight	5	2	0	per 1,000.
On manufactured tobacco, other sorts	1	2	0	per lb.

43. (1) We leave the rate on unmanufactured tobacco unaltered, as the present duty is approximately 100 per cent *ad valorem*.

(2) The quantitative rate on cigars and cigarettes is to be replaced by an *ad valorem* rate of 50 per cent. In the case of cigars this rate may be taken as equivalent to an increase of about 30 per cent on the present quantitative rate. As regards cigarettes, the aggregate duty collections now represent approximately 30 per cent of value; but the present quantitative rate presses heavily on the very cheap brands, invoiced at R6-14 a thousand, which form the bulk of the imports. The duty represents, in their case, 45 per cent of value, while in the case of a large number of the better brands of cigarettes, particularly those imported from Egypt, the proportion of duty to value is considerably less, running between 9 and 35 per cent. A certain amount of inconvenience and loss is also caused to importers by the necessity of weighing the cigarettes to ascertain the duty leviable at the quantitative rates. The substitution of an *ad valorem* rate will thus have the double effect of drawing some additional revenue from the better class of cigarettes without adding materially to the burden on the cheaper class, and of removing the practical difficulties in applying the present quantitative rates.

(3) We propose to raise the rate on manufactured tobacco, other sorts, from R1-2 to R1-8 per lb., which will be roughly proportionate to the increase of duty in the case of cigars.

(4) We hope to get about £30,000 from these changes in connection with tobacco.

44. We do not propose any increase in the duty of 4 annas an ounce imposed on imported silver in 1910, which represents an *ad valorem* rate of some 15 or 16 per cent. In the case of silver manufactures, however, which at present come under the general tariff, we propose to make a change, to remove a disability under which Indian silversmiths labour. They have now to pay duty at 4 annas per ounce for the silver required for the manufacture of their goods, while silverware and silver thread imported into India only pay duty at the general rate. We now propose that where the importer can give the Collector of Customs proof as to the silver contents of an article made or partly made of silver, the duty on such silver contents shall be at the rate applicable to silver, namely 4 annas per ounce, the residual value of the article being taxed at 7½ per cent. Where, however, no such proof is forthcoming, the whole duty will be at 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Executive instructions will, however, issue exempting from this special tax articles which only contain an inconsiderable proportion of silver.

45. We are not modifying the duty of 1½ annas a gallon imposed on imported petroleum in 1910, which is equivalent to some 20 per cent *ad valorem*. We also leave the export duty on rice unaltered. I shall refer presently to the case of salt.

46. The only other important item in the existing tariff on which I have not yet touched is cotton manufactures. For the last 20 years the position has been that cotton twists and yarns of all kinds are free of duty, while a duty at the rate of 3½ per cent is imposed on woven goods of all kinds, whether imported or manufactured in Indian mills. We propose to leave the position here as it stands.

The Council will naturally ask why, at a time when fiscal necessities compel us to make a material enhancement of the tariff in nearly every other direction, we should leave cotton alone. Well, the Government of India have not failed to represent their view that there should be a material increase in the cotton import duties, while the cotton excise, which has formed the subject of such widespread criticism in this country, should be left unenhanced, subject to the possibility of its being altogether abolished when financial circumstances are more favourable. But His Majesty's Government, who have to consider the position from a wider standpoint, felt that the

raising of this question at the present time would be most unfortunate, as it would provoke a revival of old controversies at a time when they specially desired to avoid all contentious questions both here and in England, and might prejudice the ultimate settlement of the larger issues raised by the war. His Majesty's Government feel that the fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire as between one another and the rest of the world must be reconsidered after the war, and they desire to leave the question raised by the cotton duties to be considered then, in connection with the general fiscal policy which may be thought best for the Empire, and the share, military and financial, that has been taken by India in the present struggle. His Majesty's Government are aware of the great interest taken in this question in India and of the impossibility of avoiding some reference to it when new taxation has to be raised, but they are confident that their decision is in the best interests of India and that premature discussion of this particular issue could only be harmful. We fully realise the force of these arguments at the present juncture, and consequently we are reluctantly compelled not to propose any modification in respect of the cotton duties.

47. Our final proposal connected with the tariff is the imposition of an export duty on two important staples, namely, tea and jute. Both these industries have been specially prosperous during the war, and in the case of jute I think there is already a considerable consensus of opinion that if the financial situation created by the war should necessitate heavy additional taxation, this is one of the first articles which might legitimately be taxed. The case of tea is hardly less strong, especially in view of the fact that, in spite of its largely industrial character, the tea business has for 30 years been exempted from income tax.

I may add that in the case of tea, we have a precedent for special taxation in the recent action of the Ceylon Government, which, after the war broke out, imposed an export duty of R1½ per 100 lbs. We propose to follow this example and adopt the same rate, a measure which is estimated to produce some £300,000 of revenue in the coming year. Our proposals contemplate, however, the exemption of forward contracts entered into before the present date. We also propose to exempt tea waste.

48. Jute is an article which can well bear a special rate of export duty, not only because of the present prosperity of the trade, but in view of the monopoly which India has in this product. The only existing special taxation on jute is a small cess levied in Calcutta and Chittagong, the proceeds of which go to the Improvement Trust in the case of Calcutta, and the local Port Trust in the case of Chittagong. It was accepted, however, when these cesses were imposed, that they were not to prejudice any future claim of Government to tax jute for our Imperial purposes.

Our present proposal is to tax both the raw and the manufactured article. In the case of raw jute we contemplate a general rate of R2-4 per bale of 400 lbs., which is approximately equivalent, at present prices, to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. There are, however, certain classes of jute, known technically as "cuttings" and "rejections", which are of much smaller value, and we therefore propose a special rate of 10 annas per bale on cuttings and R1-8 on rejections.

Manufactured jute falls under two main classes, known to the trade as sacking and hessians, respectively. We propose a duty of R10 per ton on sacking and R16 per ton on hessians—a rate which, in each case, corresponds approximately to the taxation, at 'raw jute' rates, of the material used in the production of the goods.

49. We propose, however, following the spirit of section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, to exempt from this duty manufactured jute which is exported under specific demand from His Majesty's Government, *i.e*, in pursuance of War Office contracts.

Also, as in the case of tea, we propose to exempt forward contracts entered into before the present date, a concession which will appreciably diminish the revenue to be obtained from the new duty in the first year. We estimate this at about £580,000.

50. The tariff changes above indicated will apply to external trade by land, from which another £30,000 is expected, as well as to that by sea. In the aggregate, they are estimated, as I have already stated, to bring in a total increased revenue of about £2·1 million. I shall, during the present sitting, introduce a Bill embodying the legislation required, and I shall ask Your Excellency's permission to suspend the rules of business so as to admit of the immediate nomination of a Select Committee thereon and an instruction to them to report at a very early date. It will be readily

understood that it is most essential to get the fiscal changes which we propose passed into law as soon as possible, and with effect from the present date, since otherwise there would be large clearances of goods to avoid the higher duties.

51. The next source from which we propose to derive increased revenue is Salt. Between 1888 and 1902 salt was, generally speaking, taxed at R2½ per maund. Then a cycle of prosperity permitted a gradual reduction of the duty to R2 per maund in 1903, to R1½ in 1905, and to R1 in 1907, at which figure it now stands. The maund on which this duty is calculated is a little more than 82 lbs.; consequently, the existing rate amounts to only about one-fifth of an anna per lb.

Enhancement of the salt tax has always been looked on as a reserve to be utilised when war or other financial calamities should come upon us, and in making the reductions of the tax which I have noted above our predecessors had in view the increase thus afforded in the potentialities of this reserve. It is only natural, therefore, that in the present situation we should turn to an increase in the salt duty. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that the duty is largely paid by the poorer classes; and that the increases proposed in our customs tariff will to some extent fall upon poor consumers. In the interests of the poor, therefore, we propose to make only a very small increase in the salt tax, *i.e.*, to increase it from R1 to R1¼ per maund. This rate will still be less than that levied only nine years ago, and the taxation will now amount to about ¼ anna per lb. We estimate the extra revenue obtainable from this increase in 1916-17 at £600,000.

It may interest the Council in this connection to be informed that Italy, too, derives a considerable amount of revenue from salt. This was put down in the Italian budget for 1914-15 at the equivalent of £3·6 million, and the taxation has recently been raised so as to bring in another £800,000. Our salt revenue on the present basis of taxation is estimated at £3·4 million, and with the extra duty at £4 million. Italy, therefore, is raising rather more than we do from salt, and from a population which is about one-seventh of that of British India.

52. Here, too, it is necessary to apply the increase to imported and, generally speaking, to locally produced salt, with effect from the 1st March. The enhancement of salt duty will not require special legislation. It can be effected under the law by notification by the Governor General in Council.

Locally produced salt in Burma has hitherto been taxed at less than the general rate of duty, though the tendency has been gradually to work up to this. We shall consider later whether the present enhancement should not also involve a proportionate increase in the special Burma taxation.

53. I now come to Income Tax, in regard to which I may first note that this term now replaces the old designation 'Assessed Taxes' in Heads VIII and 10 of our Revenue accounts, since there is at present no other tax to reckon with under these heads. The first general income tax for British India was enacted in the year 1860, and it may be noted that all incomes above R500 a year paid 4 per cent, or about 8 pies in the rupee, and that profits on land were assessed, except in the case of cultivators of land whose rent value was less than R600 per annum. This Act had a short life, but it was succeeded by various other income tax and license tax enactments, ending with the present Income Tax Act of 1886.

54. The main features of this Act are as follows. It exempts—

(*a*) Incomes derived from land assessed to land revenue and from agriculture.

(*b*) Incomes derived from property solely employed for religious or public charitable purposes.

(*c*) Salaries of officers and soldiers employed in a military capacity, when these do not exceed R500 a month, or R6,000 a year.

(*d*) All incomes which would otherwise be taxable if these are less than R1,000 a year.

The last exemption originally stood at R500, but this limit was raised to R1,000 in 1903. With the exception of that change, the Act of 1886 has remained in force to this day.

The taxation arrangements which it authorises are as follows :—

Salaries and pensions are assessed at 4 pies in the rupee if between R1,000 and R1,999 per annum. If above that amount, they pay 5 pies in the rupee.

Other incomes, derived from sources outside profits of companies and interest on securities, if they are between ₹1,000 and ₹1,999, pay on a scale of fixed rates which varies from ₹20 to ₹42, and approximates roughly in its total effect to a 4 pie rate. Incomes of ₹2,000 or upwards similarly derived pay at the 5 pie rate.

Profits of companies are uniformly assessed at 5 pies in the rupee. The same rate is levied upon interest on securities; but here the holder may get an exemption or a rebate at the 4 pie rate, as the case may be, if he can prove that his income from all sources is less than ₹1,000, or falls between ₹1,000 and ₹1,999.

55. Speaking generally, therefore, our normal income tax rate is 5 pies in the rupee, which is about equivalent to 6*d.* in the pound, and it may be noted that, when the Act was introduced, the English income-tax stood at 8*d.* in the pound.

Since then, as is well known, very great changes have been made in the English income tax: the principle of graduation has been introduced, the rates have been very much raised, and since 1910 there has been a super-tax which is now levied on incomes above £3,000. In 1914, just before the war—the super-tax apart—the rates of income tax ranged from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound. These were doubled after the war, and in 1915 there was a further increase of 40 per cent on the previously doubled rate, while the limit of exemption was reduced and the scale of previous abatements cut down. The English income tax, apart again from the super-tax, may, therefore, now be said to run from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The contrast afforded by India is thus very marked.

Now it is not necessary, or desirable, to propose any such heroic measures as those which have been forced upon Chancellors of the Exchequer in England; but our income-tax here is undoubtedly very low, and there will be general agreement, I think, that, at a time when it has become necessary to increase taxation materially, and to hit the poor in some measure by the raising of the salt tax, more money should be exacted from the incomes of the relatively well-to-do.

56. Our proposals for obtaining more money from the income-tax are as follows:—

(*a*) We propose to leave all existing exemptions untouched, and also to make no alteration in the taxation of persons whose incomes, official or private, are less than ₹5,000 per annum.

(*b*) In the case of incomes under Parts I and IV of Schedule II of the Act, *i.e.*, salaries and pensions, and incomes from the "other sources" mentioned above, which exceed the last-mentioned sum, we propose to enhance the tax in the following way:—

(1) Incomes from ₹5,000 to ₹9,999 will pay 6 pies in the rupee, or 7½*d.* per pound.

(2) Incomes from ₹10,000 to ₹24,999 will pay 9 pies in the rupee, or 11¼*d.* in the pound.

(3) Incomes of ₹25,000 and upwards will pay 1 anna in the rupee, which is equivalent to 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound.

(*c*) Profits of companies will be assessed at the 1 anna rate; but this will be subject to abatement, or exemption, to individual shareholders who can show that their total income is such as to warrant a lower rate of taxation or none at all. Thus a shareholder whose income is less than ₹1,000 per annum from all sources would obtain a refund of the entire tax previously recovered on his dividends; a man whose total income is ₹5,000 would obtain a refund of the amount recovered in excess of the 6 pie rate; and so on.

We also propose, following what we are advised to be the correct construction of the law as it stands at present, as well as the actual practice in some provinces, to exempt altogether (as would be the case if it were a matter of an individual) the profits of companies which amount to less than ₹1,000.

(*d*) Interest on securities will be taxed similarly, *i.e.*, the initial rate will be 1 anna, but the holders can obtain refunds of the whole or of part of the sum recovered with reference to their actual income of all kinds.

57. The total number of income tax assessees in 1914-15, counting companies as persons, was about 332,000. Of these about 216,000 were assessed on incomes between ₹1,000 and ₹1,999, and 79,000 between ₹2,000 and ₹4,999. Consequently, no less than 295,000 of the present assessees will be unaffected by the new rates of taxation.

we propose, which will fall on the 37,000 who are relatively well-to-do. Of these, again, about 24,000, on incomes between ₹5,000 and ₹9,999, will only have their tax increased by 1 pie on the rupee.

58. We expect in all to get £900,000 from this increased taxation. Here again I shall introduce a Bill to-day making the required amendments in Act II of 1886. But in this case it will not be necessary, as in regard to salt and customs, to make the new taxation applicable before the 1st April 1916. Arrears of income tax not paid by that date, but recovered subsequently, will be assessed at the old rates. The new rates will apply to all income the tax on which has not actually become due till the 1st April.

I may add that we propose to restrict the amendments of the Income Tax Act to those which are necessary to carry out the new scheme of taxation I have outlined. There are other matters, no doubt, in respect of which the existing Act might suitably be amended or made clearer, but these can wait till a season of greater leisure.

59. Lastly, I may explain that under the terms of the existing financial settlements with the provinces, income tax is a divided head, and the additional revenue accruing from our proposals will thus be shared between Imperial and Provincial. But as this additional taxation is imposed solely for Imperial purposes, the amount which technically accrues to the provinces will be set-off by a counter-adjustment from Provincial to Imperial under the head 'Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.' The same procedure was followed in 1910 in respect of the additional taxation then imposed under 'Stamps' and 'Excise.' A like adjustment will also be made on this occasion in respect of that portion of the additional duty on locally produced beer and 'foreign spirit' which will be credited to Provincial revenues under the terms of the settlements.

60. I now sum up the financial effect of the proposals above explained. We intend to get an additional revenue of—

(*a*) £2,150,000 from Customs and consequential changes in the excise duties on liquors.

(*b*) £600,000 by an enhancement of the duty on Salt.

(*c*) £900,000 by an increase under Income Tax.

Or in all a little over £3·6 million as against an estimated Imperial deficit of £2·6 million. This leaves us with a surplus of £1,052,000 which, though somewhat less than we have aimed at in the years just preceding the war, will supply a useful and much needed source of strength against the contingencies which face us in the future.

The imposition of a portion of our proposed taxation from 1st March (*vide* paragraph 58) will also yield about £110,000 in the current year, thus diminishing (as I have already noted) the Imperial deficit for 1915-16 indicated in paragraph 17 to about £2 million.

61. Consequently the statement given in paragraph 23 must be taken as superseded by the revised statement below, which shows our revenue and expenditure position for 1915-16 and 1916-17 as determined by the taxation measures above expounded.

[In millions of pounds.]

	Revised, 1915-16.			Budget, 1916-17.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	**51·982**	30·638	82·620	**55·651**	30·548	86·199
Expenditure . . .	**53·968**	31·296	85·264	**54·599**	30·913	85·512
Surplus + or deficit — .	**—1·986**	—·658	—2·644	**+1·052**	—·365	+·687

Rupee borrowing.

62. Before I pass on to the general ways and means arrangements for the coming year, it will be desirable to make a few remarks on the subject of our rupee borrowing.

In paragraph 56 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement I announced our intention of raising a loan of £3 million (4½ crores) in India in the current year, the time and the best method of borrowing being reserved for later consideration.

The internal conditions in India were generally favourable at the period of the year when we usually take into consideration the question of issuing a new loan. Trade was slack and money easy; the balances of the Presidency Banks stood at a high level; and though there was little demand for rupee securities and the market was extremely sensitive, the floating supplies of paper were reported to be small and its price had been comparatively steady. The situation was, however, entirely changed by the announcement, on the 21st June last, of the flotation of a British war loan for an unlimited amount carrying interest at 4½ per cent, with valuable privileges to subscribers in respect to the conversion of holdings in the previous 3½ per cent war loan, consols and annuities, into stock of the new war loan. This produced an immediate drop in the price of our 3½ per cent paper, and it became clear that more favourable terms than we had previously contemplated would have to be offered if a loan of the amount announced in the Budget were to be successfully floated, while the increasing difficulties in raising further loans in London on behalf of India rendered it impossible to reduce the Indian borrowing.

The line of action to be followed in these conditions formed the subject of anxious deliberation on our part and, after discussion of the question at an informal conference which I held with the representatives of the three Presidency Banks, it was decided to fix the rate of interest at 4 per cent and to offer at par a short-term issue which would be redeemed after eight years in any case, while the Government reserved the right of redeeming it at any time after five. Political and financial circumstances rendered it most undesirable to take any risk of the loan proving a failure, and accordingly it was arranged that the Presidency Banks should underwrite the entire loan, and should in any case subscribe for a minimum sum of R1½ crores, in return for a commission of 1 per cent on the amount of the loan. The loan as thus settled was notified on the 28th July last and subscriptions were invited between the 2nd and 17th August, these being receivable at the head offices of the Presidency Banks and their branches, and at all places at which we have account offices, instead of as formerly at the presidency towns only. Considering the moderate amount of interest offered and the conditions prevalent, the loan was wholly successful, being oversubscribed by more than two crores.

63. We also initiated an important new departure in the direction of trying to bring the Government into more direct touch with small investors by issuing a supplementary section of the loan to be subscribed for through Post Offices. The loan proper was to be subscribed by the 17th August, but the Post Office section, into which subscriptions of any amount (in even hundreds of rupees) from R100 to R5,000 were receivable, remained open till the end of October, and all the amounts tendered through it were taken in full. Special arrangements were made for wide publication of the terms on which applications would be received through the Post Office, by notices and brief posters exhibited in post offices, treasuries, and district offices, and by advertisements inserted in newspapers, English and vernacular.

The total amount thus realised was about R50 lakhs, or £333,000, and of this amount only about 18 lakhs represented withdrawals from existing savings banks accounts (which so far gave us the advantage, in present circumstances, of transfer of liability from a call account to one which we need not liquidate for some years), while the remaining 32 lakhs was new money lodged with Government. Of the total, 21 lakhs was obtained from Europeans, 26 lakhs from Indians, and 3 lakhs from banks and public bodies. R6 lakhs represented individual applications not exceeding R500, while out of a total of some 4,250 applications, over 500 were for the minimum amount possible, *viz.*, R100. It is also interesting to note that in all nearly three lakhs of rupees, representing some 300 applications, came from Indian ladies. As further evidence of the extent to which this section of the loan tapped sources which would otherwise not have been available, it may

be mentioned that about 40 per cent of the total was applied for through sub and branch post offices in the mofussil.

The total amount obtained may seem small, but I would remind the Council that 50 lakhs is a quarter of the total rupee loan issued so recently as 1911-12, and one-third of that which was issued in 1910-11. Considering the novelty of the experiment, the troubled times, and the innate conservatism of the bulk of the Indian people, I hold that this Post Office loan operation has been a marked success, and has justified us in making the procedure a permanent one. We shall also consider, in respect of future issues, the desirability of further simplifying methods so as to avoid some local difficulties and misapprehensions which this year's experiment brought to notice.

64. I now come to our borrowing programme for the next year. That must take place entirely in this country, since, as I have already indicated, we cannot, in the interests of the Empire, set foot on the borrowing market at home. The position of 3½ per cent paper is also a very relevant factor in this connection. I referred last year with legitimate satisfaction to the strength of that paper, but since then it has fallen greatly. At the beginning of the present financial year its selling price was R92½. In December and January, however, it fell rapidly to the neighbourhood of R80; and in spite of some recovery subsequently, it has recently stood about eight points below the opening price of the year. That is, of course, a very serious matter for the holders of Government paper, and various suggestions have been made, in the press and otherwise, that we should assist them by the conversion of the whole of our 3½ per cent debt, which at present stands at about £92 million, into a 4 per cent security. This would involve a very considerable burden to the general taxpayer, which I am certainly not prepared to impose upon him. Nor can I admit that the Government can be held responsible for such unforeseen falls in securities, Government or other, as have taken place by reason of the war and the higher rates of interest which it has brought about. On the other hand, the Government cannot look with indifference on a large depreciation of the price of the premier security of India, or ignore the grave difficulties which such depreciation, if unremedied, will place in the way of their own future borrowings, especially in the coming year.

65. Consequently, after very careful deliberation, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, we have decided to do something for the holders of our existing Government paper which will be in our own, that is in the public, interests as well as theirs. In view of our ways and means requirements, and to strengthen our position generally, we consider that we should raise not less than £4 million in India next year, outside the amount which we may get from the Post Office section of our loan. To facilitate this we propose that subscriptions to our new loan should carry with them the privilege of converting an equivalent amount of 3½ per cent paper on favourable terms, by which I mean terms that will be better than the arithmetical result of a comparison between 3½ per cent interest and the higher rate which we shall have to pay for the new loan: *e.g.*, if our new loan is issued at 4 per cent, the conversion rate for 3½ per cent paper will be higher than R87½. This privilege will also cover the conversion of our remaining 3 per cent paper on terms proportionally equivalent to those fixed in respect of the 3½ per cents. Thus a subscriber of say one lakh of rupees to the new loan will thereby obtain the right, which we shall allow him to transfer, to obtain another lakh by the conversion, on such terms as may be decided on, of 3½ per cent or 3 per cent paper.

66. Further, we propose that this offer of limited conversion in 1916, conditional on subscription to a new loan, shall be repeated in 1917 and 1918 if we borrow in those years at a higher rate than 3½ per cent. Thus supposing the 1917 loan to be of that character, a subscriber thereto, or a purchaser of conversion rights attached to the loan, will be able to convert 3½ per cent paper into debt of that year's issue, whatever its terms may be. I must explain, however, that the conversion rates will be fixed on each occasion with reference to the circumstances of the time and the character of each new loan, and I can hold out no hope that they will under any circumstances be more favourable hereafter—indeed they may quite possibly be less so—than the terms we shall offer in 1916, when money conditions are specially stringent. I may explain also that conversion facilities will not be attached to any short-term borrowing, such as the loan we raised last year with a currency of 5 to 8 years only; and generally that the Government of India reserve full discretion as to the terms to be offered for future loans, and also as regards the conversion rights associated therewith.

67. We believe that these measures will confer a substantial degree of protection on the holders of our existing paper, and will be found well adapted to the particular conditions which this problem presents to us in India. The requirements of the Government of India are not such as to call for a vast scheme of unlimited conversion in a single year as was the case at home. The Indian markets could not find the money; and if they did find it, we could not employ it ourselves in India, or remit it to England without wrecking exchange. We feel too that in view of the comparative narrowness of the Indian money market in ordinary times, and the special stringency which exists at present, we should—if we confined the opportunity of conversion to a single year's issue—deprive many holders of our paper of an effective chance of participating. On the other hand, we are not prepared to admit that the conditions call for the eventual extinction of the whole mass of our 3½ per cent paper, and could not wisely saddle ourselves with the grave liabilities incidental to a conversion scheme extending over a considerable number of years. In the conditions of the present year our next issue must be a repayable loan, and though we in no way pledge ourselves to confine our flotations in the conversion period to repayable debt, we may of course find it necessary to do so. Now, the association of conversion rights with a repayable loan doubles the amount which has to be repaid in the future. It will be readily understood that this is a very serious element in the problem; and when the time for repayment came, we might be seriously hampered as regards our productive capital expenditure and our finances generally if the amount of debt falling due for discharge were of excessive amount. These reasons have weighed with us in limiting the conversion period to three years. We have also had to bear in mind that one main justification for a conversion scheme is the inducement which it offers to the public to subscribe to the loans issued at a time of difficulty and crisis, and we cannot afford to have this inducement weakened by an undue prolongation of the opportunities for conversion.

68. It would be premature as yet to decide what the exact terms of the 1916 loan shall be in respect of interest and currency, though I may say now that the loan will on this occasion be repayable at the end of some specific, though probably somewhat distant, date. Nor can I yet state the conversion rate which will be offered for 3½ per cent and 3 per cent paper. These are matters which will still require very careful consideration; but I may say at once that the effective amount of our new loan, that is excluding the new debt created by conversion of previous issues, will, as I have already indicated, be not less than £4 million outside the Post Office section (to which, I may observe, the same conversion facilities will apply) and that we shall be prepared to accept subscriptions up to £8 million. We are willing to take that large amount this year partly to make the remedy of conversion more immediate and efficacious, and partly to strengthen our financial position generally in view of the war. But we in no way contemplate, or pledge ourselves to, similarly large flotations in 1917 and 1918; and investors who stand aside from this year's issue in the expectation of being as readily able to obtain conversion rights in the two following years will run the risk of disappointment in that respect.

69. I may mention here that we have decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to introduce a new form of Government securities in the shape of bearer-bonds, to meet the convenience of persons in large business centres who wish to dispose of, or raise money upon, Government paper with greater ease and rapidity than are afforded by our existing promissory notes with the formalities attendant upon the transfer of these from one holder to another. We have no desire, however, to alter or abandon the present form of promissory note, which is much valued for purposes of safety by those who wish to hold Government paper permanently or for considerable periods. Accordingly the bearer-bond form will be purely optional and the fullest facilities will be given for the conversion of promissory notes of the existing form into bearer-bonds and *vice versa*. This reform will be introduced as soon as certain legal points which are under consideration have been settled, and when the best form of the new bearer-bond has been determined on.

Ways and Means Estimate for 1916-17.

70. Before setting out the figures in the manner adopted in paragraph 20 above, I would emphasise that they are very materially affected by the facts that, as I have already said, we cannot count on any home borrowing next year; that, on the contrary, we ought to give some little help to the Home

Government in maintaining a grip over the London money market by repaying a portion of the Secretary of State's outstanding India Bills; and that, in view of the limitations of the Indian money market, we must take a cautious view as to the immediate response to our offer of conversion facilities. Consequently, even though it is proposed to meet the Imperial deficit entirely by taxation, and convert it into a surplus, we have had to cut down the capital expenditure programme to the lowest possible limits, allowing only £3 million for Railways and £1·2 for Irrigation and Delhi.

The figures we have to deal with are then as follows:

Outlay.	£ million.	*Resources.*	£ million.
Provincial deficit	0·4	From balances	0·3
Capital Expenditure—		Imperial surplus	1·1
Railway	3·0	Rupee borrowing	4·3
Irrigation	0·9	Unfunded debt	0·3
Delhi	0·3	Famine insurance and miscellaneous items	0·2
Discharge of debt	2·0	Special war receipts	0·4
	6·6		6·6

71. I have already explained the amount of the Provincial deficit and the Imperial surplus as arrived at by the new taxation, and now add the following elucidatory remarks in respect of other items.

Railway Programme.—As I have said, the financial position requires us to cut this down to a very low figure. We are advised, indeed, that it is very questionable whether a larger allotment could be profitably spent in view of the great difficulty, in present circumstances, in obtaining railway material from home and its extremely high cost. The present price of rails, for instance, landed in India, is nearly double the pre-war price, while the Tata Works, on which we could normally rely for local supplies, are now mainly occupied in the manufacture of steel for munitions. Our own railway workshops too are largely engaged in the same work.

The £3 million programme has been fixed so as to continue progress, but generally at a reduced rate, on works already in hand which could not without loss or great inconvenience be interrupted. Provision has also been made for the restoration of the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, but only such new works are included—for example, water-supply schemes where the existing supply seems likely to fail—as could not with safety be postponed. The bulk of the expenditure proposed is consequently on open lines.

Irrigation.—Here too the financial position has to be taken into account, and prevents our doing more than repeat the revised estimate provision of £900,000.

Expenditure on Delhi.—This, as in the current year, is confined to what is absolutely necessary to keep things going without deterioration of material and disbanding of necessary establishments.

Discharge of debt.—We provide here £500,000 for the discharge of India bonds issued in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway, which fall due in the coming year. We also provide £1½ million for the discharge of some of the short-term sterling India Bills issued by the Secretary of State in 1914-15, a measure which, as I have indicated, will be a contribution on our part to the retention of the Home market for borrowings by His Majesty's Government in connection with the war. We shall also, incidentally, save a certain amount in interest charges. The temporary loans we raised in 1914-15, which still stood at £14 million at the commencement of the current year, will thus have been reduced to £9½ million, *i.e.*, to £4 million from the Gold Standard Reserve (*vide* paragraph 21) and £5½ million in sterling India Bills.

72. I have already said as much as I can at present in respect of the *rupee loan*. We take the amount of this for the purpose of the present calculations at £4·3 million, of which £300,000 is estimated as accruing from the Post Office section. But, as I have already indicated, we are prepared to accept subscriptions up to a further sum not exceeding £4 million. To the extent that we obtain these we shall employ them in paying off our remaining debt to the Gold Standard Reserve.

It is very necessary, in present conditions, to conserve the Indian money market for the requirements of Government to a greater extent than is normally necessary. We do not propose to go at all as far in this direction as His Majesty's Government have had to do at home, but we are fully justified in issuing instructions, as we have done, that local bodies shall, as far as possible, keep down their development expenditure which is financed from borrowing; and that all loan flotations by such bodies, as well as branch line companies' loans, shall be held absolutely in abeyance from the present date until our coming loan has been floated.

For *unfunded debt* we take a net incoming of £300,000 only, as we must be cautious in regard to the Post Office deposits, and we are for the present anticipating that there will be a reduction in these by direct withdrawals, or by transfer to the Post Office section of the loan, to the extent of £700,000 in the coming year.

Under *special war receipts* we assume a receipt of £400,000 from the continued employment of enemy vessels.

73. These and other transactions bring us to an estimated closing balance of £17·4 million on the 31st March 1917, exclusive of holdings for the Gold Standard Reserve temporarily included in the balances of the Home Treasury. This is about £1 million more than the normal minimum balance required in India and England together; but it will be readily understood that in present conditions, which in several directions expose our balances to exceptional strain, it is necessary to have some margin. This is the more desirable in that, as I have already said (paragraph 32), we shall eventually have to make good the large sums—of which we are making temporary use—that we are deriving from the employment of captured enemy vessels and the liquidation of hostile firms.

Remarks on certain special heads.

I now furnish some supplementary information in regard to certain special and important heads.

A.—Opium.

74. In paragraph 36 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1914-15, I referred to the question of the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium which had accumulated in the China ports as the one problem of our past opium trade with China still remaining for solution. At the commencement of this year the amount of stocks still unsold was considerable and the rate at which they were passing into consumption was slow, while all the consuming provinces in China except three had been declared free of cultivation and were consequently closed to Indian opium in accordance with the terms of the Opium agreement of 1911. Arrangements had also been made in accordance with that agreement for the inspection, early last summer, of Kiangsu with the object of applying the closure to this province also. These arrangements were however cancelled at the request of the Chinese Government, on the ground that investigations had shown that certain districts were not free from poppy cultivation; and shortly afterwards it became known that an arrangement had been arrived at between the Chinese authorities and the opium merchants which would have the effect of removing restrictions which had previously hampered the latter's trade. This was followed by the announcement, a few months later, that the whole of the stocks lying in Hongkong and a portion of those remaining in Shanghai had been purchased by representatives of the Chinese Government. It may fairly be assumed that the small remaining balance of the stocks is not likely to cause any embarrassment to the Government of India, and so a further, and apparently final, stage has been reached in the connection of this country with China in the matter of the opium trade.

75. Shortly after the outbreak of war we found it desirable to raise—from ₹1,200 to ₹1,600 per chest—the upset price fixed in respect of the opium which is auctioned monthly for export to the non-China markets. During 1915 the full amount of the opium offered at this price was sold and, in view of the active conditions of the trade towards the close of the year, it was decided, as I have previously mentioned, to make a further enhancement of the upset price to ₹1,800 with effect from January 1916. The price obtained at our auction sales rose at once on the announcement of this decision in September and has recently been above the new minimum.

76. I mentioned last year that we had arranged to sell direct to the Government of the Straits Settlements the amount of opium required by that Government for its opium monopoly. A similar arrangement has since been concluded with the Government of Hongkong, and the amount of opium which has been announced for auction is exclusive of the requirements of these two Governments.

77. Incidentally the war has led to an increased demand for medicinal preparations made from opium and, supplies from Turkey being interrupted, it has been arranged with the Secretary of State to test the suitability of Indian opium for this purpose by placing a quantity at the disposal of the London market. The permanent success of the experiment cannot, of course, be established till the return of peace conditions, but we have been able so far to sell 1,400 chests at a substantial profit and anticipate a larger sale in the coming year. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that in this way the production of Indian opium has relieved a want which must otherwise have been acutely felt.

B.—Military Services.

78. The table below shows the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding :—

	Gross.					Net, *i.e.*, deducting receipts.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.	All Military heads.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912-13 . . .	19,576,526	479,928	887,379	9,267	20,953,100	19,565,466
1913-14 . . .	19,789,239	512,845	947,297	16,284	21,265,765	19,896,113
1914-15 . . .	20,336,559	463,270	996,071	13,603	21,809,603	20,434,915
1915-16 (Budget) .	19,973,700	650,400	744,300	21,100	21,389,500	20,169,200
1915-16 (Revised) .	21,650,200	519,100	830,200	16,300	23,015,800	21,842,700
1916-17 (Budget) .	21,579,100	707,600	858,300	20,900	23,165,900	22,000,000

79. The total net expenditure in 1915-16 is now expected to reach the figure of £21·8 million or about £1⅔ million more than the Budget. I have already referred (in paragraph 14) to the main causes contributing to this large excess and need only add the following supplementary remarks. The developments of military science have rendered it necessary to increase the efficiency of the army in India in various directions while the war proceeds, *e.g.*, by the provision of mechanical transport, at a cost of £78,000, and of an aviation squadron, at a cost of £74,000. The expenditure on Military Works is now estimated to exceed the Budget figure by £86,000, chiefly on account of urgent improvements to frontier roads, the provision of accommodation for the Indian sick and wounded returned from the front, and improvements to the Cordite factory and to the Ordnance factory at Ishapore. A fall in receipts of £17,000, which is chiefly due to war conditions, also contributes to the increase in net expenditure.

In certain respects the programme of expenditure has not been fulfilled; for instance, the Admiralty were unable to make progress with the construction of the Royal Indian Marine vessels referred to in my speech of last year, and this has involved a lapse of £149,000. On the other hand, the outlay on home stores for marine requirements is higher by £23,000. Other minor variations combine to account for the balance of the estimated excess.

80. For the year 1916-17 a sum of £22 million has been allotted as the net Military expenditure, again on the assumption, which governs all our calculations, that the war will continue throughout the next financial year.

In view of the general financial situation, only absolutely necessary and urgent measures are being provided for. The causes which affected Military expenditure during 1915-16 will remain for the most part operative in 1916-17. There will, it is true, be considerably less expenditure on sea transport charges, since the contribution during the current year included arrear payments on account of 1914-15. We also anticipate reduced expenditure on certain other measures connected with internal defence; and there will be a saving in connection with the mechanical transport

companies, due to the initial expenditure being met for the most part during the current year. On the other hand, we anticipate increased expenditure of £189,000 in connection with the vessels the construction of which at home had to be postponed during the current year, and on replacement of stores and coal, and a somewhat higher provision has to be made for measures in connection with military arrangements on the North-West frontier. Broadly speaking, however, the anticipated expenditure in 1916-17 would be a little lower than in 1915-16 but for the fact that, as I have already explained, we have thought it wise to provide a margin (of rather over half a million pounds) to meet unforeseen demands.

81. The Indian Army still continues to play a conspicuous part, side by side with representatives of every portion of the Empire, in the great war which the King-Emperor and his Allies are waging for the cause of liberty and right. Nor, as I indicated in my speech in the closing budget debate last March, is this the only respect in which India has borne her share of the Empire's burdens. She has rendered invaluable aid by recruiting and training large numbers of soldiers; by furnishing supplies of all sorts—foodstuffs, clothing, ordnance, equipment and munitions; by training and despatching horses; by lending to the Admiralty a great part of her Royal Indian Marine fleet; and by fitting out transports. The total value of the supplies and services of all sorts which she has thus undertaken on behalf of the War Office amounted, including some similar expenditure brought to account at home, to about £10 million in 1914-15 and is estimated at about £18 million in 1915-16 and £20¾ million in 1916-17. These figures include also the outlay in civil departments on the manufacture of munitions which is now in full progress. They do not, however, include the services, representing a recoverable outlay of £850,000 in 1915-16 and about £1 million in 1916-17, which we are able to render to the Australian Government.

82. I mentioned in paragraph 65 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement the assistance given by the Indian princes in respect of their Imperial Service Corps and in special gifts towards the cost of the war. The latter now total about £900,000. Further, considerable sums have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief to be spent in the purchase of horses, motor cars, motor ambulances, etc., or in any way which His Excellency may think advisable for the good of the army. It is of course impossible to mention all these individual gifts, which find no place in the Budget; but I would refer particularly to a recent personal gift of one lakh from His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal, as well as of 2 lakhs from the Nepal Durbar, who also are bearing all the ordinary pay charges of a Nepalese contingent now serving in India.

83. The Council will readily understand that the task of deciding the many complex questions relating to the incidence of expenditure as between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, and of devising a simple and efficient system of accounting, has been a most difficult one. It was found necessary, early in the current year, to create a special appointment of Central War Controller to deal with these matters, and Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., was appointed to the post. I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging the conspicuous ability and untiring energy with which he has discharged his duties, and the appreciation they have met with at home as well as here.

C.—Famine Relief.

84. I have already mentioned that the faulty distribution of the monsoon has led to distress in certain areas. This, however, has fortunately, so far, been on a comparatively small scale. Some direct expenditure on relief in the tracts affected by floods in Assam and the United Provinces was necessary. Distress due to drought exists at present in the Bankura district of Bengal; in the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts of Bihar and Orissa; in Ajmer-Merwara, and in the Karauli State in Rajputana; whilst that in the Tipperah district of Bengal is due to floods. Test works have been opened in these tracts and gratuitous relief is also being distributed. The maximum number, so far, on test works in all the affected tracts has been 21,000 and on gratuitous relief 23,000. The Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum, with an area of 1,200 square miles and a population of 80,000, is however the only area which passed beyond the stage of observation and test, scarcity having been formally declared in October last. Distress there, however, is practically over for the present, though some recrudescence is anticipated when

the harvesting of winter rice is finished. Assistance in the shape of agricultural loans has been necessary in these tracts, as well as in Assam; whilst owing to the scarcity of fodder in Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana and the Punjab the usual concessions for the carriage of fodder at reduced rates have been introduced in large areas. Special railway concessions have also been granted in order to encourage the emigration of cattle from Ajmer-Merwara.

The actual expenditure incurred in relief is fortunately, however, on a very small scale. It may be taken at £93,000 in the current year, of which £40,000 is debited to the head 33—Famine Relief and mainly represents the cost of fodder concessions. The total outlay at present anticipated in the coming year is £73,000, of which £46,000 is intended for fodder concessions and outlay on direct relief and appears under the Famine Relief head.

85. In the current year we provided £500,000 out of the Famine Insurance Grant of £1 million for protective works. The Famine Relief outlay of £40,000 is a first charge on the remaining moiety, and £460,000 is left for the reduction or avoidance of debt, of which £295,000 comes under the Imperial and £165,000 under the Provincial section.

In the coming year we are slightly reducing the provision for protective works, which is taken at £433,000. Of the remainder, famine relief accounts for £46,000, while £424,000 under Imperial and £97,000 under Provincial are allotted to the reduction or avoidance of debt, the Provincial allotment in the coming year being somewhat reduced as one more of the provinces has now obtained its maximum famine credit. I may add that I have not forgotten the promise, to which I referred in paragraph 69 of my speech last year, to consider the possibility of improving the system of Provincial famine credits. We have not yet had a final reply from one of the provinces mainly interested, but we shall hope to put the matter before the Secretary of State in the course of the coming year.

D.—Expenditure from Special Grants, Educational, Medical, etc.

86. I give below a table similar to that exhibited in paragraphs 46 and 70 of my speech introducing the last two Financial Statements :—

[In thousands of pounds.]

	Total grants given (1911-12 to 1916-17).		Total expenditure incurred* (1911-12 to 1916-17).	Balance expected to be available on 1st April 1917.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.	
(1) Education	763	3,253	2,213	1,040
(2) Sanitation	245	1,738	1,172	566
(3) Medical Relief, etc.	...	58	54	4
(4) Agriculture, etc.	...	177	169	8
(5) Grants for other special purposes	...	1,545	1,415	130
(6) Grants for general purposes (Discretionary grants)	...	667	381	286
Total	1,008	7,438	5,404	2,034
Add—Savings on recurring grants during foregoing period (about)				697
Total amount expected to be available from special grants on the 1st April 1917				2,731

*Non-recurring figures only are given as the recurring grants are treated as having been fully worked up to, any savings obtained from those grants in particular years being added at the foot of the statement.

In view of continued financial stringency, we have, naturally, had again to ask Local Governments to restrict their drawings on the portion of their balances which represents the unspent remainder of these special grants, and we have also had to limit outlay from the portion of previous recurring grants which have remained at our own disposal. Any short expenditure by the Government of India from these recurring grants in the current and coming years will, however, be made good when financial prosperity is restored.

E.—Financial position of the Provinces.

87. The financial history of the provinces in the current year, as I have already shown, has been one of severe restriction of expenditure, and this must inevitably be continued in the coming year also. The only important change in the financial arrangements with Local Governments which I have to mention now is the final decision on the question of improving the terms of the Burma provincial settlement, in connection with which I mentioned in paragraph 72 of my last year's speech that we had decided to increase the permanent resources of the Local Government to the extent of £100,000 a year. We had also under consideration at the time a further concession, which has since received the approval of the Secretary of State, namely, the guarantee to this province of a minimum aggregate of revenue advancing progressively every year. The annual increment of revenue thus assured to the province is £53,000, and the guarantee extends until 1923-24. It does not actually become operative until the conclusion of the war; but the total minimum guaranteed revenue on which the province will then begin will be fixed as if its revenues had started at the full amount anticipated in the calculations on which the provincial settlement of April 1911 was based, *plus* the additional £100,000 mentioned above, and had subsequently increased every year at the guaranteed rate. The arrangement is a new feature of our provincial settlement system, and one which we are not likely to extend, as it originates from two factors special to Burma, namely, *first*, the unusually fluctuating character of her revenues as a whole, and, *secondly*, the special necessity in her case, for making an assured provision for a steady scheme of development of communications. Such a scheme cannot be taken up and carried on in the absence of some assurance of a growth of minimum revenue sufficient to provide for an adequate working programme without constant set-backs when an indifferent year happens to succeed one of special prosperity. We ourselves believe fully in the elasticity of the Burma revenues; and we felt that, if this confidence in the future growth of provincial revenues could be turned into a certainty, so far as the Local Government is concerned, by the procedure proposed, a great difficulty in attacking this problem of road development could be met.

88. We have also during this year made good progress with the problem of attempting to define and enlarge the financial powers of Local Governments and of authorities subordinate to them on the one hand, and of the various Imperial authorities on the other. Our hope is to evolve a systematic and liberal scheme of delegation which will help to solve, with greater simplicity and generality than has hitherto been attempted, many questions of decentralisation which have been under consideration for a number of years past, as well as certain parallel questions of audit control to which, as Hon'ble Members are aware, much attention has recently been paid. In this Your Excellency has taken a special personal interest, and I should have been glad if it had been possible to make a more definite announcement on the subject on the present occasion. But the matter is one in which we cannot act alone, for no definite scheme can be introduced without the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

F.—Railways. (Capital Outlay.)

89. The following statement gives the figures of Railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway programme for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

—	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16 Revised.	1916-17 Budget.
	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock .	7,134,200	10,303,100	10,534,300	4,250,100	2,730,000
Lines under construction—					
(*a*) started in previous years . .	2,658,700	1,871,500	898,800	660,700	270,000
(*b*) started in current year . .	103,200	131,700	...	35,900	...
Total .	9,896,100	12,306,300	11,433,100	4,946,700	3,000,000

90. As I have already stated, the financial position has necessitated a large reduction in our Budget programme for 1915-16, and also requires us to cut down expenditure in the coming year to a very low figure. The greater part of the reduced outlay for 1916-17 will, as usual, be devoted to the improvement of open line equipment, including provision for the repair of damage done to the hill section of the Assam Bengal Railway by the abnormal floods of last July.

The difficulty of obtaining imported material without interference with more important work and at reasonable cost has limited the proposals for the purchase of new rolling stock to extremely modest dimensions, though, in order to provide work for the railway shops which build coaches and wagons, some material has to be bought from abroad. Works will absorb the greater part of the allotment, and what cannot be made in the country will be found from the stores already collected whenever possible.

91. The small amount which remains over for construction expenditure we propose to utilise in continuing, as far as possible, progress on lines already in hand which cannot well be interrupted without loss or considerable inconvenience. Very nearly half of it goes to the Burdwan-Howrah Chord which, as explained last year, may be regarded as a work of open line improvement designed to relieve the congestion of traffic on existing lines between Calcutta and the coal-fields. Work has here reached an advanced stage, and in order to render the outlay already incurred remunerative it is necessary to provide for its early completion.

Another work of this description is the overhead connection with the Victoria terminus in Bombay, the provision for which will enable moderate progress to be made. The only other important line requiring notice is the Itarsi-Nagpur, on which considerable progress has been made in the current year. The northern section from Itarsi to Parassia, a length of 134 miles, has already been opened to traffic, and it is expected that the southern section from Nagpur to Katol will be ready for opening within the next 3 or 4 months. We have provided a small sum for the completion of this section, but funds will not permit of work being proceeded with on the remaining section Katol to Amla. Circumstanced as we are it is out of the question to make provision from programme funds for any new line of railway.

92. It is all the more gratifying, therefore, to find that the activity of Branch Line companies has been in no way abated. Last year I informed the Council that the total mileage of railways sanctioned for construction by such companies was 234, and that several District Board projects were about to mature. Since then we have sanctioned the construction of four new lines, of a total length of 72 miles, to be financed by certain District Boards in Madras, and have also authorised the flotation of Branch Line companies for the construction of five new railways comprising a total mileage of 258. One of these, the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railway, is a project of importance which has been under consideration for years past; and the company undertaking its construction is the largest railway concern recently floated in India. These facts bear evidence to the popularity of the terms which we now offer to investors in such undertakings.

93. The following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1912-13 and the net return obtained, after deducting working expenses and interest charges:—

[In thousands of pounds.]

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16, Revised.	1916-17, Budget.
Capital at charge at end of each year .	340,103	351,302	361,556	365,097	366,827
Net working profit from railways excluding interest charges . .	17,272	17,616	15,614	17,123	16,461
Percentage of net working profit to capital outlay	5·08	5·01	4·32	4·69	4·49
Net working profit from railways after meeting interest charges . .	4,803	4,790	2,158	3,348	2,505
Percentage to capital outlay of net profits after meeting interest charges.	1·41	1·36	·60	·92	·68

94. The return on Railway capital (excluding interest charges) was estimated in the current year's budget at 4·01 per cent. We now estimate it at 4·69 per cent, in consequence of the large increase in net railway earnings which I have already dealt with in my review of the Revenue estimates. For next year we put it at 4·49 per cent consequent on the smaller estimate of net earnings provided for in the Budget.

The charges for interest in the current and ensuing years work out to 3·77 and 3·81 per cent respectively on the capital outlay, so that the final net profit on railways in each of these years is 0·92 per cent and 0·68 per cent. But as I said last year, the interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go to the discharge of debt.

G.—Irrigation. (Capital outlay.)

95. The financial position of our great Irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table, which brings up to date the information given in previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds:—

Particulars.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16 (Revised).	1916-17 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Productive Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	33,347	34,645	35,777	36,696	37,601
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	4,065	4,338	4,325	4,379	4,417
Total expenses, including interest on debt	2,263	2,306	2,452	2,561	2,587
Net profit	1,802	2,032	1,873	1,818	1,830
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay	5·40	5·87	5·24	4·95	4·87
Protective Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	4,205	4,796	5,345	5,860	6,274
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	81	112	101	113	119
Total expenses, including interest on debt	188	213	247	275	290
Net loss	107	101	146	162	171
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay	2·55	2·10	2·73	2·76	2·73
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct Receipts	266	263	254	268	280
Expenditure	842	914	986	898	889
Net loss	576	651	732	630	609

96. On the 31st March 1915 the total length of main and branch canals and distributaries which had been constructed on irrigation works of all classes amounted to 62,758 miles, a figure which, it is expected, will have increased by some 500 miles during the current financial year. These channels command an area of approximately 50 million acres of culturable land, and in 1914-15 actually irrigated almost

25½ million acres. The area of irrigation of 1915-16 is, however, expected to show a decline to about 24 million acres as the deficient rainfall in parts of Northern India diminished the available water-supply.

97. In addition to the canals in use there are 39 major projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these 14 are productive and 25 protective; they are designed to irrigate 7½ million acres and to cost £30 million.

During the current year only one new work of any magnitude was sanctioned, namely, the Gokak canal, a work of the protective class estimated to cost £1·3 million. It will extend the benefits of irrigation to portions of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts in the Bombay Presidency, and to tracts in Kolhapur and certain other adjacent Native States. Work on this project has not however yet been started, and it is unlikely that a beginning can be made while the present financial stringency endures.

98. In paragraph 84 of my speech of last year I referred to five projects of the first importance which had been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some considerable time. The investigation of the Sukkur, Kistna, and Sutlej projects is still proceeding, while the Cauvery reservoir scheme continues to be held up pending the settlement of certain questions respecting the division of the waters of the Cauvery river as between Madras and the Mysore State. An alternative scheme for the utilisation of the waters of the Sarda river in the United Provinces has been advanced by the local Government and is now being examined. The Koch Dam project in the Punjab has been abandoned as financially impracticable.

99. The opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal by Your Excellency in December last marked the practical completion of the Punjab Triple Canals project, for upon this canal the two other linked systems—the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals—depend for their supplies in the *rabi* season. During the first eight months of the current financial year the two last-named works had irrrigated an area exceeding half a million acres, while, on full development, the triple system as a whole will serve an area of 1,870,000 acres annually. Colonisation on the Lower Bari Doab made good progress during the year.

In the United Provinces good progress was made with the erection of a permanent weir and regulator at Hardwar, the site of the headworks of the Upper Ganges Canal. This work, it is hoped, will be finished in the course of the present calendar year, and will greatly improve the efficiency of the canal.

In the Central Provinces the Weinganga and Tandula Canals are approaching completion : it is hoped that irrigation from the former will begin in 1916 and from the latter in 1917.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made with the important protective works in the Bombay Deccan, *viz.*, the Pravara, Godavari, and Nira Right Bank Canals.

In Burma the Twante Canal is nearly finished. This is a purely navigation work and is intended to improve communications between Rangoon and the rich rice-producing lands of the Irrawaddy delta. It will, it is hoped, be ready for use by the end of 1916.

H.—Delhi Expenditure. (Capital Outlay.)

100. We provided £267,000 in this year's Budget for expenditure under the head 51—Initial expenditure on the new Capital. This has been somewhat exceeded, owing largely to existing commitments resulting from the higher scale on which the programme for 1914-15 had been based, and the actual expenditure is now estimated at £333,000. For the coming year we repeat this year's Budget provision.

The Delhi Committee have been engaged during the present year in carrying on preliminary operations, such as levelling the site, collecting materials, manufacturing bricks and similar miscellaneous work. The Indian clerks' quarters and the menials' quarters, which were commenced in 1914, have been completed ; bungalows have been provided for the occupation of the works staff ; and progress has been made with the detailed schemes and estimates. But the only important buildings on which a beginning has yet been made are Government House and the Secretariat, on

which a moderate rate of progress will be maintained. The programme of work in 1916-17 will be on similar lines; and the staff employed will be kept down to the minimum necessary to supervise the work in hand and to ensure the completion of the estimates at a reasonably early date, while the larger schemes, such as those relating to sanitation, electric lighting and irrigation, must await an improvement in financial conditions.

The *pro forma* account of expenditure on the Delhi Province which was first given last year has been brought up to date and is produced as an appendix to the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum.

Council drawings, Exchange and Paper Currency Reserve.

101. As I explained in paragraph 10 of my speech last year, a considerable portion of the aggregate remittance which we have to make to the Secretary of State to finance his home expenditure is now being carried out indirectly, owing to the fact that we are incurring a large amount of military expenditure in India on behalf of the Home Government which the Secretary of State recovers from the War Office. The result from our point of view is of course the same as if he had drawn Council Bills on us to that extent and had correspondingly reduced our capacity to meet his further drawings. We estimated in the Budget that we should thus incur £7·5 million of recoverable military expenditure in India, but this has risen, with the development of the operations which we assist in financing, including the manufacture of munitions, to £14·6 million. In addition, the system adopted, at the instance of His Majesty's Government, of financing the purchase of wheat by direct payments on this side to the firms employed as our purchasing agents has involved a further expenditure of £2·9 million, which the Secretary of State recovered by the sale of the wheat at home. We also placed £2 million at the disposal of the Bank of England in India, against which the Bank made a similar payment to the Secretary of State. Finally, as previously mentioned (paragraph 81), we incurred some recoverable outlay—about £0·9 million—on behalf of the Australian Government.

Altogether, then, our recoverable disbursements here have amounted to £20·4 million. The effect of the wheat purchases and sales in depleting our balances here and inflating those of the Secretary of State was, however, corrected, when exchange fell in June—September and reverse bills were sold, by crediting the proceeds (£4·7 million) to our treasury funds in India, while the Secretary of State met the bills at home from his own balances.

102. Thus the net demand on our treasury balances as a result of these forms of indirect remittance amounted to £15·7 million, or about £8 million more than the Budget had contemplated. We were thus unable to meet the Secretary of State's Council drawings (from those balances) to the full extent anticipated, and yet these were on an unexpectedly large scale. The depression of exchange to which I have just referred was of comparatively short duration. It was doubtless connected in part with the system adopted for financing the wheat purchases, as well as with the demand for remittance in connection with the home war loan; and when these transactions had been adjusted, and the period of renewed activity which normally sets in towards the beginning of the cold weather had started, the situation was reversed, and eventually an exceedingly strong demand set in for trade remittances, which, in accordance with our accepted policy, has been fully met. The Secretary of State's Council drawings are now estimated to amount this year to £16½ million. Of this sum, £3·7 million has been met from our treasury balances, as against £7·1 anticipated in the Budget; and £7·5 million through the Gold Standard Reserve. The London portion of that Reserve had been weakened by having to meet heavy demands for reverse remittances after the outbreak of war, and we have been glad to take the opportunity afforded by a period of strong exchange to re-transfer to it the free portion of the balance which was thus accumulated in India, as well as the £3 million which we have repaid out of the temporary loan of £7 million which we took from the Reserve in the early part of the war. We still retain in India (in our treasury balances) the remaining portion of that loan.

103. The remaining drawings of the current year (£5·3 million) are being taken against the Paper Currency Reserve. As Hon'ble Members are aware, this is the normal practice when the trade demand for remittance exceeds the amounts

which can conveniently be met from our treasury balances. But while in ordinary conditions the proceeds of bills thus drawn against the Paper Currency Reserve are 'earmarked' at home in gold, the Secretary of State has felt obliged, in the financial situation at home created by war conditions, to make a very sparing use of this procedure. To meet this difficulty without detracting from the "availability" of the Reserve, if I may coin a word, we took power by our recent Currency Ordinance to enable him to invest up to a limited extent in short term securities, such as Treasury bills, the sums which he would normally have earmarked in actual gold, and he is utilizing this power up to the extent of £3 million. At the same time we took the opportunity of making it clear that additional investments from the Currency Reserve, when made in India under the powers taken by the Currency Act of last year (V of 1915), can be effected by creating fresh Government paper *ad hoc* and placing it in the Reserve, thus enabling us to carry out the intention, previously announced, of obtaining, when necessary, additional resources for the assistance of trade or for our own possible requirements. The Currency Act just mentioned remains in force up to six months after the close of the war, and we shall ask the Council in the course of the present session to give the same duration to the useful supplementary legislation contained in the recent Ordinance.

104. In 1916-17 we again expect that the bulk of the funds required by the Secretary of State will be met, as in the present year, by the recovery from the Home Government of expenditure—estimated to amount to £17·1 million—which we shall incur on its behalf in India, besides which there will again be expenditure, amounting to about £1 million, on behalf of the Australian Government. The Secretary of State will therefore require to draw on us in the ordinary way to the extent of £5·1 million only. As usual, however, these announcements are merely provisional, and full discretion is retained to vary the amounts in such manner as may be found advisable.

105. The average rate of exchange in the current year, calculated on the Secretary of State's drawings, is taken at 16·068 pence per rupee.

Gold Standard Reserve.

106. The following statement shows the holdings in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 1st April last and at the date of the last published statement. I have also added figures showing how we expect the Reserve to stand on the 31st March in order to bring out important changes in its constitution to which some allusion has already been made.

[In thousands of pounds.]

—	Book credit in India.	Gold set aside in the Bank of England.	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.	Gold held in India.	Temporary loan to Treasury balances in India.	Invested in London.	TOTAL.
1st April 1915 .	70	1,250	8	5,238	7,000	12,149*	25,715
31st January 1916 .	...	1,000	6,038	...	7,000	11,850†	25,888
As estimated on 31st March 1916.	...	1,000	6,166	245	4,000	14,866‡	26,277

* This represents the value of the securities at the minimum prices fixed for them as on the 31st March 1915.

† This represents the value of the securities as on the 31st October 1915.

‡ This represents the value as on the 31st October 1915 (the date of the last valuation) of the securities then held and the cost price of securities purchased since that date.

107. It will be seen that there will still be a 'loose' balance in India of £245,000. This represents interest which we have to pay for our temporary loan from the Reserve, and as it will not be credited till the 31st March next, there will not be time in the current year for its withdrawal, like the remainder of the balance, by the sale of council bills. The balance with which the year opened, and the repaid portion of the loan we had taken in 1914-15, were withdrawn—to the extent of £7·5 million in all—by the sale of council bills as already described; and the

remainder was remitted to England by adjustments through the Paper Currency Reserve* in connection with a very interesting and expedient transaction.

At the time when the 4½ per cent British war loan of 1915 was floated, the Gold Standard Reserve held consols to the nominal value of about £3¼ million. It was decided to take advantage of the conversion scheme attached to the war loan to exchange these holdings into the new and more easily realisable security. This was effected partly by a direct subscription to the loan on behalf of the Reserve, the remittance above mentioned from our balance in India being made for this purpose, and partly by the purchase of conversion rights. The result of the transaction is that consols yielding a total interest of £81,660 a year have been replaced by much superior war loan securities yielding £97,992. Including the further war loan stock which we obtained by direct subscription, our total war loan holding in the Gold Standard Reserve now amounts to £3½ million.

Currency notes.

108. In paragraph 94 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement, I alluded to the fact that during the period of emergency which followed immediately upon the outbreak of war we made special arrangements to secure the unimpeded encashment of our currency notes, and I announced that it would be our object to maintain, and if possible to develop, the facilities then granted. Definite steps have now been taken towards this end. The Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency recommended that Government should increase, whenever and wherever possible, the number of places at which notes can be encashed as of right, as well as the extra-legal facilities for encashment. Definite consideration of the Royal Commission's report having been postponed on account of the war, a decision on their recommendation in favour of additional statutory facilities has necessarily to stand over for the time being. We have not, however, thought it advisable to let the matter rest entirely, and we have accordingly revised the rules and practice relating to the issue and encashment of notes at Government treasuries. In our revised rules it is expressly laid down that all possible endeavour shall be made to meet the requirements of a payee as to the form of currency which he desires to take, and that all applications for the exchange of coin for notes, or of notes for coin, shall ordinarily be met; while we have undertaken to make these facilities real and effective by suitable arrangements for the supply of the coin required.

109. This arrangement relates primarily to those cases in which the treasuries are under Government management. We had, however, already recognised that the most favourable opportunities for developing the note circulation on these lines would probably occur at the larger trade centres, at most of which the Presidency Banks have branches and transact treasury business on behalf of Government, and accordingly the policy of enlisting the co-operation of the Presidency Banks has been steadily pursued. Substantial results have now been achieved in this direction. Thus arrangements have been made with the Banks for the issue and free encashment of notes at a considerable number of their existing branches, while new branches have been opened by the Bank of Madras at four places all of which are of considerable importance from the point of view of trade.

The main features of the new arrangements are that the Government have undertaken, for currency purposes, to keep the Presidency Banks in funds at each branch, and to supply them with any form of currency asked for as far as this may be required to permit of the free issue and exchange of universal currency notes, *i.e.*, those up to ₹100. In consideration of the Banks carrying out these duties on behalf of Government, we have in one instance, in which the arrangements are for the present on a temporary and experimental footing, agreed to reimburse the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Bank in connection with the establishment of an exchange department. In other cases we have given a guarantee in respect of the amount of Government funds which, under existing arrangements, are held at the Banks' branches for the transaction of treasury business. This takes the shape either of a guaranteed minimum balance, or of a guaranteed average balance of a specified sum during the busy period of each year. In fixing the remuneration of the Banks in this form the Government have had in view the policy alluded to in another connection in paragraph 11 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement, by which the balances in the Presidency Banks are kept at as high a level as is compatible with other public interests with the object of enabling a reasonable amount

* We transferred the money to that Reserve here, while the Secretary of State was thus enabled to take a corresponding sum out of his Paper Currency holdings to credit of the Gold Standard Reserve in London.

of assistance to be given to trade. The arrangements above described have thus been made to serve a double purpose.

110. There are certain other matters connected with our paper currency system which deserve mention. The most important of these is the reform effected during the past year by which the practice of re-issuing currency notes has been discontinued. In future all notes presented at a currency office will be at once cancelled however short a time they may have been in circulation. This change of procedure follows the practice of the Bank of England, and has a special advantage as a measure of protection against forgery and fraud, as it is a common device for counterfeit notes to be deliberately soiled or stained in order to obscure the defects of the imitation. When, as is likely to result from the change of procedure, clean notes form the bulk of the circulation, such counterfeit notes will stand a smaller chance of passing current. The change is also likely, on other grounds, to increase the popularity of our notes, as we have found that the public are averse from receiving re-issued notes and not infrequently present them at once at the counter to be changed. I may mention, as a practical example of the way in which this reform has been appreciated, that the Controller of Currency has informed me that the Royal Calcutta Turf Club now issue clean notes only from their totalisators!

We hope in due course to be able to extend the new procedure to currency notes tendered at district treasuries, but there are certain practical difficulties in the way of the immediate extension of the prohibition to so wide a range of offices.

111. We have also had under consideration a proposal to prohibit the cutting of currency notes, which is at present very largely resorted to when these are sent by post. This proposal has, however, been dropped in view of the unfavourable criticism it elicited, the chief ground of objection being that, in view of existing Indian conditions in regard to banking facilities, the use of notes for remittance purposes is indispensable to a large section of the public, and that the prohibition or penalising of the remittance of notes in separate halves would injuriously affect the popularity of the paper currency as a whole. There was, however, one step which Government could safely take to diminish the undoubted inconvenience that results from our offices having to handle notes which have been cut, namely, by prohibiting the practice by which, in certain cases, notes were cut in our currency offices before being remitted to treasuries. It has recently been arranged to discontinue this and to check a similar practice in district treasuries.

112. As I indicated in the beginning of my speech, our currency circulation—partly, I may claim, as a result of the reforms above indicated—is now in a very satisfactory condition, as will be seen from the following statement which gives the active note circulation, *i.e.*, excluding notes held in reserve treasuries and the headquarter offices of the Presidency Banks, on the 1st February in each of the last five years:—

1912	46·75	crores.
1913	51·29	„
1914	51·91	„
1915	45·09	„
1916	54·11	„

The figure for the 1st February last is in fact a record in the statistics of our active circulation—a very notable circumstance, I think, considering the critical times through which we are passing.

The Wheat Scheme.

113. I have already had to make some reference to the Government wheat scheme in connection with the course of exchange and the Secretary of State's Council drawings. I may now say something as to the leading features of the scheme itself. It will be remembered that towards the end of 1914 Indian wheat prices began to rise to an alarmingly high level, and that this rise was practically continuous during the first three months of 1915, in spite of the action taken by Government to limit exports during that period. Prices were being forced up by the effect of the external demand on stocks which were unusually short; and the prospects of the approaching harvest did not, as is ordinarily the case, succeed in easing the situation. So the problem which faced us was to secure that Indian prices should be divorced from world prices, and at the same time to provide an outlet for the surplus crop, which then promised to be large.

alike for the benefit of the Indian cultivator and in order to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom where wheat was in great demand. We therefore resolved, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, to control the export trade by prohibiting all private exports of wheat save some 95,000 tons already covered by existing contracts, and decided that we would ourselves purchase and export all future supplies that might be required for the United Kingdom, to which country our exports were, generally speaking, to be confined. For this purpose we employed the leading export firms as our agents and placed their operations under the control of a Wheat Commissioner. The latter, in consultation with the Government, instructed the purchasing firms month by month in regard to the quantities they might purchase for us and regulated the maximum price at which such purchases could be made. The price was originally fixed at a fairly high level, so as to get into touch with the market, but it was gradually reduced as tenders of wheat increased, and by the middle of June the Government *f. o. b.* price was brought down to R4-10-9 per maund at Karachi. At that time, this figure represented internal prices appreciably above those actually current, but later on the unsatisfactory development of the south-west monsoon brought current prices up to, and finally above, the Government export rate. Consequently, while in the early stage of the scheme the real check on exports was through the maximum allotments to the purchasing firms, since the prices offered would in themselves have attracted much larger quantities, the position has been reversed since the middle of July, export having practically stopped owing to the Government price not being acceptable to dealers in comparison with internal prices, especially in view of the possibility of these rising materially later through poor winter rains. From July onwards, however, the requirements of the United Kingdom became less urgent, so that the stoppage of exports was of no material consequence to it, and was satisfactory to us as decreasing the competition for wheat and thus tending to keep down a rise in prices. Moreover, owing to a fall in prices at home and subsequently, in the autumn, to a great increase in freight charges, further shipment to the United Kingdom of wheat purchased at the price we offered would have resulted in loss. I may mention here that the wheat we shipped home was disposed of under the direction of a Wheat Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government and containing representatives of the India Office, the Treasury and the Board of Agriculture.

114. The scheme speedily provided the check on prices in India which was its main object. In Northern India, just before the scheme came into operation, internal prices at various representative centres ranged between $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. By the middle of May they had fallen to between 9 and $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers; and in spite of some subsequent rise, caused mainly by the unsatisfactory character of the south-west monsoon in the Punjab, and the delay in the arrival of the winter rains, they are still below the level at which they stood when the scheme came into operation. The scheme has also worked without hardship to the producer. Thus taking the Punjab, the most important portion of India affected, the cultivator there is in normal times well satisfied with a local wholesale price of R3 per maund which corresponds roughly, allowing for transport and other charges, to a price of R4-2-0 *f. o. b.* at Karachi, whereas it will be seen from what I have said already that the prices offered have been considerably higher than this. We have also some information to the effect that the cultivators appreciate the offer of a definite price by Government. The shipment of wheat under the scheme likewise produced an excellent effect in Great Britain, in lowering the prices there at a time when this was much needed: thus the home prices which were at one time 69*s.* a quarter had fallen to 52*s.* in the first half of June. For the success which has attended the scheme we are greatly indebted to the ability, tact and zeal of Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.I.E., who discharged the duties of Wheat Commissioner till he took up, in October last, the post of Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department. The total amount of wheat exported up to date this year amounts to about 650,000 tons.

115. As regards the profits derived from the scheme, these, owing mainly to the enormous cost of freight and the larger supplies that came into the United Kingdom from other quarters, have been much less than might have been anticipated a year ago, and up to date they amount to about £150,000. A definite balance sheet cannot yet be struck, however, as the scheme is to continue in operation, in the interests of the Indian consumer, after the close of the current year, and we shall have to take into account the results of future transactions. In any case there can be no loss to India while the scheme continues in operation on its present lines, and thus still includes the guarantee of His Majesty's Government against such a contingency;

and though we should of course have been glad of a large profit, this was not one of our primary inducements to undertake the scheme. The main object, so far as India is concerned, was, as described in Your Excellency's words in the final Budget debate last year, "to ensure a moderate level of prices, to safeguard the consumer and yet not to disappoint the cultivator of his legitimate profits"; and, as you also said on that occasion, such profits as may finally ensue will be employed in some special way to the advantage of the people.

116. In regard to food-prices generally, I should like to draw attention to our very fortunate position as compared with some of the principal belligerent countries in Europe. Thus it appears from returns compiled by the Director of Statistics that in January last retail food-prices in Calcutta were only 7 per cent above what they had been at the beginning of the war, whereas, as we have recently learned from the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette*, the rise has been 47 per cent in Great Britain, 83 per cent in Germany, and no less than 112 per cent in Austria.

Conclusion.

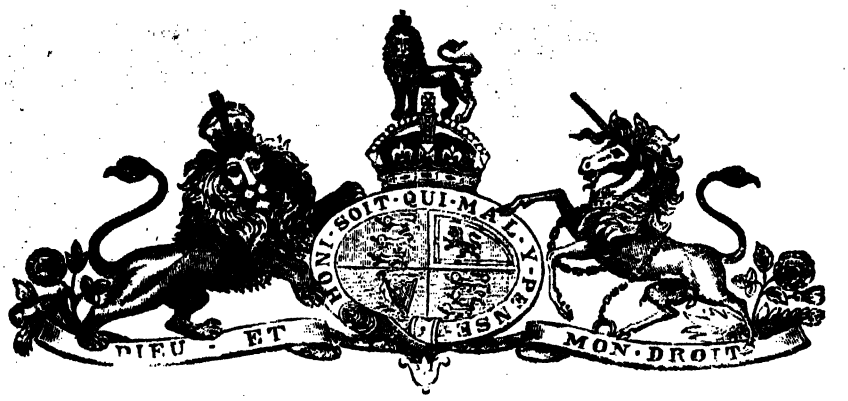
117. Now, my Lord, I draw my remarks to a close. It has been a source of great concern to the Government of India that the last Budget to be presented under Your Excellency's auspices should be marked by the necessity of a large increase in taxation. But we should be flinching from our duty, and unmindful of the example which has been set to us in other parts of the Empire, were we to shrink from this, while the increased burdens which we have proposed are small in comparison with those which have to be borne by other countries participating in the war. We may also, I think, derive some satisfaction from the fact that whereas on the last occasion on which additional taxation had to be imposed (in 1910) that necessity arose from the domestic circumstances of India, our present measures arise only through the participation of India in the greatest war which any of us are likely to see and in which the whole future of the Empire is in issue. And when I recall the Resolution unanimously passed in this Council on the 24th February 1915, which affirms 'the unswerving resolution of Indians to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire regardless of the sacrifice it may entail on them,' I am confident that the measures we propose will receive full acquiescence in the Council and in the country.

118. In conclusion I desire once again to express my heartfelt acknowledgments to the officers of the Finance Department for the way in which they have dealt, in their various spheres, with the very difficult conditions through which we have passed during the current year and which are likely to continue throughout the year to come. I can only repeat what I said last year that I am most deeply indebted to their loyal and efficient aid.

W. S. MEYER.

Delhi, March 1st, 1916.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MARCH 1916.

ACCOUNTS	1914-15
REVISED ESTIMATES	1915-16
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1916-17

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,221,539	22,149,600	21,734,900	21,932,10(
Opium	„	1,572,218	1,798,000	1,881,200	2,286,90(
Salt	„	3,910,790	3,335,400	3,490,500	3,987,60(
Stamps	„	5,082,043	5,107,100	5,337,800	5,457,20(
Excise	„	8,856,881	8,790,300	8,532,900	8,538,00(
Customs	„	6,347,201	5,943,000	5,747,900	7,698,00(
Other Heads	„	5,151,321	5,151,000	5,178,300	6,107,40(
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	52,141,993	52,274,400	51,953,500	56,007,20
Interest	A	1,023,307	1,057,100	1,076,000	1,155,30
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,596,973	3,579,200	3,764,800	3,876,90
Mint	„	69,498	71,300	74,000	72,90
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,505,120	1,534,000	1,546,300	1,549,90
Miscellaneous	„	677,750	583,200	615,100	565,10
Railways: Net Receipts	„	15,799,149	15,029,300	17,339,300	16,721,70
Irrigation	„	4,680,969	4,795,300	4,759,800	4,815,00
Other Public Works	„	288,219	256,100	288,500	269,70
Military Receipts	„	1,374,688	1,220,300	1,173,100	1,165,90
TOTAL REVENUE	...	81,157,666	80,400,200	82,620,400	86,199,60
DEFICIT	...	1,785,270	2,957,100	1,986,100	...
TOTAL	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	84,606,500	86,199,60

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1916.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller-General.

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,939,330	9,539,300	9,383,100	9,450,600
Interest	„	1,191,257	1,476,100	1,135,400	989,700
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,257,263	3,294,400	3,221,000	3,503,500
Mint	„	141,682	102,000	86,000	90,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	18,909,977	19,207,800	19,067,000	19,323,300
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	5,311,384	5,120,400	5,131,200	5,283,300
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	„	13,641,115	13,339,500	13,990,800	14,217,100
Irrigation	„	3,754,268	3,650,800	3,769,300	3,770,900
Other Public Works	„	7,177,209	5,815,100	5,464,200	4,717,500
Military Services	„	21,809,603	21,389,500	23,015,800	23,165,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	85,133,088	84,434,900	85,263,800	85,512,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	...	...	46,800	17,100
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	„	*2,190,152*	*1,077,600*	*704,100*	*382,000*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	84,606,500	85,147,200
SURPLUS	...	...	...	...	1,052,400
TOTAL	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	84,606,500	86,199,600

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts. Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate 1916-1917
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	...	...	...	1,052,4
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	„	2,368,577	6,533,300	3,499,300	3,(
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	„	66,666	66,700	66,700	66,7
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	„	1,967,490	320,600	539,600	646,(
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS		4,402,733	6,920,600	4,105,600	716,8
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	2,727,294	2,008,700	2,386,400	3,822,1
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	„	14,333,333	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	„	...	...	719,300	254,7
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	...	...	6,272,800	508,1(
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	„	4,553	...	159,700	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	„	...	405,000	155,900	431,3(
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	„	7,411	7,700	7,700	8,0(
Remittances (net)	„	...	705,700	...	48,4(
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	7,147,940	7,100,000	3,661,000	5,085,0(
Sterling Bills on London		...	...	4,668,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		24,220,531	10,227,100	18,030,700	10,157,6(
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	28,623,264	17,147,700	22,136,300	11,926,3(
Opening Balance—India	...	15,608,253	13,355,353	14,779,334	11,889,78
England	...	(a) 8,157,732	(a) 7,620,132	(a) 7,913,236	(11,956,8
TOTAL	...	52,389,249	38,623,185	44,828,870	35,772,8

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as sho

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1916.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

	For details, vide Statement.	Disbursements.			
		Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Deficit	C	1,785,270	2,957,100	1,986,100	...
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	"	1,123,180	1,100,000	905,100	900,000
Outlay on State Railways	"	10,509,858	7,637,700	4,864,100	2,805,900
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	"	360,361	266,700	333,300	266,700
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	1,342,253	683,700	898,100	927,600
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	...	13,335,652	9,688,100	7,000,600	4,900,200
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	3,000,000	1,500,000
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	C	5,002,280	219,900	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	2,095,408	1,894,100	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	153,700	...	44,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	343,125	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	536,911	...	157,300	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	6,598,033	7,260,000	4,170,300	5,085,000
Sterling Bills on London	...	...	...	4,668,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	...	14,575,757	9,527,700	11,995,600	6,629,700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	29,696,679	22,172,900	20,982,300	11,529,900
Closing Balance—India	...	14,779,334	12,433,253	11,889,734	12,836,034
England	...	7,913,236 (a)	4,017,082 (a)	11,956,836 (a)	11,906,936 (a)
TOTAL	...	52,389,249	38,623,185	44,828,870	35,772,870

the notes on pages 14 and 15.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenu

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REV	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	Engl
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,221,539	...	21,221,539	10,336,078	10,885,461	21,734,900	...
II.—Opium	1,572,218	...	1,572,218	1,572,218	...	1,881,200	...
III.—Salt	3,910,790	...	3,910,790	3,910,790	...	3,490,500	...
IV.—Stamps	5,082,043	...	5,082,043	2,589,799	2,492,244	5,387,800	...
V.—Excise	8,856,881	...	8,856,881	2,501,481	6,355,400	8,532,900	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	38,814	...	38,814	259	38,555	39,300	...
VII.—Customs	6,347,201	...	6,347,201	6,347,201	...	5,747,900	...
VIII.—Income Tax	2,036,733	...	2,036,733	1,115,291	921,442	2,021,600	...
IX.—Forest	1,980,652	...	1,980,652	56,492	1,924,160	2,002,300	...
X.—Registration	485,295	...	485,295	6,115	479,180	509,900	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	609,827	...	609,827	609,827	...	605,200	...
Total	52,141,993	...	52,141,993	29,045,551	23,096,442	51,953,500	...
XII.—Interest	841,178	182,129	1,023,307	700,802	322,505	891,000	185
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,557,103	39,870	3,596,973	3,596,973	...	3,745,700	19
XV.—Mint	69,498	...	69,498	69,498	...	74,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	404,568	...	404,568	33,563	371,005	401,000	...
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	296,534	...	296,534	29,410	267,124	299,500	...
XVII.—Police	141,281	...	141,281	5,220	136,061	140,200	...
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	140,339	...	140,339	...	140,339	129,800	...
XIX.—Education	266,250	...	266,250	6,626	259,624	293,500	...
XX.—Medical	84,125	633	84,758	1,386	83,372	86,900	
XXIA.—Agriculture	63,217	...	63,217	8,984	54,233	75,000	...
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	107,549	624	108,173	11,740	96,433	119,100	
Total	1,503,863	1,257	1,505,120	96,929	1,408,191	1,545,000	1,
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	164,164	49,071	213,235	144,876	68,359	169,900	44,
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	97,594	...	97,594	45,838	51,756	91,200	...
XXIV.—Exchange	1,729	...	1,729	1,729	...	76,700	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	350,378	14,814	365,192	194,925	170,267	248,000	15,
Total	613,865	63,885	677,750	387,368	290,382	585,800	59,
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	36,104,743	424	36,105,167	36,096,664	8,503	37,699,300	2,
Deduct :—Working Expenses	*19,685,811*	...	*19,685,811*	*19,677,337*	*8,474*	*19,860,200*	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*690,898*	...	*690,898*	*690,898*	...	*595,100*	...
Net Receipts	15,728,034	424	15,728,458	15,728,429	29	17,244,000	2,
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	23,396	47,295	70,691	70,691	...	2 ,900	71,
Total	15,751,430	47,719	15,799,149	15,799,120	29	17,264,900	74,
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	2,758,490	...	2,758,490	1,123,205	1,635,285	2,758,300	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,667,864	...	1,667,864	903,733	764,131	1,734,000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	254,615	...	254,615	100,120	154,495	267,500	...
Total	4,680,969	...	4,680,969	2,127,058	2,553,911	4,759,800	...
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	288,219	...	288,219	52,640	235,579	288,500	...
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	661,659	310,187	971,846	971,846	...	464,700	309,
Non-Effective	86,650	37,695	124,345	124,345	...	82,400	37,
	748,309	347,882	1,096,191	1,096,191	...	547,100	346,
XXXIII.—Marine	198,115	...	198,115	198,115	...	193,700	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	80,382	...	80,382	80,382	...	86,000	...
Total	1,026,806	347,882	1,374,688	1,374,688	...	826,800	346,
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	—2,481,649	+2,481,649	...	...
TOTAL REVENUE	80,474,924	682,742	81,157,666	50,768,978	30,388,688	81,935,00	685,

ndia, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.						
Total.	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
21,734,900	10,610,700	11,124,200	—414,700	21,932,100	...	21,932,100	10,744,100	11,188,000	—217,500	+197,200
1,881,200	1,881,200	...	+83,200	2,286,900	...	2,286,900	2,286,900	...	+488,900	+405,700
3,490,500	3,490,500	...	+155,100	3,987,600	...	3,987,600	3,987,600	...	+652,200	+497,100
5,387,800	2,744,800	2,643,000	+280,700	5,457,200	...	5,457,200	2,779,800	2,677,400	+350,100	+69,400
8,532,900	2,386,000	6,146,900	—257,400	8,538,000	...	8,538,000	2,379,400	6,158,600	—252,300	+5,100
30,300	300	30,000	+8,700	28,400	...	28,400	200	28,200	—2,200	—10,900
5,747,900	5,747,900	...	—195,100	7,698,000	...	7,698,000	7,698,000	...	+1,755,000	+1,950,100
2,021,600	1,102,700	918,900	+143,300	2,912,800	...	2,912,800	1,588,100	1,324,700	+2,034,500	+891,200
2,002,300	66,400	1,935,900	—113,500	2,035,100	...	2,035,100	66,600	1,968,500	—80,700	+32,800
509,900	6,000	503,900	—3,100	517,400	...	517,400	6,100	511,300	+4,400	+7,500
605,200	605,200	...	—8,100	613,700	...	613,700	613,700	...	+400	+8,500
51,953,500	28,641,700	23,311,800	—320,900	56,007,200	...	56,007,200	32,150,500	23,856,700	+3,732,800	+4,053,700
1,076,000	708,100	367,900	+18,900	849,100	306,200	1,155,300	820,700	334,600	+98,200	+79,300
3,764,800	3,764,800	...	+185,600	3,855,600	21,300	3,876,900	3,876,900	...	+297,700	+112,100
74,000	74,000	...	+2,700	72,900	...	72,900	72,900	...	+1,600	—1,100
401,000	34,300	366,700	—7,900	398,000	...	398,000	23,300	374,700	—10,900	—3,000
299,500	31,100	268,400	—4,700	291,800	...	291,800	30,900	260,900	—12,400	—7,700
140,200	5,400	134,800	+100	147,300	...	147,300	6,000	141,300	+7,200	+7,100
129,800	...	129,800	—21,100	133,000	...	133,000	...	133,000	—17,900	+3,200
293,500	7,300	286,200	+18,600	282,300	...	282,300	6,700	275,600	+7,400	—11,200
87,500	1,600	85,900	+600	88,000	500	89,100	1,500	87,600	+2,200	+1,600
75,000	10,600	64,400	+3,700	82,200	...	82,200	11,000	71,200	+10,900	+7,200
119,800	9,600	110,200	+23,000	125,400	800	126,200	9,700	116,500	+29,400	+6,400
1,546,300	99,900	1,446,400	+12,300	1,548,600	1,300	1,549,900	89,100	1,460,800	+15,900	+3,600
213,900	140,900	73,000	+24,100	170,500	42,800	213,300	140,500	72,800	+23,500	—600
91,200	42,400	48,800	—4,800	92,200	...	92,200	40,900	51,300	—3,800	+1,000
76,700	76,700	...	+76,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	—76,700
263,300	98,500	164,800	—34,100	242,400	17,200	259,600	98,800	160,800	—37,800	—3,700
645,100	358,500	286,600	+61,900	505,100	60,000	565,100	280,200	284,900	—18,100	—80,000
37,702,200	37,692,900	9,300	+2,360,500	37,166,600	11,300	37,177,900	37,168,600	9,300	+1,836,200	—524,300
19,800,200	*19,853,200*	*7,000*	+52,900	*19,921,300*	...	*19,921,300*	*19,914,100*	*7,200*	—8,200	—61,100
595,100	*595,100*	...	—106,900	*620,000*	...	*620,000*	*620,000*	...	—131,800	—24,900
17,246,900	17,244,600	2,300	+2,306,500	16,625,300	11,300	16,636,600	16,634,500	2,100	+1,696,200	—610,300
92,400	92,400	...	+3,500	24,100	61,000	85,100	85,100	...	—3,800	—7,300
17,339,300	17,337,000	2,300	+2,310,000	16,649,400	72,300	16,721,700	16,719,600	2,100	+1,692,400	—617,600
2,758,300	1,152,100	1,606,200	—10,900	2,841,600	...	2,841,600	1,206,700	1,634,900	+72,400	+83,300
1,734,000	937,800	796,200	—8,900	1,693,600	...	1,693,600	918,400	775,200	—49,300	—40,400
267,500	104,500	163,000	—15,700	279,800	...	279,800	107,800	172,000	—3,400	+12,300
4,759,800	2,194,400	2,565,400	—35,500	4,815,000	...	4,815,000	2,232,900	2,582,100	+19,900	+55,200
268,500	48,800	239,700	+32,400	269,700	...	269,700	48,800	220,900	+13,600	—18,800
774,000	774,000	...	—190,600	505,600	277,700	783,300	783,300	...	—181,300	+9,300
119,400	119,400	...	+8,900	83,100	37,000	120,100	120,100	...	+9,600	+700
893,400	893,400	...	—181,700	588,700	314,700	903,400	903,400	...	—171,700	+10,000
193,700	193,700	...	+125,500	182,500	...	182,500	182,500	...	+114,300	—11,200
86,000	86,000	...	+9,000	80,000	...	80,000	80,000	...	+3,000	—6,000
1,173,100	1,173,100	...	—47,200	851,200	314,700	1,165,900	1,165,900	...	—54,400	—7,200
...	—2,418,500	+2,418,500	...	...	...	...	—1,805,800	+1,805,800	...	...

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to t

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVI	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	408,173	...	408,173	282,264	125,909	336,500	...
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,250,292	...	1,250,292	558,401	691,891	1,288,500	...
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.* :—							
3.—Land Revenue	3,912,377	1,641	3,914,018	321,285	3,592,733	3,976,300	1,4
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	654,819	270	654,089	654,089	...	930,300	7
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	358,825	1,692	360,517	360,517	...	381,900	2,5
6.—Stamps	63,730	56,133	119,863	46,723	73,140	61,900	94,0
7.—Excise	459,346	339	459,685	144,053	315,632	478,100	6
9.—Customs	263,655	624	264,279	264,279	...	264,300	3
10.—Income Tax	32,626	...	32,626	16,435	16,191	34,700	...
11.—Forest	1,213,763	4,045	1,217,808	76,054	1,141,754	1,268,000	3,1
12.—Registration	257,980	...	257,980	1,900	256,080	260,000	...
Total	8,874,586	64,744	8,939,330	2,726,000	6,213,330	9,280,500	102,6
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,693,680	6,077,903	9,771,583	8,328,349	943,234	3,826,700	6,182,2
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,205,914*	*3,706,300*	*7,912,214*	*7,912,214*	...	*4,344,900*	*3,731,8*
Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,284,150*	*125,379*	*1,409,529*	*705,916*	*703,613*	*1,337,500*	*196,8*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	−1,796,384	2,246,224	449,840	210,219	239,621	−1,855,700	2,323,0
14.—Interest on other obligations	741,417	...	741,417	741,417	...	667,500	...
Total	−1,054 967	2,246,224	1,191,257	951,636	239,621	−1,188,200	2,323,0
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,048,115	209,148	3,257,263	3,257,263	...	3,053,300	167,7
17.—Mint	132,278	9,404	141,682	141,682	...	77,800	8,2
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	1,640,248	407,990	2,048,238	1,139,358	908,880	1,655,500	336,1
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,291,445	809	3,292,254	86,287	3,205,967	3,377,700	1,2
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	1,018,093	450	1,018,543	139,873	878,670	1,052,500	...
20.—Police	5,235,803	1,205	5,237,008	266,009	4,970,999	5,411,700	7
21.—Ports and Pilotage	208,655	1	208,656	1	208,655	217,900	...
22.—Education	3,298,494	10,320	3,308,814	126,559	3,182,255	3,166,700	10,0
23.—Ecclesiastical	126,806	413	127.219	127,219	...	131,000	2
24.—Medical	1,507,895	6,340	1,514,235	152,265	1,361,970	1,477,400	3,3
25.—Political	1,099,300	23,975	1,123,335	913,654	209,681	1,140,300	10,8
26A.—Agriculture	563,554	2,631	566,185	63,248	502,937	599,700	2,0
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	430,675	34,815	465,490	326,676	138,814	439,500	32,2
Total	18,421,028	488,949	18,909,977	3,341,149	15,568,828	18,669,900	397,1
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	198,071	10,550	208,621	208,621	...	204,600	10,3
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	601	359,838	360,439	360,439	...	1,100	228,0
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,414,079	2,065,655	3,479,734	2,181,704	1,298,030	1,430,800	2,054,0
30.—Stationery and Printing	618,859	113,407	732,266	206,394	525,872	646,700	123,0
32.—Miscellaneous	402,210	128,114	530,324	306,363	223,961	386,700	46,7
Total	2,633,820	2,677,564	5,311,384	3,263,521	2,047,863	2,669,900	2,461,3
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	279,885	...	279,885	176,213	103,672	40,000	...
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	−1,311	...	−1,311	−1,311	...	−400	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	483,075	18,236	501,311	501,311	...	493,900	6,5
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	220,115	...	220,115	25,210	194,905	460,000	...
Total	981,764	18,236	1,000,000	701,423	298,577	993,500	6,5
Carried over	33,036,624	5,714,269	38,750,893	14,382,674	24,368,219	33,556,700	5,467,0

	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
†Included under the following heads :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	4,189,391	3,625,050	7,814,441	4,327,400	3,650,600	7,978,000
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	16,523	81,250	97,773	17,500	81,200	98,700
Total	4,205,914	3,706,300	7,912,214	4,344,900	3,731,800	8,076,700

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
336,500	229,100	107,400	+20,000	335,100	...	**335,100**	234,000	101,100	+18,600	−1,400
1,288,500	571,200	717,300	+ 2,300	1,280,600	...	**1,280,600**	564,200	716,400	−5,900	−7,900
3,977,700	315,700	3,662,000	−145,000	3,990,900	1,600	**3,992,500**	290,700	3,701,800	−130,200	+14,800
931,000	931,000	...	+18,100	953,400	500	**953,900**	953,900	...	+4[illegible],000	+22,900
384,400	384,400	...	−6,600	398,500	1,000	**399,500**	399,500	...	+8,500	+15,100
155,900	81,600	74,300	+4,700	62,300	89,900	**152,200**	75,100	77,100	+1,000	−3,700
473,700	147,900	330,800	−13,400	485,700	200	**485,900**	151,600	337,300	−3,200	+10,200
264,600	264,600	...	−11,200	270,600	100	**270,700**	270,700	...	−5,100	+6,100
34,700	17,600	17,100	+ 200	36,500	...	**36,500**	18,300	18,200	+2,000	+1,800
1,271,100	83,100	1,188,000	−21,200	1,277,500	3,300	**1,280,800**	82,300	1,198,500	−11,500	+9,700
260,000	2,000	258,000	−4,100	259,900	...	**259,900**	1,800	258,100	−4,200	−100
9,383,100	3,028,200	6,354,900	−156,200	9,354,000	96,600	**9,450,600**	3,042,100	6,408,500	−88,700	+67,500
10,008,900	9,045,200	963,700	−10,100	3,868,300	6,088,700	**9,957,000**	8,989,100	967,900	−62,000	−51,900
8,076,700	*8,076,700*	...	−311,000	*4,414,900*	*3,733,800*	*8,148,700*	*8,148,700*	...	−383,000	−72,000
1,404,300	*743,500*	*720,800*	−41,000	*1,381,800*	*127,600*	*1,509,400*	*774,000*	*735,400*	−86,100	−45,100
467,900	225,000	242,900	−362,100	−1,928,400	2,227,300	**298,900**	66,400	232,500	−531,100	−169,000
667,500	667,500	...	+21,400	690,800	...	**690,800**	690,800	...	+44,700	+23,300
1,135,400	892,500	242,900	−340,700	−1,237,600	2,227,300	**989,700**	757,200	232,500	−486,400	−145,700
3,221,000	3,221,000	...	−73,400	3,179,500	324,000	**3,503,500**	3,503,500	...	+209,100	+282,500
86,000	86,000	...	−16,000	85,200	5,100	**90,300**	90,300	...	−11,700	+4,300
1,991,600	1,085,000	906,600	−27,900	1,659,700	351,200	**2,010,900**	1,099,800	911,100	−8,600	+19,300
3,378,900	82,200	3,296,700	+65,900	3,355,400	700	**3,356,100**	81,000	3,275,100	+43,100	−22,800
1,052,500	152,000	900,500	+42,700	1,065,700	...	**1,065,700**	151,600	914,100	+55,900	+13,200
5,412,400	280,500	5,131,900	+50,100	5,516,100	200	**5,516,300**	298,000	5,218,300	+154,000	+101,900
217,900	...	217,900	+2,400	200,800	...	**200,800**	...	200,800	−14,700	−17,100
3,176,700	112,800	3,063,900	−218,100	3,256,400	10,200	**3,266,600**	129,500	3,137,100	−123,000	+89,900
131,200	131,200	...	−4,100	136,100	300	**136,400**	136,400	...	+4,100	+5,200
1,480,700	129,200	1,351,500	−9,300	1,468,400	3,100	**1,471,500**	153,400	1,318,100	−18,500	−9,200
1,151,100	958,200	192,900	−5,200	1,162,100	16,400	**1,178,500**	958,600	219,900	+22,200	+27,400
602,300	64,300	538,000	−6,600	620,500	1,800	**622,300**	64,300	555,000	+13,400	+20,000
471,700	319,000	152,700	−30,700	458,100	40,100	**498,200**	315,700	172,500	−4,200	+26,500
19,067,000	3,314,400	15,752,600	−140,800	18,899,300	424,000	**19,323,300**	3,398,300	15,925,000	+115,500	+256,300
215,200	215,200	...	−2,600	203,700	10,600	**214,300**	214,300	...	−3,500	−900
229,100	229,100	...	+145,200	1,300	228,000	**229,300**	229,300	...	+145,400	+200
3,483,800	2,172,800	1,311,000	−59,700	1,477,000	2,052,000	**3,529,000**	2,169,500	1,359,500	−14,500	+45,200
769,700	225,600	544,100	+16,000	632,900	107,700	**740,600**	201,900	538,700	−13,100	−29,100
433,400	168,300	265,100	−88,100	543,600	26,500	**570,100**	234,600	335,500	+48,600	+136,700
5,131,200	3,011,000	2,120,200	+10,800	2,858,500	2,424,800	**5,283,300**	3,049,600	2,233,700	+162,900	+152,100
40,000	40,000	...	+32,900	46,300	...	**46,300**	46,300	...	+39,200	+6,300
−400	−400	...	−400	−600	...	**600**	−600	...	−600	−200
500,400	500,400	...	+400	412,200	21,100	**433,300**	433,300	...	−66,700	−67,100
460,000	295,300	164,700	−32,900	521,000	...	**521,000**	424,500	96,500	+28,100	+61,000
1,000,000	835,300	164,700	...	978,900	21,100	**1,000,000**	903,500	96,500	...	...
39,023,700	14,388,400	24,635,300	−716,300	34,117,800	5,522,900	**39,640,700**	14,744,500	24,896,200	−99,300	+617,000

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.		
India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£
4,397,400	3,652,600	**8,050,000**
17,500	81,200	**98,700**
4,414,900	3,733,800	**8,148,700**

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVI	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	Engla
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	33,036,624	5,714,269	38,750,893	14,382,674	24,368,219	33,556,700	5,467
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	4,189,391	3,625,050	7,814,441	7,814,441	...	4,327,400	3,650
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,357,665	3,357,665	3,357,665	...	...	3,357
Sinking Funds	...	199,554	199,554	199,554	...	...	208
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	16,523	81,250	97,773	97,773	...	17,500	81
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	54,098	1,932,369	1,986,467	1,986,467	...	58,600	2,073
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	97,990	...	97,990	97,473	517	177,600	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	87,225	...	87,225	87,225	...	38,100	...
Total	4,445,227	9,195,888	13,641,115	13,640,598	517	4,619,200	9,371
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,289,393	...	1,289,393	604,321	685,072	1,371,900	...
Interest on Debt	1,284,150	125,379	1,409,529	705,916	703,613	1,337,500	126
42A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	59,863	...	59,863	59,863	...	21,700	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	995,230	253	995,483	302,313	693,170	910,800	
Total	3,628,636	125,632	3,754,268	1,672,413	2,081,855	3,641,900	127
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	459	...	459	...	459	1,500	...
45.—Civil Works	7,089,011	87,739	7,176,750	1,048,960	6,127,790	5,414,700	48
Total	7,089,470	87,739	7,177,209	1,048,960	6,128,249	5,416,200	48
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	14,780,052	2,300,746	17,080,798	17,080,798	...	15,906,500	2,469
Non-Effective	733,792	2,521,969	3,255,761	3,255,761	...	848,200	2,425
	15,513,844	4,822,715	20,336,559	20,336,559	...	16,754,700	4,895
46A.—Marine	245,979	217,391	463,370	463,370	...	228,800	290
47.—Military Works	960,367	35,704	996,071	996,071	...	798,000	36
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	4,343	9,260	13,603	13,603	...	7,500	8
Total	16,724,533	5,085,070	21,809,603	21,809,603	...	17,784,500	5,231
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	64,924,490	20,208,598	85,133,088	52,554,248	32,578,840	65,018,500	20,245
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	46,800	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	*704,100*	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	62,734,338	20,208,598	82,942,936	52,554,248	30,388,688	64,361,200	20,245

	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.		
	India.	England.	Total.
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	£	£	£
48.—State Railways	8,085,799	2,424,059	10,509,85
49.—Irrigation Works	1,077,746	45,434	1,123,18
Total	9,163,545	2,469,493	11,633,03

evenues of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

TIMATE, 1915-1916.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
),023,700	14,388,400	24,635,300	−716,300	34,117,800	5,522,900	39,640,700	14,744,700	24,896,500	−79,300	+617,000
,978,000	7,978,000	...	+311,200	4,397,400	3,652,600	8,050,000	8,050,000	...	+383,200	+72,000
,357,700	3,357,700	...	...	...	3,357,700	3,357,700	3,357,700	...	...	...
208,900	208,900	...	+800	...	217,700	217,700	217,700	...	+9,600	+8,800
98,700	98,700	...	−200	17,500	81,200	98,700	98,700	...	−200	...
,131,800	2,131,800	...	−121,500	59,600	2,172,100	2,231,700	2,231,700	...	−21,600	+99,900
177,600	176,700	900	−23,500	234,300	...	234,300	233,300	1,000	+33,200	+56,700
38,100	37,300	800	−15,500	27,000	...	27,000	26,700	300	−26,900	−11,100
,990,800	13,989,100	1,700	+151,300	4,735,800	9,481,300	14,217,100	14,215,800	1,300	+377,600	+226,300
,371,900	649,500	722,400	+100,500	1,367,500	...	1,367,500	638,900	728,600	+93,100	−4,400
,464,500	743,500	720,800	+41,000	1,381,800	127,600	1,509,400	774,000	735,400	+86,100	+45,100
21,700	21,700	...	+21,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	−21,700
911,400	282,800	628,600	−44,700	894,000	...	894,000	288,900	605,100	−62,100	−17,400
,769,300	1,697,500	2,071,800	+118,500	3,643,300	127,600	3,770,900	1,701,800	2,069,100	+120,100	+1,600
1,500	...	1,500	+200	1,700	...	1,700	...	1,700	+400	+200
5,462,700	877,100	4,585,600	−351,100	4,676,800	39,500	4,715,800	771,300	3,944,500	−1,098,000	−746,900
,464,200	877,100	4,587,100	−350,900	4,678,000	39,500	4,717,500	771,300	3,946,200	−1,097,600	−746,700
,376,100	18,376,100	...	+1,674,500	16,476,900	1,858,600	18,335,500	18,335,500	...	+1,633,900	−40,600
,274,100	3,274,100	...	+2,000	919,600	2,324,000	3,243,600	3,243,600	...	−28,500	−30,500
,650,200	21,650,200	...	+1,676,500	17,396,500	4,182,600	21,579,100	21,579,100	...	+1,605,400	−71,100
519,100	519,100	...	−131,300	257,100	450,500	707,600	707,600	...	+57,200	+188,500
830,200	830,200	...	+86,900	808,300	50,000	858,300	858,300	...	+114,000	+28,100
16,300	16,300	...	−4,800	12,300	8,600	20,900	20,900	..	−200	+4,600
,015,800	23,015,800	...	+1,626,300	18,474,200	4,691,700	23,165,900	23,165,900	...	+1,776,400	+150,100
,263,800	53,967,900	31,295,900	+828,900	65,649,100	19,863,000	85,512,100	54,599,300	30,912,800	+1,077,200	+248,800
46,800	...	46,800	+420,300	17,100	...	17,100	...	17,100	+712,700	+292,400
704,100	...	*704,100*		*382,000*	...	*382,000*	...	*382,000*		
,606,500	53,967,900	30,638,600	+1,249,200	65,284,200	19,863,000	85,147,200	54,599,300	30,547,900	+1,789,900	+540,700

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.		
India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£
3,934,700	929,400	4,864,100	2,154,600	651,300	2,805,900
870,100	35,000	905,100	882,900	17,100	900,000
4,804,800	964,400	5,769,200	3,037,500	668,400	3,705,900
320,300	13,000	333,300	215,400	51,300	266,700

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	80,474,924	682,742	81,157,666	81,935,000	685,400	82,620,400	85,423,800	775,800	86,199,
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			-1,785,270			-1,986,100			1,052,
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	2,368,577	...	2,368,577	3,499,300	...	3,499,300	3,000	...	3,
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	66,666	...	66,666	66,700	...	66,700	66,700	...	66,
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments	...	20,407	20,407	...	9,500	9,500	...	2,000	2,
Net			0			0			
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	410,154	1,557,336	1,967,490	914,800	...	914,800	646,600	2,930,400	3,577,
Net			1,967,490			539,600			646,
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	3,333,333	...		3,332,700	...		4,333,300	...	
Total	3,333,333	...	3,333,333	3,332,700	...	3,332,700	4,333,300	...	4,333
Net			2,727,294			2,386,400			3,822,
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	8,333,333	7,000,000	15,333,333	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	...	5,500,000	5,500
Net			14,333,333			0			
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	86,845	...		87,300	...		86,800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	7,568,652	...		6,429,800	...		6,252,600	...	
Total	7,655,497	...	7,655,497	6,517,100	...	6,517,100	6,338,800	...	6,338
Net			0			719,200			254,
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...		46,800	...		17,100	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	220,115	...		460,000	...		521,000	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	5,272,271	...		5,079,500	...		4,955,300	...	
Other Funds	1,253,775	...		1,111,600	...		1,153,500	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	59,058	...		87,900	...		16,500	...	
	(a)	(b)			(c)				
Gold Standard Reserve	8,779,868	10,021,380		...	15,324,600		...	17,259,700	
Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		...	(c)5,350,000		...	12,000,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	31,653,523	...		30,075,200	...		28,079,300	...	
Advances	6,195,340	899,283		6,619,700	1,586,500		6,203,400	1,569,000	
Suspense Accounts	298,235	...		7,464,700	...		7,625,000	...	
Miscellaneous	132,417	4,221		38,900	353,100		6,600	545,000	
Total	53,864,602	10,924,924	64,789,526	50,984,300	22,614,200	73,548,500	48,577,700	31,373,700	79,95
Net			0			6,272,800			508,
Carried over	156,507,086	20,185,419		147,199,900	30,309,100		145,389,900	40,581,900	

(a) Includes £8,707,000 on account of bills and telegraphic transfers on London.
(c) Includes £7,533,000 remitted from India by means of Council bills.
(c) Represents remittance from India by means of Council bills.

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	64,924,490	20,208,598	85,133,088	65,018,506	20,245,300	85,263,800	65,649,100	19,863,000	85,512,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	...	...	...	46,800	...	46,800	17,100	...	17,100
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	*704,100*	...	*704,100*	*382,000*	...	*382,000*
Total	62,734,338	20,208,598	82,942,936	64,361,200	20,245,300	84,606,500	65,284,200	19,863,000	85,147,200
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works	1,077,746	45,434	1,123,180	870,100	35,000	905,100	882,900	17,100	900,000
Outlay on State Railways	8,085,799	2,424,059	10,509,858	3,934,700	929,400	4,864,100	2,154,600	651,300	2,805,900
Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	299,452	60,909	360,361	320,300	13,000	333,300	215,400	51,300	266,700
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capital Outlay	—171,039	1,533,699	1,362,660	175,900	731,700	907,600	517,400	412,200	929,600
Net			1,342,253			898,100			927,600
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for Discharge of Debentures	...	...	...	...	375,200	375,200	...	2,930,400	2,930,400
Net			0			0			0
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
Indian Midland Railway Debentures	...	...		...	407,500		...	...	
India Bonds	...	500,000		...	500,000		...	500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Loans	103,579	...		...	...		...	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		4,500	...	
3 p. c. Loans	2,433	...		38,700	...		6,700	...	
Provincial Debentures	27	...		100	...		...	...	
Total	106,039	500,000	606,039	38,800	907,500	946,300	11,200	500,000	511,200
Net			0			0			0
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
Net			0			3,000,000			1,500,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	184	...		1,300	...		300	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	95,428	...		91,900	...		97,900	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	12,562,165	...		5,704,700	...		5,985,900	...	
Total	12,657,777	...	12,657,777	5,797,900	...	5,797,900	6,084,100	...	6,084,100
Net			50,02,280			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	2,190,152	...		704,100	...		382,000	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	5,246,520	...		5,463,600	...		5,257,600	...	
Other Funds	1,384,298	...		1,164,900	...		1,170,000	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	22,685	...		127,800	...		...	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	8,732,110	(a) 10,038,020		69,900	(d) 9,167,100		...	16,619,400	
Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		...	5,350,000		...	12,000,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	31,561,598	...		28,765,500	...		28,107,500	...	
Advances	6,443,804	934,120		6,820,500	1,774,900		6,204,000	1,732,100	
Suspense Accounts	309,586	...		7,601,000	...		7,665,700	...	
Miscellaneous	19,170	2,881		...	266,400		...	305,000	
Total	55,909,923	10,975,021	66,884,944	50,717,300	16,558,400	67,275,700	48,786,800	30,656,500	79,443,300
Net			2,095,408			0			0
Carried over	141,700,036	35,747,720		129,216,200	46,795,500		123,936,600	62,081,800	

(b) Includes £600,000 remitted from India by means of Council bills and £172 on account of profit by exchange.
(d) Includes £225,000 on account of bills and telegraphic transfers on London.

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	156,507,086	20,185,419		147,199,900	30,309,100		145,389,900	40,581,900	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	210,361	...	210,361	321,400	...	321,400	206,700	...	206,
Net			4,553			159,700			
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,244,507	...	1,244,507	1,495,900	...	1,495,900	1,316,600	...	1,316,
Net			0			155,900			431,
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	7,411	...	7,411	7,700	...	7,700	8,000	...	8,
Net			7,411			,700			8,
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,351,921	...		38,000,000	...		40,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		8,179,800	...		6,579,200	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	1,777	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Railways	11,360,439	...		14,312,100	...		14,177,900	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	6,115,047	...		826,000	...		1,298,100	...	
Marine	5,161,966	...		5,74:,900	...		4,954,600	...	
Military Works	983,943	...		1,201,800	...		1,130,300	...	
Military	16,413,122	...		21,523,300	...		25,402,500	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	1	604,754		...	2,000,000		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	1,000,000		...	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	5,060,543	9,229,436		2,050,200	16,235,200		2,251,000	18,600,000	
Purchase of Silver	...	3,138		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions	4,615,345	2,360,578		2,127,500	3,487,900		1,402,500	506,500	
Other "	1,517,751	1,217,226		4,739,800	9,512,300		2,087,400	3,129,500	
Total	88,581,855	14,415,132	102,996,987	98,702,400	31,235,400	129,937,800	99,283,500	22,236,000	121,519
Net			0			0			48,
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	(b) 7,147,940	7,147,940	...	(d) 3,661,000	3,661,000	...	5,085,000	5,085
Sterling Bills on London	...	...	...	(e)4,668,000	...	4,668,000	...	...	...
Total Receipts	246,551,220	41,748,491		252,895,300	65,205,500		246,204,700	67,902,900	
Opening Balance	15,608,253	(a) 8,157,732		14,779,334	(c) 7,913,236		11,889,734	(f) 11,956,836	
GRAND TOTAL	262,159,473	49,906,223		267,174,634	73,118,736		258,094,434	79,859,736	

(a) Of this amount £24,962 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(c) " £8,322 " " " " "
(e) In addition to £225,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(g) Of this amount £6,806,122 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Delhi,
Finance Department,
March 1, 1916.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller Gene

Government of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	141,700,035	35,747,720		129,216,200	46,795,500		123,936,600	62,081,800	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	205,808	...	205,808	161,700	...	161,700	251,400	...	251,400
Net			0			0			44,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,587,632	...	1,587,632	1,340,000	...	1,340,000	885,300	...	885,300
Net			343,125			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,415,953	...		38,000,000	...		40,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	55,805	...		8,179,800	...		6,579,200	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	16,565	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Railways	11,470,314	...		14,412,100	...		14,177,900	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs	6,110,269	...		826,000	...		1,298,100	...	
Marine	5,149,021	...		5,741,900	...		4,954,600	...	
Military Works	982,615	...		1,201,800	...		1,130,300	...	
Military	16,415,545	...		21,523,300	...		25,402,500	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	604,761	...		2,000,000	...		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	1,000,000	...		...	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	13,932,274	545,109		16,300,000	2,050,200		18,600,000	2,251,000	
Purchase of Silver	3,138	...		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions	2,326,785	4,649,049		3,459,600	2,155,800		...	1,909,000	
Other „	1,806,086	1,051,109		8,752,200	5,492,400		3,457,500	1,711,000	
Total	97,288,631	6,245,267	103,533,898	120,396,700	9,698,400	130,095,100	115,600,100	5,871,000	121,471,100
Net			536,911			157,300			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(b) 6,598,033	...	6,598,033	(d) 4,170,300	...	4,170,300	5,085,000	...	5,085,000
Sterling Bills on London	...	...	...	...	(e) 4,668,000	4,668,000	...	...	...
Total Disbursements	247,380,139	41,992,987		255,284,900	61,161,900		245,758,400	67,952,800	
Closing Balance	14,779,334	(c) 7,913,236		11,889,734	(f) 11,956,836		12,336,034	(g) 11,906,936	
GRAND TOTAL	262,159,473	49,906,223		267,174,634	73,118,736		258,094,434	79,859,736	

(b) In addition to £600,172 on account of remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(d) In addition to £7,533,000 and £5,350,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve, respectively.
(f) Of this amount £6,165,832 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
	R	R	R
Madras—			
Balance on April 1st	1,75,60,468	1,10,16,000	1,06,20,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	21 66,700	24,50,000	24,50,000
Other revenue	7,32,67,482	7,39,46,000	7,44 65,000
Total Expenditure	8,22,78,598	7,67,92,000	7,71,14,000
Closing Balance	1,10,16,052	1,06,20,000	1,04,21,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	1,95,34,085	1,58,04,000	1,38,65,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	20.88,500	20,80,000	20.80,000
Other revenue	7,34,95,486	7,26,10,000	7,30,80,000
Total Expenditure	7,93,13,794	7,66,20,000	7,54,10,000
Closing Balance	1,58,04,277	1,38,65,000	1,36,15,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,18,11,112	2,72,60,000	2,57,05,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	44,91,600	35,21,000	35,13,000
Other revenue	5,77.18,295	5,88,10,000	5,82,91,000
Total Expenditure	6,67,60,084	6,38,86,000	6,15,47,000
Closing Balance	2,72,60,323	2,57,05,000	2,59,62,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,84,74,177	1,45,07,000	1,42,86,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,21,600	24,99,000	22,29,000
Other revenue	6,36,97,879	6,61,52,000	6,51,34,000
Total Expenditure	7,00,87,086	6,88,72,000	6,80,97,000
Closing Balance	1,45,06,570	1,42,86,000	1,35,52,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	70,91,590	52,21,000	59,23,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	16,84,800	13,60,000	13.55,000
Other revenue	4,59,21,488	4,70,74,000	4,59,89,000
Total Expenditure	4,94,76,552	4,77,32,000	4,78,26,000
Closing Balance	52,21,326	59,23,000	54,41,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	1,39,36,225	93,25,000	61,42,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,92,200	9,94,000	9,94,000
Other revenue	5,25,28,435	5,35,82,000	5,49,00,000
Total Expenditure	5,96,31,715	5,77,49,000	5,72,02,000
Closing Balance	93,25,145	61,42,000	48,34,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	1,91,64,137	1,54,33,000	1,34,73,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,63,300	14,61,000	14,61,000
Other revenue	2,86,97,957	2,99,95,000	2,88,07,000
Total Expenditure	3,38,91,898	3,34,16,000	3,25,74,000
Closing Balance	1,54,33,496	1,34,73,000	1,11,70,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,09,53,278	97,46,000	95,00,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	9,29,200	9,14,000	9,14,000
Other revenue	2,83,78,124	2,77,73,000	2,79,44,000
Total Expenditure	3,05,15,078	2,89,33,000	2,89,16,000
Closing Balance	97,45,524	95,00,000	94,42,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	55,88,802	29,49,000	18,87,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	4,47,600	4,48,000	4,48,000
Other revenue	1,36,39,666	1,39,10,000	1,41,64,000
Total Expenditure	1,67,27,190	1,54,20,000	1,50,09,000
Closing Balance	29,48,878	18,87,000	14,90,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	14,41,13,874	11,12,61,000	10,14,01,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,84,85,500	1,57,27,000	1,54.44,000
Other revenue	43,73,44,812	44,38 52,000	44,27,74,000
Total Expenditure	48,86,82,595	46,94,39,000	46,86,92,000
Closing Balance	11,12,61,591	10,14,01,000	9,59,27,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	9,607,591	7,417,400	6,760,100
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,232,367	1,048,500	1,029 600
Other revenue	29,156,321	29,590,100	29,518,300
Total Expenditure	32,578,840	31,295,900	30,912,800
Closing Balance	7,417,439	6,760,100	6,395,200

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 1, 1916.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.	
		EXPENDITURE.							
	Revenue.	Refunds and Assignments.	Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
Revenue Heads.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue — Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,221,539	786,595	3,914,018	16,520,926		16,963,400		17,142,500	
Opium	1,572,218	5,336	654,089	912,793		946,600		1,329,400	
Salt	3,910,790	269,985	360,517	3,280,288		2,829,500		3,319,300	
Stamps	5,082,043	61,894	119,863	4,900,286		5,174,100		5,245,200	
Excise	8,856,881	109,133	459,685	8,288,063		7,936,300		7,940,900	
Provincial Rates	38,814	1,346	...	37,468		39,200		28,300	
Customs	6,347,201	190,141	264,279	5,892,781		5,340,000		7,279,000	
Income Tax	2,036,733	16,794	32,626	1,987,313		1,970,600		2,861,500	
Forest	1,980,652	9,434	1,217,808	753,410		722,100		745,800	
Registration	485,295	862	257,980	226,453		249,000		256,600	
Tributes	609,827	206,945	...	402,882		399,600		408,100	
TOTAL	52,141,993	1,658,465	7,280,865	43,202,663		42,570,400		46,556,600	
Total deduction from Revenue		8,939,330							
Expenditure Heads.									
Debt Services — Interest	1,023,307	1,191,257			167,950		59,400	165,600	
Commercial Services — Posts and Telegraphs	3,596,973	3,257,263		339,710		543,800		373,400	
Railways	15,799,149	13,641,115		2,158,034		3,348,500		2,504,600	
Irrigation	4,680,969	3,754,268		926,701		990,500		1,044,100	
Other Public Works — Civil Works, etc.	288,219	7,177,209			6,888,990		5,175,700		4,447,800
Mint — Mint	69,498	141,682			72,184		12,000		17,400
Civil Departments — Civil Departments	1,505,120	18,909,977			17,404,857		17,520,700		17,773,400
Miscellaneous Civil Services — Superannuation	213,235	3,479,734			3,266,499		3,269,900		3,315,700
Exchange	1,720	...		1,729		76,700			
Miscellaneous	365,192	530,324			165,132		170,100		310,500
Other heads	97,594	1,301,326			1,203,732		1,122,800		1,092,000
Famine Relief and Insurance — Famine Relief	...	279,885			279,885		40,000		46,300
Other heads	...	720,115			720,115		960,000		953,700
Military Services — Army — Effective	971,846	17,080,798			16,108,952		17,602,100		17,552,200
Army — Non-effective	124,345	3,255,761			3,131,416		3,154,700		3,123,500
Marine	198,115	463,370			265,255		325,400		525,100
Military works	80,382	996,071			915,689		744,200		778,300
Special Defences (1902)	...	13,603			13,603		16,300		20,900
TOTAL	81,157,666	85,133,088			3,975,422		2,643,400	687,500	
Provincial Adjustment — Surplus		...							
Deficit		2,190,152		2,190,152		657,300		364,900	
TOTAL	81,157,666	82,942,936			1,785,270		1,986,100	1,052,400	
Capital Account — Surplus								1,052,400	
Deficit					1,785,270		1,986,100		
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue:—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways				2,368,577		3,499,300		3,000	
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways				66,666		66,700		66,700	
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				1,967,490		539,600		646,600	
Outlay on Irrigation Works					1,123,180		905,100		900,000
Outlay on State Railways					10,509,858		4,864,100		2,805,900
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					360,361		333,300		266,700
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					1,342,253		898,100		927,600
Debt, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances — Permanent Debt (net)				2,727,294		2,386,400		3,822,100	
Temporary Debt (net)				14,333,333			3,000,000		1,500,000
Unfunded Debt (net)					5,002,280	719,200		254,700	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)				4,553		159,700			44,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					343,125	155,900		431,300	
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				7,411		7,700		8,000	
Deposits and Advances (net)					2,095,408	6,272,800		508,100	
Remittances (net)					536,911		157,300	48,400	
Secretary of State's Bills drawn				7,147,940		3,661,000		5,085,000	
Secretary of State's Bills paid					6,598,033		4,170,300		5,085,000
Sterling Bills on London drawn						4,668,000			
Sterling Bills on London paid							4,668,000		
Cash Balance — Opening Balance				28,623,264	29,696,679	22,136,300	20,982,300	11,926,300	11,529,900
Closing Balance				23,765,985		32,692,570		23,846,570	
					22,602,570		23,846,570		24,242,970
TOTAL				52,389,249	52,389,249	44,828,870	44,828,870	35,772,870	35,772,870

R. A. GAMBLE, *Comptroller General.*

H. F. HOWARD *Controller of Currency.*

J. B. BRUNYATE, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. B. R.-17.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of 1915-1916 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-1915.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,59,33,000	35,83,87,000	14,47,93,000	15,66,21,000	1,18,28,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,31,31,000	2,69,70,000	1,66,43,000	1,98 00,000	31,57,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,86,14,000	5,00,32,000	4,09,97,000	3,54 9 ,000	...	54,99,000
...	...	...	...	..	...	Stamps	7,43,33,000	7,66,06,000	5,46,53,000	5,76 31,000	29,78,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,25,12,000	13,18,54,000	9,57,61,000	9,20,83,000	...	36,78,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	9,51,64,000	8,91,45,000	7,08,13,000	6,07,73 000	...	1,01,40,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	7,62,61,000	7,72,65,000	5,13,75.000	5.00.45,000	...	13 30,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	80,59,48,000	81,02,59,000	47,51 35,000	47,24,51,000	..	26,84,000
182,100	172,200	118,100	129,200	11,100	...	Interest	1,22,93,000	1,32,74,000	71,46,000	81,98 000	10.53,000	...
39,900	80,300	5,200	18,700	13,500	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,32,63,000	5,35,54,000	3,94,43,000	4,05,85 000	11,42,000	...
1,300	1,500	400	600	200	...	Receipts by Civil Department	2,19,85,000	2,29,83,000	1,51,46,000	1,60,64,000	9,18,000	...
63,900	48,000	53,400	62,000	8,600	...	Miscellaneous	81,19,000	80,28,000	61,92,000	44,85,000	...	17,07,000
47,700	67,900	42,600	72,200	29,600	...	Railways	53,78,82,000	58,04,40,000	39,46,61,000	40,89,88,000	1,43,27,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,27,52,000	4,57,86,000	2,47 42,000	2,56,02,000	8,60,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	39,51,000	38,41,000	28,,4,000	30,10,000	1,36,000	...
347,900	328,700	265,500	233,400	...	27,100	Military Receipts	2,09,38,000	1,33,74,000	1,55.04,000	80,74,000	...	74,30,000
682,800	698,600	485,200	521,100	35,900	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,50,71,31,000	1,50,15,44,000	98,08,43,000	98,74,57,000	66,14,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000		...
44,000	...	511,900	...	..	511,900	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	82,24,000	1,27,09,000	12,53,000	81,98,000	69,45,000	...
44,000	...	511,900	...	...	511,900	TOTAL	92,24,000	1,37,09,000	22,53,000	91,98,000	69,45,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	4,84,09,000	4,37,44,000	4,84,18,000	4,95,54,000	11,36,000	...
7,000,000	...	7,000,000	...	...	7,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	11,00,00,000	...	12,20,00,000	...	...	12,20,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	53,96,000	53,96,000	...
...	..	...	4,803,100	4,803,100	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	30,44,000	27,75,000	23,25,000	23.83,000	58,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,03,20,000	2,36,43,000	1,14,93,000	1,52,50,000	37,57,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,11,000	1,16,000	71,000	74,000	3,000	...
8,169,900	11,752,700	7,337.200	13,716,100	6,378,900	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,148,100	7,100,000	4,416,100	3,978,600	...	437,500	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	87,60.000	7,00,20.000	6,12,60,000	...
22 318,000	18,852,700	18,753 200	22,497.800	3,744,500	...	TOTAL	18,18,,4,000	7,02,78.000	19,30.67,000	14,26,77,000	...	5,03,90,000
23 014.800	19.551.900	19 750 400	23.01.,900	3,268,500	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,69,82,39,000	1,58,55,31,000	1,17,6 ,63.000	1,13,93,32,000	...	3,66,31,000
8,157,700	7,620,100	8,157,700	7,914,200	..	244,500	Opening Balance	23 41.24.000	20.78.30 000	23,41,24 000	22,16,90,000	...	1,24,34,000
31,202,500	27,171,400	27,908,100	30,932,100	3,024,000	...	GRAND TOTAL	1,93,23,63,000	1,79,33,61,000	1,41,02,87,000	1,36,10,22,000	...	4,92,65,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO DECEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Expenditure.						
64,900	100,000	46,000	76,400	30,400	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,30,13,000	14,15,90,000	9,29,04,000	9,87,21,000	58,17,000	...
2,246,200	2,303,800	1,801,500	1,909,200	107,700	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,80,13,000	6,83,26,000	3,75,51,000	3,61,81,000	...	13,70,000
218,600	174,400	201,300	120,500	...	80,800	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,37,10,000	4,83,30,000	3,27,68,000	2,89,84,000	...	37,24,000
458,700	427,400	328,600	241,900	...	86,700	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	27,44,96,000	28,17,06,000	19,30,59,000	19,90,19,000	59,60,000	...
2,677,100	2,299,400	2,050,200	1,807,600	...	242,600	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,16,84,000	4,23,15,000	3,00,89,000	3,05,56,000	4,67,000	...
18,200	16,500	14,200	5,400	...	8,800	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,38,22,000	1,47,52,000	93,93,000	54,45,000	...	44,48,000
9,195,900	9,418,500	6,518,300	6,674,400	156,100	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,82,80,000	31,11,09,000	23,97,71,000	22,75,25,000	...	1,22,46,000
125,600	122,200	90,900	91,900	1,000	...	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,37,69,000	3,34,13,000	2,22,42,000	2,23,31,000	89,000	...
83,400	21,200	80,000	37,700	...	42,300	Other Public Works	10,03,38,000	8,69,08,000	6,33,89,000	5,34,67,000	...	99,22,000
5,087,900	4,580,100	3,929,500	3,443,500	...	486,000	Military Services	35,48,11,000	25,21,41,000	24,43,36,000	14,10,32,000	...	10,33,04,000
20,206,500	19,463,500	15,070,500	14,408,500	...	662,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,36,19,36,000	1,28,05,90,000	96,59,42,000	84,32,61,000	...	12,26,81,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	...	—1,61,63,000	...	...	...	...
20,206,500	19,463,500	15,070,500	14,408,500	...	662,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,36,19,36,000	1,26,44,27,000	96,59,42,000	84,32,61,000	...	12,26,81,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,469,500	1,489,200	1,836,800	753,400	...	1,083,400	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	10,27,03,000	1,07,28,000	5,99,96,000	2,89,000	...	5,97,07,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,210,400	...	747,600	747,600	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,900	83,500	46,000	5,700	...	40,300	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	45,53,000	27,48,000	27,35,000	38,41,000	11,06,000	...
2,530,400	2,783,100	1,882,800	1,506,700	...	376,100	TOTAL	10,72,56,000	1,34,76,000	6,27,31,000	41,30,000	...	5,86,01,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
500,000	907,500	500,000	907,500	407,500	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
52,200	300	150,800	...	...	150,800	Deposits and Advances (net)	8,33,95,000	32,97,000	8,10,88,000	...	...	8,10,88,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	2,13,60,000	2,84,07,000	2,94,19,000	7,03,39,000	4,09,20,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	30,87,000	50,81,000	19,16,000	15,78,000	...	3,78,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	2,52,28,000	1,75,68,000	2,03,02,000	1,47,00,000	...	56,02,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	94,66,000	16,57,06,000	3,59,54,000	23,50,50,000	19,90,96,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	9,89,73,000	10,89,96,000	6,79,24,000	6,19,01,000	...	60,23,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	—67,000	—6,000	—39,000	—1,02,000	...	63,000
...	...	...	4,668,000	4,668,000	...	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...
552,200	907,800	650,800	5,575,500	4,924,700	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	24,14,42,000	32,89,59,000	23,65,64,000	38,34,26,000	14,68,62,000	...
23,289,100	23,154,400	17,604,100	21,490,700	3,886,600	...	Closing Balance	1,71,78,34,000	1,60,68,62,000	1,26,52,37,000	1,23,08,17,000	...	3,44,20,000
7,913,400	4,017,000	10,304,000	9,441,400		862,600	GRAND TOTAL	22,17,29,000	18,64,99,000	14,50,50,000	13,02,05,000	...	1,48,45,000
31,202,500	27,171,400	27,908,100	30,932,100	3,024,000	...		1,93,23,63,000	1,79,33,61,000	1,41,02,87,000	1,36,10,22,000	...	4,92,65,000

H A 2

THE TREASURY:
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1916.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 21.

2493. B. B. Das. *Travelling and domestic cooker.*

February 22.

2494. J. F. Jannink. *Drawing head.*

February 26.

2495. M. Chakravarty. *Domestic cooker.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2353. K. J. Gresham. *Improvements in vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*

2380. V. J. Ginn. *Improvements in ambulance stretchers.*

2382. G. Grey. *Improved hoop iron tie for bales and the like.*

2435. M. Walton and D. Kerridge. *Electrical connector for block train lighting.*

2455. L. C. Loomba. *Cooking apparatus.*

2460. H. Alladin and H. A. Aziz. *Improved padlock.*

2461. A. A. Bachmann. *Improvements in stoppers or closing means for vessels for containing petrol or other volatile liquid.*

2463. W. W. H. Silk and C. G. FitzGerald. *A new or improved device for tightening and securing tent ropes and the like.*

2464. The Hampden Cloncurry Copper Mines, Limited. *An improved gas producer.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

2136. G. Kanter. *Suspension mechanism specially applicable to provide resilient tyres for vehicle wheels.*

2414. S. A. Bhisey. *Improvements in shuttles.*

2424. P. W. Druitt and W. R. Gilpin. *Improvements in justifying mechanism for typographic composing and casting machines.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2352. Neel.
2354. Day, Windeler and Grant.
2355. Uberoi, Ld.

PATENTS SEALED.

1813. Were.
1854. Filippo.
1877. Milne.
1917. George Turton Platts & Co., Ld., and Liddell.
1923. Miller.
2114. Bowen.
2189. Nissen.
2252. Milne.
2253. Milne.
2326. Uberoi, Ld.
2327. Okada.

EXTENSION OF TERM OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

Notice is hereby given that an application for the extension of the term of exclusive privilege, No. 79 of 1901, for improvements in Indian hand-looms, has been left at the Patent Office on behalf of A. A. Kuppusamy Iyer. The application will be taken under consideration on 26th May 1916, and notices of objection, accompanied by full statements in duplicate of the reasons therefor, should be filed with the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before that date.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

294 of 1908. Saxby & Farmer (India) Ld. (To 26 February 1917.)
373 of 1908. Akbar Ali. (To 4 March 1917.)
315 of 1909. Jost. (To 25 February 1917.)
100 of 1912. Wheatley & ors. (To 28 February 1917.)
133 of 1912. Brownlie. (To 18 March 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1905.

154, (Timmis).

1911.

155, (Cedford Gas Process Co., Ld.). 444, (Kahn).

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGN.

Class 1. No. 28 of 1911. Llewellyn Wynn Williams, Engineer, late of Railway Appliances Works, Cathcart, Scotland, now of Railway Appliances Works, Darlington, England, April 12, 1911. (Copyright in design extended for five years.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Tempo-

rary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	*a.*
(*a*)	Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(*b*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(*c*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(*d*)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(*e*)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(*f*)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1908 and Chronological lists 1900-1904)	2	0
(*g*)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological list 1905-1911) each	3	0
(*h*)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(*i*)	Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
(*j*)	Specifications of Inventions each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	"	" 1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	" 1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	" 1913-14	"	" 2-8	"
(9)	"	" 1914-15	"	" 3-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3) (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit and (9) all except those for Preliminary in Persian, Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Sanskrit and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit; it also contains papers for Proficiency in Assamese, Bengali and Hindi.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvamsam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, edited by Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain . . . . . 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3. M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail . . . . South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhote Lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3. M. Azizur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar, Bareilly.
4. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 12, Agha Muhammad Mehdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
12. M. Nisar Ahmad Khan . . . . . C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
13. M. Imdad Hussain . . . . . 9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna) . . . Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar. Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
4. M. Mohamed Sarwar . . . . . New Mohalla Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.
3. M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani . . . . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1. M. Mohd. Arif . . . . . 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar . . . . . 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . . . 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman . . . . . 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi . . . . . 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab . . . . . Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat . . . . 25, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal . . . . . 25, Nurali Lane, P. O., Entally, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter . . . . . 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib . . . . . Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B. — It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 „

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	Rs
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ½-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post) No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for the right to sell by retail country spirit (flavoured and plain) at the following shops:—

1. Khoja Bazar, Sibi,
2. Chauk Bazar, Sibi,
3. Loralai,

for a period of one year, from 1st April 1916 to 31st March 1917.

2. Each tender must be sealed, and addressed to the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. The cover containing the tender should be superscribed with the words "Tender for the right to sell by retail country spirit at the shop in the $\frac{\text{Loralai Bazar}}{\text{Khoja Bazar, Sibi}}$" and should be sent so as to reach the $\frac{}{\text{Chauk Bazar, Sibi}}$ Revenue Commissioner at Quetta before 12 o'clock noon on the 6th day of March 1916, after which no tender will be considered. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

3. Tenders for each shop should be offered separately. The Revenue Commissioner reserves to himself the power to accept any tender whatever without assigning any reason for doing so, but licenses for the two shops in Sibi will not be granted to any one individual.

4. The latest figures of sale of country spirit at the three shops are given below in gallons :—

Shop.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16 (actuals for first 9 months only).
Loralai	1,200	1,205	1,300	800
Khoja Bazar, Sibi	481	599	384	283
Chauk Bazar, Sibi	383	402	491	299

5. The following are the rates of Government still head duty paid direct into the treasury and the issue price of the spirit paid to the distillery contractor, Quetta :—

Strength.	Duty per gallon.	Kind of spirit.	Price per gallon.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
10° U. P. . . .	4 0 0	Plain	1 5 9
		Flavoured . . .	1 7 2
20° U. P. . . .	3 8 0	Plain	1 2 3
		Flavoured . .	1 3 0

6. The maximum retail rates in force are :—

Per	10° U. P.		20° U. P.	
	Plain.	Flavoured.	Plain.	Flavoured.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8 drams . . .	1 4 6	1 5 0	1 2 3	1 2 9
4 „ . . .	0 10 3	0 10 6	0 9 3	0 9 6
2 „ . . .	0 5 3	0 5 6	0 4 9	0 5 0
1 dram . . .	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 9
½ „ . . .	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 6

7. For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to the Political Agents, Sibi or Loralai.

QUETTA,
5th February 1916.

C. ARCHER, LT.-COL.,
Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 5832-*L. R.*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 29th day of July 1915, while excavating earth from land on Nowroji Hill, formerly belonging to Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett but now acquired by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in case No. 495 of Scheme III East, 28 coins (11 of gold and 17 of silver) were found by certain coolies named in the margin.

1. Sadashiv Ramchandra.
2. Ooko Chanio.
3. Namlo Hirio.
4. Sakhio Ramo.
5. Bhiklo Chamanio.
6. Simla Kalia.
7. Suku Deolo.
8. Pemli Methli (woman).

The coins bear impressions of Urdu character, the gold ones weighing about 7½ tolas and the silver weighing 16¾ tolas.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay, on Saturday the 1st April 1916, when the Collector will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with provisions of the said Act.

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
10th September 1915.

Dated the 18th February 1916.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the following articles valued at Rs. 11-15 2 was found on 26th December 1915 by Subban Samban, son of Masanam, and Sudalaimuthu Samban, son of Pulaimadan of Parevirisuriyan village in the Nanguneri taluk, buried in the patta dry land S. No. 439—2 of the said village registered jointly in the names of Pechipu Nadan, son of Perumal Nadan and Subramaniya Nadan of the same village.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by agent duly authorised before the Collector of Tinnevelly at his office at Kokkarakulam on 30th June 1916 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Description of articles.	Number of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.
1	2	3	4
			Rs. A. P.
Gold pambadams	Five	⅝ Kalanji	3 12 0
Gold ear rings	Six	1 1/16 Kalanji	5 5 0
Gold Thali Khaibdu	Two	3/16 Kalanji ¾ Manjadi	1 0 2
Gold Koppu bearing the image of Lakshmi.	Two	½ Kalanji	1 8 0
Gold balls	Two	1/16 Kalanji	0 6 0
Small Pagalums	Two	...	Of no value.
Karumami Pasi	Fifteen	...	Do.
A small earthern vessel	One	..	Do.
TOTAL	Thirty-five		11 15 2

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the following articles valued at Rs. 100 was found on 27th November 1915 by Pichandi, son of Suppu Pandaram and Mayandi, son of Teranuth Thevan, of Sivasailam village, Ambasamudram Taluk embedded in a mud wall, behind the back yards of a few small huts in S. No. 126 dry land of the Sand village, belonging to Chokkalingam Pillai, village munsiff of the same village.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby requiredto appear in person or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tinnevelly at his office at Kokkarakulam on 30th June 1916 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Description of articles.	Number of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.
1	2	3	4
Gold Coins	Fourteen . .	97-8 Kalanjis . .	Rs. 100

TINNEVELLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated the 11th February 1916.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
Collector.

Dated the 23rd February 1916.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that on 26th November 1915 that Treasure Trove (fifty-six rupees and four annas) was found by some 14 coolies (Bollam Atchigadu and 13 others) of Darlapudi at 18th mile 1st furlong on the Narasapatam Polavaram road while digging a side channel on the said road.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at 2 P.M. on 26th day of August 1916 in the Collector's office, Vizagapatam, and prove their claims.

I. T. HARRIS,
Collector, Vizagapatam.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 2nd February 1916.

No. 245.—Sheikh Muhammad Kazim Husain, *Khan Sahib*, Superintendent, Didwana Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 21 days from the 10th January, 1916.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th February 1916.

No. 747.—Mr. Syed Aulad Hossein, K. B., Deputy Superintendent, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 7 days in continuation of that granted in this office notification No. 745, dated 21st January 1916, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 748.—Mr. J. O. Greiff, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Superintendent with effect from the 11th January 1916 to the 17th February 1916, *vice* Mr. Syed Aulad Hossein, K. B., Deputy Superintendent, on privilege leave.

S. BURRARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 29th February 1916.

No. 1893-G. *Camp.*—Rai Sahib Srish Chander Sinha, Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, reverts to his own grade, with effect from the 14th February 1916.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 18th February 1916.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on medical certificate with effect from 24th July 1915 :—

Temporary Sub-Lieutenant J. H. Cooper, R.I.M. . . 4 months and 23 days.

No 5.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on medical certificate with effect from 15th December 1915 :—

Temporary Lieutenant F. H. Tanner, R.I.M. . . 2 months and 15 days.

The 26th July 1915.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate with effect from 15th July 1915 :—

Temporary Lieutenant G. A. V. Howes, R.I.M., 3 months.

E. J. C. HORDERN,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

INDIAN MUSEUM, ZOOLOGICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1916.

Dr. N. Annandale, B.A., D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., has resumed his appointment as Superintendent and Secretary to the Trustees of the Indian Museum, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th February 1916.

Mr. S. W. Kemp, B.A., Offg. Superintendent of the Indian Museum, reverts to his own appointment as Senior Assistant Superintendent, Indian Museum, Zoological and Anthropological Section, with effect from the same date.

By Order,

N. ANNANDALE,
Secretary to the Trustees, Indian Museum.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th February 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	6,67,06,880	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000 0 0				Other authorised Investments	93,23,150	0	0
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000 0 0	1,54,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	5,05,46,386	7	3
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	5,72,85,757	7	1
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,02,87,403 13 7 / Public Deposits at Branches 1,30,74,971 9 6	2,33,62,375	7	1	Bills discounted and purchased	2,79,76,184	15	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,13,72,061	10	10	Balances with other Banks	57,03,331	10	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	17,32,520	11	3	Bullion	.....		
Sundries	14,26,724	12	10	Dead Stock	28,75,322	4	6
				Stamps	12,535	1	3
				Sundries	5,16,778	10	1
				Rs. A. P.	22,09,46,326	7	6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 3,08,98,152 15 11	5,73,47,356	2	6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,64,49,203 2 7			
RUPEES	27,82,93,682	10	0	RUPEES	27,82,93,682	10	0

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,50,775 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 8,87,932 8 0

Rs. 12,38,707 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd March 1916.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 24 10.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION'S ORDERS.

Camp Ajmer, the 26th February 1916.

No. 731-*C. S.*—Mr. R. F. Roberts, Executive Engineer, having been appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers with effect from the 27th January 1916, Mr. R. Gadsby, Assistant Engineer, has been posted as officiating Executive Engineer, Ajmer Division, from the same date.

H. C. SANDERS,
Secretary to A.G.G. in P.W.D., Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the 22nd February 1916.

No. 323-*C.*-331.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. Zahoor Masih with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the limits of the district of Ajmer-Merwara with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the post of Naib Tahsildar, Beawar.

By order,
B. J. GLANCY,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Sibi, the 22nd February 1916.

ADDENDUM.

No. 408-*S.*—In rule 1 (*a*) of the revised rules for the encouragement of the study of the Brahui language published in notification by the Hon'ble Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, No. 4753, dated the 20th October 1906, after the words 'Deputy Superintendent of Police' in line 4 add the words 'Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan'.

By order,
C. ACTON,
Second Assistant.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, dated the 29th February 1916.

No. 8.—Mr. J. W. Ogle, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held at Calcutta on the 7th February 1916.

S. L. CRASTER, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st March 1916.

No. 1.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Swinton, I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper to Government, on transfer to employment under the Government of India in the Home Department, relinquished charge of the Medical Store Depôt, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 16th February 1916.

No. 2.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant A. G. Brown, I.S.M.D., is appointed to hold charge of the Medical Store Depôt, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th February 1916 and until further orders.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl., I.M.S.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 24th February 1916.

No. 1126-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending 15th February 1916, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	52	39	...	...	...	26	...	12	...	...	1	...	9	5	14
Nangloi	50	30	...	...	...	21	...	6	...	...	3	...	8	5	13
Najafgarh	46	34	...	...	...	19	...	14	...	...	1	...	4	7	11
Subzimundi	6	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	38	23	...	...	...	13	...	9	...	...	1	...	7	3	10
Raisina	42	23	...	...	...	15	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Shahdara	14	4	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Cantonment	1	6	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total of the District	249	165	...	...	...	110	...	49	...	...	6	...	33	22	55

The 25th February 1916.

No. 1152-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the leaflet printed in Bengali entitled "*Swadhin Bharat*" (arise, awake, seek instruction from those who know and be enlightened) beginning with the words "*Amra Swadhin Bharater Gata Sankhyay*" (In the last number of the *Swadhin Bharat*) and ending with the words "*Karishyamari* Sankshayam" (I will destroy enemies), and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet, on the grounds that the said leaflet contains words which have a tendency to incite to acts of violence and are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), of the said Act.

H C

The 28th February 1916.

No. 1183-*Education*.—Under the provisions of section 62, sub-section (7), of the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1911, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to declare that with effect from the 1st June 1916 the following rates of terminal tax on the articles mentioned in the schedule, hereto attached, shall be levied in the Municipality of Delhi in lieu of the existing octroi :—

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Article.	Rate of Terminal Tax per maund. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Apparel (including boots and shoes except *desi* shoes)	1	8	0	
2	Betel leaf	1	8	0	
3	Cotton (manufactured and all classes of piece-goods and textile materials including cotton yarn).	0	4	0	
4	Drugs { English	0	6	0	
	Drugs { Indian	0	1	0	
5	Dyes and Tans	0	2	0	
6	Grains and pulses	0	0	6	
7	Hides and skins	0	4	0	
8	Jute (gunny bags and cloth)	0	1	6	
9	Leather (except boots and shoes but including *desi* shoes)	0	8	0	
10	Lametta (including real and imitation gold and silver wire, imitation gold and silver lace and *gota*).	1	0	0	
11	Metals (Iron and steel unwrought and wrought bars, sheets and girders, etc., and mettalic ores).	0	0	9	
12	Metals (hardware and cutlery)	0	3	0	
13	Metals (all other kinds manufactured and unmanufactured except machinery and mill work).	0	5	0	
14	Mineral substances { stone	0	0	1	
	Mineral substances { chalk	0	0	6	
	Mineral substances { lime and limestone	0	1	0	
15	Oils (except kerosine)	0	2	0	
16	Papers and pasteboard	0	1	6	
17	Provisions (dried nuts and fruits)	0	1	0	
18	Provisions (*ghi*)	1	8	0	
19	Provisions (all others not included in any other class)	0	2	0	
20	Spices	0	1	0	
21	Sugar (unrefined)	0	8	0	
22	Sugar (refined)	1	8	0	
23	Tobacco (Foreign)	0	8	0	
24	Tobacco (Indian 1st and 2nd qualities)	0	2	0	
25	Wood (timber)	0	0	3	
26	Wood (manufactured)	0	0	9	
27	All other articles of merchandise*	0	0	6	

* In this are included chemicals, raw cotton, hemp, and other fibres, horns, lac, oilseeds, saltpetre and other saline substances, tea, Indian tobacco, 3rd quality (*kanni*) raw wool and all other articles not named in the schedule with the following exceptions :—

Living animals ; Jute, raw ; Bricks, Coal, Coke ; Firewood and fuel of all kinds ; Fodder including hay, straw, grass, bran, bhusa and oil cake ; Fruits ; Vegetables ; Liquors of all kinds ; Railway plant and rolling stock ; Books ; Carbonic Acid gas cylinders and goods exempted from octroi under the Municipal Account Code, sections 26 and 27, *i.e.*, Salt ; Opium ; Petroleum ; Excisable liquor manufactured in India and drugs liable to excise duty ; Arms for whatever purpose imported ; Gold and silver when imported in the form of bullion ; Coin ; Goods the property of which is vested in Government (subject to the conditions specified in the Code) ; Goods the property of which is vested in the Municipal Committee (subject to the conditions specified in the Code) ; Necessaries (not being articles of food or drink) ; Equipments and clothing procured by officers in command of troops for the use of their men and followers ; Grain and green fodder imported by troops for consumption by horses, mules and other animals maintained as part of their military equipage (subject to the condition specified in the Code) ; Articles imported for manufacturing purposes into a jail situated within octroi limits, provided that the goods into which they are manufactured are used in the jail itself or supplied to other Government departments. *Gur* and *Shira* used for the manufacture of country liquor in distilleries ; *bonâ fide* personal and household effects imported by a person on the occasion of his coming to take up his residence in the municipality or by a traveller ; Machinery not liable to custom duty and component parts thereof ; Headloads of cow-dung-fuel (Upla), grass and brushwood ; and goods on which the tax amounts to less than one pie.

Delhi, the 28th February 1916.

No. 1184-*Education*.—Under the provisions of Section 62, sub-section (7) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to declare that with effect from the 1st June 1916, the following rates of terminal tax on the articles mentioned in the schedule hereto attached shall be levied in the Civil Station Notified Area, Delhi, in lieu of the existing octroi.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Article.	Rate of Terminal Tax per maund. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	Apparel (including boots and shoes except *desi* shoes)	1	8	0	
2	Betel leaf	1	8	0	
3	Cotton(manufactured and all classes of piece goods and textile materials including cotton yarn).	0	4	0	
4	Drugs { English	0	6	0	
	Drugs { Indian	0	1	0	
5	Dyes and Tans	0	2	0	
6	Grains and pulses	0	0	6	
7	Hides and skins	0	4	0	
8	Jute (gunny bags and cloth)	0	1	6	
9	Leather (except boots and shoes but including *desi* shoes)	0	8	0	
10	Lametta (including real and imitation gold and silver wire, imitation gold and silver lace and *gota*).	1	0	0	
11	Metals (Iron and steel unwrought and wrought bars, sheets and girders, etc., and metallic ores).	0	0	9	
12	Metals (hardware and cutlery)	0	3	0	
13	Metals (all other kinds manufactured and unmanufactured except machinery and mill work).	0	5	0	
14	Mineral substances { stone	0	0	1	
	Mineral substances { chalk	0	0	6	
	Mineral substances { lime and limestone	0	1	0	
15	Oils (except kerosine)	0	2	0	
16	Papers and pasteboard	0	1	6	
17	Provisions (dried nuts and fruits)	0	1	0	
18	Provisions (*ghi*)	1	8	0	
19	Provisions (all others not included in any other class)	0	2	0	
20	Spices	0	1	0	
21	Sugar (unrefined)	0	8	0	
22	Sugar (refined)	1	8	0	
23	Tobacco (Foreign)	0	8	0	
24	Tobacco (Indian 1st and 2nd qualities)	0	2	0	
25	Wood (timber)	0	0	3	
26	Wood (manufactured)	0	0	9	
27	All other articles of merchandise *	0	0	6	

* In this are included chemicals, raw cotton, hemp, and other fibres, horns, lac, oilseeds, saltpetre and other saline substances, tea, Indian tobacco, 3rd quality (*kanni*) raw wool and all other articles not named in the schedule with the following exceptions :—

Living animals, Jute, raw ; Bricks, Coal, Coke ; Firewood and fuel of all kinds ; Fodder including hay, straw grass, bran, bhusa and oil cake; Fruits ; Vegetables ; Liquors of all kinds ; Railway plant and rolling stock ; Books ; Carbonic Acid gas cylinders and goods exempted from octroi under the Municipal Account Code, sections 26 and 27, *i.e.*, Salt ; Opium ; Petroleum ; Excisable liquor manufactured in India and drugs liable to excise duty ; Arms for whatever purpose imported ; Gold and silver when imported in the form of bullion ; Coin ; Goods the property of which is vested in Government (subject to the conditions specified in the Code) ; Goods the property of which is vested in the Municipal Committee (subject to the conditions specified in the Code) ; Necessaries (not being articles of food or drink) ; Equipments and clothing procured by officers in command of troops for the use of their men and followers; Grain and green fodder imported by troops for consumption by horses, mules and other animals maintained as part of their military equipage (subject to the condition specified in the Code) ; Articles imported for manufacturing purposes into a jail situated within octroi limits, provided that the goods into which they are manufactured are used in the jail itself or supplied to other Government departments. *Gur* and *Shira* used for the manufacture of country liquor in distilleries ; *bonâ fide* personal and household effects imported by a person on the occasion of his coming to take up his redidence in the municipality or by a traveller ; Machinery not liable to custom duty and component parts thereof ; Headloads of cow-dung-fuel (Upla) grass and brush-wood ; and goods on which the tax amounts to less than one pie.

No. 1240-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 19th February 1916, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	86	72	158	63	58	121	...	...	...	52	3	42	4	17	3	18	18	36	36·44	27·91
	Notified Area.	3,673	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·15	...
	Total	229,144	87	72	159	63	58	121	...	...	...	52	3	42	4	17	3	18	18	36	36·03	27·45

No. 1242-*C. & I.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to publish for general information the following draft amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules published with his notification No. 6071-C. & I., dated the 9th August 1913, for the better control of factories situated in Delhi Province and notice is hereby given that the said notification will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th April 1916.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft notification before the date aforesaid will receive consideration.

The following new rules shall be added :—

16 (3) Except in factories provided with water flushed latrines connected with the water borne sewage system, all latrines shall be provided with receptacles on the dry earth system, and satisfactory arrangements must be made for the regular removal and disposal of excreta. The receptacles must be tarred inside and out at least once a year.

16 (4) All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable material and shall be regularly flushed and, where possible, connected with some recognised drainage line,

21. B. The second motion line shaft in cotton-ginning factories thall be completely enclosed by a continuous wall or unclimbable fencing with only so many openings as are necessary for access to the shaft for removing cotton seed, cleaning and oiling and such openings shall be provided with gates or doors which shall be kept closed and locked.

For the existing rule 25 the following shall be substituted :—

In every factory a muster roll or an attendance register shall be kept up either in English or Urdu, in which shall be recorded each day the names of all persons '*employed*' within the precincts of the factory. In the case of every woman or child it shall show for each working day the time of beginning and ending of each period of employment and opposite the name of each child shall be recorded the number of his certificate of age and fitness. The register must be entered up at the commencement of each working period and shall always be kept available during working hours for immediate inspection.

For the existing rule 31 the following shall be substituted :—

31. Copies of the abstract of the Act and rules can be obtained in the English, Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi languages from the Inspector at the price of one anna each. Copies of the rules in English and Vernacular can be obtained from him at 2 annas each, and of the Act in English and Urdu at 7 annas 6 pies and 1 anna 6 pies each, respectively.

Dated Delhi, the 29th February 1916.

No. 1264-*C & I.*—The following draft amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules made under Section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which were published in Punjab Government Notification No. 90, dated 15th February 1909, are published for criticism. The

draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st of April 1916, together with any remarks or suggestions received on or before that date :—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

(1) In rule 6, Chapter IV, Part II, of the said rules, for the words " forty gallons " the words " sixty-five gallons " shall be substituted.

(2) In condition 3 of license form B, condition 1 of license form H, condition 1 (for dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in form H) of license form I, and condition 1 of license form K, appended to the said rules :—

(*a*) for the words " forty gallons " after the words " not more than " the words " sixty-five gallons " shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) the following shall be added as sub-clause (7) :—

" (7) When the capacity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons..... 10 B. W. G."

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 17th February 1916.

No. 257-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 and by section 42 of the Indore Residency Bazars Excise Law, 1904, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to direct that the notification of the Central India Agency No. 739-C., dated the 22nd April 1908, shall be further amended as follows :—

(*a*) Rule 2 shall be omitted.

(*b*) To Rule 3 the following shall be added :—

" But the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may, by general or special order, direct that any license or farm under these rules may be sold otherwise than by auction."

Central India Agency, Indore, the 28th February 1916.

No. 2293.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section (2) of section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to empower Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw C. Pestonji, Honorary Magistrate of the Second class at Mhow, to take cognisance of offences under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (1) of that section.

By order,

A. R. JELF,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

FINANCIAL ADVISER, MILITARY FINANCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Delhi, the 29th February 1916.

No. 189-*E-Camp*.—Mr. W. C. Ashmore, C. I. E., Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, is granted two years combined leave, made up of one month and 12 days privilege leave and the balance leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 21st February 1916.

G. FELL.,
Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 33 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 10th February 1916.

In the matter of M. V. Vedachallam Moodaliar, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by M. V. Vedachallam Moodaliar, residing at No. 64, 50th Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said M. V. Vadachallam Moodaliar.

CASE No. 34 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1916.

In the matter of Pana Sawul Hamid, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pana Sawul Hamid, son of Kader moideen, residing at Kandawglay, Rangoon, on the 11th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pana Sawul Hamid.

CASE No. 35 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1916.

In the matter of Muthu Asari, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Muthu Asari, Goldsmith of Kandawglay, Rangoon, at present a Civil prisoner in the Rangoon Central Jail, on the 14th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Muthu Asari.

CASE No. 36 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1916.

In the matter of S. Mohomed Sheriff, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by S. Mohomed Sheriff, Trader, residing at No. 47, 27th Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said S. Mohomed Sheriff.

CASE No. 37 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 15th February 1916.

In the matter of Charles Edwin Lutter, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Charles Edwin Lutter, Wharf Inspector, Traffic Department of the Port Trust, residing at No. 19, Creek Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Charles Edwin Lutter.

CASE No. 38 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1916.

In the matter of Sam Crizzle, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sam Crizzle, Clerk, residing at No. 17, 37th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sam Crizzle.

CASE No. 156 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1916.

In the matter of James Pattrick Lyddy, unemployed, residing at No. 21, 38th Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said James Pattrick Lyddy, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of February 1916.

CASE No. 185 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th February 1916.

In the matter of Maung Thaung Pe of Morton Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Thaung Pe, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 16th day of February 1916.

CASE No. 26 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1916.

In the matter of Abdul Kareem Hajee Rahamatulla Bechia, Trader, residing at No. 49, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abdul Kareem Hajee Rahamatulla Bechia, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of February 1916.

CASE No. 39 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1916.

In the matter of J. R. Baptist, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by J. R. Baptist, Commission Agent, residing at No. 44, 119th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said J. R. Baptist.

CASE No. 40 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1916.

In the matter of Jungamswamy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jungamswamy, Hand Cart Driver, residing at No. 78, 15th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jungamswamy.

CASE No. 41 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 21st February 1916.

In the matter of Byri Pentiah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Byri Pentiah, Municipal Maistry, No. 11, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 21st day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Byri Pentiah.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 30 OF 1916.

Dated the 26th February 1916.

Re Chota Lal Pandey residing at No. 45, Shib Thakur Lane in the Town of Calcutta and until lately carrying on business as commission Agent under the name and style of Muralidhar Kashi Prosad at No. 2, Juggomohan Mullick's Lane in Calcutta aforesaid at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. S. C. Niyogi—Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 24th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Chota Lal Pandey as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 31 OF 1916.

Dated the 28th February 1916.

Re Surendra Nath Mukharjee residing at No. 14, Telipara Lane in the town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business in Rope, Cement, Coaltar and Rosin under the name and style of Surendra Nath Mukherjee at No. 61, Clive Street, and also a clerk employed in the Appellate Side of this Court and at present a clerk in the said Court.

Ex parte the debtor. S. C. Ghose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 25th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 9 OF 1914.

Dated the 26th February 1916.

Re Sohun Lal Christian.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 148 OF 1910.

Dated the 24th February 1916.

Re John George Sophianopoulas.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 4th day of April 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

NOS. 63, 64 AND 65 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th February 1916.

Re Ghutsiram Mungle Chand, Bukhtarmall and another and Bukhtawarmull and others.

Ex parte the creditors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 25th day of January 1916, the order of adjudication made herein on the 17th day of February 1915, was annulled only in respect of Debi Sahai.

No. 71 OF 1913.

Dated the 26th February 1916.

Re Balkissen and others.

Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 182 OF 1911.

Dated the 29th February 1916.

Re (1) Sheosaran, (2) Angrahit, (3) Raghunundan, (4) Ram Dass Ram and (5) Joy Prokash (Sheo Golam Sheo Saran.)

Ex parte the creditors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 11th day of January 1916 the order of adjudication made herein on the 4th day of August 1911 was annulled.

No. 245 OF 1914.

Dated the 29th February 1916.

Re Madan Chobey.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 25th day of January 1916, the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of October 1914 was annulled.

No. 247 OF 1914.

Dated the 25th February 1916.

Re Nope Chand.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 16 OF 1916.

Dated the 10th February 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Hera Lal, son of Girdhari Lal, Barhaman of Baidwara, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Hera Lal to be adjudicated as an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 7th day of March 1916.

SUIT No. 16 OF 1916.

Dated the 15th February 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mohamed Siddiq, son of Mohamed Ibrahim, proprietor of Firm Mohamed Sidliq Mohamed Younras, Shopkeeper, Bazar Chandni Chawk, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohamed Siddiq to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 11th March 1916.

No. 18 OF 1916.

Notice to the other creditors, if any, and to the Insolvent.

In the matter of Tulsi Ram, son of Sahab Singh and Chhuttan Lal, son of Kanhaya Lal, Proprietors of Tulsi Ram Chhuttan Lal of Delhi, debtors.

Whereas Ram Saran Das and 16 others creditors of the said debtors have made application to this Court under Section 11 (2), Act III of 1907, for an order that the above-named debtors be adjudicated Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given to the other creditors if any and to the Insolvents that the said application will be heard at Delhi on the 17th day of March 1916 at 10 o'clock in the noon.

Given under my hand and the Seal of this Court this 28th day of February 1916.

SUIT No. 19 OF 1916.

Dated the 24th February 1916.

In the matter of Insolvency of Rughan Mal, son of Anandi Ram, Mahajan of Delhi, Chhatta Madan Gopal.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Rughan Mal to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 24th March 1916.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTS SECTION, 1ST (PESHAWAR) DIVISION.

List of Government Promissory Notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division, on the 31st December 1915, on account of Security deposits of Contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.								
		3½ per cent 1842-43	3½ per cent. 1854-55	3½ per cent. 1865	3½ per cent. 1879	3½ per cent. 1900-01	3 per cent. 1896-97	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipt.	TOTAL.
	On which interest is drawn.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division, Peshawar.	...	1,000	13,000	...	...	2,100	...	...	16,100 0 0
	TOTAL .	...	1,000	13,000	...	...	2,100	...	...	16,100 0 0
	Safe Custody.									
1	Divisional Disbursing Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division, Peshawar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,970 13 10	10,970 13 10
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,970 13 10	10,970 13 10

K. H. JACKSON, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts, 1st (Peshawar) Division.

PESHAWAR,
29th February 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 29th February 1916.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Held in India.	Held in England.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	1,67,45,865	23,39,75,165	25,07,21,030	6,22,29,214	1,50,84,007	...	8,92,50,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	8,50,06,196	35,15,69,363	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R9,24,96,571.
Cawnpore	...	2,48,14,365	2,48,14,365	2,90,65,398	1,82,08,695	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	4,72,74,093	
Lahore	...	4,18,62,465	4,18,62,465	3,14,03,292	2,11,99,523	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	5,26,02,815	
Bombay	25,00,130	14,58,11,525	14,83,11,655	3,06,17,453	4,63,77,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,69,94,640	
Karachi	...	2,27,33,885	2,27,33,885	96,81,498	37,32,285	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1,34,13,783	
Madras	70,49,105	7,75,76,315	8,46,25,420	3,62,10,965	1,12,96,470	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	4,75,07,435	
Rangoon	...	6,70,11,090	6,70,11,090	4,35,05,331	99,12,450	..	..	.	...	...	.	...	5,34,17,781	
	2,62,95,100	61,37,84,810	64,00,79,910	24,27,13,151	12,58,10,617	...	8,92,50,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	8,50,06,196	64,27,79,910	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									27,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			64,00,79,910								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		64,00,79,910	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 29th February 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 29th February 1916 to 2 thousands in Sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 29TH FEBRUARY 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.		Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary Coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance
Calcutta	...	7	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	4	7	11		...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13		...	...	1

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1916.

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th February 1916.

No. 866-T.—The following promotions are sanctioned with effect from the 31st December 1915 :—

Name.	Rank.		Nature of promotion
	From	To	
Mr. C. V. Leach	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Permanent (on probation).
„ A. McGhee	Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto.

No. 869-T.—The following promotion is sanctioned with effect from the 12th January 1916 :—

Name.	Rank.		Nature of promotion.
	From	To	
Mr. K. S. Sebastian . . .	Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Permanent (on probation).

No. 872-T.—The following promotions are sanctioned with effect from the 20th January 1916 :—

Name.	Rank.		Nature of promotion.
	From	To	
Mr. A. F. Vaz	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Permanent (on probation).
„ J. A. Rodrigues . . .	Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto.

No. 877-T.—Mr. W. R. Dalby, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 9th February 1916 in extension of the leave sanctioned in Notification No. 287-T., dated the 24th January 1916.

The 3rd March 1916.

No. 907-T.—Messrs. J. C. Pereira and J. A. Howse, who were appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, and Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, respectively, under Notification No. 320-T., dated the 26th January 1916, reverted to the grade of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, and Telegraph Master, respectively, with effect from the 22nd February 1916.

C. H. HARRISON,

Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th February 1916.

No. 232*s*-*E*-*E*.—The following promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. H. R. Khan . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	15th December 1915 to 14th January 1916.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
H/553 of 1915-16 . . .	P A 96 60266 . .		Sanji Lal Ram Narayan Sing Deo, Kashipur, P. O. Adra, Manbhum.
	to		
	„ 60276 . .		
	„ 60278 . .		
	„ 60280 . .		
	to		
	„ 60297 . .		
	„ 00306 . .	100 each.	
	P A 29 94032 . .		
	P A 95 86023 . .		
	R A 44 49078 . .		
	„ 54805 . .		
	L A 98 58070 . .		

N. B. DEANE,
Deputy Controller in charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd March 1916.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

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Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.
Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
P. S. King & Sons, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Deighton Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.
Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Newman & Co., Calcutta.
R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
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B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta.
Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
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Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
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The Assam Code, Vol. II, Edition 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1914. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-4 or 6*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. I, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders. Vol. II, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4 or 6*s.* 9*d.* (8*a.*)

General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. III, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

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The Madras Code, Vol. I, 4th Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 6 or 9*s.* (8*a.*)
Government of India Act, 1915. (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61.) Re. 1. (1*a.*)

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30th " "
15th November "
30th " "
15th December "

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October ,,
November ,,

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15th November ,,
30th ,, ,,
15th December ,,

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Prices of Wheat in India. Return showing the Wholesale and Retail — from the second half of July 1914 to the second half of November 1915.

first half of December ,,
second half of December ,,

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DIRECTOR-GENERAL, COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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The Official Secrets Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, ch. 28). 3s. 8p. (1s.)

The Baluchistan Code, 3rd Edition, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2-4 or 3s. (3s.)

Legislation and Orders relating to the War (Second edition), 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 6s. or 6d. (2s.)

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Rabies and Anti-Rabic Treatment in India by Captain Hugh Acton, I.M.S., and Captain R. Knowles, I.M.S., Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 1s. (1s.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, July to December 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1s.)

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The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 33, Corrected to 1st July 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 11s. or 1s. (3s.)

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The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India, No. 34, Corrected to 1st October 1915. 11s. or 1s. (3s.)

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The Fauna of British India, Mollusca, Freshwater Gastropoda and Pelecypoda, by H. B. Preston, F.Z.S. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 7-8 or 11s. 3d. (4s.)

Indian Education in 1913-14. Demy 4to. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (4s.)

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Foolscap. Limp. 29th issue.

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Cotton Spinning and Weaving. Monthly Statistics of — in the Indian Mills for the month of

April 1915.
May "
June "
July "
August "
September "
October "

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" February "
" March "
" April "
" May "
" June "

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July "
August "

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Index numbers of Prices—(see Prices.)

Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) of India in the official year 1913-14, 26th issue. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*)

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Inland Trade of Bengal—Report on the Trade carried by Rail and River in Bengal, for 1913-14. Rs. 3-8 (5*a.*)

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Prices, Wholesale and Retail—Return showing the — of Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds, Sugar (raw), Salt, etc., in India by district for the fortnight ending 30th June 1915.

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31st " "
15th August "
31st " "
15th September "
30th " "
15th October "

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" " 2nd " " " "
" " 1st " " July "
" " 2nd " " " "
" " 1st " " August "
" " 2nd " " " "
" " 1st " " September "
" " 2nd " " " "
" " 1st " " October "
" " 2nd " " " "
" " 1st " " November "

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May 1915.
June "
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September "
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Wages—Prices and Wages in India.—(See Prices and Wages.)

War Prices and Freights.—(See Prices and Freights.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Annual Report of Dispensaries in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. Rs. 1-5 or 1s. 9d. (2s.)

Report on the Sanitary Administration of the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1914. Foolscap. Paper cover. 11a. or 11d. (1s.)

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 2, by C. S. Middlemiss, B.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1914. By Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Offg. Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on the new feline genera Sivælurus and Paramachaeradus and on the possible survival of the subphylum in modern times (with plates 5 and 6). Re. 1.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st March, 1916.

No. 12.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. George Harry Blair Kenrick, K.C., LL.D., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

The 3rd March, 1916.

No. 13.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Walter Maude, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 14.—For the purposes of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Cap. 61), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1916.

No. 762-C.—Mr. Bijay Krishna Banarji, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 24th February 1916.

No. 764-C.—Mr. Ramani Mohan Ganguli is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 3rd grade, in the Home Department, with effect from the 24th February 1916 *vice* Mr. Bijay Krishna Banarji granted privilege leave.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th February 1916.

No. 737-C.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hasan Imam, Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1916.

The 1st March 1916.

No. 747-C.—In pursuance of section 101, sub-section (2) (*a*), of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Cap. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., to be an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1916, till the 8th idem, both days inclusive.

No. 756-C.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. William Ewart Greaves, Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal with effect from the 1st March 1916.

No. 757-C.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hasan Imam, Barrister-at-Law, having been permitted to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Cap. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. William Ewart Greaves, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the said Court during the continuance of the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hasan Imam, Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders.

The 3rd March 1916.

No. 776-C.—The Hon'ble Justice Sir Herbert Holmwood, Kt., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 9th March to the 14th May 1916, both days inclusive.

No. 779-C.—The Hon'ble Justice Sir Herbert Holmwood, Kt., having been granted furlough from the 9th March to the 14th May 1916, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Cap. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Holmwood, Kt., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 26th February 1916.

No. 696-C.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I, to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Phillip Lloyd Causley of Calcutta.

PORT BLAIR.

The 3rd March 1916.

No. 772-C.—Captain H. O. Carroll, I. A., Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 23rd April 1916, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1916

No. 21.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification no. 80, dated the 6th June 1914:—

In rule I add the following to the first paragraph :—

(*xii*) Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of State Railways and officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment recruited in England.

Insert the following as the last sub-paragraph of rule I :—

Engineer officers of the Imperial Branch of State Railways and officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment recruited in England are eligible for rewards for passing the Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations in any vernacular language of the province in which they are serving. The Railway Board will decide in each case whether an officer should or should not be permitted to appear for the examination.

No. 24.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification no. 80, dated the 6th June 1914 :—

In rule XVII, substitute "The Malayalam Ninth Reader" for "The Malayalam Twelfth Reader" as one of the text-books for the High Proficiency examination in Malayalam.

In Appendix B, in the List of authorised text-books in Malayalam, for "Twelfth Reader" substitute "Ninth Reader."

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd March 1916.

No. 4.—Mr. F. C. Rose, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is attached to the Public Works Department of the Government of India Secretariat on special duty until further orders.

No. 5.—Mr. W. F. Holms, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer in the Punjab with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office from Mr. F. C. Rose and until further orders.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1916.

No. 849-D.—*Erratum.*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 11-D., dated the 1st January 1916, *for* the words "Saifoo, Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, Telegraph Engineering, Lahore Telegraph Division, Jhelum, in the Punjab," *read* "Saif Ali, Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, Telegraph Engineering, Lahore Telegraph Division, Jhelum, in the Punjab."

Tthe 1st March 1916.

No. 833-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in pursuance of the agreement made with the Chief of the State of Jaipur, dated the 7th August 1869, and the agreements made with the Chief of the State of Jodhpur, dated the 27th January 1870, the 18th April 1870, and the 18th January 1879, which provide for the lease to the British Government of the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbhadra within the said States, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1750-Exc., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, on and after the 1st March 1916, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured at any of the said salt-sources shall be one rupee and four annas for each maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois.

No. 835-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1051-I. A., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March 1916, a duty of one rupee and four annas per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois shall be paid :—

(1) on salt imported into such territories from the Kalat State; and
(2) on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said section has already been paid, imported into the town of Quetta.

Simla, the 2nd March 1916.

No. 352-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Godfrey, C.I.E., of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 16 days combined with furlough for 29 days with effect from the 19th February 1916.

No. 353-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Beville, C.I.E., of the Political Department is posted as Political Agent in Baghelkhand with effect from the 19th February 1916.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 1st March 1916.

No. 247-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Gordon Anderson as Acting Consul for Norway at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. H. A. Rees.

Delhi; the 3rd March 1916.

No. 936-D.—Under section 3 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Arthur Henry Eyre Mosse, on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be a Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Delhi, the 28th February 1916.

No. 124-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the ın Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following s hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest ing the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respec- claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Con- r of Currency, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B ist of Securities previously advertised.

B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
277 3½% of 1865	5,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1912	Makbul Alam . .	D 896/40—15, dated 4-8-15 . .	
537 „ „	5,000					
538 „ „	5,000					
6 3% of 1896-97.	100	Prosad Das Boral & Bros.	June 30, 1908	Purna Sasi Dassi .	D 962/46—15, dated 18-8-15 . .	
7 „ „	100					
5 3½% of 1865 .	100	Hari Das Sreemany .	Nov. 1, 1908 .			
6 „ „ .	100					
00 „ „ .	100	The National Bank of India, Ld.	May 1, 1909 .	Albert D'Souza .	D 960/74—15, dated 18-8-15 . .	
58 „ „ .	1,000	The Administrator General, Bombay.	May 1, 1905 .	Pestonji Rustomji Pastakia.	D1055/9—11, dated 3-9-15 . .	
5 „ 1900-1 .	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Dec. 31, 1906 .	Wazir Mohammad .	D 1061/143—15, dated 4-9-15. . .	
2 „ 1865 .	1,000	Nogen Bala Dabya .	Nov. 1, 1912 .	Nagen Bala Dabya .	D 1172/51—15, dated 25-9-15 . .	
4 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal. .	Nov. 1, 1907 .	Rebaty Mohan Ghosh	D 1244/44—15, dated 26-10-15 . .	
7 „ 1842-43 .	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1904	Faniudra Nath Ghosh	D 1254/120—15, dated 28-10-15 . .	
26 „ 1900-1 .	100	Luxhmichund Jootha .	Dec. 31, 1910	Mohanlal Bechardas .	D 1290/101—15, dated 4-11-15 . .	
9 3% of 1896-97 .	800	The Bank of Bengal .	June 30, 1896	Himangsu Sekhar Mukherjee, Administrator, estate, Sarat Chandra Mukherjee.	D 1315/83—15, dated 11-11-15 . .	
7 3½% of 1865 .	1,000	Sasadhar Mukherjee .	May 1, 1897			
6 „ „ .	500	Sree Kanta Mandle . .				
2 „ 1854-55	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany .	Dec. 31, 1897	Tarubala Dassi, Administratrix, estate, Promoda Sundari Dassi.	D 1313/100—15, dated 11-11-15. . .	
4 „ 1865	500	Promoda Sundari Dassee.	May 1, 1897			
368 „ „	500					
592 „ „	500					
399 „ 1879	500		July 16, 1897			
176 „ „	2,000	Nagindas Rangildas Killawalla and Taragaori.	Jan. 16, 1898	Bai Taragaori . .	D 1325/10—13, dated 12-11-15. .	
946 „ 1842-43	2,000	Hon'ble Justice Sir J. A. Davies, Kt.	Aug. 1, 1912	C. Maragathammall .	D 1327/62—15, dated 12-11-15. .	
869 „ „	500	The Bank of Madras .				

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII 1886 of in which Security first mentioned.
	R					
193001 3½% of 1865	1,000	Srinath Ray . . .	May 1, 1911	Srinath Ray . .	1434 D / 76—15, dated 20-12-15 . .	
†B056625 „ „	100	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1909	Jurbai Burjorjee Cooper.	D 786 / 15—15, dated 8-7-15 . .	
†B027970 „ „	100	Deepchund Nalchund .	Nov. 1, 1911	Ardeshir D Marker and Hormusji Edulji Kapadia.	D 808 / 45—13, dated 12-7-15 . .	
†101047 „ 1854-55	3,000	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1913	Revd. W. W. Wallace	D 1027 / 42—15, dated 28-8-15 . .	
†102359 „ 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1913	Sarojini Dabi . .	D 1242 / 60—15, dated 26-10-15 .	
†B009159 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Aug. 1, 1904	Punamchand Navalmal.	D 1308 / 146—13, dated 10-11-15 . .	
†041871 3% 1896-97	1,000	Sarat Chander Singh .	June 30, 1909	Vaidya Nath Banerjee	D 1322 / 29—13, dated 2-11-15 . .	

B

	R					
009710 4% of 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78 . .	Jan. 28, 188
051414 „ 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framji & Co. .	Feb. 1, 1887	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 . .	Jan. 28, 188
163788 „ „	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul .	986 / D, dated 16-11-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898
C149181 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1888	Bidhu Mukhi Dasi, certificate-holder, estate, Ishan Chandra Das.	392 / D, dated 4-8-10 . .	Mar. 4, 1911
162774 „ „	1,000	Ditto .	Aug. 1, 1886	Suranjan Dutt, certificate-holder, estate, Narsinha Dutt deceased.	501 / D, dated 3-9-10 . .	Ditto.
045037 „ „	500	Faiz Mahomed Shah, Trustee for the Dargah Sylamshah.	Feb. 1, 1897	Basharat Shah, certificate-holder, estate, Faiz Mahomed Shah	264 / D, dated 31-5-04 .	Ditto.
048252 „ „	500	Annapurnabai . .	Aug. 1, 1905	Pootlabai . .	557 / D, dated 19-9-10 . .	Ditto.
080638 3½% 1842-43	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1901	Kumar Banwari Mukunda Deb.	794 / D, dated 16-11-05 . .	Feb. 24, 190
062419 „ „	1,000	The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld.	Aug. 1, 1902	Jhoomack Lall .	164 / D, dated 5-5-05 . .	Aug. 11, 190
078147 „ „	500	Bromhomoyee Dasi .	Feb. 1, 1905	Bromhomoyee Dasi	975 / D, dated 22-1-09 . .	Aug. 14, 190
077732 „ „	2,000	Denomoyee Dabee .	Feb. 1, 1906	Denomoyee Dabee	23 / D, dated 6-4-09 . .	Ditto.
012450 „ „	500	Bhuban Mohini Dasi, Administratrix of Romesh Chunder Ghose.	Aug. 1, 1897	Rasik Lal Ghose, Administrator to the estate of Romesh Chander Ghose.	196 / D, dated 2-6-09 . .	Ditto.
B007336 „ „	100	Bapuji Raghunathji Trilokekar.	Feb. 1, 1906	J. I. Fonseca .	685 / D, dated 18-11-09 . .	Feb. 5, 1910.
B007337 „ „	100					
B007338 „ „	100					
034618 „ „	500	Shib Chandra Chowdry .	Feb. 1, 1902	Himangini Dassi .	990 / D, dated 28-2-10 . .	Aug. 27, 191
085343 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1905	Bepin Behari Nandi .	958 / D, dated 8-2-11 . .	Feb. 17, 191
085344 „ „	500	Ditto .				
077097 „ „	100	Ditto .	Aug. 1, 1903	Harimati Dasi .	960 / D, dated 8-2-11 . .	Ditto.
079784 „ „	500	Nobin Chandra Bose .	Aug. 1, 1904	Nobin Chandra Bose	1110 / D, dated 25-3-11 . .	Ditto.
B6685 „ „	1,000	S. E. Willmott . .	Feb. 1, 1896	Purshotom Kalidas, Survivor of Bai Parwati Matichand, Hirachand and Nanabhai Telukchand.	91 / D, dated 27-4-11. . .	Ditto.
B7704 „ „	1,000	T. E. Willmott . .				

the Note and ne of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
3½% of 1842-43 .	100	Govind Lal Ray, surviving executor of Bhola Nath Shaha.	Feb. 1, 1908	Tincowry Dassee, Administratrix to the estate of Bhola Nath Shaha.	D 295/1099, dated 2-4-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
„ „	2,000	Chunder Nath Chukerbutty.	Aug. 1, 1895	The Comptroller General.	D 983/1125, dated 28-2-12 . .	Aug. 31, 1912
0 „ „	2,600	R. Wilkins . . .	Aug. 1, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F. R. C. S.	D 65/1048, dated 28-4-12 . .	Ditto.
3 „ „	200					
0 „ „	500					
0 „ „	500					
1 „ „	500					
2 „ „	500					
3 „ „	500					
7 „ „	1,000					
1 „ „	5,000					
3 „ „	1,500					
3 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1910	Lucy Woods . .	758 D/21—13, dated 2-6-13 . .	Aug. 16, 1913.
8 „ „	1,000	Damodar Ragoonath Kirkire.	Aug. 1, 1909	Govind Sadasheo Chaskar, Krishnabai Manake and Kesheo Sadasheo Chaskar.	1065 D/70—13, dated 11-8-13 . .	Feb. 21, 1914.
3 „ „	1,000	Hari Das Sreemani .	Feb. 1, 1904	Harimoti Debi .	1230 D/1009, dated 20-9-13 .	Ditto.
3 „ „	500					
4 „ „	500					
3 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay .	Aug. 1, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris.	421 D/156—13, dated 22-4-14 .	Sept. 19, 1914.
3 „ „	25,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1908	Balbhadra Das . .	419 D/110 of 11, dated 22-4-14 .	Ditto.
2 „ „	500	Kersasp Temuljee Dustoor and Ardeshir Cursetjee Dustoor.	Feb. 1, 1909	Manaji, Rajooji .	438 D/17 of 14, dated 25-4-14 . .	Ditto.
0 „ „	200	The Bank of Bengal. .	Feb. 1, 1910	Ram Chandra Succaram Deshmookha.	574 D/174—13, dated 4-6-14 . .	Ditto.
7 „ „	500	Mohanrai Dolatrai and Radha bai Mohanrai or either.	Feb. 1, 1911	Mohanrai Dolatrai .	660 D/9—14, dated 30-6-14 . .	Ditto.
8 „ „	500					
7 „ „	500	Abdulalli Walliji . .	Aug. 1, 1910	Abdulalli Walliji .	838 D/67—14, dated 11-8-14 .	Feb. 15, 1915.
6 „ „	1,000	Gopal Das Sen . .	Aug. 1, 1902	The Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta, Receiver to the estate of Gopal Das Sen.	1278 D/5—11, dated 17-12-14 . .	Ditto.
7 „ „	1,000					
3 „ „	100					
3 „ „	500	The Comptroller, Post Office	Aug. 1, 1907	The Collector of Bakarganj on behalf of Syed Syed Hossein, Hosena Khatun, Syed Makbul Hossein, Syed Massaraf Hossein, Hafiza Khatun, Sajeha Khatun, and Rokea Khatun. Certificate-holders, estate, Syed Abdus Somed.	D 348/21—15, dated 23-3-15 . .	Sept. 4, 1915.
9 „ „	500	Koonjo Behary Banerjee .	Aug. 1, 1907	Sudhir Chandra Banerjee.	383 D/152—14, dated 29-3-15 .	Ditto.
2 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1910	Atul Kumari Dutt	667 D/164—14, dated 8-6-15 . .	Ditto.
3 „ „	500		Feb. 1, 1908			
4% of 1854-55 .	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	706/D, dated 24-9-92 . .	Feb. 11, 1893.
„ „	1,700	S. Appu Row . .	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row . .	1169/D, dated 13-3-94 . .	Sept. 13, 1894.
„ „	1,300					
„ „	500					
„ „	500	The Bank of Bombay .	Dec. 31, 1883	Nana Shiwaji, Administrator of Shiwapa Narsoo.	214/D, dated 9-6-07 . .	Aug. 17, 1907.
3½% 1854-55	1,000	Braja Behary Shome .	Dec. 31, 1898	Benode Behary Shome, Administrator, estate, Braja Behary Shome.	1341/D, dated 26-2-04 . .	Aug. 20, 1904.
„ „	500	Shama Pada Sreemany .	June 30, 1902	Jhoomack Lall .	164/D, dated 5-5-06 . .	Aug. 11, 1906.
„ „	500					

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
B027392 3½% of 1854-55	1,000					
B027399 " "	1,000					
B027400 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	June 30, 1904	Sakhubai . .	1123 D, dated 11-3-09 . .	Aug. 14, 1909.
B027401 " "	1,000					
B027402 " "	1,000					
015455 " "	1,000	Bhagwan Dass . .	Dec. 31, 1901	Bhagwan Dass .	551 D, dated 18-9-09 . .	Feb. 5, 1910.
B001189 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay .	June 30, 1905	Khando Yeshavant Dole.	644 D, dated 8-11-09 . .	Ditto.
085204 " "	10,000	Dr. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., and Revd. J. B. M. de Souza, survivors of M. A. Fonseca.	Dec. 31, 1905	J. I. Fonseca .	685 D, dated 18-11-09 . .	Ditto.
B023234 " "	1,000	Theodore Dalhoff . .	June 30, 1905			
023780 " "	1,000	Bipin Kristo Roy . .	June 30, 1904	Hari Lal Sanyal .	54 D, dated 19-4-10 . .	Aug. 27, 1910.
035365 " "	100	Shama Pado Sreemany .	June 30, 1903			
035364 " "	100		June 30, 1904			
B008579 " "	1,000					
B008580 " "	1,000					
B008581 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	June 30, 1906	Bhasker Govindrao Tilak.	757 D, dated 24-11-10 . .	Mar. 4, 1911.
B008582 " "	1,000					
B008583 " "	1,000					
077042 " "	300	Ditto .				
077048 " "	300	Ditto .	Dec. 31, 1903	Bepin Behari Nandi .	958 D, dated 8-2-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
077713 " "	400	Ditto .				
077889 " "	500	The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris .	Dec. 31, 1900	Sreemutty Monindra Mohini Bose.	1100 D, dated 25-3-11 . .	Ditto.
082422 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
110429 " "	25,000	John Dey . . .	June 30, 1908	Sir H. S. King, K.C.I.E.	D 344 1094, dated 18-7-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1915.
				The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjumal and Nusserwanji Rustonji and Mahomad Haniff.	D 545 52—11, dated 14-9-11 . .	Ditto.
102660 " "	100	Dadyba Dinshaw . .	June 30, 1907			
088529 " "	500	The Comptroller General .				
091990 " "	3,000					
M008333 " "	500					
M011296 " "	500					
97 " "	500					
98 " "	500					
99 " "	500					
M011300 " "	1,000	R. Wilkins . . .	June 30, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.	D 65 1048, dated 28-4-12 . .	Aug. 31, 1912.
1 " "	1,000					
2 " "	1,000					
056020 " "	2,500					
079041 " "	2,500					
M008334 " "	1,000					
B022056 " "	100	Nanabhoy Merwanjee and Dhunbaiji or either of them.	June 30, 1905	Shalebhoy Tyebjee .	D 1016 31, dated 9-3-12 . .	Ditto.
B007936 " "	100	Bank of Bombay . .	June 30, 1903	Mrs. Esther Joseph .	D 959 87—11, dated 5-12-12 . .	Feb. 15, 1913.
B005289 " "	1,000	Jehangir Dorabjee .	June 30, 1905			
056278 " "	2,000	Shamapada Sreemany .	Dec. 31, 1907	Ram Kumar Basu .	D 665 97—11, dated 14-9-12 . .	Ditto.
038637 " "	1,000	Sorabjee Palanji . .	June 30, 1907	Manecklal Devidas .	D 968 83—12, dated 6-12-12 . .	Ditto.
097064 " "	200	The Bank of Bengal .	June 30, 1909	Hari Har Chatterjee .	D 920 81—12, dated 26-11-12 . .	Ditto.
048560 " "	500	Hari Das Sreemany .	June 30, 1903	Krishna Manini Dasi	72 D 17—13, dated 18-1-13 . .	Aug. 16, 1913.
B048862 " "	1,000	The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld.	June 30, 1910	John Fowler & Co. (Leeds), Ld.	1249 D 57—13, dated 25-3-13 . .	Feb. 21, 1914.
062220 " "	100					
062221 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal .	Dec. 31, 1903	Conrad Coryton Betts, Minor.	907 D 13—11, dated 7-7-13 . .	Ditto.
062222 " "	100					

te and an.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
1854-55	R 500	Jose Antonio Das Marteris	June 30, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris.	421 D / 156—13, dated 22-4-14	Sept. 13, 1914.
„	500					
„	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1903	Mammotha Ranjan Talapatra and Pramatha Ranjan Talapatra, certificate-holders, estate, Ram Gopal Talapatra.	971 D / 67—12, dated 14-9-14	Feb. 15, 1915.
„	1,000	Vadlamannati Srinivasa Deekshatula.	June 30, 1910	Vadlamannati Srinivasa Dakshatula.	D 1128 / 1—14, dated 5-11-14	Ditto.
„	100	Gopal Das Sen	June 30, 1902	The Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta, Receiver to the estate of Gopal Das Sen.	1278 D / 5—11, dated 17-12-14	Ditto.
„	500					
„	500					
„	500					
„	1,000					
„	100	The Comptroller General	June 30, 1908	N. DaCosta	D 35 / 81—14, dated 14-1-15	Sept. 4, 1915.
„	1,000	Thos. Cook & Son	Dec. 31, 1911	Thos. Cook & Son	651 D / 50—15, dated 4-6-15	Ditto.
„	500					
865	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
„	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481 D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
„	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886			
„	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Venayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673 D, dated 7-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
„	1,500	Ram Gopal	May 1, 1893	Lalla Umrao Singh	579 D, dated 29-8-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
„	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co.	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee	993 D, dated 29-1-99	Aug. 6, 1899.
„	100	Bhicajee Nowrosji	Nov. 1, 1892	Sowchand Premjee and Nemchand Vasso, Survivors of Labhjee Chaturbhoj, Liladhar Devchand, Premjee Soonderjee and Maneckchand Devchand, by their constituted attorney Nanalal Parvuram.	1297 D, dated 1-3-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
„	100					
„	100	Pallonjee Dadabhoy				
„	100	Eduljee Kanga				
„	100					
„	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1884	Nana Shiwaji, Administrator of Shiwapa Nursoo.	214 D, dated 3-3-07	Ditto.
„	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1889	Syed Ali Zamin	817 D, dated 27-11-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
„	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1893	Chutkojee	1155 D, dated 18-3-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
„	500					
„	500					
„	500					
„	500					
„	1,000	Bank of Bombay	Nov. 1, 1882	Hurukhbai Hurcooverbai.	D 374 / 1089, dated 28-7-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
„	500	Gisborne & Co.	Nov 1, 1886	Gouri Kanto Sinha Roy.	905 D / 105—12, dated 7-7-13	Feb. 21, 1914
1865	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65 D, dated 26-4-00	Aug. 11, 1900
„	500	Annapurna Dassee and Gosto Lall Sen.	Nov. 1, 1899	Behari Lal Sain, Administrator, estate, Gosto Lal Sen.	582 D, dated 12-9-05	Feb. 24, 1906.
„	1,000	Nistarini Debi	May 1, 1903	Nistarini Debi	604 D, dated 29-10-07	Feb. 22, 1908.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-88.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
056600 3½% of 1865	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1900	Rabi Sahai	712/D, dated 22-10-08	Feb. 13, 1909.
005490 „ „	1,000	Bhuban Mohini Dasi, Administratrix of Romesh Chunder Ghose.	May 1, 1897	Rasik Lal Ghose, Administrator to the estate of Romesh Chunder Ghose.	196/D, dated 2-6-09	Aug. 14, 1909.
005491 „ „	500					
B010616 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1902	Shapurji Byramji Katrak.	522/D, dated 14-9-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
109883 „ „	5,000	Rajoballa Dabee	Nov. 1, 1904	Rishi Kesh Chatterjee	646/D, dated 8-11-09	Ditto.
097408 „ „	1,000	Ram Dai, Administratrix of Ram Bharose, minor, empowered under Act VIII of 1890 to draw interest only.	Nov. 1, 1902	Ram Bharose	1012/D, dated 4-3-10	Aug. 27, 1910.
097409 „ „	500					
097410 „ „	100					
097411 „ „	1,000					
097412 „ „	2,000					
097413 „ „	2,000					
170768 „ „	100	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1905	Bagala Sundari Dassy.	262/D, dated 28-6-10	Ditto.
135625 „ „	500	Abinash Chandra Ghosh	May 1, 1903	Surendra Nath Roy, Administrator, estate of Abinash Chandra Ghosh.	264/D, dated 28-6-10	Ditto.
135626 „ „	1,000					
M015909 „ „	1,000					
M016803 „ „	1,000	The National Bank of India, Ld.	May 1, 1906	W. Komalammal, Executrix of W. Gopalachariar, deceased.	370/D, dated 28-7-10	Mar. 4, 1911.
M016804 „ „	1,000					
M016805 „ „	1,000					
M008593 „ „	500	The Madras Railway Company.	May 1, 1907	G. W. Sawday, or D. A. Rees, either or survivor.	613/D, dated 29-9-10	Ditto.
120609 „ „	1,000	Hari Das Sreemany	May 1, 1906	Saroj Kumar, Sudhansu Kumar and Ajit Kumar Mullick, minors through their guardian, Kshitish Chandra Sarkar.	721/D, dated 10-11-10	Ditto.
B039433 „ „	500	The National Bank of India.	May 1, 1907	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjumal and Nusserwanji Rustomji and Mahomed Haniff.	D545/52, dated 14-9-11	Feb. 17, 1912
142897 „ „	200	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1907			
157652 „ „	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1907	Kunja Lal Sen	943/D, dated 1-2-11	Ditto.
187233 „ „	100	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1906	Jogindra Nath Samaddar.	962/D, dated 8-2-11	Ditto.
165366 „ „	1,000	Bachni	May 1, 1906	Bachni	1020/D, dated 28-2-11	Ditto.
160570 „ „	500	The Administrator General, Bengal.	May 1, 1907	Sreemuty Monindra Mohini Bose.	1108/D, dated 25-3-11	Ditto.
098392 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal				
200937 „ „	500	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1907			
118097 „ „	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1904	A. W. Pim	63/D, dated 4-4-11	Ditto.
181595 „ „	200	Comptroller General	May 1, 1906	Gobind Lal	93/D, dated 27-4-11	Ditto.
Bom. 8289 „ „	1,000	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Nov. 1, 1895	Purshotam Kalidas, survivor of Bai Parvati, Maticchand, Hira Chand, and Nanabhai Talukchand.	91/D, dated 27-4-11	Ditto.
„ 8290 „ „	1,000					
„ 8291 „ „	1,000					
„ 8292 „ „	1,000					
„ 8293 „ „	1,000					
170495 „ „	1,500	Gobind Lal Ray, surviving Executor of Bholanath Shaha.	May 1, 1908	Tincowry Dassee, Administratrix to the estate of Bholanath Shaha.	D295/1099, dated 7-7-11	Ditto.
103702 „ „	1,000					
134566 „ „	500					
100866 „ „	1,000	Gosain Das Ghosh	Nov. 1, 1906	Sm. Brajabala Dassi	D629/1091, dated 24-10-11	Ditto.
175651 „ „	300	Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1905	Mrs. Fanny Fischer	D651/1097, dated 27-10-11	Ditto.

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	R					
7444 3½% of 1865.	500	Agra Bank, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1883.	Siddheswar Sarkar, certificate-holder, estate of Rajmohishi Sarkar.	D 268/84, dated 18-6-12	Aug. 31, 1912.
1494 „ „	500	Bai Harkore	May 1, 1904.	Manchersha Navroji Gundevia.	D 22/73, dated 10-4-12	Ditto.
5340 „ „	1,000	Chunder Nath Chukerbutty.	May 1, 1895.	The Comptroller General.	D 983/1125, dated 28-2-12	Ditto.
2369 „ „	500	Dadaji Bhanaji	Nov. 1, 1904.	Revd. C. A. C. D. Sequeira and J. M. D'Oliveira, survivors of J. M. Gonsalves.	D 1035, dated 14-3-12 1117	Ditto.
1642 „ „	100	Pestonji Hormusjee Patuck and Rustomji Hormusjee Patuck	May 1, 1905	Shalebhoy Tyebjee	D 1016/31, dated 9-3-12	Ditto.
1643 „ „	100					
3070 „ „	500	H. E. Teixeira				
5442 „ „	1,000	R. Wilkins	Nov. 1, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.	D 65/1048, dated 28-4-12	Ditto.
43 „ „	1,000					
1533 „ „	1,000					
1555 „ „	500					
2343 „ „	500					
3638 „ „	500					
39 „ „	500					
3240 „ „	500					
41 „ „	500					
42 „ „	500					
7898 „ „	500					
1207 „ „	500	Sukhoda Moyee Debi	May 1, 1903.	Sm. Akkory Debi	D 20/1057, dated 10-4-12	Ditto.
2515 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1906.	Bhagwati Shankar	D 70/86, dated 29-4-12	Ditto.
7912 „ „	500	Dadabhay Cursetji Revitna	Nov 1, 1905.	Lithaldas Tricumdas	D 548/6—11, dated 14-8-12	Feb. 15, 1913.
7211 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1901.	Mrinal Kanti Ghose and Saroje Kanti Ghose, Administrators to the estate of Rajani Kanta Ghose.	D 392/72—11, dated 13-7-12	Ditto.
71 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1908.	Sorabji Framji Angra.	D469/108-11, dated 17-7-12	Ditto.
33 „ „	2,000	Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Soonabai.	May 1, 1909.	Sorabjee Dossabhoy, survivor of Soonabai	19 D/104—12, dated 9-1-13	Aug. 16, 1913.
370 „ „	500	The Comptroller, Post Office.	May 1, 1908.	C. Margasagaya Mudaliar.	724 D/45—12, dated 15-3-13	Ditto.
109 „ „	500	Accountant General, Bengal.	May 1, 1909.	Sasi Bhusan Chakravatty.	808 D/75—12, dated 16-6-13	Ditto.
368 „ „	500	Gireebala Dabee	May 1, 1908	Bhabani Charan Banerjee, Brahma-Nanda Bhattacharya, Bhabani Prosad Kaviranjan, Harendra Nath Mukerjee, and Beni Madhab Padaratna, Executors to the estate of Gireebala Dabee.	1016 D/108—12, dated 31-7-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
96 „ „	100	Pirozshaw Dhunjeebhoy Panvaliwalla.	Nov. 1, 1908	Pallonjee Eduljee, Coach builder and Dossibai Pallonjee, Coach builder.	1315 D/67—13, dated 18-9-13	Ditto
97 „ „	100					
191 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Nov. 1, 1906.	Jayaprosad Hariprosad.	1422 D/46—13, dated 29-11-13	Ditto.
367 „ „	1,000	Sunder Rai Jaswantrai, Administrator of Ramsing Oomedsing, minor.	May 1, 1901.	Ramsing, Oomedsing	1473 D/10—30, dated 12-12-13	Ditto.
359 „ „	1,000	The Comptroller General	Nov. 1, 1906	Purna Chandra Dutt, Administrator, estate Beer Chand Dutt.	297 D/112—11, dated 20-3-14	Sept. 13, 1914
1851 „ „	700	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1889.	Manomohan Lahiri	1180 D/33—14, dated 5-11-14	Feb. 15, 1915.

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	R					
M010841 3½ 1865 .	800	The Accountant General, Madras.	May 1, 1904 .	The Collectors and Agent to the Court of Wards North-Arcot on behalf of Sarja Hanumappa Naik, minor.	1182 D / 158—13, dated 21-11-14 .	Feb. 15, 1915
42 „ „ .	1,000		Nov. , 1905			
43 „ „ .	2,000					
M010531 „ „ .	5,000					
122401 „ „ .	2,000					
109605 „ „ .	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1898 .	Laddan Saheba Anwar Ali, Yacob Ali and Badrunessa Bibi.	1262 D / 1027, dated 15-12-14 . .	Ditto.
022935 „ „ .	1,000	Gopal Das Sen . .	May 1, 1902	The Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta, Receiver to the estate of Gopal Das Sen.	1278 D / 5—11, dated 17-12-14 . .	Ditto.
022936 „ „ .	500					
077473 „ „ .	500					
118205 „ „ .	500					
118203 „ „ .	500					
118204 „ „ .	5,000					
M013725 „ „ .	1,000	The Accountant General, Madras.	Nov 1, 1910 .	S. Srinivasa Aiyar .	D 594 / 142—14, dated 20-5-15 . .	Sept. 4, 1915
M017288 „ „ .	1,000	The Bank of Madras .				
M017289 „ „ .	1,000					
086889 „ „ .	1,000	George T. Jackson . .	Nov. 1, 1900 .	Isabella A. Jackson and Minnie C. E. Jackson, Extxes. to the estate of G. T. Jackson.	D 56 / 16—13, dated 13-1-15 . .	Ditto.
124850 „ „ .	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1909 .	Rohini Kumar Chowdry, Girish Chandra Chowdry and minors Harendra Kumar Chowdry, Bhabendra Nath Chowdry, Purna Chandra Chowdry, Troilokya Nath Chowdry, through their guardian Padmabati Chowdry, Certificate-holders, estate Kaliram Chowdry.	D 49 / 71—11, dated 13-1-15 . .	Ditto.
51 „ „ .	1,000					
118611 „ „ .	500	The Bank of Bengal . .	May 1, 1899	Chajjoo Mull . .	D 177 / 89—12, dated 15-2-15 . .	Ditto.
000161 5% of 1872 Non-transferable Treasury Note.	500	Vinaik Jogeshwar Ghooi, Manager, Vithal Rukhami Mandir of Nagpur.	July 16, 1900	Vinayak Jogeshwar Ghui.	1080 / D . dated 31-3-10 . .	Aug. 27, 1910.
002275 4½ of 1879	1,100	Kamini Debi . . .	Sep. 15, 1880 .	Sm. Basanta Kumari Debi, certificate-holder, estate Kamini Debi.	D 319 / 1101 . dated 12-7-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
039004 „ „	100	Agra Bank, Limited .	Sep. 16, 1882 .	Hurukbhai . . Hurcooverbai .	D 374 / 1089 , dated 2-4-11 . .	Ditto.
039005 „ „	100					
039094 „ „	100					
010277 „ „	1,500	J. W. Madge and G. Payne, Executors of William Vallance.	Sep. 16, 1888 .	Mr. Henry Payne, Derivative Executor to the estate of Revd. William Vallance.	D 410 / 1092 . dated 5-8-11 . .	Ditto.
085202 „ „	500	Comptroller General .	Sep. 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	26 / D , dated 6-4-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900
008776 „ „	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand .	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modeliar.	1, dated 8-2-82 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
055431 „ „	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass . .	29, dated 15-12-87 . .	Ditto.
062887 „ „	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher .	434 / D , dated 25-7-92 . .	Feb. 11, 1893.
B002674 3½ „	100	The Bank of Bombay .	July 16, 1897	Narayan Pootoba, Administrator of Luxmibai.	715 / D , dated 3-12-07 . .	Feb. 22, 1908.
B002675 „ „	100					
009553 „ „	1,000	Ram Dai, Administratrix of Ram Bharose minor, empowered under Act VIII of 1890 to draw interest only.	Jan. 16, 1903	Ram Bharose . .	1012 / D , dated 4-3-10 . .	Aug. 27, 1910.
009554 „ „	1,000					
009555 „ „	1,000					
009556 „ „	1,000					
009557 „ „	1,000					
009558 „ „	2,000					
009559 „ „	3,000					
009560 „ „	4,000					
009561 „ „	4,000					

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	R					
3 3½% of 1879	1,000	R. Wilkins . . .	July 16, 1906	Dr. R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.	D 65 / 1058 , dated 28-4-12 .	Aug. 31, 1912.
2 „ „	4,200					
„ „	1,000	Tejoomal Towermal . .	Jan. 16, 1907	Pursotamdas Kherajmel.	D 251 / 61 of 12 , dated 7-6-12 . .	Ditto.
7 „ „	100	Nanabhoy Merwanjee and Dhunbaiji or either of them.	July 16, 1905	Shalebhoy Tyabjee .	D 1016 / 31 , dated 9-3-12 . .	Ditto.
5 „ „	500	Maltibai . . .	Jan. 16, 1909	Maltibai . .	1104 D / 124—12 , dated 22-8-13 .	Feb. 21, 1914.
6 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Jan. 16, 1902	J. S. C. Lopes . .	1437 D / 2—13 , dated 2-12-13. .	Ditto.
7 „ „	100					
8 „ „	500	Ditto	July 16, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris.	421 D / 15613 , dated 22-4-14 .	Sept. 19, 1914.
„ „	500	Gopal Das Sen . .	July 16, 1902	The Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta, Receiver to the estate of Gopal Das Sen.	1278 D / 5—11 , dated 17-12-14 .	Feb. 15, 1915.
„ 1893-94	1,000	Madhorao, Manager for the temple Lukmee Narain Swamy at Titoorghat in District of Raipur.	Sept. 1, 1896	Madho Rao, Manager of the temple Luchme Narain Swamy at Titoorghat, Raipur District.	274 / D , dated 30-6-10 .	Aug. 27, 1910.
„ „	500	Shama Soondary Debya, Administratrix of Tariny Charan Bhattacharjee empowered to draw interest only.	Dec. 31, 1894.	Elokeshi Debi, surviving certificate-holder, estate, Tarini Charan Bhattacharyya and Shama Sundari Debya.	17 D / 63—12 , dated 26-5-13 . .	Aug. 16, 1913.
„ „	500					
„ 1900-01	1,000	P. G. and W. Sawoo .	June 30, 1905	Nritya Lal Basak .	64 / D — , dated 21-4-10 .	Aug. 27, 1910.
„ „	1,000	Prosad Dass Boral and Brothers.				
„ „	1,000					
„ „	1,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah .		Poora Soondari Dasi .		
„ „	500	Abinash Chandra Ghosh .	June 30, 1903	Surendra Nath Roy, Administrator, estate, Abinash Chandra Ghosh.	264 / D , dated 28-6-10 .	Ditto.
„ „	25,000	Bank of Bengal . .	June 30, 1905	Syed Mahammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	344 / D , dated 21-7-10 .	Mar. 4, 1911.
„ „	5,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.				
„ „	2,000	Benoy Krishna Hazrah				
„ „	1,000					
„ „	1,000	The Russo-Chinese Bank .	June 30, 1907	Kalidas Das, Administrator, estate, Rani Moni Dasi, *alias* Rani Sundari Dasi.	451 / D , dated 22-8-10 .	Ditto.
„ „	500					
„ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	June 30, 1907	Abdul Cader . .	755 / D , dated 24-11-10 .	Ditto.
„ „	1,000					
„ „	100	Ditto .	June 30, 1903	Hari Mati Dassi .	960 / D , dated 8-2-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
10 „ „	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1904	The Station Supply Officer, Mhow, on behalf of Chajjumal and Nusserwanji Rustomji and Mahomed Haniff.	D 545 / 52—11 , dated 14-9-11 .	Ditto.
88 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Dec. 31, 1905			
3 „ „	500	Prosad Dass Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1903	Choonee Lall Dass, certificate-holder, estate, Netto Lal Das.	D 550 / 984 , dated 15-9-11 . .	Ditto.
4 „ „	100	Ditto .				
5 „ „	100	Ditto .				
9 „ „	100	Hari Das Sreemany .				
7 „ „	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros,	Dec. 31, 1906	Sm. Kattyani Dassee .	D 657 / 1067 , dated 28-10-11 . .	Ditto.
0 „ „	1,000					
9 „ „	500	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1906	Upendra Nath Mukerjee.	D 746 / 1080 , dated 25-11-11 . .	Ditto.

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			R					
051848	3½%	1900-01	500	P. D. Boral and Bros.	June 30, 1909	Sm. Kiran Bala Ghose.	D 875/81, dated 17-1-12	Aug. 31, 1912.
051849	„	„	500					
078600	„	„	500	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1908	Satya Gopal Banerjee	D 552/56—11, dated 14-8-12	Feb. 15, 1913.
B008112	„	„	500	National Bank India, Ltd.	June 30, 1906	Henry Gutmann	D 918/1069, dated 26-11-12	Ditto.
042808	„	„	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1908	Sorabji Framji Angra	D 409/118—11, dated 17-7-12	Ditto.
098282	„	„	1,000	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	Dec. 31, 1908	Kedar Nath Mullick	819/53—13, dated 19-6-13	Aug. 16, 1913
022750	„	„	500	Ditto	June 30, 1908	Hubdar Khan	70 D/52—12, dated 18-1-13	Ditto.
022751	„	„	500					
02.752	„	„	500					
022753	„	„	500					
078769	„	„	100	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1908	Baikunto Nath Ghose	250 D/111—12, dated 25-2-13	Ditto.
045700	„	„	100	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1908	Khettra Mohan Ghose	906 D/126—12, dated 7-7-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
050962	„	„	1,000	National Bank of India, Ltd.	June 30, 1906	Hirjee Tulsey	960 D/30—13, dated 21-7-13	Ditto.
048057	„	„	500					
068441	„	„	500	Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, 1908	Maltibai and Vamanrao Balkrishna Kirtikar.	1104 D/124—12, dated 22-8-13	Ditto.
B022483	„	„	100	K. C. Malegamvala	Dec. 31, 1908	Pallonjee Edulje, coach builder, and Dossibai Pallonjee, coach builder.	1215 D/67—13, dated 18-9-13	Ditto.
B022484	„	„	100					
B022485	„	„	100					
079645	„	„	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1910	Jose Antonio Das Marteris.	421 D/156 of 13, dated 22-4-14	Sept. 19, 1914.
B001494	„	„	500					
124272	„	„	500	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1910	Jamnadas Bhagwandas.	360 D/176—13, dated 4-4-14	Ditto.
018661	„	„	1,000	The Bank of Calcutta, Ld.	June 30, 1908	Lalini Bala Dasi	674 D/124—11, dated 4-7-14	Feb. 15, 1915.
049735	„	„	100	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	June 30, 1908	N. DaCosta	35 D/81—14, dated 11-1-15	Sept 4, 1915
107074	„	„	4,200	The Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt Abkari & Separate Revenue, Madras	Dec. 31, 1911	The Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, on behalf of the Accountant General, Madras.	456 D/101—14, dated 21-4-15	Ditto.
M000088	„	„	5,000	W. A. Long, J. R. Coombes & L. G. A. Rebeiro.	Dec. 31, 1910	S. Srinivasa Aiyar	594 D/142—14, dated 20-5-15	Ditto.
007251	3%	1896-97	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	June 30, 1900	Giridhari Lal Roy	1126 D, dated 10-1-07	Aug. 17, 1907.
028824	„	„	1,000	Kassy Deen Singh	June 30, 1904	Debee Charan Sing	163 D, dated 22-5-07	Ditto.
005636	„	„	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1902	Nistarini Debi	604 D, dated 24-10-07	Feb. 22, 1908.
026190	„	„	500					
030582	„	„	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1902	The Divisional Supply Officer, III Lahore Division, on behalf of Labha Mull.	515 D, dated 13-9-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
014179	„	„	500	Ajab Coomary Dassi	Dec. 31, 1897	Kanai Lal Haldar, Administrator, estate of Ajab Coomary Dassy.	970 D, dated 22-2-10	Aug. 27, 1910.
029711	„	„	1,000	Nahar Singh	Dec. 31, 1897	Mohindar Singh, certificate-holder, estate, Nahar Singh.	1010 D, dated 4-3-10	Ditto.
031086	„	„	100	Prosad Das Boral and Bros.	June 30, 1904	Hari Lal Sanyal	54 D, dated 19-4-10	Ditto.
044202	„	„	100	Hari Lal Sanyal				
048611	„	„	1,000	The Comptroller General	Dec. 31, 1904			
006351	„	„	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1900.	Vavilla Venkateswara Sastrulu.	276 D, dated 30-6-10	Ditto.

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	R					
3% 1896-97	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1905	Syed Mahammad Fyaz Ali Khan.	344 D, dated 21-7-10	March 4, 1911
„ „	1,000					
„ „	10,000	Secretary to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras.	June 30, 1908	H. H. Sri Vizianagram Maharaj Kumarika Appala Koidaya Sri Maharani of Rewa, Vizianagram.	D 703 19—11, dated 13-11-11	Feb. 17, 1912
„ „	500	The Comptroller General	Dec. 31, 1902	Lachman Das	942 D, dated 1-2-11	Ditto.
„ „	500	Framjee Bhicaji Daroga	June 30, 1906	Rustomji Jamsetji and Kavashaw Rustomji.	D 756 26—12, dated 3-10-12	Feb. 15, 1913.
„ „	60,000	Zeenat Sultan Begum	June 30, 1904	H. H. Nawab Sir Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, certificate-holder, estate, H. H. Zeenat Sultan Begum.	872 D 1007, dated 30-6-13	Aug. 16, 1913.
„ „	500	Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1906	Ganeshi Lall	1403 D 98—13, dated 25-11-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
„ „	100	The Comptroller General	June 30, 1908	N. DaCosta	538 D 81—14, dated 11-1-15	Sept. 4, 1915.
4% Cawnpore-ckabad Railway ıture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1896	Collector of Cawnpore.	760 D, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
4% Cawnpore-yra section of . M. Ry. Deben-	100	Pearey Lal	Jan. 1, 1904	Pearey Lal	68 D, dated 24-4-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
4% 1842-43	500	Kally Nath Mukerji	Feb. 1, 1886	Mahamaya Debi and Prasad Moyee Debi, administratrix, estate of Kally Nath Mukherji.	89 D, dated 27-4-11	Ditto.
„ „	500					
3½% 1854-55	100	Hari Das Sreemany	June 30, 1899	Rustomji J. Chinai	672 D, dated 29-10-10	March 4, 1911
„ „	100					
„ „	500	Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1905	Messrs. Agabeg Brothers.	D 286 1073, dated 18-6-12	Aug. 31, 1912.
„ „	15,000	Lakshmi Bhagabathi	June 30, 1911	M. F. Gauntlett, I.C.S.	1138 D 78—11, dated 28-8-13	Feb. 21, 1914.
„ „	500	The National Bank of India, Ld	June 30, 1912	Merwanji Cowasji Pavri.	D 746 23—15, dated 30-6-15	Sept. 4, 1915.
„ 1865	10,000	The Comptroller General	May 1, 1907	Bepin Behari Samaddar.	690 D, dated 19-11-09	Feb. 5, 1910.
„ „	100	Hurmusji Rustomji Kanga	Nov. 1, 1907	Gurmukh Singh Mulchand, Verhomal Mulchand; Jothomal Dayaram.	D 297 34—11, dated 7-7-11	Feb. 17, 1912.
„ „	100	Bank of Bombay				
„ „	100					
„ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1907	Gurmukhrai Bhagwan Das.	18 D, dated 4-4-11	Ditto.
„ „	500	Dinomoyee Debi Chaudhurani & Janaki Debi Chaudhurani.	May 1, 1894	Purna Chunder Roy Chaudhury, Sirish Chandra Banerjee and Jotish Chandra Banerjee, certificate-holders, estate of Denomoyee Debi Chaudhurani and Janaki Debi Chaudhurani.	D 218 1106, dated 30-5-12	Aug. 31, 1912.
„ „	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	1, Nov. 1912	Municipal Board, Azamgarh.	1289 D 124—14, dated 14-12-14	Feb. 16, 1915.
„ „	500	Bhuban Chandra Banerjee	May 1, 1898	Bidhumukhi Dassi, Certificate-holder, estate, Bhola Nath Kar on behalf of Probodh Chandra Bhadra, Modak, minor.	1264 D 859, dated 14-12-14	Ditto.
„ „	500					

* Partially destroyed notes—Duplicates has been issued.
† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of orders issued under para. 19 of G. I. F. D. Resn. No. 96, dated 7-1-18.	Date of publication under Act XII of 1886 or list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*016258 3½% 1879	1,000	Kedar Nath Mukherjee .	July 16, 1913	Kedar Nath Mukherjee.	1243 D / 110—14, dated 8-12-14 . .	Feb. 15, 1915.
*027735 4½% 1872	500	The Judge of Rajshahye .	July 16, 1877	Kally Prosonna Chuckerbutty.	D 550 / 76—11, dated 14-8-12 . .	Feb. 15, 1913.
*072962 3½% 1900-01	500	Sha Gordhandas Ranchordas.	Dec. 31, 1906	Chotalal Narotum Das.	648 / D, dated 8-11-09 . .	Feb. 5, 1910.
*067896 „ „	500	Rattonji Kharshedji Wadia, Rustomji Dusabhai Sethna, Bapurji Kharshedji Vacha Ghundi.	Dec. 31, 1908	C. D. Vakilna and J. C. Vakilna or either.	D 167 / 1096, dated 23-5-11 . .	Feb. 17, 1912.
*M000100 „ „	1,000	Bank of Madras . .	Dec. 31, 1904	Dt. Forest Officer, Nellore, on behalf of C. V. S. Chetty.	D 1072 / 122, dated 25-3-12 . .	Aug. 31, 1912.
*016922 „ „	500	Haridas Sreemany . .	June 30, 1905	Messrs. Agabeg Brothers.	D 286 / 1072, dated 18-6-12 . .	Ditto.
*138276 „ „	25,000	T. Sankaram Tampi . .	June 30, 1911	M. F. Gauntlett, I.C.S.	1138 D / 78—11, dated 28-8-13 . .	Feb. 21, 1914.
*041137 3% of 1896-97	2,000	Bega Sahiba . . .	June 30, 1910	Allahabad Bank, Ld.	95 D / 121—12, dated 24-1-13 . .	Aug. 16, 1913.

* Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th February 1916.

No. 190.-E.-Camp.—Major E. B. Peacock, I. A., Military Accounts Department, Additional Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Ashmore, C.I.E., with effect from the 21st February 1916.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Delhi, the 4th March 1916.

No. 786-1.—Mr. Harold Lancaster is appointed Junior Inspector of Mines in India with effect from the 22nd February 1916.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 4th March 1916.

No. 779-5.—The following draft of an amendment to the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 48(2) and 77 (1) of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), is published as required by section 77 (2) of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st day of May 1916.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received for any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendment.

The following proviso shall be added to rule 36 of said rules, namely :—

"Provided that the requirements of this rule and of sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of section 48 of the Act shall be dispensed with as regards printed cotton piece goods except handkerchiefs."

SALT.

The 1st March 1916.

No. 1545-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1748-Exc., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st March 1916, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India shall be as follows :—

(*a*) in the case of salt manufactured in any part of British India other than Aden and of salt (other than salt manufactured at the salt-sources of Sambhar, Didwana or Pachbhadra in the Rajputana Agency, on which a duty has been imposed by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 833-D. of this date) imported by land into any part of British India, one rupee and four annas for each maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois ; and

(*b*) in the case of salt manufactured in Aden and intended for local consumption in that Settlement, or for export to ports or places on the Arabian littoral situated between latitude eleven and latitude twenty north and longitude thity-nine and longitude forty-five east, one rupee for each 140 pounds avoirdupois.

II. The foregoing order shall not affect the orders contained in any notification of the Government of India not hereinbefore expressly mentioned.

No. 1547-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1049-I. A., dated the 20th March 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st March 1916, a duty of one rupee and four annas per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ pounds avoirdupois shall be paid :—

(1) on all salt imported into British Baluchistan from the Kalat State ; and

(2) on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said section has already been paid, imported into the markets of Pishin and Killa Abdulla Khan.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 236.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from 24th December 1915 :—

Vinayak Laxman Sathe, F.R.C.S.(E).

Ramchandra Narayan Karode.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 237.—Mr. A. A. Whelan, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, is granted combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for the first 3 months and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the 10th March 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 238.—Lieutenant Bertram Maurice Cohen Tyler, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, while holding the appointment of Rail and Port Section Officer, Base Supply Depôt, Marseilles, with effect from the 21st February 1916.

No. 239.—Second Lieutenant John Francis Davies, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 21st February 1916.

No. 240.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Infantry Branch.

Ralph Claiborne Dixon. Dated 12th February 1916.

Gerald Mackintosh. Dated 28th February 1916.

John Maurice Russell. Dated 1st March 1916.

No. 241.—In Army Department Notification No. 212, dated the 25th February 1916, *for* " harles William Blythe Normand " *read* " Charles William Blythe Normand."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 242.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement, dated 27th January 1916, to the " London Gazette " of the 25th January 1916, pages 1099, 1100, 1101, 1103 and 1104.

War Office,
27th January 1916.

The following names are added to the list of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the Field in the despatch from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the British Army in France, dated 30th November 1915, which was published in the London Gazette dated Saturday, 1st January 1916 :—

* * * * * * * *

CORPS OF MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

Sprange, No. 12001 Staff Serjeant A. P.

* * * * * * * * *

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aides-de-Camp—

* * * * * * * *

Temporary Second Lieutenant A. E. Forbes-Dennis, attached 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, Indian Army, and to be transferred to the General List, *vice* Captain E. A. H. Fell, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army. Dated 19th December 1915.

* * * * * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

* * * * * * * *

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captains.)

* * * * * * * *

Major James Henry Casserly, 120th Rajputana Infantry, Indian Army. Dated 10th January 1916.

* * * * * * * *

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Serjeant William Fahey, Indian Unattached List (late Royal Field Artillery), to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 31st December 1915.

* * * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Acting Serjeant-Major A. Catling, Indian Unattached List (late The Dorsetshire Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, and to be seconded for service as an Adjutant, Indian Volunteers. Dated 1st January 1916.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Acting Serjeant-Major Jonathan Bowler, Indian Unattached List [late Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)], to be Second Lieutenant, and to be seconded for service as an Adjutant, Indian Volunteers. Dated 22nd December 1915.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette", dated the 28th January 1916, page 1134.

War Office,
28th January 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

CAVALRY.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons. (Service) Squadron.

Captain Athelstan Chamberlayne (Indian Army), to be temporary Major whilst commanding the Squadron. Dated 1st December 1915.

* * * * * * * *

Second Supplement, dated 29th January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 28th January 1916, pages 1213, 1215, 1216 and 1218.

War Office,
29th January 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * * * * *

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

Captain Harry Allardice, 36th Jacob's Horse, Indian Army, attached, to be temporary Major. Dated 29th November 1915.

* * * * * * * *

The South Staffordshire Regiment.

Captain Harold Lewis, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 5th November 1915.

* * * * * * * *

FOOT GUARDS.

* * * * * * * *

Welsh Guards.

Major Thomas R. C. Price, from 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Indian Army, to be Major. Dated 2nd December 1915, but to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from the 10th May 1915. (Substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of 16th November 1915.)

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 243.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

1st March 1916.

Charles Douglas Field, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
Samuel Arthur Cooke, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Charles Augustus Frederick Hocken, 35th Scinde Horse.
Manners Ralph Willmot Nightingale, D.S.O., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Gronow John Davis, 22nd Punjabis.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wharton Peck, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Clifford Boardman Winter, 112th Infantry.
Henry Cecil Beadon, Supernumerary List.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie Cockburn Jones, M.V.O., 7th Hariana Lancers.
Edward Kirkpatrick, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl, 113th Infantry.
Alexander Hierom Ogilvy Spence, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Alick Gurdon Kemball, 31st Punjabis.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

19th January 1916.

Ernest James Strover, 3rd Brahmans.

2nd March 1916.

William Frederick Blacker, 36th Jacob's Horse.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 244.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Charles Erskinner Hennessey Coles. Dated 23rd February 1916.
Frederick George Carter. Dated 25th February 1916.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 245.—The battalion in which Jemadar Hirarup Sahi, Assam Military Police, is serving as a temporary officer, is the 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1322, dated the 31st December 1915.

No. 246.—The following promotions are made :—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Jemadar Udai Singh to be Ressaidar, with effect from the 7th October 1915 ; Jemadar Sahib Singh (8th Cavalry) to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Dalel Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 3rd December 1915 ; to complete the establishment.

7th Hariana Lancers.

Dafadar Nihal Singh and Kot-Dafadar Risal Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 23rd November 1915 ; to complete the establishment.

8th Cavalry.

Jemadar Shafi Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 5th December 1915.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Ghulam Nabi, I.O.M., to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

3rd Brahmans.

Jemadars Jai Narain Pande, Shiunandan Misr and Girdharilal Pande to be Subadars, *vice* Ram Autar Dube, Ramesar Misr and Hari Har Sukul, transferred to the pension establishment, and Colour-Havildar Ramphal Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Ori Misr, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 9th December 1915 ; Pay-Havildar Narayandat Dube to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th October 1915 ; Colour-Havildar Rampargat Pande and Havildar Ramjiawan Sukul (1st Brahmans) to be Jemadars, with effect from the 9th December 1915 ; to complete the establishment.

9th Bhopal Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Ganga Narain Sukul to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th December 1915, and Colour-Havildar Gurmukh Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th December 1915 ; to complete the establishment.

29th Punjabis.

Havildar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 18th December 1915, and Havildar Gokal to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th January 1916 ; to complete the establishment.

51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Sher Gul to be Subadar and Havildars Makhmad Din and Ghulam Shah to be Jemadars, with effect from the 8th January 1916 ; to complete the establishment.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Kishan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Buta Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th January 1916 ; Havildar Mal Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th January 1916 ; Jemadar Chanan Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Sapuran Singh, Shamir Singh and Kaula Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 14th January 1916 ; to complete the establishment.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).

Havildar Nizam-ud-din to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 10th January 1916.

92nd Punjabis.

Havildar Muhammad Azim to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 8th January 1916.

93rd Burma Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Sayyid Zaman to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st December 1915.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Jamal Din to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1916.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Jemadar Atbal Singh to be Subadar, with effect from the 14th January 1916; Havildars Taj Muhammad Khan, Ladhu Ram and Sulla to be Jemadars, with effect from the 12th February 1916; to complete the establishment.

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Jemadar Baz Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Amir Ali to be Jemadar, with effect from the 7th February 1916; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Ranbir Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Champha Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharak Bahadur Gurung and Narbir Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, and Havildars Pertab Sahi and Gagan Sing Gurung to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st January 1916; Havildar Man Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd January 1916; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Bhawan Sing Sahi to be Subadar and Havildars Ane Thapa and Bahadur Thapa, I.O.M., to be Jemadars, with effect from the 4th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

121st Pioneers.

No. 247.—The date of promotion to the rank of Jemadar of Colour-Havildar Dhane Khan, Drill-Havildar Imam Khan, Colour-Havildars Narain Khomne and Umar Khan and Havildar Sharif Khan is the 20th November 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 62, dated the 21st January 1916.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

No. 248.—The date of promotion to the rank of Jemadar of Havildar Tula Gurung is the 25th September 1915 and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1187, dated the 26th November 1915; and that of Havildar Parja Gurung is the 4th October 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1273, dated the 17th December 1915.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

10th Mule Corps.

No. 249.—Quartermaster-Dafadar Allah Din, appointed Jemadar on probation, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 2nd September 1914.

13th Mule Corps.

No. 250.—The following promotion is made:—

Quartermaster-Dafadar Muhammad 'Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Medhi Khan, invalided from field service; with effect from the 9th December 1915.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 251.—The undermentioned warrant officer of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date specified:—

Conductor Walter Herbert Atkin Cooper, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Burma—1st January 1916.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 252.—Major Harry Arthur Harington Rice, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th February 1916.

No. 253.—Major James Henry Casserly, 120th Rajputana Infantry, has been transferred by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 28th November 1915.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 254.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the date specified :—

Major Walton Guyon Richards, M. B.,—15th January 1916.

SPECIAL.

No. 255.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Townshend Cunynghame Hughes, Civil Employ,—11th December 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 256.—Louis William Warner to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* H. M. James, promoted. Dated the 31st August 1915.

Calcutta Light Horse

No. 257.—Lieutenant Eric Studd to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th January 1916.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 258.—Lieutenant Alexander Keay Thoms to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Second Lieutenant Frank Reddaway Martin to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. K. Thoms, promoted. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 259.—Lieutenant James Richardson Coats to be Captain, *vice* F. H. Bowden, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 260.—Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Rothe Clarke to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Charles Henry Stuart to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* G. R. Clarke, promoted. Dated the 1st December 1915.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 261.—Frederick William Snow to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1916.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 262.—The following draft of a rule which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, clause (17) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by section 25, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 3rd April 1916.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24, clause (17) of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Cantonment Code, 1912, to the extent set forth below :—

For section 142 the following shall be *substituted* :—

142. No vehicle shall be driven, led, or kept standing, on any street between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise without a suitable lamp—

(*a*) placed on the right side thereof in the case of a vehicle which, when driven or led, moves at a walking pace :

(*b*) placed on each side thereof in the case of a vehicle which, when driven or led moves beyond a walking pace :

unless there is sufficient moonlight to render a lamp unnecessary.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1916.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers were received in the Army Department between the 23rd and 29th February 1916 :—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	REMARKS.
Captain W. H. Nicholls	Royal Army Medical Corps, Special Reserve.	22nd February 1916.	
Major David Greig Bryce	76th Punjabis .	24th February 1916.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Newnham Davis	99th Deccan Infantry	27th February 1916.	
Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Campbell Perkins, D.S.O.	Military Accounts Department.	28th February 1916.	
Captain John Dykes Wilson, M. B. . .	Indian Medical Service.	16th February 1916.	

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1916.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 7.—The following provisional promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Lieutenants.

Sub-Lieutenant Ludovic Roy Miller	19th January 1916.
Sub-Lieutenant Lawrence Edward Briard . . .	19th January 1916.
Sub-Lieutenant Roderick Alastair Hugh McConnell . .	8th February 1916.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 8.—Assistant Engineer H. Smith, R.I.M., has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st January 1916.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 9.—Lieutenant R. L. Hayward, R. I. M., has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th March 1916.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th February 1916.

No. 249-P.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, having inspected the Ishurdi-Bhangoora Section of the Sara-Serajgunj Railway, authorised its opening for passenger traffic with effect from 3rd February 1916.

The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

The 29th February 1916.

No. 26-E.—Mr. G. Richards, Engineer-in-Chief, Indo-Burma Connection Survey, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class *sub. pro tem.*, is, on the termination of his present duties, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Mysore and West Coast Railway Surveys with effect from the 1st March 1916.

No. 460-E.—Mr. O. W. Watkins, Assistant Works Manager, North Western Railway, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of that Railway with effect from the 10th December 1915 and until further orders.

The 1st March 1916.

No. 438-E.—Mr. M. P. W. Schembry, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway (on leave) is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 2nd March 1916.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by such persons of such titles was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st March 1916:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by such persons of such titles was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us, annexed thereto.

Paper No. 1—From P. B. Warburton, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, dated 11th November, 1915; from the Hon'ble Sir Elliot Graham Colvin, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, dated 20th November, 1915; from W. M. Hailey, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of Delhi, dated 23rd November, 1915, and enclosure; and from the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, dated 29th November, 1915.

Paper No. 2—From the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, dated 2nd December, 1915; from the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnel, Secretary to Government, United Provinces, dated 4th December, 1915, and enclosure; from the Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald, M.A., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 8th December, 1915, and enclosures; and from the Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Allen I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated 1st December, 1915, and enclosures.

Paper No. 3.—From the Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Webb, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Burma, dated 1st December, 1915; from the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Findlay, I.C.S., Legal Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces dated 11th December, 1915; from the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Marten, I.C.S., Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 17th December, 1915, and enclosures; and from the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public (Medical) Department, dated 11th December, 1915.

Paper No. 4.—From the Hon'ble Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, dated 13th December, 1915; and from P. W. Monie, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 15th December, 1915, and enclosures.

Paper No. 5.—From H. M. Veitch, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side, dated 10th December, 1915; from E. J. Turner, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, London, dated 30th November, 1915, and enclosure; from the Hon'ble Mr. J. Donald, M.A., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 18th January, 1916, and enclosure; and from the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Thompson, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 21st January, 1916, and enclosures.

Paper No. 6—From Dr. M. N Ghose, M. C. P. S. (National Medical College), President of the "Private Medical College Graduates' Association of Bengal," dated 11th January, 1916.

Paper No. 7—From B. Chakravarti, Esq., President of a public meeting held at Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, dated 28th January, 1916.

2. We have made certain drafting changes in the long title, the preamble and the short title, and also in clauses 3 and 4, which, we think, improve the form of the Bill. Although no change of substance has been made in clauses 3 and 4, we think we ought to place on record the fact that, in connection with these clauses, we discussed the question of the position of the students of the third and fourth year in existing institutions.

It was pointed out that it would be open to Government, by exercising the powers conferred

by the latter portion of clause 3, to authorise such institutions to grant certificates to such persons, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill having expressed his intention of indicating, when dealing with the Bill in Council, that Government would adopt this policy, we decided that no amendment in the Bill was necessary in this respect.

3. In clause 5, we have reduced the fine to which a member of an association contravening clause 4 is liable from ₹1,000 to ₹500, as we think that a fine of that amount will be sufficient, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

4. We have recast clause 6, and we think that, while bringing out what is, in our opinion the intention of that clause, we have been able to effect some simplification in its language. We have also provided that a first offence against this section shall be punishable with a reduced fine of ₹250, while for a subsequent offence we retain the ₹500 fine. We are influenced in this decision by the fact that the fine under the English Medical Act in similar circumstances is £20. We have further inserted an important proviso in this clause, excepting from its operation the use by persons of titles which were in use by them at the commencement of the Act. This important modification of the Bill seems to us to go very far to meet the criticisms that have been directed at the Bill on the ground that it would infringe vested interests.

5. We have provided against hasty or ill-grounded prosecutions by requiring complaints either to be made by order of the Local Government, or by the Council of Medical Education, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, and as a further precaution we have restricted the trial of offences under the Act to the Courts of Presidency and First Class Magistrates.

6. At the suggestion of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, we have added to the institutions scheduled to the Bill, the Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras.

2. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th September, 1915.
Fort Saint George Gazette	12th October, 1915.
Bombay Government Gazette	7th October, 1915.
Sind Official Gazette	21st October, 1915.
Calcutta Gazette	6th October, 1915.
United Provinces Gazette	2nd October, 1915.
Punjab Government Gazette	1st October, 1915.
Burma Gazette	9th October, 1915.
Bihar and Orissa Gazette	6th October, 1915.
Central Provinces Gazette	2nd October, 1915.
Assam Gazette	6th October, 1915.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1915.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	1st October, 1915.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam	2nd November, 1915.
	Uriya	16th November, 1915.
Bombay	Marathi, Gujarathi, Kanarese, Urdu	28th October, 1915.
Sindh	Sindhi	28th October, 1915.
United Provinces Gazette	Urdu	4th December, 1915.
Punjab	Urdu	26th November, 1915.
Burma	Burmese	23rd October, 1915.
Central Provinces	Marathi, Hindi	6th November, 1915.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st December, 1915.

8. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. LUKIS.
R. H. CRADDOCK.
G. R. LOWNDES.
*C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR.
*GHANASYAM BARUA.
SYED ABU JAFAR.
J. WALKER.
LIONEL DAVIDSON.
M. N. BANERJEE.

DELHI ;
The 26th February, 1916.

* See note attached.

NOTE.

While noting with satisfaction the modification of the Bill to the effect that the proposed law shall not affect the use of medical titles already granted, and that no prosecutions for the offences created by the same, shall be initiated except by Local Governments, I am unable to persuade myself that the measure, even in this slightly modified form is either necessary, or that the principles and provisions are not of a controversial nature. It is practically conceded that this measure is little needed to prevent any present evil arising from the state and management of the private medical institutions in British India, while, on the other hand, the Bill does not affect the use in India of foreign bogus titles and foreign titles granted on very inferior qualifications. Nothing proves the drastic and highly controversial nature of this measure more conclusively than the prohibition, on pain of criminal prosecution and conviction, of the issue and use of even certificates implying any qualification in the western medical science otherwise than by the authorities mentioned in the proposed Act. So, if I attend lessons and lectures in First Aid delivered by a private professor and get a certificate from him that I am fairly competent to render First Aid, we are both liable to criminal prosecution and conviction, although without that certificate—nay without having had any lessons in First Aid—I may, with impunity, poison or maim one for life in my attempt to render First Aid to one. It is difficult to conceive the exact object of this Bill, while it is not intended, as it would be clearly impossible, to prevent practice in western medical science by wholly unqualified persons. As pointed out by the Government of Madras, even in Great Britain the law has not gone so far. It seems to me that, if a law to protect European medical titles is needed at all, a short Act scheduling the titles intended to be so protected and prohibiting the unauthorised grant and use of such titles, should amply carry out the object.

2. Last year, His Excellency the President invited and advised this Council to avoid introducing, whether by way of legislation or moving Resolutions, matters of a controversial nature, in consequence of the grave crisis affecting the whole Empire, a crisis which makes complete harmony throughout the Empire a vital necessity and an Imperial asset, while the war should last. The non-official Members have been most loyally observing this necessary rule, thus inaugurated for the guidance of the Council during the war, and I am altogether unable to reconcile myself to the claim that this measure anywise constitutes an exception to this rule. Quite the reverse in every way, whether we regard the nature and scope of the Bill and its admitted inadequacy or the subjective alarm it has caused throughout the country.

3. It is worth noting that the Government of Madras is of opinion that no necessity for such a Bill has risen in that Presidency, and that it is not probable that persons practising some travesty of European medicine without possessing any qualification deceive anybody. The Government of the Punjab is of opinion that the best course would be to drop this Bill for the present, until we are in a position to gauge the effect of the Medical Registration Acts and also devise an effective method of dealing with the use in this country of bogus foreign degrees. I really venture to submit that this is a very wise course to adopt, and I would beg and pray Government to postpone the further consideration of this Bill.

C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR.

February 26th, 1916.

NOTE.

I agree that the Bill is contentious, and I do not propose to traverse the other points in the above minute of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Achariar. I do not, however, think that the Bill deserves opposition now, as the amendments made by the Select Committee have met almost all the contentions urged against it.

GHANASYAM BARUA.

February 26th, 1916.

BILL No. 15 OF 1915.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to regulate *the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by* unqualified *persons of such titles.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to *regulate* the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by *unqualified* persons of such titles; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916.

Short title.

2. In this Act "western medical science" means the western methods of Allopathic medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery, but does not include the Homœopathic or Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine.

Definition.

3. The right of *conferring*, granting, or issuing in British India degrees, diplomas, licenses, *certificates or* other documents stating or implying that the *holder*, grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise western medical science, shall be exercisable only by the authorities specified in the Schedule and by *such* other authority *as* the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit *to impose*, authorize in this behalf.

Right to confer degrees, etc.

4. Save as provided by section 3, no person in British India shall *confer*, grant, or issue, or hold himself out as entitled to *confer*, grant, or issue any degree, diploma, license, *certificate* or other document stating or implying that the *holder*, grantee or recipient is qualified to practise western medical science.

Prohibition of unauthorised conferment of degrees, etc.

5. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4 shall be *punishable with* fine which may extend to one thousand rupees; and if the person so contravening is an association, every member of such association, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the contravention, shall *be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.*

Contravention of section 4.

6. Whoever voluntarily and falsely assumes, or uses *any* title *or description or any addition to his name implying that he holds a degree, diploma, license or certificate conferred*, granted *or issued* by any authority referred to in section 3, or *recognized* by the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom, or *that he is qualified to practise western medical science* shall be *punishable with* fine which may extend to *two* hundred *and fifty* rupees, *or, if he subsequently commits, and is convicted of, an offence punishable under this section, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees*:

Penalty for falsely assuming *or using medical* titles.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the use by any person of any title, description, or addition which, prior to the commencement of this Act, he used in virtue of any degree, diploma, license or certificate conferred upon, or granted or issued to, him.

7. *No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act, except upon complaint made by order of the Local Government, or upon complaint made, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by a Council of Medical Registration established by any enactment for the time being in force in the province.*

Cognizance of offences.

8. *No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.*

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3.*)

1. Every University established by an Act of the Governor General in Council.
2. The State Medical Faculty in Bengal.
3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.
4. *The Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras.*

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st day of March, 1916 :—

No. 3 OF 1916.

A Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and to repeal so far as it relates to this Act, and re-enact with amendments section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

III of 1894.

III of 1878.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Short title and retrospective effect.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of March, 1916, and any sums due on account of new duties leviable thereunder or of any deficiency between the duties which have been paid and the duties which are leviable thereunder shall be deemed to be duties short levied within the meaning of section 39 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

III of 1878

2. In this Act the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), means the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended.

Definition.

III of 1894.

3. For section 3 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new section 3 in Act VIII of 1894.

"3 (*1*) There shall be levied and collected in every port to which this Act applies, the duties specified in the second and third schedules.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of any articles enumerated, either specifically or under general headings, in the said schedules as chargeable with duty *ad valorem*, and may alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(*3*) Different tariff values may be fixed for different classes or descriptions of the same article."

4. For the second, third, fourth and fifth schedules of the said Act, the schedules contained in the first schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

Substitution of new schedules for schedules II, III, IV and V of Act VIII of 1894.

5. The enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeals.

SCHEDULE I.

SCHEDULES TO BE SUBSTITUTED IN THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

(See section 4).

"SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I.

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	HOPS.
2	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, see No. 39.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.
	SEEDS.
4	OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
5	COTTON, raw.
6	WOOL, raw.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
7	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures :—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.
8	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
9	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
10	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES :— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 45, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform. (*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge. (*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army. (*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I—*contd.*

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	(*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service.
	(*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
11	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.
12	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
13	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.
14	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.
•15	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
16	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY.
17	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 58 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
18	The following ARTICLES used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.
19	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.
	METALS.
20	CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
21	GOLD BULLION and coin.
	PAPER.
22	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
23	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.
24	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
25	ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
26	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I—*concld.*

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
27	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods :—
	Aniline blue, bisulphate of soda, China clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, dressalin, Epsom salts, farina, Farinina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitutes, heald varnish, hoop iron, hoop steel, rivets for bales, sewing needles, sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, velvet pulp.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
28	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
29	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II.

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		R A.
	FISH.		
30	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry . . .	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time prescribe.
	LIQUORS.		
31	ALE, Beer, and Porter . . .	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Four annas and six pies.
32	CIDER and other fermented liquors .	Ditto.	Ditto.
33	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
34	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	18 12
35	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto.	14 10
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	11 4 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
36	All other sorts of SPIRIT . . .	Ditto.	Ditto.
37	WINES—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	4 6
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.	Ditto.	1 12
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to All other sorts of Spirit.		
	SUGAR.		
38	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 74).	*Ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
39	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	TOBACCO.		
40	TOBACCO, unmanufactured . .	Pound.	1 0
41	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES . . .	*Ad valorem.*	50 per cent.
42	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound.	

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		R A.
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.		
43	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL . .	Ton.	0 8
	OILS.		
44	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum :— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose (*see* No. 80).	Imperial gallon.	One anna and six pies.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—		
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	„	30 0
	(3) Pistols	„	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	„	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	„	8 0
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks .	„	5 0
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	„	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	„	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	„	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	„	2 8
			or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
			Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
			R A.
			Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.
46	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	*Ad valorem* . . .	20 per cent.
47	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 45 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 97), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	*Ad valorem* . . .	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
48	OPIUM and its alkaloids . . .	Seer of 80 tolas . .	24 0
	METALS.		
49	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 20 and 29).	Ounce . . .	0 4
50	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.	*Ad valorem* . . .	15 per cent. Provided that where the silver contained in an article can be ascertained or where an official or recognized certificate of assay in such form as the Government of India may prescribe, is presented showing the amount of silver contained in an article, the Collector of Customs shall levy duty at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver so determined, and at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article.
	TEXTILE FABRICS.		
51	COTTON piece goods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem* . . .	3½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART III.

Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
52	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 71).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
53	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
54	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
55	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
56	COPPERAS, green.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.
	MACHINERY.
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery. Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
59	IRON, angle. „ bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. „ pig. „ rice bowls.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART III—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables.
	„ „ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.
	„ „ bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing.
	„ „ hoops and strips.
	„ „ nails, rivets and washers, all sorts.
	„ „ pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.
	„ „ rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars.
	„ „ sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 104.
	„ „ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 104.
61	STEEL, angle.
	„ bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages.
	„ cast including spring blistered and tub steel.
	„ ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
62	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing.
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein.
	Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
64	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 106).
65	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
66	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.
67	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV.

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
68	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 30).
69	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
70	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
71	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
72	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 53).
	SPICES.
73	SPICES, all sorts
	SUGAR.
74	CONFECTIONERY.
	TEA.
75	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
76	COFFEE.
77	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
78	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	METALLIC ORES
79	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.
	OILS.
80	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS, excluding petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including—
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes; and
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.
	SEEDS.
81	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 4).

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
82	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
83	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :—
	Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
84	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
85	CANES AND RATTANS.
86	COWRIES, and SHELLS.
87	IVORY, unmanufactured.
88	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset.
89	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
90	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 9, and silver thread (*see* No. 50).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
91	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
92	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
93	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
94	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof.
95	CUTLERY.
96	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
97	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
98	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
	DYES AND COLOURS.
99	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
100	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
101	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
102	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
103	MACHINERY and component parts thereof meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
104	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
105	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
106	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 22).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
107	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say :— Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax ; Haberdashery and Millinery ; Hemp manufactures ; Hosiery, excluding cotton hosiery (*see* No. 51) ; Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 24) ; Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk ; Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt ; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
108	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 25.
109	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
110	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
111	CANDLES.
112	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
113	FIREWORKS.
114	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
115	IVORY, manufactured.
116	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (see No. 50).
117	MATCHES.
118	MATS AND MATTING.
119	OILCAKES.
120	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
121	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 63.
122	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 34).
123	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
124	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
125	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.
126	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.
127	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 40 to 42).
128	SOAP.
129	STARCH AND FARINA.
130	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
131	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
132	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
133	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
134	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
135	CORAL.
136	FODDER, bran and pollards.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

"SCHEDULE III.—EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty. R	A.
	JUTE, other than Bimlipatam jute.			
1	RAW JUTE—			
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	0	10
	(2) Rejections	,, ,, ,,	1	8
	(3) All other descriptions . .	,, ,, ,,	2	4
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—			
	(1) Sacking, (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	10	0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	,, ,, ,,	16	0
	RICE.			
3	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0	3
	TEA.			
4	TEA	100 lbs.	1	8

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SCHEDULE II.

REPEALS.

(See section 5).

No.	Year.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII	1878	The Sea Customs Act, 1878	Section 22 so far as it relates to this Act.
III	1896	The Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
VIII	1910	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910 .	The whole.
VI	1911	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1911 .	The whole.
XVII	1914	The Second Repealing and Amending Act, 1914	The entry in the first schedule regarding the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to revise the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 so as to enable the Government of India to obtain increased revenue from customs duties. It is proposed to raise to 7½ per cent. the general tariff rate of 5 per cent. on imported articles, which has remained unchanged since 1894; to enhance to 2½ per cent. the present privileged rate of one per cent. applicable to certain descriptions of iron and steel, and to impose import duties on a number of articles now free of duty. This will involve a considerable reduction in the articles which now appear in the free list. But, on the other hand, the free list in the new Tariff Schedule will include certain articles which have hitherto been exempted under executive orders only.

2. It is also proposed to make special increases in the duties applicable to arms and ammunition, beer, wines and spirits; cigars and cigarettes and other manufactured tobacco; sugar; silver plate and other silver manufactures.

3. The increase in the rate now applicable to arms and ammunition from 10 per cent. *ad valorem* to 20 per cent. is proposed on general and political grounds. It is not intended to alter the existing specific duties on certain items included under this head; but the Import Schedule provides that any article included in these items on which a specific duty is imposed shall pay, whichever is greater, the specific duty or duty at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* The present duty on ale, beer, porter and cider is 3 annas per gallon, and it is proposed to raise this to 4½ annas per gallon. A similar increase in the excise rate on beer produced in India is contemplated. The rates relating to spirits are recast in the Bill, partly to carry out the general policy of enhancement, and partly to avoid certain administrative difficulties which have arisen in connection with the treatment prescribed in 1910 for the assessment of liqueurs, cordials, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations. The rate for potable spirits will be raised to the level of the English rates, and the increase in the rate on denatured spirits follows the analogy of the increase in the general import tariff. It is also proposed to withdraw the preferential rate of R7-13-0 per proof gallon on spirits used in drugs, medicines or chemicals. The quantitative rate on cigars and cigarettes is to be replaced by an *ad valorem* rate of 50 per cent. This will raise to some extent the incidence of taxation on the cheaper and increase it materially on the dearer brands; will remove certain practical difficulties in applying the present quantitative rates and will add to the revenue. An increase in the rate of manufactured tobacco, other sorts, is proposed on the analogy of the increase in the case of cigars. The object of the increased duty on silver plate and other silver manufactures is to remove the present anomalous position under which Indian silversmiths and Indian manufacturers of silver thread and silverware are penalised through having to pay the special rate for silver on the raw material, while the imported manufactured article pays duty at the general 5 per cent. rate.

4. It is also proposed to levy export duties on jute and tea.

5. The Bill will, if passed into law, give effect to the above increases in and modifications of the existing duties from the 1st March, the date of its introduction.

6. This opportunity is being used to amend the Tariff and Sea Customs Acts in certain respects where experience has shown that amendment is desirable. In order to secure greater flexibility in the fixing of tariff values both in the interests of trade and of Government, tariff values will be omitted from the new Schedules and will in future in all cases be fixed by notification. Power will also be expressly taken to fix different tariff values for different classes or descriptions of the same article. The Import Schedule will also be re-arranged so as to group the different articles separately either in the free list or under the rates of duty to which they are respectively liable, an arrangement which for administrative purposes is more suitable than that pursued hitherto.

W. S. MEYER.

The 23rd February, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st day of March 1916 :—

No. 4 of 1916.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1886 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— of 1886.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1916.

of 1886.

Amendment of section 4, Act II of 1886.

2. In section 4 of the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1886 (hereinafter called the said Act), for the figures "1886" the figures "1916" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 5, Act II of 1886.

3. In section 5, clause (*j*) of the said Act, after the word "any" the words "company or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 31, Act II of 1886.

4. To section 31 of the said Act the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(*3*) Any agreement made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be determined, as regards any tax not already due thereunder, by any change, subsequent to the making of such agreement, in the rates at which the tax is assessable under Part II or Part IV, as the case may be, with effect from the date on which such change comes into force."

Amendment of section 33, Act II of 1886.

5. In section 33 of the said Act, the words "during or within three months after the end of the year" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section Act II of 1886.

6. In sub-section (*1*) of section 38 of the said Act, after the word and numeral "Part IV" the following shall be inserted, namely, "for determining the procedure to be followed on applications for refund of the tax chargeable under this Act".

Insertion of new section 39A in Act II of 1886.

7. After section 39 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Limitation of claims for refund.

"39A. No claim for refund of tax under this Act shall be allowed, unless it is made within one year from the end of the year to which the claim relates."

Substitution of new Second Schedule to Act II of 1886.

8. For the Second Schedule to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

SOURCES OF INCOME AND RATES OF TAX.

(See section 4.)

FIRST COLUMN.	SECOND COLUMN.
Sources of Income.	Rate of Tax.
PART I.	
SALARIES AND PENSIONS.	
1. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid in British India to or on behalf of any person residing in British India or serving on board a ship plying to or from British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person. 2. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid by the Government, or by a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council in that behalf, to or on behalf of a British subject within the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with His Majesty.	(*a*) If the income amounts to Rs. 1,000 per annum, or Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem—four pies in the rupee. (*b*) If the income amounts to Rs. 2,000 per annum or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem—five pies in the rupee. (*c*) If the income amounts to Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem—six pies in the rupee. (*d*) If the income amounts to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 2,083-5-4 per mensem—nine pies in the rupee. (*e*) If the income amounts to Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 2,083-5-4 per mensem or upwards—one anna in the rupee.
PART II.	
PROFITS OF COMPANIES.	
Profits of a company	One anna in the rupee on the whole of the net profits made in British India by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or, if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then on the whole of the net profits so made during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March. Provided that a shareholder in the company who satisfies the Collector that his annual income from all sources in the income tax year last preceding that in which his share of such profits was received, was less than any one, as the case may be; of the amounts tabulated below, shall be entitled to a refund, calculated on any dividend paid him by the company in regard to the profits made during the said period, at the rates specified against each such amount, namely :— Amount. — Refund. 1. Less than Rs. 1,000. — One anna in the rupee. 2. Rs. 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 2,000. — Eight pies in the rupee. 3. Rs. 2,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000. — Seven pies in the rupee. 4. Rs. 5,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 10,000. — Six pies in the rupee. 5. Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 25,000. — Three pies in the rupee.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST COLUMN.	SECOND COLUMN.
Sources of income.	Rate of Tax.
PART III.	
INTEREST ON SECURITIES.	
Interest becoming due on or after the first day of April, 1916, and payable in British India, on— (*a*) promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India (including securities of the Government of India whereon interest is payable out of British India by draft on any place in British India), or (*b*) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or company.	One anna in the rupee on such interest, Provided that, if the owner of the security satisfies the Collector that his annual income from all sources in the income-tax year last preceding that in which the interest is paid was less than any one, as the case may be, of the amounts tabulated below, he shall be entitled to a refund, calculated on any such interest, at the rates specified against each such amount, namely :— Amount. — Refund. 1. Less than Rs 1,000. — One anna in the rupee. 2. Rs. 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 2,000. — Eight pies in the rupee. 3. Rs. 2,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000. — Seven pies in the rupee. 4. Rs. 5,000 or upwards but less than Rs 10,000. — Six pies in the rupee. 5. Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs 25,000. — Three pies in the rupee.
PART IV.	
OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME.	
Any source of income not included in Part I, Part II or Part III of this Schedule.	(*a*) If the annual income is assessed at— not less than Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 1,250 the tax shall be Rs. 20; not less than Rs. 1,250 but less than Rs. 1,500 the tax shall be Rs. 28; not less than Rs 1,500 but less than Rs. 1,750 the tax shall be Rs. 35; not less than Rs. 1,750 but less than Rs. 2,000 the tax shall be Rs. 42. (*b*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 2,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 5,000—five pies in the rupee. (*c*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 5,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 10,000—six pies in the rupee. (*d*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 25,000 —nine pies in the rupee. (*e*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 25,000 or upwards—one anna in the rupee.

"

Repeal of sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 2 of Act XI of 1903.

9. Sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 2 of the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Act, 1903, are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill proposes to amend the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886 (Act II of 1886), with a view to obtaining additional revenue by means of a graduated scale of taxation applicable to all income, the tax on which has not actually become due by the 1st April 1916.

Existing exemptions and incomes below Rs. 5,000 will be left untouched; but it is proposed that larger incomes under Parts I and IV should pay six pies in the rupee if less than Rs. 10,000; nine pies in the rupee if not less than Rs. 10,000 but less than Rs. 25,000; and one anna in the rupee if amounting to Rs. 25,000 or more.

Income falling under Part II of the Second Schedule of the existing Act, that is, profits of companies, will be taxed at one anna in the rupee if the company's taxable profits in the year are not less than Rl,000. Income falling under Part III, that is, interest on securities, will also be taxed in the first instance at the one-anna rate. But in both cases individual shareholders or holders of securities will be granted abatement on the tax paid or complete exemption, as the case may be, if their total income of all kinds falls below one of the limits set forth in the graduated scale.

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for the exemption of profits of companies when these amount to less than Rs. 1,000 in the year. This follows the correct construction of the law as it stands at present, but it is considered desirable to insert an explicit provision to this effect.

Clause 4 of the Bill provides for the determination of compositions effected under section 31 of the existing Act when new rates of taxation come into operation, and is stated for possible future convenience in a permanent or general form.

The rules of assessment under Parts II and III of the amended Schedule prescribed in clause 8 provide for the grant of the personal abatements and exemptions, already mentioned, by a system of refunds. The amount of the refund admissible will be determined, for the convenience of the taxpayer himself as well as of the Administration, with reference to the total income of the preceding year. As the refund system, which the present Act only provides for expressly in cases falling under section 33, will thus assume increased importance, it is thought desirable, as in clause 6 of the Bill, to provide for power to make rules for determining the procedure to be followed on applications for refunds, and, as in clause 7, to apply a general time limit of one year to all refund claims, in lieu of the period of three months at present specifically prescribed for cases falling under section 33 of the existing Act.

W. S. MEYER.

The 22nd February, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

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DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915.
(5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 22nd February, 1916.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM CLARK, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., *Vice*-President, *presiding*, and 48 Members, of whom 42 were Additional Members.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—" I beg to lay on the table a statement* regarding Press prosecutions under the Press Act, 1910, and in regard to newspapers which have ceased publication or whose securities have been enhanced, since the outbreak of the war, in reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan on the 1st October, 1915.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked :—

Rise in the price of food-stuffs

1. " (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the price of food-stuffs is now generally higher than that of the corresponding period of the previous year ?

(*b*) Do the Government propose to take any steps with a view to restricting the export of rice ? "

* *Vide* Appendix A, page 45 *post*.

[*Mr. Low; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; Sir R. W. Gillan.*] [22ND FEBRUARY, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Low replied:—

"(*a*) I lay on the table a statement * from which it will be seen that the prices of foodstuffs were not in the latter part of December 1915, the latest date for which figures for all India are available, generally higher than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In many cases they were decidedly lower.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative. I may add that the price of rice in Calcutta has, it is understood, declined since the latter part of December last."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked:—

Proposed Commercial Conference in London in June 1916.

2. "(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following statement which appeared in 'Capital' (published in Calcutta) of the 28th January last:—

'With a view to focussing the opinion of the commercial community in all parts of the Empire, the British Imperial Council of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the United Kingdom and British Dominions is convening a Conference in London in June next. A provisional programme has recently been circulated to the members for their consideration. It is expected that there will be a representative attendance of delegates from the Oversea Dominions and Dependencies, with which the Council is in constant consultation?'

(*b*) Has the Government of India, in its Commerce and Industry Department, received any intimation regarding the Conference referred to in (*a*)?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to place before the Council the information it has received?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Low replied:—

"(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) and (*c*) The Government of India have received no such intimation."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked:—

Scheme for a direct Railway line from Calcutta to Barisal vid Noapara or Khulna.

3. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what further progress since my previous question on the subject asked in Council on the 16th September, 1914, has been made in connection with the scheme for a direct Railway line from Calcutta to Barisal *viâ* Noapara or Khulna?

(*b*) Is it in contemplation, in this scheme, to have a junction somewhere near the Gournadi Police-station in the District of Backerganj, with one branch going to Barisal and another going to a point near the present Jhapur Ghât steamer station?

(*c*) If the answer to (*b*) is in the affirmative, does the scheme also contemplate that the branch going to Jhapur Ghât is to be connected by ferry steamer service with Chandpur (on the Assam-Bengal Railway System) on the other side of the Megna river?

(*d*) If the answers to (*b*) and (*c*) are in the affirmative, does the scheme provide a route which will be shorter than the existing route connecting Calcutta with the Assam-Bengal Railway System?"

The Hon'ble Sir R. W. Gillan replied:—

"(*a*) A detailed survey for a line of railway from Khulna *viâ* Gopalganj and Gournadi to Barisal with the branches mentioned in the reply to question (*b*) has been completed by the Eastern Bengal Railway. The views of the Government of Bengal are awaited.

(*b*) The scheme contemplates a junction at Gaila station, about 2½ miles west of Gournadi, from which point branches take off to Faridpur and Pinglakati Ghât.

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[22ND FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Sir R. W. Gillan; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; Major-General Holloway; Mr. Low; Mr. Setalvad.*]

(*c*) A branch line from a point near Madaripur or Burghatta on the Faridpur Branch to a terminus on the main Ganges River, some 12 miles from Chandpur, which would permit of a wagon ferry connection with the latter, has been mentioned as a possible future extension, but forms no part of the scheme as actually drawn up.

(*d*) The scheme, together with the extension mentioned in the reply to question (*c*), if constructed, would provide a route shorter than the existing route connecting Calcutta with the Assam-Bengal Railway System."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked :—

4. "(1) Has the Government given any contracts to firms and individuals in India for the supply of provisions and other articles for the purposes of the present war?

Names of firms and individuals given contracts for supplying provisions, etc., in connection with the present war

(2) If the answer to (1) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of such firms and individuals, and

(*b*) the nature of the provisions and other articles which they are to supply?"

The Hon'ble Major-General Holloway replied :—

"Many contracts have been given in India for supplies of all sorts required in the present war. Under foodstuffs alone, contracts for at least sixty different articles have been made at various places, but these contracts are made locally, and it is not thought that the circumstances justify the trouble and delay of compiling a complete list of them."

THE INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Low—"Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908."

THE HINDU AND MUSSULMAN DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill which stands in my name, and to move that it be referred to the Select Committee mentioned on the Agenda.

"The Bill proposes to remove certain disabilities under which Hindus and Mussulmans labour in regard to the disposition of their property, and Members must have noticed that it is merely an enabling Bill, a Bill that enables Hindus and Mussulmans to dispose of their property in favour of unborn persons, if they choose to do so. At present what the Courts have held about dispositions of property by Hindus and Mussulmans is this, that it is not competent to a Hindu or Mussulman to make a trust settlement in favour of persons not born; that it is also not competent to him to make any bequest by his will in favour of unborn persons, the effect being that, if a bequest is made by a will in favour of persons who are not in existence at the date of the death of the testator, from which date in the eye of the law the will speaks, those people are not competent to take it. The results of this administration of the law are obviously very inconvenient, unjust and unfair. I will illustrate what I mean by giving one or two instances. Take, for instance, a Hindu or Mussulman having one son and one grandson. By his will he wants to provide for his son, and also for

his grandsons, not only the one grandson in existence at the time, but also for other grandsons that may be born to his son. If he, by his will, provides that his son should, for life, enjoy his property and that after the son's death all the grandsons in existence at the date of the death of the son should take the property; and if it happens that at the death of the testator there is only one grandson in existence, but that at the date of the death of the son there are three more grandsons in existence, then the result is that the one grandson who was in existence at the date of the testator's death takes all the property to the entire exclusion of the other three grandsons born to that son. You will see, therefore, that the most cherished intention and desire of the testator, in these circumstances, are absolutely defeated. Many more instances can be given in which the same thing happens, and every lawyer must be conversant with cases coming up in the Courts every day where, in this manner, the most cherished intentions and desires of both settlors and testators are absolutely defeated.

"And because of this rule which denies to Hindus and Muhammadans the power of disposing of their property in favour of unborn persons, marriage settlements to provide for the issue of a Mussulman or a Hindu marriage are impossible.

"Now, the reason why the Courts have held that Mussulmans and Hindus are incompetent to make dispositions in favour of unborn persons is this, namely, that both according to Hindu and Muhammadan law it is considered essential that for the validity of a gift, there should be delivery of possession, and an unborn person is incompetent to accept a gift or to take delivery of possession. It is therefore that the Courts have held that it is not competent to a Hindu or Muhammadan to make any bequest or to make any settlement in favour of a person who is not competent to take possession.

"Sir, the reason of this rule, requiring transfer of possession as essential to the validity of a gift, has no religious origin—there is nothing of religion in it. The reason for it is not to be found in any precept of Hindu or Muhammadan law. In fact, there is nothing in the Koran about delivery of possession. This insistence on delivery of possession with regard to the validity of gifts is to be found in all archaic systems of law and among all nations in their early stages of development. If you go to the ancient German law, you find that a conveyance is inconceivable and impossible without what is called 'livery of seisin.' Under that law, an elaborate ceremony had to be gone through in order to effect this 'livery of seisin.' The donor and donee go to the land; a knife is produced, a sod of turf is cut, the twig of a tree is broken off, and the donor then hands over the sod and the twig to the donee. The donor further hands over the knife with which he cuts the sod to the donee, who keeps it very carefully as material evidence of the transaction. Further, the donor takes off his hand the war-glove by which he is supposed to protect the land in battle and the donee puts it on: his hand is 'vested' or 'invested' with the land. The origin of the expression that 'land is vested' in a person, it is said, is to be traced to this ceremony. When under Roman influence writings came to be used, the signing or sealing was not the important thing, but the delivery of the parchment as symbol of the land was everything.

"In England, too, for several centuries delivery of possession was insisted on as an essential with regard to the validity of a conveyance or a gift, and we find the Courts in Bracton's time insisting on this delivery of possession being actual and real. The *donatio* by itself was nothing unless followed by *traditio*. But, Sir, all this has passed away as society developed and progressed, and in England all those archaic forms of delivery of possession have vanished. The same, Sir, would have happened with regard to Hindu and Muhammadan law in this country if their normal growth and development had not been arrested as it was (I shall presently show how) on the advent of British rule in India.

"By the Statute of 1781, being 21 Geo. III, Chapter 70, so far as Calcutta was concerned, the Hindu and Muhammadan personal law was assured to His Majesty's Indian subjects; and the same was done in 1897

[22ND FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Mr. Setalvad.*]

by 37 Geo. III, Chapter 142, with regard to Bombay and Madras. Now these Statutes, enacted though they were with the beneficent object of preserving and securing to the people of India their ancient laws, have, in fact, had the effect of preventing their normal growth and development and not allowing them to adapt their systems to the needs of a progressive society. Hindu and Muhammadan law being thus assured to Indian subjects by those Statutes, the only source of that law was the ancient texts; and the Courts, in administering the Hindu and Muhammadan law, had to find that law in those ancient texts, and they administered the law rigidly as they found it in those texts. Sir, the result has been, that while, under the blessings of British rule, the Hindu and Muhammadan communities have progressed wonderfully in trade, in industries, in commerce and in acquisition of wealth, and while in matters of contract, evidence, etc., they have been given laws based on English law, their personal laws, affecting them most with regard to property, inheritance and succession, have failed to respond to the progressive needs of those societies. If, as I have said, the Hindu and Muhammadan laws had developed themselves normally, the present disability with which we are concerned in this Bill would certainly have disappeared. As I have shown, that disability works very serious injustice, and defeats the cherished intentions of many Hindus and many Muhammadans. That both communities have, for a long time past, wished to be liberated from this disability is, I submit, very clear from the fact that although, so far as Hindus are concerned, the Privy Council, as early as 1872, declared in the Tagore case this disability, you find hundreds of Hindus—and hundreds of Muhammadans, orthodox Shias and Sunnis—year after year, making wills and settlements in which they give property to unborn persons. And any lawyer in the land will be able to tell you that year after year hundreds of cases come before the Courts where these settlements and wills are produced and are declared invalid, so far as provision for unborn persons is concerned, thus defeating the most cherished desires of Hindu and Muhammadan testators and settlors. With regard to Muhammadans, I may point out that, so far as Shias are concerned, it has been held that it is open to them to create successive life estates; and Amir Ali, in his book on Muhammadan Law, points out that with regard to them it is doubtful whether a gift to an unborn person is invalid. He seems to think that such gifts are valid in their case. I am only pointing out this with a view to showing that, even according to the strict Muhammadan Law with regard to Shias, there are high authorities who maintain the opinion that there is no objection to their being allowed freedom in this respect. However that may be, I submit, Sir, that the real consciousness of those communities at the present day is in favour of the change I have advocated. There must be thousands of Hindus and Mussalmans who have property and who are most anxious in some manner to provide for their unborn progeny, and as the law stands at present they are effectually prevented from doing so. The whole object of the proposed legislation is to remove that disability.

"I may point out, Sir, that what is proposed by this Bill is not to enlarge in any manner the disposing power of a Hindu or a Muhammadan. *Ex hypothesi* the Bill only contemplates the removal of this disability in cases where otherwise there is a disposing power. What I mean is that it does not empower, or propose to empower any coparcener in a joint Hindu family to dispose of any property which it would otherwise not be competent to him to do. Equally, it does not propose to empower any Mussulman to will away his property to the extent of more than one-third. All that is contemplated is that within the present disposing power a Hindu or Muhammadan has, it shall be competent to him to exercise that power in favour of an unborn person which he is now prevented from doing. I may again emphasise the fact that this is merely an enabling Bill. If there are Hindus and Mussalmans who are of opinion that they should not and ought not to make any dispositions in favour of unborn persons, there is nothing in the Bill that compels them to do so. Any Hindu or Mussalman still holding the view that it is not right for him to dispose of property in favour of an unborn person need not do so. There is nothing in the Bill to compel him to do that; *but*

as regards those who do wish to do so, and that number is a very large one in the country, all that the Bill seeks is to remove a disability from those people and allow them to do what they want to do. As I have already pointed out, there is nothing religious about this insistence of delivery of possession; the Bill does not interfere in the least with any religious notions, and the real present-day consciousness of both the communities is against the present disability. All that the measure proposes to do is only to give legislative sanction to what the country and what the people, both Hindus and Mussalmans, have really wanted for a very very long time. I can say, Sir, how often in my professional career I have been consulted both by Hindus and Muhammadans, orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans, Shias and Sunnis, to show them any way by which they could get rid of this disability of making provision for unborn children and grand-children, and how disappointed they are when they are told that it was not possible under the law as it stood to do that; and my experience must also be the experience, I take it, of every lawyer in the land. Therefore, as I have submitted, all that I am seeking by this Bill to do is to place the Hindu and Mussalman communities on the same footing as the other communities in India, and leave them free,—they are not compelled by this Bill to do anything—if they so choose, to make provision for unborn persons, in favour of their children or grand-children or other relations who may be hereafter born. The Parsis and Christians have liberty to do so, let the Mussalmans and Hindus have the same liberty. Sir, I may refer to one noteworthy fact, *viz.*, that after this Bill had been published and the public became aware of it, it was reproduced at least in Bombay in all the daily English papers and in all the vernacular papers, and there has been not a note of dissent in the country with regard to it. If it had been felt as any measure which they did not want or which was against their views or cherished desires in the matter, that feeling would certainly by this time have found some expression in the public press; but as I have said not a note of dissent is sounded in any of the papers. As I have already pointed out, this Bill merely seeks to give legislative sanction to what both communities, Hindus and Mussalmans, have wanted for a long time. They will be relieved of this disability which, in practice, works very great injustice, and excludes from the enjoyment of property people whom testators and settlors intend to benefit, to their great disappointment. There may be questions of detail with regard to the provisions of the Bill which will have to be considered in Select Committee; and the actual form which the final legislation should take is a matter that will have to be threshed out in Select Committee.

"I see from the Agenda, Sir, that my Hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Dadabhoy, has given notice of an amendment which in effect comes to this, that the Bill be not referred to Select Committee at this stage, but that further opinions be invited from the country."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, Order. The Hon'ble Member can speak on the amendment when it is moved; he cannot discuss it before Mr. Dadabhoy has moved his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad:—"I then move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Chakravarti Vijiaraghavachariar, the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman, the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Cumming, and myself, with instructions to report on or before the 24th of March, 1916."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy—"Sir, I rise to say a few words at this stage on the proposed Bill generally, and particularly with reference to the amendment of which I have given notice. My Hon'ble friend has explained the object and scope of his Bill with ability, and has fully dealt

[22ND FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

with the important modifications which it proposes to make in the existing law. The Bill, though brief, is very important, and seeks to effect a very important change, one might say a radical change, both in Hindu and Muhammadan Law. Sir, I do not propose to enter into any detailed examination of the several provisions of this Bill at this stage beyond remarking that the measure is of an enabling nature, and permits Hindus and Muhammadans to make transfers of property *inter vivos* and by testamentary dispositions for the benefit of unborn persons within the prescribed statutory limits. As the Calcutta High Court has laid down, the cardinal rule governing Hindu wills is that the person capable of taking under a will should be such a person as could take a gift *inter vivos* and therefore, must, either in fact or in contemplation of law, be in existence at the date of the death of the testator. The recent Indian case-law has also made it abundantly clear that, under the law as administered at present by our Courts, effect cannot be given to settlements and dispositions of property for the benefit of unborn persons. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Setalvad has pointed out, the only object of his Bill is to vest powers in our Courts to carry out the settlor's or testator's intention which, at present, they are not legally competent to do. The rule of law about a gift or a bequest in favour of an unborn person, as far as I am aware and as has been pointed out by the Privy Council, is not sanctioned by any express authoritative text of Hindu Law. The scheme of settlement that a gift should take effect after the death of the donor and that subject to a prior limited interest, involves modes of disposition not contemplated by the old Hindu Law-givers. As Mr. Setalvad has pointed out, with them a gift meant an immediate divesting of the interests of the donor, and the vesting of the same in the donee. The Hindu Law of wills, though a natural development of the Hindu law of gift, in reality is a creation of the British Indian Courts and the British Indian Legislature. To remove, then, the restrictions on the powers of gift *inter vivos* as laid down in the Shastric texts and on testamentary dispositions, is to extend the basic principle of Hindu Law and the law relating to Hindu wills which follows Hindu Law. But, Sir, it would be more in conformity with the modern and enlightened opinions of the two great communities, Hindu and Muhammadan, that they should have power to make testamentary dispositions to the same extent and subject to the same statutory limitations as are allowed in the case of the other communities. The proposed modification of the law will place these two communities on a footing of equality with the other communities in British India.

"Again, the rule against perpetuities is maintained in its integrity by the insertion in the Bill of the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act in that behalf. As I have just remarked the provisions of the Bill, from the more enlightened point of view, may be regarded as suitable and acceptable, but my Hon'ble friend will have to justify his position fully and very strongly on the grounds of public necessity, public policy and expediency before he can expect a full measure of support from this Council or the public generally. As far as I am aware, though the proposed modification of the law is very desirable, no serious inconvenience has been felt by the Hindu or Muhammadan community by reason of the law rendering invalid transfers in favour of unborn persons. Moreover, Sir, the British Government has systematically upheld and recognised the policy of preserving the privileges and the personal laws of the people of this country. This policy of non-intervention has been ensured by an Act of Parliament, the preamble of which says—

'That the inhabitants should be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of all their ancient laws, usages, rights and privileges.'

And this policy, Sir, as the Council is aware, has been reiterated and re-enunciated in several later enactments, passed both in England and in India, and now forms the foundation of all Acts of the Governor General in Council relating to dispositions of property. In this connection the Law Commissioners have also expressed a very definite and strong view, and, Sir, I shall take the liberty of reading a passage from their report. They observe—

'Hindu and Muhammadan Law derive their authority respectively from Hindu and Muhammadan religion It follows that, as a British Legislature cannot make Muhammadan

or Hindu religion, so neither can it make Muhammadan or Hindu Law. A code of Muhammadan Law, or a digest of any part of that law, if it were enacted as such by the Legislative Council of India, would not be entitled to be regarded by Muhammadans as the very law itself, but merely as an expression of law, which possibly might be incorrect.'

Further on they observe—

'The Privy Council has already ruled that estates cannot be created by Hindus in contravention of the principles which underlie the Thellusson Act, or subject to conditions which are void for repugnancy'.

In these circumstances, Sir, it remains to be seen what measure of support and what reception this Bill would receive from the country.

"In my opinion the Bill, if the law is to be self-contained and comprehensive, does not go far enough; in a sense it is incomplete. The other sections of the Transfer of Property Act, such as sections 16, 17, 18, 22—29, 31—34, and even section 35, are so intimately connected with the sections which the Hon'ble Member has selected for adoption that, in my humble opinion, the Bill may defeat its purpose and is likely to engender difficulties in practice. Section 2 (*d*) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882) lays down that nothing in Chapter II of that Act shall affect any rule of Hindu or Muhammadan Law; and according to the interpretation of the Privy Council and the High Courts, Hindu Law does not allow a gift in favour of a person who is not in existence at the date of the gift. Section 3 of the Hindu Wills Act, 1887 (XXI of 1887), has created similar disabilities as regards bequests by will. Sections 100 and 101 of the Indian Succession Act of 1865 cannot, according to the interpretation of the High Courts, apply to Hindu Wills, except with regard to dispositions in favour of persons in existence at the date of the death of the testator. This disability exists both as regards dispositions taking effect during a man's lifetime as well as in regard to those which are to take effect after the donor's death. The Bill before the Council is intended to remove the disability in the case of wills, but it is not clear that a similar legislation will not have to be undertaken either separately or by incorporation in this Bill, to remove the disability in the case of gifts also. In fact, I would rather extend the principle of the Bill to the interdependent sections of the Transfer of Property Act, and would make the whole of Chapter II of that Act applicable to Hindus and Muhammadans generally, although section 2, clause (3) was framed and added at the instance of the Indian Non-Official Members of the Council and purely out of deference to the supposed religious susceptibilities of Hindus and Muhammadans.

"Sir, I shall now say a word or two on the amendment, of which I have given due notice. My Hon'ble friend, in moving that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee, has asked that instructions may be issued to the Committee to report on this Bill on or before the 24th March next. My Hon'ble friend has also stated at the end of his speech that, since the publication of this Bill not a single note of dissent has been heard or received. Now, Sir, I shall briefly mention the circumstances under which this Bill has been published. A rather unusual procedure has been adopted in the present case. The Bill was allowed to be introduced under rule 23 of the Rules of Legislative Business by publication, and this Bill was published in the Gazette of India of the 22nd January 1916.

"I understand, Sir, that the Provincial Governments have been informally consulted and a sprinkling of non-official opinion has also been taken on this Bill. But I find that the publication of this Bill has only recently been made. In Madras, this Bill was published in the provincial gazette on the 18th of February,—barely a week ago; in Bombay and Bengal, it was published on the 17th of February; in the United Provinces, on the 18th of February; in Bihar and Orissa, on the 15th of February, and in the Provinces which I represent—the Central Provinces—on the 18th of February. My Hon'ble friend has asked this Council to believe that not a single note of dissent has been received. I appeal to this Council to say if the public have had sufficient time to express either a note of dissent or a note of approval on this Bill. This Bill was published barely a week ago, and I, for one, Sir, cannot understand

the reason why it should be so rushed through this Council. It is not a very urgent or emergent piece of legislation that it should be undertaken and passed through the Council this Session. It is a matter of principle, Sir, that all legislative measures, except those of a specially emergent character, must be referred to the country for an expression of public opinion before they are dealt with by this Council; and that is a wholesome principle. I therefore most respectfully, but at the same time most emphatically, protest against this Bill being rushed through the Council without giving the public a proper and adequate opportunity of expressing their opinions on it. Sir, I move my amendment not in any spirit of opposition. As I have pointed out, my entire sympathy is with the Hon'ble Member, and, so far as I am personally concerned, I hold with him that the Bill is a necessity; in fact, my Hon'ble friend has, in my opinion, rendered a public service by bringing this Bill forward and introducing it in the Council. But I cannot be a party to proceedings which will expedite the passage of this Bill through this Council in such a way. If the changes proposed by my Hon'ble friend will meet a public want, it will certainly strengthen our hands if we collect public opinion on it. If, on the other hand, there be reason to fear that the Bill will not receive public support, the necessity for a reference to the country becomes all the greater. On either hypothesis, the case for a reference to the country is extremely strong, and I therefore move the amendment which stands in my name, that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi:—"Sir, in rising to support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Dadabhoy, I propose to keep strictly within the scope of the amendment itself, and do not intend to discuss the merits of the Bill at this stage. As I understand it, except in cases of urgency, the ordinary procedure with regard to the introduction and the subsequent stages of a proposed legislative enactment is, that after a Bill has been introduced in this Council, it is published in the various provincial gazettes, the opinions of Local Governments are asked for, and the Local Governments, in submitting their opinions, take a further step, that is to say, they consult representative bodies of the various communities in their own provinces with reference to the advisability or usefulness of the proposed measure. Now, what the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad asks this Council to do, is to drive a coach and four through the ordinary procedure and refer his Bill to a Select Committee with the instruction that the Select Committee should send in its report by the 24th of March next. I venture to think that no ground whatsoever has been made out by my learned friend in support of this extraordinary procedure proposed in his Resolution. It seems to me, Sir, that bearing in mind the nature of the proposed legislation, and remembering the fact that it is not a case like that of the Wakf Bill where the Courts of this country or even the highest judicial tribunal of the Empire—I mean the Privy Council—have laid down with reference to a branch of the Muhammadan or Hindu law a proposition which is in direct contradiction to what is believed by Hindu and Muhammadan text-writers or by the people themselves to be the principle of their personal law—in which case, and in which case alone, it becomes necessary to resort to legislative aid in order to set matters right—that the case being not of this kind but, according to my learned friend himself, being expressly intended to introduce a modification in the personal law of the Hindus and Muhammadans, it seems to me that, over the heads of these communites, to ask the Council to reduce the proposed modification into the form of a statutory enactment is, to say the least, to tread upon very slippery ground, which might give rise to serious discontent in the minds of those orthodox people who are, as a matter of principle, opposed to interference by legislative enactment with their personal laws.

"Sir, as I have just said, I do not propose to discuss the merits of the Bill at this stage. Whatever our own ideas as a result of enlightened modern education may be, the question remains whether this Council is justified in

passing an enactment which introduces important modifications in Hindu and Muhammadan law without consulting representative bodies of the two communities, without consulting representative individuals belonging to those communities, and then sending the Bill, together with the opinions thus obtained, to a Select Committee for consideration. It may be that, on being circulated in the various provinces for opinion, the Bill will receive the support of representative bodies and of representative individuals belonging to the two communities concerned, in which case my Hon'ble friend's course will become much easier than at present, and the Legislative Council will give its sanction to this measure without the slightest hesitation. But should the Bill meet with opposition from a very large proportion of the two communities, I venture to think that, in that case, the Government will pause before giving legislative sanction to this modification of their personal law. Therefore, it seems to me, Sir, that in the absence of any ground of urgency, it would be absolutely wrong on the part of the Legislative Council to rush through this legislation, as I said, over the heads of the people themselves. It is upon this ground that, at this stage, I entirely support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy without discussing the merits of the Bill.

"There is one observation I should like to make in connection with a remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad. He has told us that, since the publication of his Bill in the public press, he has not noticed any dissent from the principle of the Bill in any newspaper or coming from any province of India. That is, if I may venture to say so, placing the cart before the horse. When a Member of this Council seeks to introduce a change in either the personal law of any of the two main communities in this country, or even in the statutory law of the land, it is for him to make out a case in support of that change. It is not for those who wish to caution the Legislative Council in so important a matter concerning the personal law of the two communities to justify their position. It is for the advocate of the change to show that the change which he advocates has public support, that he has behind his back the consensus of opinion of the two communities mainly concerned with the proposed change. My learned friend, in his speech, has not referred us to any support either in the public press or on the part of any representative body in any province whatsoever which he has received as regards the principle of his measure. To say that there has been no dissent is neither here nor there; and the time, as pointed out by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, has been so short that it is really impossible to expect that the representative organs of the country, or the representative bodies of the two communities should, within so short a time, have expressed their dissent from this measure. I have no doubt that to the representatives of the two communities it has never even occurred, until possibly the present proposal was placed in their hands either yesterday or this morning, that Mr. Setalvad wanted to rush this measure through the Council in this manner. I have no doubt that they are under the belief that the ordinary rules of procedure which have obtained in this Council for years past will hold good, and that this Bill will be duly circulated among the Local Governments, and that Local Governments will ask representative bodies for their opinion—and it is at that stage that representatives will express their opinion and the public press of the country will discuss it. To say that this abnormal course, as is suggested by my learned friend, should be followed in regard to this particular Bill, simply because there has been no note of dissent in the public press, is to put forward an argument which really has no leg to stand upon. For these reasons, I give my support to the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy."

The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis:—"Sir, however good the principle of this Bill may be, I beg to support the amendment proposed by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy. This is essentially a Bill which should go to the country for a full criticism before it goes to a Select Committee. The Bill has not been as prominently before the public as the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad thinks it has been; nor, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, has sufficient

[22ND FEBRUARY, 1916,] [*Sir G. M. Chitnavis; Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur; Mr. Lowndes.*]

time been given to the people concerned to give it full consideration. It is desirable that in a Bill of this nature, full opportunity should be given for criticism. Large interests are affected, and the suggestions that may be made by the people in case the Bill is more widely circulated will, I am sure, be of great value to the Select Committee also. I am therefore of opinion that it will not be wise for the Legislature to depart from the ordinary course in the case of this Bill, and I therefore beg to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur:—"I beg to support the amendment moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy. In doing so, I should not be supposed to be opposing the Bill itself at this stage. But I agree that a measure like this, which affects the two biggest communities of India, should not be hurried through without proper consultation. I don't think we shall be justified in doing so; and notwithstanding all that has been put forward in favour of the Bill, I am not convinced that any good reason has been shown to exist for considering or passing the Bill without obtaining the opinion of the Indian public in the usual way, so that the Council may be in a position to judge of its merits in all its phases. I am aware there is a volume of opinion in favour of the Bill. I am also aware that opinions against it are not wanting. Some people of the orthodox sections might consider it even a sacrilege to make innovations like this on the basis of modern law. We must see what the country thinks of this measure before we can say anything on it, and for that, public opinion properly and thoroughly obtained in the usual way is absolutely necessary. I, therefore, beg to support the amendment, and I hope the Council will see its way to defer the Bill till it has been circulated and the requisite information has been obtained properly."

The Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes:—"Sir, so far as this Bill seeks to remedy what appears to be an obvious anomaly in the legal position of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities, the principle of the Bill commands my entire sympathy. If this principle is capable of assimilation into the personal law of the two communities, I feel very little doubt that a great benefit will result from it. I think that the Hon'ble Mover was very wise in stating emphatically, at the outset of his speech, that there was no proposal to touch the doctrine of joint-family property of the Hindus, or to enlarge the testamentary power of the Muhammadans. I think it is clear that there is no such proposal involved in the Bill at all.

"Though there is a proposal in the form of an amendment before this Council that the Bill should not go to Select Committee but should be circulated, I think it may be as well to emphasise, in the first place, what the anomaly I have referred to is, which appears to me to be a very clear one I think I can explain best what I mean by an illustration. I would take the case of the ordinary marriage settlement as known to English lawyers, the outline of which—which is all I propose to deal with—is probably well known to most of us present here. The proposition is that a father whose son or daughter is about to be married desires to make a provision definitely for the issue of that marriage; and the ordinary form that such a disposition takes is that property is handed over to trustees upon trust to pay the income to the husband or wife, as the case may be, for life, and after their death the fund to be distributable among the children. Now that, I think, everyone will agree is a very proper and wise provision to make, and one which the law would look upon eminently with favour. Members of the community to which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy belongs can make this provision and, in my experience, frequently do so, Members of the community to which the Hon'ble Mover of this Bill belongs cannot make it; and it seems to me very desirable that they should be enabled to make it. The object of the Bill is very largely to enable this to be done.

"I would take one other very simple and very typical instance, the case of a Hindu father who has only one daughter and no son, and whose natural and—I would say—proper desire is, in the hopes of having grandsons, to make some provision for them. He would naturally desire by his will to leave his

property to his daughter for life, and after her death to be distributed among her sons. He cannot do so at present, and one of the main objects of the Bill is to enable him to do so. Again, I submit the proposition will be considered by all of us a very reasonable one.

"So much then for the main objects of the Bill which I think, if I may say so, will commend themselves to all reasonable men. I am not of course dealing with the details of the Bill in any way at all. When we come to do that, I think that clause 6 of the Bill will require very careful consideration It does not stand on quite the same footing as the main principle to which I have referred, but I do not think anything will be gained by my discussing it in any way now, as it is a somewhat technical question. I should only like to point out that a very similar Bill to this one was passed in the Madras Council two years ago (in 1914) enabling Hindus (it did not attempt to deal with the question of Muhammadans) to make similar dispositions to those which this Bill proposes they should be able to make now, and no provision similar to that contained in clause 6 found its place in that Bill, which is now part of the law of Madras.

"So far then, dealing with the principles of this Bill, I frankly express my approval of its principle, if it can be adapted to the necessities of the communities. But I certainly feel that there is a larger question shadowed in the background, and that is, that very difficult question of how far it is legitimate and how far it is possible to alter the personal law of Hindus or Muhammadans. That is a subject which has always been very jealously guarded under all legislative attempts in this country. I have been looking through the files of the discussions on the Transfer of Property Act when it was first passed, and I find that the greatest care was taken to see that no infringement whatever was made of the personal law of either Hindus or Muhammadans, and this was made a great point in the discussions all through, and only I may say when that was seen to be clearly provided for did the opposition to the Bill really fall through. It is not only that one has to be very careful in dealing with such a matter as that, but that, I think, we must proceed very slowly with it. There is no doubt that any innovation of this sort ought only to be made if the Council is satisfied that the communities concerned really want it, and it is, I think, not open to question that questions of this sort take a very long time to filter down into the minds of the mass of the community. We had a very striking instance of this in India, not very many years ago, when a Bill dealing with a peculiarly technical question of Hindu Law, which is usually known as the question of the gains of learning, was introduced by a very learned Hindu lawyer in the Madras Council and was passed, not hurriedly, not in any sense being rushed through as it is suggested is being attempted on this occasion; the Bill was introduced in 1891 and was only passed in Council in 1900, after an interval of nine years; yet it was evident that a knowledge of what was being done had not come to the members of the community concerned; and immediately after the passage of the Bill, when apparently the matter came up for discussion more freely, the Government of Madras, and indeed the Government of India, was bombarded with petitions against it from every quarter and from many influential persons, with the result that the Governor's assent to the Bill had finally to be withheld, and it has never gone into the Statute-book up to the present time. I think that is rather a warning that in any case where you are dealing even with the fringe of Hindu or Muhammadan Law, it is necessary to proceed very slowly and very carefully. The learned Mover of this Bill suggested that it did not really touch upon any essential question of either Hindu Law or Muhammadan Law. I doubt whether that can be accepted as a sound proposition. It is of the essence of both the systems of law referred to that no gift either *inter vivos* or by will can be made to an unborn person; and though it is only proposed to alter the law by making it permissive to do so, there is no doubt that in infringing upon that principle, in enlarging it, possibly for the more modern needs of society, you are touching upon one of the essentials of the system of law in each case. And in this connection I would also remark that it may be that it has not been wise to join the question of Hindus and Muhammadans together. It is possible, of

course, that the Hindu community may be ripe for such a change as this, and that it may not be considered by them generally to touch anything which is of the very essence of their law, which is of course founded on their religion. It may equally well be that the Muhammadan community is not in a position to accept such a change at the present time, or indeed at any time. And we are undoubtedly in a more difficult position here in that the Bill attempts to deal jointly with both communities. I would suggest, therefore, that it is eminently necessary that we should proceed slowly and very cautiously before we attempt to introduce such a change into either system of law, and particularly into both of them jointly. It is for this reason that though, as I have said frankly, the principle appeals to me as a lawyer as a just and right one, I myself would accede to the amendment which has been proposed by Mr. Dadabhoy."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"Sir, I should like in a few words to supplement what my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Lowndes, has said on the subject of the amendment proposed by Mr. Dadabhoy, and to explain the attitude of the Government in regard to the Bill. It is one of general willingness to accede to legislation removing disabilities of the kind contemplated by the Bill, provided that the communities concerned show a clear and widely-felt desire to be released from those disabilities. Now, the Hon'ble Mover, as has been pointed out, is somewhat optimistic in saying that his Bill has evoked no criticism from the public. It is quite true that we have obtained certain opinions by circulating the Bill only administratively, but practically all the Local Governments have complained that the time is too short to secure a thorough ventilation of the measure and sufficient ascertainment of the views of the two great communities who would be affected by it. With regard to those opinions, so far as they go, I may say that Hindu opinion generally seems to favour the Bill, but even in their case, there are many who express considerable hesitation and a few who are definitely opposed. On the other hand, in the case of Muhammadans, the opinions opposed to the measure appear to be of larger volume than those in favour of it. Also among high judicial authorities there is considerable difference of opinion. Although the Hon'ble Mover has stated, and the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes has to some extent confirmed the view, that the Bill in itself does not desire to go beyond this particular object, there is yet a strong body of criticism, and anxiety and doubt have been expressed, regarding the possible extent to which the personal law of the Hindus and Muhammadans might be invaded by the measure; and in the Punjab especially stress is laid on the importance of preserving the customary law, which has such prominence in that province. It has been pointed out (I merely mention it as an example) that the saving clause of the Bill saves only enactments which govern Hindu and Muhammadan Law, and makes no reference to the personal law of those communities.

There is also strong criticism as to the inexpediency of including in a single Bill two communities whose personal law on the subject of the disposition and devolution of property differs so widely as does the personal law of the Hindus and the personal law of the Muhammadans. Having regard therefore to these doubts and apprehensions, the Government feel that though they may, and do in fact, sympathise with the desire of the Hon'ble Mover of this Bill to emancipate the Hindus and Muhammadans from the restraints which may be felt by them, yet it is incumbent upon them to feel sure that the measure has won a wider and more general approval among both communities concerned than the papers before them at present disclose. It has also become evident from the debate that the amendment proposed by Mr. Dadabhoy meets with very general support, and practically no opposition on the part of the Non-official Members of the Council; and for these reasons the Government have decided to support the amendment moved by Mr. Dadabhoy."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar :—"Sir, may I be permitted to speak on the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

[*The Vice-President; Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar; Mr. Setalvad*] [22ND FEBRUARY, 1916.]

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The debate is on the amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Very well, Sir, I shall then confine my remarks to the amendment. The original motion is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report on or before the 24th March next. Therefore the Bill cannot be passed in this session. In consequence the arguments resting on the basis that it should not be passed hastily have not much of substance in them. The question now is only whether and at what stage this Bill shall be taken up either by the Hon'ble and learned Member in charge of it, and I am sure the non-official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council would be sufficiently patriotic to give him a fresh lease at the Report stage; or at what other stage may the Bill be subsequently taken up. It seems to me that the difference between the original motion and the amendment is practically immaterial, and I think that the Hon'ble Member would do very well to accept the sense of the Council and withdraw the original motion and accept the amendment. I also believe that there is absolutely no need to import passion into the discussion of a measure like this. The Hon'ble and learned Member in charge of the Bill has made a very clear statement telling us exactly where we are. The Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble the Home Member, I believe, have somewhat traversed the original motion, but, Sir, I accept your ruling, and I shall not go into the merits of the original motion now. I may say that I am in entire accord and sympathy with the object and principles of the Bill, and also with the reasons put forward by the Hon'ble and learned Member, Mr. Setalvad, in support of the measure. Subject to this observation I am obliged to support the amendment, but I would venture to ask him not to call for a vote on the original motion, but to accept the sense of the Council for a postponement. My ground is a very narrow one; I am always against rapid legislation, however desirable that legislation may be in itself. Therefore, while declining to accept the reasons advanced in support of the amendment by my Hon'ble friends Mr. Dadabhoy and Mr. Shafi, I accept the mere amendment, namely, that the next stage shall be, not the report stage but the earlier stage that it be referred to a Select Committee, and that it now be circulated for the purpose of further eliciting opinion thereon."

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad:—"Sir, in view of the discussion that has taken place in Council, I may at once say that I have no desire to rush this Bill through at all. If the wish of Hon'ble Members is, that there should be more time, more deliberation, more consideration of the measure in the country and by the press, I, for one, am quite agreeable to that course being adopted. My only desire in moving the proposition, of which I had given notice, was that I considered that the two communities concerned had suffered so long and so patiently under this disability, that the time had now arrived when they should be speedily relieved of it. While, therefore, acceding to the suggestion made, Sir, with regard to the postponement of the measure in the manner suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy, there are one or two things which I desire to say with regard to what has fallen from some Hon'ble Members.

"With regard to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy, I am afraid that he has not yet really grasped the scope of this little Bill, because I understood him to say that the Bill dealt only with wills, and that he would desire that the Bill should go further and deal also with gifts *inter vivos* If my learned friend would study this little Bill, he would see that the Bill proposes to deal with both those matters. It proposes to deal with all dispositions of property, and if he would look into the definition clause, he would see that it includes dispositions *inter vivos* and also bequests by will. Therefore, his complaint that the Bill does not go far enough in that way is certainly, under the terms of the Bill, not justified. Then, my learned

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and Hon'ble friend said that no serious inconvenience is felt by the Hindus and Muhammadans. I think my Hon'ble friend must be entirely oblivious to what is happening with regard to those Hindus and Muhammadans who, as I have said, in hundreds are making these bequests, year after year, although it is well known now for many years, both by Hindus and Muhammadans, that the Courts do not hold these bequests to be valid. And you find it day after day in your experience as a lawyer that both orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans—"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi :—" I rise to a point of order, Sir. Does this part of my Hon'ble friend's speech arise out of the amendment which he has accepted ? I intentionally refrained from discussing all these questions, because it seemed to me that they were irrelevant."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—" The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy mentioned these points in his speech. They were in order then because he wished to point out the complexity of the measure before the Council As the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy did mention them, I think it is only fair and proper that Mr. Setalvad should have the right of reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad :—" I was pointing out, Sir, that my Hon'ble and learned friend must be oblivious of the real facts when he says that no serious inconvenience is felt by Hindus and Muhammadans. It is the common experience of every lawyer in the land, that orthodox Hindus and Muhammadans—my experience is, the more orthodox the Hindu or Muhammadan is the more keen he is to provide for his unborn generations—both Shias and Sunnis, day after day come and seek advice how to get out of this disability forced on them by the decision of the Courts. To say that there is no serious inconvenience felt by Hindus and Muhammadans in this matter is certainly to ignore existing facts. As I said, they have laboured under this disability for a very long time, and it does not matter if they labour under it for a little while longer; but to say that no serious inconvenience is felt, is certainly to ignore the real facts of the situation.

" Then my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Lowndes, referred to the Gains of Science Bill in Madras. But there is not sufficient analogy between that Bill and this, if I may venture to point out. This Bill is really an enabling Bill; it does not affect any persons who do not want to avail themselves of it, while the Gains of Science Bill affected all Hindus whether they wished to come under it or not. It affected not only the person who acquired those gains of science who was enabled by that Bill to keep those gains, but it also affected people who would otherwise have got those gains under the joint-family system, and who were deprived of them under that Bill. Therefore, it was not an enabling Bill merely, as this Bill is, but it was a Bill which, in substance and in fact, really touched and altered very largely the personal law of the Hindus. Therefore, I venture to submit, there is no analogy between that Bill and this, and that instance is certainly not in point.

" Then I am sorry Mr. Lowndes expressed the view that he regretted that Muhammadans had been joined in this Bill. And the view was also expressed by the Hon'ble the Home Member, that it was a pity that one Bill was brought in for both Hindus and Muhammadans whose personal law, as he pointed out, differed in many material respects. That is so, but in regard to this particular disability, there is no divergence at all between Hindus and Muhammadans. The disability is exactly the same in both instances. The disability is common to both the communities, and the reason for that disability is also the same in both the laws. As I have pointed out, delivery of possession is essential in both cases, and there cannot be any acceptance by, or delivery of possession to, unborn persons. Therefore, so far as this disability is concerned, the position is

absolutely identical with regard to Hindus and Muhammadans. I venture to submit, Sir, that it would be a great pity if Muhammadans were left out of the provisions of this Bill as suggested. It is for the Muhammadans no doubt, who will be affected by the Bill, to make up their minds about it, but I do say that it would be a great pity if the Muhammadans were left out from this enabling Bill. As I pointed out, Sir, my experience—and it must be the experience of other lawyers in the country also—is that you find an equal number of Muhammadans, if not more, who want to do this, who have time after time made gifts to unborn persons which the Courts have set aside as invalid. Therefore the need, the necessity and the desire to have it must be and is as keen among Muhammadans as it is among Hindus, and it would certainly be a thousand pities if Muhammadans were left out of this Bill as suggested in some quarters. As I said, I am quite willing that there should be further consideration of this measure, and that more time should be given for the purpose. But I say, whatever you do, I do hope and trust that the legislation, whatever the shape and whenever passed, will be with regard to both the communities at the same time, and that one community would not be left out. If, however, in spite of these views, which I venture to express, the Muhammadan community as a community do not want it, then certainly I should not desire that the Hindus should also not get it. If we have a very clearly expressed and overwhelming opinion that the Muhammadans as a community do not want it, then certainly we cannot force it upon them, and the Hindus alone may have to be dealt with. I do hope and trust that in a matter of this sort, where the disabilities, as I have pointed out, are absolutely identical, are based on the same reasons and are felt as an injustice in exactly the same manner by both communities, that one community would not be left out from the benefits of the provisions of this Bill which, I venture to submit, it is very necessary to provide for."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I think I am entitled to reply to the speeches on my amendment. After what has fallen from the Hon'ble the Law Member and the Hon'ble the Home Member, it seems to me absolutely unnecessary to prolong this discussion. The Hon'ble the Home Member has pointed out that the opinions of the Provincial Governments were taken and also the views of some non-official gentlemen, and that, so far as public opinion has been ascertained, the Hindu opinion is in some cases in favour of the Bill, and in some cases it is against it; whereas in the case of the Muhammadan community, there is a great volume of opposition. This remark which has fallen from the Hon'ble the Home Member makes it perfectly clear that the necessity for a reference to the country is much stronger, and I am very pleased that the Hon'ble the Home Member and the Hon'ble the Law Member have pointed out, and have unequivocally declared, that in the case of such communal legislation we should move slowly and cautiously. With that principle, I feel sure that the whole Council is in complete accord.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Setalvad has made one or two observations with reference to me in respect to which I should like to say a word. I have not overlooked the definition of the words 'disposition of property' which my friend has pointed out. In fact all that I said was, that there were other sections of the Transfer of Property Act which were so closely interdependent on the sections which the Hon'ble Mover has selected and which were left untouched, that there was some reason to apprehend that the Bill would defeat its purpose and possibly engender difficulties in practice. My Hon'ble friend is also in error in stating that I said that no inconvenience was felt at present by the Hindu and Muhammadan communities. But what I said was, that no serious inconvenience was felt by the Hindus and Muhammadans, and I repeat that, except in the Presidency-towns, such as Bombay and Calcutta, nobody ever thinks of making dispositions of property in favour of unborn persons. Very probably there is a strong desire in the Presidency-towns, but, so far as we aware, in other places there is no such desire.

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"I shall not detain the Council with any further observations. Only I express my gratitude to the Hon'ble Home Member and the Hon'ble Legal Member for having agreed to my amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONSTITUTION OF A SANITARY BOARD.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"Sir, with your permission, I beg leave to move the Resolution that stands against my name and which runs thus:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that a Sanitary Board consisting of officials and non-officials be constituted under the Government of India to advise as to the sanitary needs of the country.'

"The question of the improvement of sanitation is already engaging the earnest attention of the Government, which is evident from their Resolution of 23rd May, 1914, and therefore it is superfluous on my part to dwell on the subject at any great length to establish its claim upon the special consideration of the Government. Sir, there is hardly any district which is free from the havoc of fever, specially of a malarial type, cholera, small-pox and diseases of respiratory organs. Plague has cast its root deep into the soil of the country; and has made India, like other diseases, its permanent habitation. It appears that mortality is increasing gradually.

"There are altogether 968 municipal towns, and the total population of these towns is 19,536,931. Out of this total population, 646,074 died from all causes in 1914. The figure for 1913 was 611,769; and fever alone contributed to 200,977 in 1914, and 197,221 in 1913.

"Deaths from other causes, such as cholera, plague, and respiratory diseases, were as follows:—

	1914.	1913.
Cholera	30,461	23,015
Plague	35,537	32,154
Respiratory diseases	76,523	69,316

"Now if we take the whole of British India, including towns, it appears that out of the population of 240,995,560, total number of deaths from all causes was 7,057,806 in 1914; whereas the figure in 1913 was 6,845,018. The annual sanitary reports of 1915 are not yet published, so the figures for that year could not be found, but I am afraid, there will not be any appreciable improvement in that year's return. Sir, there are many towns and districts whose populations are gradually decreasing, and so sanitation can no longer be left as a matter of local concern only, but it has become an Imperial question also, and the Government of India in their Resolution on sanitation has also declared that Government of India retains in their hands the power of giving general direction of a policy of public health

"Sir, education and sanitation are the watch-words of modern India, and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson very justly remarked in his budget speech of 1913 that they are 'twins of phenomenal development.' In one sense, sanitation to my mind appears to be the first of our needs. We must live before we can be educated. Since the creation of a separate portfolio much progress has undoubtedly been made, and education has been able to make a more rapid progress than sanitation. The member in charge of these departments, who is generally and popularly known as an Education Member, has naturally to devote more time and attention to education, and whenever he goes out on

tour in different provinces, he comes in contact with persons, both officials and non-officials, who are interested in education, and he gets an opportunity of interchanging his views with them; further, he has the advantage of discussing every important matter connected with education with University Professors and Principals of both Government and private colleges. But in case of sanitation he meets very few people in big cities and towns, where sanitary conditions are comparatively better, who could enlighten him as to the real needs of moffussil towns and villages in respect of sanitation; and thus he has very little opportunity of consulting non-official views in the matter. He is to remain generally contented with what he could gather from officials. There are many things in which it becomes necessary to consult laymen also, specially in our countries. In matters like this co-operation of the public is necessary. The Government of India have also declared that such co-operation should be secured. Paragraph 1, page 4, of Indian Sanitary Policy runs thus :—

'It must rest on a knowledge of the people, their conditions of life, their prejudices, social customs and habits, their surroundings and financial means; and it must secure their co-operation.'

By my Resolution I have asked nothing further than to associate non-officials with officials in such an important matter. The mixed board would serve the purpose of an advisory board to the Government of India. At present the Government of India looks on its Sanitary Commissioner as its sole adviser in sanitary matters, and the Government have very little opportunity of getting non-official advice or mixed views of both experts and laymen. If such a board be created the non-official members would have to discharge their responsibilities, they would be the medium of communicating public views on matters of sanitation, and they would be able to gather information from different quarters, and would have an opportunity of discussing them with people who have best local experience in these matters, and when these non-official members would meet together they would have the benefit of interchanging their views each other, with the officials and experts, and the decision which would be arrived at by such discussion would, I hope and am sure, be more sound and profitable. As for instance, if a question arises whether the railway has obstructed natural drainage, and that is one of the main causes of malaria, the non-official members of different provinces may collect information in their own provinces whether the malaria really increased after railway construction, and when they meet at the board they may furnish such information which may be useful and valuable for the experts in arriving at a definite conclusion in the matter, and the board may advise the Government accordingly. Then, again, the proceedings of this board may be annually published and circulated to different provinces which may be of great value to them. There had been conferences at Madras and Lucknow in which both officials and non-officials, both experts and laymen, were invited, so it appears that the Government of India also adopted their policy. These conferences do not meet often, and those who attend have less responsibilities, whereas, if there be a permanent body, better results can be expected.

"It may be said that there are already sanitary boards in each province, and so there is no further necessity of creating a board here. First of all these local sanitary boards have recently been associated with non-official members, and their general function is to sanction schemes brought before them. Secondly, members of provincial sanitary boards have no opportunity of discussing any subject of common interest with people of other provinces, and so they are naturally to depend upon their own findings in matters which could be better dealt with by free interchange of views with the experienced people of different provinces. The Government of India have said in their Resolution that an experiment in clearing jungle and undergrowth will shortly be undertaken. The research committee handed over to the Bengal Government a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the experiment; but the experts there did not think it worthwhile to try the same. The local sanitary boards have no hand in the matter, though the popular belief is still high that the clearance of jungle and undergrowth will reduce the mortality from fever.

[22ND FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi; Sir C. Sankaran Nair.*]

"Sir, when I sent a notice to move the Resolution at the last Simla session, I was told that this being a controversial matter would not be discussed there. Sir, I failed to understand how this Resolution could be treated as such ; there is nothing in it controversial, there can be no harm if such a board be constituted ; rather I would think this would help in solving many important matters of sanitation. If the Government so think this may be created as an experimental measure, and, if it does not work well, may be abolished later on.

"Then as regards the constitution of the board, I venture to suggest that it should consist of twelve members with the Hon'ble Member in charge of sanitation or the Director-General of the Medical Services as its President, and the Sanitary Commissioner as the Secretary. Other members may be nominated from amongst the additional members of Your Excellency's Council or from outside as the Government think.

"With these observations, I beg to commend the Resolution to the Government and Council for their acceptance."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi of Kasimbazar.—"Sir, I beg to support this Resolution. There can be no question that the sanitary needs of the country are among the first requirements, and it is also essential that the co-operation of the people should be secured for the furtherance of sanitary measures. This object could be attained by such a proposal as is contained in the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend, the Maharaja of Nashipur. I hope this Resolution will be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair.—"Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. The Resolution contemplates the interposition of a certain body, a Sanitary Board, between the Government of India and the Local Governments. The speeches have been, however, directed to showing the advisability of enlisting non-official co-operation. My Hon'ble friend has suggested a body of 12 men to form that Board, and he said that the few non-officials in that board of 12 men were to be the representatives of the various provinces in India, to bring to the notice of the Government of India their various sanitary needs. This is not satisfactory. Then, I am not sure whether my friend has fully realized the present policy of the Government of India, and the effect of his Resolution, if carried, thereon. That policy is indicated in the Resolution to which my friend referred ; it is to leave the administration really to the Local Governments, and the local bodies. As it is put there.—

'The policy of the Government of India is to keep the control of research under itself, but to decentralise the other branches of sanitation.'

"But I quite concede that if there are reasons sufficient for the Government of India taking the administration into their own hands, then they are bound to change that policy ; and the question for this Council to decide is whether there are such reasons, whether the administration by the Local Governments and the local bodies have been so unsatisfactory in these respects that there should be a greater interference by the Government of India, and whether such interference is likely to lead to better results. Sir, one of the main reasons, which the Hon'ble Mover has put forward, is the state of the country from a sanitary point of view. He has referred to the increasing mortality in India. Without conceding that there is that increasing mortality throughout the whole of the country, I am prepared to concede that in various tracts of the country there is an increasing mortality, sufficient to cause disquiet. There is also heavy infantile mortality. It is also true that tracts of country which were considered immune from malaria before are now malaria-stricken. Health resorts of ancient days are now avoided. All this may be conceded. It may also be true that some of these results may have been brought about by certain acts to which the Government itself may be taken to have been a party. I, therefore, do not blame my friend,

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if it is competent for me to do so, for challenging a policy which has led to these results. But all the same I am perfectly satisfied that this Resolution would be, if accepted by the Council, a retrograde step, and it would not be in furtherance of the interests which he wishes to serve. Let us come to grips with the question. Now, first of all, take the local bodies. How does the question stand with reference to the municipalities? The first and the most important need is the supply of pure water; because unless you supply pure water to the municipalities, it would be harsh to ask the inhabitants to fill up their tanks or wells or other sources of supply. These supply very often impure water and are breeding grounds of mosquitoes.

"Even if you supply pure drinking water, the difficulty is that in many cases there are strong objections raised by orthodox people to use pipe water and to discard either tank water or well water, however impure it might be. Further, it may be very inequitable to ask a man to close a tank even after supply of pipe water. If the cost of filling up the tank is more than the actual cost of the land itself, the Board may hesitate to proceed to the length of directing the man to fill it up. Again, the Council has to bear in mind that every depression in the land, every pool, every tank may be a potential nursery ground for the breeding of mosquitoes. All these things seem to show that the matter is one which is essentially local; it must be attended to by local men, and it has to be settled by co-operation between the local authorities and the local inhabitants; it has to be settled by them not with reference to any fixed rule which any central board can lay down. How can a Sanitary Board of the kind suggested by the Resolution be of any practical benefit so far as these local bodies are concerned.

"As the Hon'ble Members are aware in many of these municipalities there is a non-official majority, in almost all, with very few exceptions, there are non-officials who can make their voices heard; there is here, therefore, non-official co-operation. The sanitary administration by local bodies might not have been very successful. But there are many reasons for it. I do not mean to say, and my friend must not understand me to say, that I lay the blame entirely on the non-officials; if it will give my friend any comfort I can tell him what is said in one of the latest Reports I have received; the Sanitary Officer in that Report does not hesitate to say that in a certain class of government buildings 'a line of red fire buckets half filled with water and mosquito larvae' are always found. These local bodies act under the Sanitary Boards who act generally as advisors of Local Governments, and non-officials may be appointed as members of those Boards.

"They were constituted under a Government of India Notification in which it was pointed out to the Local Governments that they should seek non-official co-operation. In some of the Provinces you have non-official Members, in other Provinces the Governments have not yet seen their way to appoint them, my Hon'ble friend now wants an all-India Sanitary Board over the Provincial Boards. How that will improve the state of things he does not say. He has not said anything to show that these Sanitary Boards or the Local Governments have not performed their duties properly and rendered all assistance to the local bodies.

"If my friend wants his Imperial Sanitary Board to advise the India Government only on those matters which are now dealt with by them, we have only to see what they are, to find out that they can do very little. The main functions of the Government of India consist in giving financial assistance and deputing scientific men for investigation. Till the war broke out, we have been very liberal. As to the latter we have been supplying our scientific men from the Research Department for the purpose of investigation whenever the Local Government have asked for them. It is true that at present we have had to withdraw them on account of the war; most of the men appointed were members of the Indian Medical Service, and they formed part of the Military Reserve, and on account of the war they have had to be withdrawn and the inquiries closed. But their inquiries have proved very fruitful, and it is for the Local Governments to take action wherever needed. I will refer to Bengal

to illustrate the general position. It is true that in thousands and thousands of square miles of Bengal malaria now prevails where it did not prevail before. Dr. Bentley, who has examined the question with the results of those who have examined the question before him, is of opinion that the increase of malaria is mainly due to the embankments made by Railway Companies and for the purposes of irrigation by others. I have discussed the matter with the Chief Sanitary Commissioner; it is his opinion and mine also that, if these conclusions are accepted, the Local Governments will have to devise some means for the purpose of meeting the difficulty which is created by these embankments; some means must be devised for letting in flood water for the inundation of lands, because otherwise the lands are exhausted, and cultivation deteriorates, the people become poorer, and greater facilities are afforded for the propagation of mosquitoes. We have to call in the irrigation engineers to help us to devise means in order to let in water at proper seasons, and after the necessity ceases. to drain the land of the water.

"That is a problem to be worked out by the sanitary staff with the help of the engineers, and I have little doubt that the Government of Bengal will take the matter into consideration at a very early period. A central Sanitary Board or the Government of India cannot do much. The initiative has to be taken by the Local Government, and as I said I have little doubt that the Bengal Government will soon proceed to take action on Dr. Bentley's Report. All that we can do, is to give them Research officers, if they want any, in order to make any investigation, and to send them irrigation engineers and, if money is wanted, as there is little doubt it will be, to give them what we can. In any of these respects I do, not see what a Sanitary Board here can do. On the other hand, a Sanitary Board here can prove obstructive, it all depends on the sort of men you have. As it now stands, when the recommendations of the Government of Bengal come up, it rests with the Government of India to act upon them, and we hope to act promptly. We usually do not interfere with the measures which the Local Governments put forward; but if the non-official and official members here take a view, from their experience of other parts of India, which may not be in accord with the view taken by the Local Government, difficulties might be created. Because the conditions in the various provinces of India are different, that what may be very desirable in one place would be very detrimental in another province. Officials differ as well as non-officials. The necessity of consulting these Boards might thus create difficulties in the way of the Government of India. I submit therefore to you, Sir, and I submit to the Members of this Council, that I do not see that much benefit will be derived by the interposition of a Sanitary Board between the Government of India and the Local Governments. It is much better to leave these things to the Local Governments and the local bodies themseves. One sympathises with the object of the Hon'ble Mover, and it is rather distasteful to me to ask the Council to reject a motion prompted by such excellent motives. I would therefore ask the Hon'ble Mover to withdraw his motion, with the full assurance that every suggestion that may have to be made or that may be made by the non-official Members here, will receive full and sympathetic consideration. There has been only one request made since I came to the Council here, and that was at the last meeting, and we accepted that Resolution. But, if my Hon'ble friend cannot see his way to do that, I must ask the Council to reject this motion, because I foresee, as I said, possibilities where a Board might stand in the way of prompt action by the Government of India, where prompt action might be necessary and useful. They might also be mischievous in some respects. I therefore beg, Sir, to move that this motion be rejected."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Sir, I am sorry I cannot congratulate the Government on their attitude with regard to the important prayer embodied in this Resolution. It is even difficult to quite understand what this attitude is It strikes me that some of the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Education Department would be just the reason why the Resolution should be accepted by the Council.

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For instance, he has told us that there are local conditions here and there, such as the hesitation by the orthodox communities regarding the use of pipe water, and things of that sort; but I should think that that is just the reason why such a Board should be created. The Hon'ble Member may rest assured that among the non-official Additional Members, some orthodox people would always find their way here, and they would be of immense use if they were added to this Sanitary Board in advising the Government of India as to what measures should exactly be taken in matters of sanitation due to special conditions. It is stated that a good deal of the sanitary reform shall depend upon the attitude of the people everywhere. Now, this attitude of the people can be better discerned and described to the Government of India by such a Board as the Resolution asks for for appointment. The Hon'ble the Education Member said a good deal about the undesirability of interference by the Government of India with the powers of the Local Governments in sanitary matters. Is it in contemplation on the part of the Government of India to divest itself of all its control in sanitary matters over Local Governments, or is it going to continue to retain its present degree of control? Whatever sort and extent of control it means to retain, we do not mean to ask to-day for interfering with it. The Resolution does not mean to ask for the alteration of the scope and purview of that control, but it says that, in the exercise of that control, Government, instead of leaving the whole question in the hands of the Director-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, may be pleased to take a Board and to let that Board assist the Government in coming to final conclusions. I fail to understand what exactly is meant by saying that the effect would be michievous. Why does the Hon'ble Member suppose that a Board would be more apt to thwart the Government than the Director-General and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair:—"I did not say 'would'; I said 'might'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Might! Well, thank you. I am quite willing to jump from the indicative to the potential mood. But in either case how does it matter, how does it arise that a Board consisting of a number of men—twelve good men and true—with experts, officials and non-officials, Indians and Europeans, would take to throwing difficulties in the way of sanitation? Why should they be expected to thwart the intentions of Local Governments more than a couple of very distinguished gentlemen, no doubt, but who have very little time to give to these things, the Director-General and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India?

"Now let us take the existing state of facts. What do we find? The Sanitary Department with the Research Branch is just now as ill-kept as ill-kept can be. It is entirely recruited from the Indian Medical Service. The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis only a couple of years ago told the Royal Commission that the Indian Medical Service is losing its attractions for the best youths of England, and that there is a constant deterioration in the quality of the candidates who present themselves for the Indian Medical examinations twice a year in England.

"The Sanitary Commissioner, on the other hand, has also supplied us with another important fact. He has told us that the members of the Indian Medical Service are generally unwilling to enter the Sanitary Department and the Bacteriological Department. He said in his evidence before the Royal Commission two years ago, that the permanent cadre is a discontented lot, and that the officiating members are being forced into it against their own wishes. And such are the men who are to constitute the Sanitary and the Research Department, and to save the dumb millions from preventible diseases and preventible deaths!! That is not all. Why should the recruitment of this service be confined to the Indian Medical Service? And where are they now?

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These men are gone on account of the war. To constitute this service out of discontent and out of deterioration and make it, too, part of the military organization of the country and war reserve, liable to recall at any time, is certainly not to realise the very heavy responsibility of the Government to the dumb peasantry of this country in this vital connection. These officers are now fighting a new and fell disease in Europe, which I shall call 'Kultur'; but, pending the play and the complete destruction of this 'Kultur,' you allow malaria and a host of other diseases in India to have free play. Is that fair? Now, suppose we had a Board containing non-official Indians. They certainly would not be party to such a constitution and recruitment nor to a total withdrawal of the men from this country and leaving the people victims to diseases in increasing numbers. I cannot, in these circumstances, understand the exact attitude of the Government, and I doubt very much whether the Government has quite realised its own position in this connection. I exceedingly doubt it. May I inquire how many more minutes I have?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"Two."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar :—"Thank you. This Sanitary Department has had a very chequered life. I believe it is over half a century old, and the Sanitary Commissioner has admitted before the Royal Commission that the first and the larger part of it was characterised by vacillations in policy, but that since the dawn of this century, Government has been developing a steady forward policy. And these are the results of the forward policy, namely, the staff is constituted, as I said, of inferior materials and drawn from a war reserve so as to starve the service frequently. Therefore, I very respectfully submit that we have every evidence before us that the Resolution is in very good order, and the challenge thrown out by the Government that acceptance of it by this Council would be a retrograde step has not, I believe, been warranted by all these circumstances. The policy of the Government, if the motion is rejected, would be that we should wait till after the war, and then for many a long year we shall only be having absolutely academical researches and nothing more. What is wanted is people on the spot to cope with the dangers as they arise, and to deal with them on the spot and collect and test facts, and then go to add to and modify theories. What is now proposed is theory first, theory second and theory thirdly, and later on, or not at all, attempts at practical measures. I very much protest against this sort of attitude which the Government has assumed in reference to this very important matter. Give us a Board, give us an Advisory Board of officials and non-officials, and we shall soon find the phenomenon of the death-rate going down everywhere in the country."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"Order, order. I must ask the Hon'ble Member to bring his remarks to a close."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar :—"With the greatest pleasure, Sir."

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis :—"May I rise to point out one error in the eloquent speech of my Hon'ble friend opposite. He has alluded very frequently to me personally in connection with Sanitation. I should like to point out that the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service has nothing whatever to do with Sanitation. The final authority on this subject is the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who deals direct with the Education Department without the files coming before me at all."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur :—"Sir, I am sorry that the Hon'ble Member in charge of Sanitation could not accept

[*Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*] [22ND FEBRUARY, 1916.]

my Resolution. Perhaps I have been misunderstood in certain matters. I do not desire that the Board suggested should be an executive one, and that it shall have the power to reject any proposals of the Local Governments in any matter. It should be merely an Advisory Board, and this Board, consisting of officials and non-officials, would, I think, be in a better position to advise the Government as to local conditions, because the non-officials would not be taken from one province only, but would be drawn from the different provinces. They would have thus an opportunity of a free interchange of views, and might settle matters more satisfactorily than the Sanitary Commissioner, who has only an expert knowledge of the matter. The Government of India have Sanitary Conferences. Now what is the necessity for Sanitary Conferences when the Government of India gets expert opinions? The reason is, that these Sanitary Conferences are conferences at which both officials and non-officials, laymen and experts, are present This Board will be practically a kind of Sanitary Conference; it will be called a Sanitary Board which will act as an Advisory Board.

"Sir, I fail to understand the reasons which prompted my Hon'ble friend the Member in charge of Sanitation to reject this proposal. It is presumably the wish of Government that non-officials should be associated with officials in such matters, and I have only asked for that. I have not gone any further. The Board will not be able to thwart any scheme which is brought forward by Local Governments. It will have nothing to do with any such schemes. The Sanitary Commissioner is now the sole adviser of the Government of India. I wish that Government should have the benefit of the experience and advice of non-official members also. I am thankful to my friend, the Hon'ble Member for Education, for his sympathy and for his promise that the opinions of non-officials will always receive his best consideration, but I regret that I do not see my way to withdraw the Resolution."

The motion was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE EARMARKING OF THE ASSIGNMENTS OF PUBLIC WORKS CESSES TO CERTAIN SPECIFIED PURPOSES.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"Sir, with your permission, I beg to move my next Resolution, though I am not sure what will be its fate also. The Resolution runs thus:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Local Governments and Administrations may be instructed to earmark such proportion of the assignments of Public Works Cesses to the local bodies as they deem pro er for the purpose of supply of pure drinking water and for other sanitary measures.'

"The question of rural sanitation is of great concern to us all though it is more difficult and perplexed than that of urban areas, and though it may take a long time before one could expect real and material progress, but still, Sir, I think, if our action be steady and methodical, we can expect a satisfactory solution at no distant date. The Government paid special attention to this important part of sanitation in the year 1908, when an annual grant of thirty lakhs (Rs. 30,00,000) was made to the Local Governments, but since the assumption of the exalted office of Viceroyalty by Lord Hardinge, the Government of India have moved more rapidly; the total grants which have been made to Local Governments and Administrations amount to about five crores of rupees, both recurring and non-recurring.

"In addition to this, the Government of India in 1913 made more liberal annual grants in assigning entire proceeds from local cesses, which used

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to be credited to the Governments, to District Boards of certain provinces, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, and this grant amounted to Rs. 90,76,533 in 1914-15. We cannot ask for any further doles at the present juncture, when it is our paramount duty to sacrifice whatever we possess for the successful termination of the war in order to uphold the prestige and honour of the British Arms. So instead of asking for any further grant, I have ventured to suggest that whatever we have got should be properly utilized. It is clear that the local cesses which were surrendered to District Boards were given for the purpose of rural sanitation. The Government of India in their Resolution of 1914 remarked :—'In addition, grants amounting to 82·23 lakhs a year, have been made to District Boards in certain provinces, a substantial portion of which will be expended on rural sanitation;' and from the speeches of the Hon'ble members at the time of the Budget discussion in March 1913 would go to show that they also took the same view.

"Now let us see how far the intentions of the Government of India have been carried out in practice, and how far public expectations have been fulfilled. The following figures would show the amount of cesses surrendered and the amount spent by District Boards for rural sanitation in the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 :—

	Grant.	Amount spent.	Grant.	Amount spent.
	1913-14.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1914-15.
Bengal	29,90,367	4,78,373	30,72,802	7,66,466
Bihar and Orissa . . .	23,26,704	1,95,948	25,51,453	3,28,561
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Not available.	1,11,850	32,02,744	1,52,821
Punjab	2,21,072	31,048	Not available.	31,042
North-West Frontier Province	26,973	8,762	28,460	11,528
				12,90,418

"From this statement, which I have just now read, it appears that the total grants for 1913-14 was Rs. 87,67,860, whereas District Boards spent only Rs. 8,25,981; and in the year 1914-15 the total grant amounted to Rs. 90,76,533, whereas they spent only Rs. 12,90,418. From the figures which my Hon'ble friend, Sir Edward Maclagan, very kindly supplied to me, and for which I am grateful to him, it appears that the District Boards of these five provinces, prior to this grant in 1912-13, spent Rs. 4,93,676 for water-supply, drainage and other sanitary purposes; and I presume that they used to spend similar sums for that purpose; and if this sum be deducted from their expenditure for the years 1913-14 and 1914-15, the figures will stand thus: Rs. 3,32,305 for 1913-14 and Rs. 7,96,742 for 1914-15; in other words out of the total grants of Rs. 1,78,44,393, only Rs. 11,29,047 were spent, *i.e.*, about 6 per cent has been expended on this important matter. It is thus evident that the local bodies have failed to appreciate the intention of the Government of India in making this grant, and so the time has come when some positive action needs to be taken. It is undoubtedly very generous on the part of the Government of India to adopt the policy of non-interference; but, Sir, the exigencies of the case demand it. The Government stands in the position of a donor in this case, they, in a manner, gave a broad hint how their gift should be utilized, and if the donee fail to carry out the intentions of the donor, I think the latter is perfectly justified to dictate the terms; specially, the District Boards as now constituted, do not stand in the same position as Municipalities. The District Magistrates are *ex-officio* Chairmen of such boards, and they have not got a non-official majority, and so I think the Government could safely guide them to adopt the proper course. There is a precedent in this respect. The District Boards have been instructed to earmark a certain percentage for primary education and

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I cannot understand why they cannot be asked to earmark a certain proportion of their extra income for sanitation. Sir, I have an experience of twenty years as member of the District Board, and I always found that they were reluctant to spend more for water-supply and the like, as they think that the improvement of rural sanitation is beyond the range of practical politics. Sir Charles Elliot, while Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, issued a circular that at least Rs. 5,000 a year should be spent by each Board for rural water-supply, but I often found that the circular was never acted upon. Sir, it is not possible that the Government would be able to make a substantial grant for the improvement of rural sanitation for years to come, and if the substantial portion of the new grant be not utilized for this special purpose, I am afraid we cannot expect any material progress in the near future.

"His Excellency Lord Carmichael invited a conference at Darjeeling in October 1912 to consider about the rural water-supply. Both myself and my Hon'ble friend Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, who is here, attended the conference. Then there was no possibility of such Imperial grant, and it was suggested that some portion of the Road Cess might be earmarked for the purpose, and when this grant was announced by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson we were confident that a long-felt want in this respect would be removed at no distant date, but our cherished hopes have not as yet been fulfilled.

"Sir, in rural sanitation water-supply form the principal factor, and both Government and the people are one on this point. The Government of India, in their letter to the Local Governments concerned in March 1913, also expressed the hope that a substantial portion of this grant would be set apart for rural water supply and the like. It runs thus:—

'The Government of India leave it to Local Governments, if necessary, to what specific purposes this increased income should be devoted. But they trust that a substantial portion of this sum will be set apart for the improvement of rural water-supply, for anti-malarial measures, for the protection of grains, stores and markets in plague infected localities, and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns.'

"By this Resolution I have not asked the Government of India to prompt the Local Governments what proportion of the grant should be earmarked, but have left the matter entirely to their discretion. I am sure Local Governments will not grudge any instructions on the part of the Supreme Government in this connection.

"One word more and I am done. Sir, it is a known fact that on account of the insanitary condition of the villages, many people have left their sweet ancestral homes and settled in towns and so, practically speaking, very few people of light and culture could be seen in the villages. The Government is anxious to revive the old system of our village union and Punchayat and improve its condition; but unless the rural sanitation could be improved, I am afraid the Government won't find any suitable resident in the village who could take interest in the village improvement and competent to look after its affairs.

"With these observations, I commend the Resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Member has described the facts which have led to his Resolution. Briefly speaking, there were portions of certain cesses which up to the year 1913 were, in the five provinces of northern India, taken over by the Local Governments. From April, 1913, these portions of cesses have been handed over to District Boards. He wants us now to insist on certain definite portions of that additional income being used for certain sanitary measures which he mentioned.

"He asked a question on this subject last September, and, in reply to his question, he was informed that the Government of India had left it to Local Governments to determine, if necessary, to what specific purposes the increased

[22ND FEBRUARY, 1916.] [*Sir Edward Maclagan; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.*]

income above referred to should be devoted, but they had, at the same time, intimated that they trusted that a substantial portion of this sum would be devoted to the purposes which he has mentioned.

"I venture to think that the Government of India have gone as far as is advisable in the matter, and I would deprecate any further specification of the exact items upon which this money should be spent. The amount of money required for sanitary purposes differs a great deal in different districts, and not only from district to district, but from time to time, and it would not be fair on Local Governments to require them to ear-mark certain portions of the money that is to be given to each district for use in a particular way. The system of ear-marking of the income of District Boards by Government is one which has prevailed in various places, and opinions about it have differed. But the Decentralisation Commission in their report have pronounced on the whole against it, and have stated that restrictions on the manner in which districts should allot their funds should be swept away. The Government of India have so far supported this view that in their Resolution on local self-government, 1915, they have stated that they expect these restrictions should be gradually relaxed. In the face of all these pronouncements, it would be very difficult for us to go back and to say that, when we have given certain additional income to District Boards, we should insist on their using a certain proportion of it for those specific purposes which the Hon'ble Member refers to. In any case, the local bodies have, so far as I am aware, had unrestricted power over this additional income during the last two years, and it would be a little difficult for us to step in at this stage and to insist on their using it for certain purposes.

"I am sorry, therefore, that we cannot accept the Resolution of the Hon'ble Member as it stands. But what he wants is really not so much that particular items should be car-marked in each district, as that the bulk of this money should be spent on these sanitary measures. If we can take steps to meet his wishes in that respect, I think that perhaps he may be satisfied. He has mentioned the amounts which he says have been given to the districts and the portions of these amounts which they have spent on sanitation. I do not altogether accept the position that very little has been spent We cannot tell exactly how much out of that particular additional income has been spent on these sanitary objects, but we can tell how much has been spent on sanitation and water-works in the various provinces. The amount which has been spent on these items in those five provinces has risen from about five lakhs in 1912-13, before this money was given, to about thirteen lakhs in 1914-15, that is to say, it has more than doubled in two years. He expects us to make quicker progress than that; but when you consider how long it takes for a sanitary project to be taken up, passed, and considered, I am not sure that the progress made is not satisfactory in itself. At the same time, I quite agree that it would be a good thing, and possibly it would lead to valuable results in the direction which the Hon'ble Member contemplates, if the Local Governments and District Boards were invited to examine the figures again, and if the Hon'ble Member will be prepared to amend his Resolution, I would suggest for his consideration that he may recast it in the following terms :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the attention of the Local Governments concerned may be invited to the orders issued by the Government of India on 1st March, 1913, regarding the transfer of certain local and public works cesses to district bodies, in which the Government of India expressed a wish that a substantial part of the income thus provided should be set apart for the improvement of rural water-supply, for anti-malarial measures, for the protection of grain stores and markets in plague infected localities, and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns.'

"If the Hon'ble Member is prepared to have his Resolution amended in this way, I may say that Government are prepared to accept it."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"Sir, I am indeed grateful to the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan for being

prepared to accept my Resolution in a modified form. I am not very keen that a particular sum must be ear-marked if a substantial sum is set apart for sanitation. I want to impress upon Government and the Council that this new grant which was made for the purpose of rural sanitation was not actually utilised for that purpose. The Government of India in 1913 drew the attention of the Local Governments that a substantial portion of this amount should be set apart for the purpose of rural water-supply and other sanitary measures; and when the Government are prepared to accept the Resolution to that extent, I have no objection to accept the amendment as proposed, and so, with your permission, Sir, I beg to move the amended Resolution."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"You must first ask for permission to withdraw your first Resolution, and then move the amended Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"I beg to withdraw my original Resolution."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Resolution is by permission withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"Then, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move the amended resolution:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the attention of the Local Governments concerned may be invited to the orders issued by the Government of India on 1st March, 1913, regarding the transfer of certain local and public works cesses to district bodies, in which the Government of India expressed a wish that a substantial portion of the income thus provided should be set apart for the improvement of rural water-supply, for anti-malarial measures, for the protection of grain stores and markets in plague infected localities, and generally for the sanitation of villages and small towns.'"

The Resolution, as amended was put and accepted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 1st of March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:

The 29th February, 1916.

APPENDIX A.

[*Vide* Proceedings, page 124.]

Statement regarding Press prosecutions under the Press Act, 1910.

Province.	Number of press (*a*) prosecutions under the Press Act, 1910, since the outbreak of war.	Number of newspapers, English and Vernacular, that have ceased publication since the outbreak of war.	Number of newspapers (*b*) whose securities have been enhanced (together with amount of security) since the outbreak of war.
1. Madras	*Nil*	37	*Nil*
2. Bombay	*Nil*	26	*Nil*
3. Bengal	6	66	*Nil*
4. United Provinces . . .	*Nil*	23	*Nil*
5. Punjab	*Nil*	42	*Nil*
6. Burma	*Nil*	11	1 From ₹500 to ₹1,000.
7. Bihar and Orissa . . .	*Nil*	8	*Nil*
8. Central Provinces . . .	*Nil*	3	*Nil*
9. North-West Frontier Province .	*Nil*	2	*Nil*
10. Assam	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
11. Coorg	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
12. Delhi	*Nil*	7	4 One from ₹2,000 to ₹10,000. Two from ₹500 to ₹2,000. One from ₹1,000 to ₹2,000.
TOTAL .	6	220	5

N. B.—The above figures were collected in response to the question asked by the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali on the 1st October 1915. They are accordingly up to that date only.

(*a*) The reference is to prosecutions under sections 16 (2) or 23 of the Act.

(*b*) The reference is to newspapers which previously gave some security which has been enhanced.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.] DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SPEECH OF THE HONOURABLE FINANCE MEMBER PRESENTING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1916-17.

Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1916-17.

Introductory.

Some general effects of the War on trade and finance.

MY LORD,

I rise to present the Financial Statement for 1916-17. As usual there will be no debate to-day, and before we get to the stage of discussion with reference to the Financial Statement as such, it will be necessary to proceed with some very urgent legislation which I shall presently have to introduce. We shall, however, begin the discussion stage on the 9th March. The figures in the Financial Statement will subsequently undergo such amendments as may be required by our later information or suggested by the discussions in Council. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 21st March, the usual closing debate taking place on the 24th.

2. We are still under the shadow of the great European war, and we must unhappily assume that that colossal conflict will continue throughout 1916-17. I need not repeat what I said at the opening of my last year's speech as to the many ways in which the war affects our financial and economic position, but I may fitly reiterate the difficulties which existing circumstances cause in regard to the preparation of correct financial estimates. These difficulties are not so great as they were at this time last year when we had only the actuals of a few months of war to go upon. But they still remain very considerable, for circumstances may well occur which would materially alter the prognostications we are at present able to make. As I said last year, we must not be too pessimistic, but at the same time, with all that the war and its economic results may yet have in store for us, sanguine estimating is entirely out of place.

3. I commenced my speech last year by indicating some of the immediate effects of the war on our economic and financial position. Since then, to use a nautical metaphor, while we are still in very heavy waters, our ship has settled down to navigation on a more even keel, and we have been free from the sudden and disturbing shocks which the outbreak of war brought about. We have, for example, had no recurrence of the great rush on postal savings banks deposits which I mentioned in paragraph 7 of my last year's speech and which reduced the aggregate amount held in these banks from 24¼ crores at the beginning of August 1914 to somewhat less than 15 crores on the 31st of March last. In the current year, there was some increase in the deposits during the earlier months, and though latterly this has changed into a decrease, we estimate that on the 31st March the total savings bank balances, including accruals of fresh interest, will still be 17 lakhs in excess of the figure for 1st April 1915. Nor have we had any recurrence of a special demand for the encashment of currency notes. On the contrary, while our active note circulation* stood at about 47 crores at the beginning of the current year, it had mounted up to 54 crores in February.

4. The Railway returns show satisfactory activity in internal trade, while the exchange position has been satisfactorily maintained. The sale of reverse Councils on London, in the shape of deferred telegraphic transfers, was only necessary during a period commencing in June last and ending in September; thereafter an extraordinarily strong demand for Council drafts on India set in, which has been maintained till the present date. The stability of our exchange, indeed, stands in marked contrast to the exchange troubles that have afflicted the belligerent countries in Europe, including Great Britain herself.

5. On the other hand, if the difficulties of the opening months of the war have not been specifically repeated, the second year has brought its own perplexities. The very strength of exchange, though a healthy sign in itself, has proved a somewhat

* That is excluding notes in Government Reserve treasuries and at the headquarter offices of the Presidency Banks.

inconvenient problem, in view of the very large indirect remittances which, as I shall show more fully later, we have had to make by incurring military expenditure in India which is recoverable from the Home Government. Money market conditions, again, have become very stringent, and the situation has been aggravated by the depression of Government paper. We have found it necessary to place far more stringent restrictions upon expenditure, and also to restrict the borrowings of public bodies in India, and we ourselves are now shut off from fresh borrowing in the Home market. Thus, though in some respects we may have less to fear from the element of surprise than a year ago, we have settled down to a fuller realisation of the test of endurance which this prolonged war imposes on us.

6. We have moreover been badly treated by the monsoon. The last cold weather rains were unusually plentiful, and the outlook at the beginning of the year was promising. The south-west monsoon, however, arrived late, and was weak and unsteady in July and August, particularly in the north-west of India. A line drawn from Bombay to Delhi may be said roughly to have divided the area on the east, in which the rainfall was good or excessive, from that on the west in which it was deficient. Excessive rain produced serious, and sometimes disastrous, floods in Assam, where the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway was so badly damaged that it had to be closed for a time; in the Noakhali and Tipperah districts of Bengal; and in the Cawnpore and Lucknow tracts of the United Provinces. In the west, on the other hand, a continued shortage of rain threatened at one time to have very serious consequences. Fortunately opportune rainfall in September and October greatly improved the prospects of the important *rabi* crops in the Punjab, and changed the position considerably for the better elsewhere, especially in Gujarat where there would otherwise have been famine.

This year's winter rains, again—long delayed and scanty—have proved very inadequate in Northern India, though what fell last month distinctly improved the previous situation.

The conditions described have of course materially affected the land revenue, and have involved a certain amount of outlay, to which I shall refer later, on the conveyance of fodder, and to some extent on direct relief. On the whole, however, the results, from the financial standpoint, have been much less serious than at one time seemed probable. A splendid wheat crop was harvested at the beginning of the year, and there was a satisfactory outturn of sugarcane and cotton. The jute crop, on the other hand, showed a decrease of some three million bales. As regards the crops at present on the ground, the wheat over a large area has suffered from want of rain; the cotton area and outturn are estimated at some 30 per cent below those of last year; the prospects of the oil-seed crop and sugarcane are fair; and the season has on the whole been favourable for the rice crop, except where it has suffered from floods.

7. The depressing effects of the war on the foreign trade of India of course continue, and scarcity and dearness of freight add to the effects produced by the closure of ordinary trade channels and by special restrictions which have been necessary for military and public purposes. As an instance of the way in which freight has risen in the course of the war, and of the diversion of merchant shipping to military and naval purposes, I may mention that recent information shows that jute freights from Calcutta to Dundee are eight times what they were before the war began, while in the case of light seeds from Bombay to Marseilles the increase is ninefold. These specimen figures will give some idea of the extent to which shortage and costliness of freight have hampered trade operations.

There is no need to go into detail in regard to the various special restrictions which have been placed on exports and imports in the course of the war, but speaking generally such control has become much closer during the current year. The general policy throughout has been (*a*) to restrict the trade in foodstuffs and articles capable of being turned to warlike uses in the case of countries whence they can pass to the enemy; (*b*) to stimulate the export of a few articles to the United Kingdom and allied countries, or countries which are making munitions for the Allies; and (*c*) to restrict the export of a very few articles owing to their being needed in India.

8. The combined operation of these causes, together with the stoppage of trade from and to enemy countries, has naturally resulted in the contraction of the volume of our sea-borne trade. In the year 1914-15, two-thirds of which was under war conditions, the total trade of India amounted to 354 crores (£236 million) against 491 crores (£327 million) in 1913-14, there having been a decrease, in respect of

private merchandise, of 25 per cent under imports and 27 per cent under exports. Taking the first nine months of the current official year, the exports of private merchandise are much the same as in the corresponding period of 1914-15 (142 crores against 141), while imports are about 12 crores less (97 against 109), the advantage that 1914-15 obtains owing to its including 4 months of peace having been largely counterbalanced by the great dislocation in trade in September and October which followed the exploits of the "Emden." While our trade is considerably diminished with most countries, and has of course completely stopped with enemy nations and with Belgium, there has been some compensation in the shape of larger exports to the United Kingdom. In the first nine months of the current year these—in the case of the more important articles—exceeded the figure of the corresponding period of 1913-14 by 9 crores.

9. On the export side the volume of trade has expanded in some directions under the demand for our tea, hides and skins, raw jute and jute and cotton manufactures—shipment of these articles taken together, having increased, as compared with the corresponding nine months of 1914-15, by 15¾ crores. Exports of tea, gunny bags and cloth have in fact reached a record figure. The prices of all these commodities have improved: those of jute in particular have largely recovered from the depression to which I referred in paragraph 14 of my last year's speech; raw jute standing a few days ago at R52-8 per bale of 400 lbs. against R37-8 on the corresponding date last year. Cotton prices too have risen, the last quotation per candy (784 lbs.) of *oomras* at Bombay being R254 against R157 on the corresponding date in 1915, and R222 before the war broke out. This recovery in price, and the requirements of Japan, which has taken over one million cwt. more than in the corresponding period of 1914-15, have helped to counteract to some extent the loss of the Continental markets to which Indian cotton is in normal times ordinarily shipped: but the contraction in the exports of this staple is nevertheless over 11 crores. Exports of seeds, too, have fallen off considerably. I shall refer to wheat exports and prices towards the end of my speech, in connection with the Wheat Scheme, but I may mention here that the exports of wheat have been about 650,000 tons, which is approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1914-15, though a great deal less than the exports of the year preceding (about 1,100,000 tons). This year the transactions would of course have been much larger than they were but for the fact that the Government, in the interests of Indian consumers, found it necessary to put special restrictions upon export.

10. On the import side our trade for the current financial year remains much below the level reached before the war, and so far shows little recovery from the sudden drop which occurred at the outbreak of hostilities; and this of course has had a very prejudicial effect on our customs revenue. I shall refer later on to the particular Tariff heads most affected.

I now pass on to the task of laying before the Council our estimates for the present and the coming year.

Forecast of financial conditions in 1915-16 and 1916-17.

Revised Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1915-16.

11. The general position is brought out in the following table*, which compares the current year's Budget and the Revised Estimate now put forward:—

[In millions of pounds.]

	Budget, 1915-16.			Revised, 1915-16.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	49·650	30·750	80·400	51·868	30·638	82·506
Expenditure . . .	52·607	31·828	84·435	53·968	31·296	85·264
Deficit (—) .	—2·957	—1·078	—4·035	—2·100	—·658	—2·758

*But see adjustment referred to at the close of paragraph 17 and the final table in paragraph 61.

Revenue—Imperial.

12. We budgeted this year for a total Imperial revenue of about £49·6 million. The Revised Estimate shows £51·8 million, or an increase of about £2·2 million.

This is due entirely to an increase of £2·3 million under the net receipts from State Railways, *i.e.*, gross receipts, less working expenses and portion of surplus profits paid to companies. In the current year's Budget we estimated the gross receipts at £35·3 million and the net at £14·9 million—against £35·6 million and £15·2 million the corresponding figures taken in the Revised Estimate for 1914-15, and £37·5 million and £17·5 million the respective figures for 1913-14. We had to estimate with caution in view of the altered state of things brought about by the war, remembering that the first four months of 1914-15 were under peace conditions. Fortunately the railways have done considerably better than we expected : the gross receipts are now taken at £37·7 million, and the net at £17·2 million. The improvement is attributable partly to more active internal trade and partly to coal which would usually have been sea-borne being diverted to railway routes in consequence of the shortage of tonnage.

13. There is a net decrease of about £100,000 under the remaining heads of revenue, produced mainly by a falling off under Customs and the Imperial share of Land Revenue, counterbalanced by increase under some other heads.

(1) The Land Revenue deterioration (£220,000) is accounted for by the unsatisfactory character of the south-west monsoon in various parts of the country, to which I have already alluded, especially in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay *quâ* Gujarat and Sind. The position would, of course, have been much more serious but for the late rains which finally arrived in Gujarat and elsewhere.

(2) Under Customs the decline of revenue—mainly due to war conditions, including scarcity of shipping and heavy freights—has been larger by £310,000 than was anticipated in the Budget. The most important shortages anticipated are in respect of rice (export duty), cotton manufactures, metals and manufactures of metals, and petroleum, while we get some rise in sugar and manufactured articles.

(3) On the other hand two Imperial heads—Posts and Telegraphs, and Opium—show a satisfactory improvement, totalling £270,000. Under Salt, too, there is a rise of £15,000; but this is mainly due to speculative clearances made in the last few weeks in the expectation of an enhancement of duty. There is also, turning to heads which are largely Provincial, an improvement aggregating £210,000 in the Imperial share of Stamps and Income Tax, which is to some extent counterbalanced by a falling off of £70,000 under the Imperial share of Excise, the revenue from which is readily depressed by adverse trade and seasonal conditions.

These, however, are little more than the normal variations between estimates and actuals or semi-actuals to which we are accustomed in an ordinary year.

(4) The asisgnments of Imperial revenue to Local Governments have increased by £130,000, owing chiefly to the payment to the Government of Bihar and Orissa of a contribution promised to it to meet the initial outlay on the High Court buildings at Bankipur.

(5) The outstanding feature of the revenue history of the period is thus the excellent return from Railways, in spite of conditions which at the outset appeared adverse. As I shall show shortly, the expenditure side presents as striking a feature in the excess under military expenditure, and these two items may be noted as constituting the only really important departures from the estimates we made in forecasting, twelve months ago, the prospects of an unprecedentedly doubtful year.

Expenditure—Imperial.

14. We budgeted for a total Imperial expenditure of £52·6 million, which has now to be raised to £53·9 million. This increase is entirely due to larger outlay on Military Services, amounting in all to £1·6 million. In the Budget we took the total outlay under this head at £21·4 million, against £21·8 million in the Revised Estimate for 1914-15, the decrease being due mainly to cutting down of all avoidable expenditure with reference to the financial situation. I may explain that the figures I am now handling include the contribution made by India towards the war by her defrayal of the normal charges in connection with troops she has sent outside her borders, but they do not of course take into account expenditure which we incur out here

merely on behalf of His Majesty's Government—in regard to such matters for instance as the supply of munitions and war material—and which we recover from them.

The large increase over our Budget anticipation is due mainly to the following causes:—

(1) Revised arrangements with His Majesty's Government in regard to the practical application of the general formula that India should make no saving by war conditions. The sea transport charges, for instance, which we have to incur on our own account, are at present very small, owing to the cessation of normal drafts and reliefs of British troops, and in the Budget we considered ourselves entitled to take this as a legitimate saving. After further discussion, however, it has been decided that we ought to pay the same charge as if normal conditions had prevailed; and including retrospective application of this principle to the war period of 1914-15, we have had to make an extra payment on this account of about £540,000.

(2) It has similarly been decided that although the Territorial troops who have been sent out to us in exchange for regular British troops on the Indian establishment were at first less in number than the troops they have replaced, we ought to pay the same amount as if we had had our normal establishment of regulars all along; and adding food charges to pay and allowances, this decision results in an extra cost of about £400,000.

(3) The military operations we have had to undertake on the North-West Frontier have involved an additional cost of about £260,000, to which must be added another £90,000 in respect of operations at Aden.

(4) We shall also have had to spend about £260,000 more for various special measures connected with the internal security of the country and possible eventualities on the frontier.

Taking *net* military outlay, *i.e.*, gross expenditure less receipts, this now stands at £21·8 million against £20·2 million taken in the Budget.

15. As regards the civil heads, there is an excess of about £150,000 under furlough allowances, due to a partial relaxation of the restrictions on leave which were imposed at the beginning of the war. On the other hand, there is a saving of £120,000 on the interest payable on capital deposited by Railway Companies resulting from a curtailment of their intended borrowings.

The other items on the expenditure side reflect the results of a stricter policy of retrenchment. The scope for retardation of expenditure is of course much less on the Imperial than the Provincial side, since the latter includes all the main heads of civil administration; and in both cases it had already been restricted by the reduced allotments which we made in the budget of the current year. The total saving on the non-military Imperial heads amounts, however, to as much as £260,000, so that, taking the military services into account, the increase on the expenditure side as a whole is £1·3 million, which falls short of the improvement in revenue by some £900,000.

Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial.

16. The Provincial revenues were taken in the Budget at £30¾ million, and expenditure at £31·8 million, leaving a deficit of over £1 million to be met by drawings on the Provincial balances. The figures now are—revenue £30·638 million, expenditure £31·296 million, deficit £658,000. Like ourselves, the Provincial Governments have suffered in respect of their Land Revenue and Excise, their total loss under these heads, as compared with Budget anticipation, being about £380,000. There has also been a falling off of £120,000 in the Forest revenue—of which nearly £80,000 occurs in Burma and is due to shortage of freight and reduced demand for timber occasioned by the war. On the other hand, the Provinces share our fortune in having had better returns—to the extent of £215,000—under Stamps and Income Tax.

The reduction of expenditure, amounting in all to some £500,000, occurs under Civil Works, Education and Land Revenue. I must in this connection convey our appreciative acknowledgment of the loyal and thorough way in which the Local Governments have responded to our call for retrenchment both as regards 1915-16 and 1916-17, with the result, in the case of the present year, that though their original Budget grants were restricted at the outset, and their revenues have not quite come up to expectations, the Provinces are now expected to close the year with an aggregate deficit of some £400,000 less than their Budgets allowed for.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

17. The aggregate figures of Imperial and Provincial revenue and expenditure are brought out in the statement in paragraph 11, and I need only emphasise the following points:—

(1) The revenue is £2,100,000 more than we anticipated in the Budget, there being an increase of £2·2 million under Imperial, and a decrease of £100,000 under Provincial.

(2) The expenditure is £0·8 million more than we anticipated. There has been a saving of some £500,000 under Provincial, but an increase of £1·3 million under Imperial.

(3) Consequently the Imperial deficit is reduced from £3 million to £2·1 million, the Provincial from £1 million to £0·6 million, and the aggregate from £4 million to £2·7 million.

But as I shall explain later on (paragraph 60), our Budget proposals for the coming year will react on our revenue of 1915-16 to the extent of an addition thereto of about £110,000, so that the Imperial deficit becomes £2 million, or more exactly £1,986,000.

Revised estimate, 1915-16. Ways and Means position.

18. I now turn to the ways and means arrangements of the current year. Our Budget programme contemplated the continuance of the temporary loan of £7 million taken from the Gold Standard Reserve in the earlier months of the war and the renewal of the temporary debt, also amounting to £7 million, which had been raised by the Secretary of State in 1914-15 in the form of short-term India bills. Apart from these transactions, our Budget expectations as to the outlay to be financed and the resources by which it was to be covered were as follows:—

(In millions of pounds.)

Outlay.		*Resources.*	
Imperial deficit	3·0	From balances	5·0
Provincial deficit	1·0	Rupee borrowing	8·0
Capital outlay—		Fresh sterling borrowing	6·5
Railways	8·0	Famine Insurance and miscellaneous items	0·1
Irrigation	1·1		
Delhi	0·3	Total	14·6
Discharge of debt (India bonds and Indian Midland Railway debentures)	1·0		
Unfunded debt	0·2		
Total	14·6		

19. The opening balance of the year (in India and England together) was estimated at £21·4 million and the closing balance at £16·4 million.

The actual opening balance has, however, turned out to be £22·7 million. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that the Imperial deficit for 1914-15, which we had taken at £2·8 million, proved to be £1 million less, owing mainly to unexpectedly better receipts under Railways and heavy clearances of Salt towards the close of the year. There was also some further lapse under capital expenditure.

20. The figures in paragraph 18 will now stand as follows:—

(In millions of pounds.)

Outlay.		*Resources.*	
Imperial deficit (*vide* end of para. 17)	2·0	From balances	5·0
Provincial deficit	0·6	Rupee borrowing	3·3
Capital outlay—		Sterling borrowing	3·1
Railways	4·9	Unfunded debt	0·7
Irrigation	0·9	Special war receipts	1·7
Delhi	0·3		
Discharge of debt	4·0		
Famine insurance and miscellaneous items.	1·1		
		Total	13·8
Total	13·8		

21. As regards outlay, I have already explained the decrease in the Imperial and Provincial deficits. The Railway programme was reduced by some £250,000 almost at the outset in consequence of pressure from the Treasury at home against undertaking new works. The remaining falling off under this head as compared with Budget anticipations is due to difficulties in obtaining Railway material, etc., from

home and the economies enjoined with reference to the existing financial situation. There is also a minor saving under the Irrigation programme, and a slight excess, which will be explained later on, in the Delhi expenditure.

The various items that make up the Famine Insurance and Miscellaneous head, instead of almost counterbalancing one another as was anticipated in the Budget, have, on the whole, involved a substantial net outlay, owing mainly to heavier withdrawals of deposits and advances for our troops in the field, and also transactions connected with Council Bills. This head is thus transferred to the outlay side, while on the other hand the entry 'Unfunded Debt' is now expected to yield us a net receipt, and is transferred to the resources side of the account just given.

Lastly we have applied £3 million of the savings available under the outlay side of our original programme to the reduction by that amount of the £7 million which we temporarily borrowed from the Gold Standard Reserve in 1914-15; and as the Secretary of State's Council drawings have enabled him to discharge this liability at home, the Reserve is thus in a stronger position, actually as well as potentially, in the event of any future weakening in exchange. It will be noticed that this sum of £3 million corresponds roughly to the amount by which, in the special circumstances of the year, we have had to curtail the sum originally destined for Railway capital expenditure, so that that lapse may be regarded as having been employed in the next best way—that of strengthening our general position for the remainder of the war.

22. As regards resources, the increase of £300,000 as compared with the Budget estimate under rupee borrowing is due to the 50 lakhs received from the special Post Office section of the loan of 1915 to which I shall refer in greater detail later on. On the other hand the net sterling borrowing has fallen from £6·5 to £3·1 million since, in present circumstances, the Secretary of State has only found it possible to raise £3·4 million out of the £6·5 million of fresh sterling borrowing which the Budget calculations took credit for, while he has had to discharge some £300,000 of Railway debentures which he had originally intended to renew.

Under Unfunded Debt, in view of the heavy withdrawals from postal savings banks in 1914-15, we assumed in the Budget, as a matter of precaution, that there would be further withdrawals amounting to £1 million in the current year, which would, however, be largely counterbalanced by Provident Fund and other deposits. The anticipation of heavy withdrawals has happily not been realized. These amount to £170,000 only, of which £120,000 has gone into the post office section of the new loan. Thus the Unfunded Debt head has yielded receipts amounting (after including the large subscriptions to Provident Funds managed by Government and the accrual of fresh interest on savings bank accounts) to £700,000, instead of a net outlay of £200,000 as anticipated in the Budget.

We have also obtained certain special receipts arising from war conditions which we are temporarily carrying in our balances. These include £850,000 from the liquidation of hostile firms, and about £700,000 obtained from the employment of captured enemy vessels, as well as a balance on our wheat operations to which I shall refer later, and which we are holding in suspense until the wheat scheme is finally closed.

The transactions above described bring us to a closing balance of £17·7 million in India and England, exclusive of the amount held in the balance of the Home Treasury on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Budget Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1916-17 on present basis of taxation.

23. The following table brings out, on the present basis of taxation, our Budget anticipations for 1916-17, as compared with the Revised Estimate for the current year.

[In millions of pounds.]

	Revised, 1915-16.			Budget, 1916-17.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	51·868	30·638	82·506	52·004	30·548	82·552
Expenditure . . .	53·968	31·296	85·264	54·599	30·913	85·512
Deficit (—) .	—2·100	—·658	—2·758	—2·595	—·365	—2·960

Revenue—Imperial.

24. Assuming a normal south-west monsoon in 1916, we take the Imperial revenue for 1916-17 at £52 million, or about £130,000 more than what we are now expecting in the current year.

The satisfactory results of the working of the Railways this year justify our assuming a considerably higher return than was considered safe a year ago, and we have put up both the gross receipts and the net revenue by more than £1⅔ million, as compared with the current year's budget. This head, however, is one under which it is specially necessary to take cautious estimates, since a relatively small percentage of error may lead to a difference in the aggregate sufficient to affect the financial position to a material extent. Even apart from the war and possible further trade restrictions connected therewith, the outlook for 1916-17 is not wholly satisfactory in view of the unfavourable south-west monsoon of the current year and the unsatisfactory winter rains, and we think, after very careful examination, that it is not safe to count on a full repetition of the record railway revenue which we count on obtaining this year. Thus our estimates, for gross receipts (£37·2 million) and for net railway revenue (£16·6 million), are from five to six hundred thousand pounds below the Revised Estimate of the current year, or to be more exact, £610,000 in the case of net revenue.

On the other hand we expect an increase of more than £400,000 under Opium. This is associated with a brisk demand in the Far East, which has led to an increase in the indents from the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, whose Governments we supply direct, and has enabled us to raise the upset price of the opium which we sell by auction up to R1,800 a chest with effect from January last, so that we obtain the full benefit of the higher prices throughout 1916-17, as against a part only of the current year. Also, on a re-examination of the existing cost of production, we have somewhat enhanced the charge which we recover from Local Governments for opium supplied to them for excise purposes. We expect, too, a large increase in the demand for the export of opium to England for medical purposes, which has come into being from the shutting down of the Turkish market.

25. The variations under other heads are less important. In the Imperial share of Land Revenue we expect an improvement of £133,000 as compared with this year's yield, which has been reduced in some tracts by remissions and suspensions following the unsatisfactory monsoon. We allow too for a continued growth of revenue under Posts and Telegraphs, and for a reduction in the assignments of Imperial revenue to Local Governments owing to the absence of certain special contributions given in the current year. Interest receipts also show a substantial improvement owing to a larger investment in respect of the Paper Currency Reserve to which I shall refer at a later stage.

On the other hand, our Salt revenue is not likely to be again disturbed, as it has been for the last two years, by clearances towards the close of the year with a view to the evasion of a threatened increase in the salt duty; so we cannot count in 1916-17 on the additional revenue obtained this year.

For Customs as a whole we are practically repeating the Revised Estimate of the current year. We allow for a possible fall in the demand for silver and in the imports of piece-goods, but also for the fact that a considerable improvement is expected under sugar in view of the new tariff valuations, which reflect the high prices arising from the war.

Expenditure—Imperial.

26. On the expenditure side we have to provide for about £600,000 more than in the current year owing largely to increased provision for Postal and Telegraph and Military expenditure, amounting to about £280,000 and £150 000 respectively. In the former case the increase is mainly due to the necessity for replenishment of stores, stocks having been depleted in the current year.

Under Interest on Debt, there is comparatively little change. As each new rupee loan is raised the interest charges increase; but on the other hand we shall avoid next year a considerable payment of interest to the Gold Standard Reserve through the discharge of £3 million of the temporary loan which we took from it in 1914-15, and there will also be some saving, which I shall explain later on, in respect of sterling India Bills. There will, however, be some increase in

the interest on capital deposited by Railway companies, as a whole year's interest payments will fall due upon their borrowings (through the Secretary of State) in the current year.

27. We estimate the net expenditure on military services at £22 million, against £21·8 million in the Revised Estimate for the current year. We shall be relieved in 1916-17 of certain arrear charges which we had to meet this year—*vide* paragraph 14 above. But in view of sudden military requirements which are likely to arise in a time of war, such as contributed to the large excess over our Budget Estimate in the current year, we think it only prudent to provide for some moderate reserve to meet such unexpected and minor contingencies.

I may mention here that, speaking very roughly—for the actual readjustment of charges in respect of the many units involved is an exceedingly complicated matter, and calculations are liable to further disturbance by changes in the strength and composition of the expeditionary forces fighting outside India—our contribution to His Majesty's Government in respect of the cost of the troops we have furnished for fighting the battles of the King-Emperor outside his Indian dominions will amount to about £11 million from the commencement of the war up to the 31st March 1916, and may be provisionally taken at £8 million for 1916-17. The amount is increasing with the additions which have from time to time been made to the contingents originally furnished by India. We have also during this period incurred a considerable outlay in India, which would not have come upon us but for the war.

28. Taking Imperial revenue and expenditure together, and still adhering to the present basis of taxation, our deficit for next year is likely to be £2·6 million, against £2·1 million estimated in present conditions for 1915-16, and £1·8 million which actually occurred in 1914-15, the first year of the war.

Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial.

29. The Provincial revenues are taken in the new Budget at £30·5 million, and the expenditure at £30·9 million, the deficit, to be met by drawings on Provincial balances, being thus restricted to about £400,000.

A small deterioration of £90,000 under revenue, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is due to non-recurrence of the special assignments of Imperial revenue mentioned in paragraph 13, partly counterbalanced by some expected recovery under the Land Revenue head following the depression of the current year. The further curtailment of expenditure amounts to about £400,000, this being effected by retrenchment in public works outlay. With the further prolongation of the war, economy in every direction is imperative, and the Local Governments, as I have already said, have co-operated most cordially and effectively in this policy.

30. It will, however, be seen from the following statement, which brings together the Provincial outlay under the heads Education, Medical and Civil Works for the last few years, that the retrenchments which have been made under Education and Medical are not in any way of a sweeping character. The Medical head of course includes sanitation outlay.

[In thousands of pounds.]

Year.	Education.	Medical.	Civil Works.
1911-12	1,963	1,088	4,619
1912-13	2,490	1,142	4,936
1913-14	3,056	1,199	5,950
1914-15	3,182	1,362	6,128
1915-16 (Budget).	3,270	1,299	4,892
1915-16 (Revised).	3,064	1,351	4,586
1916-17 (Budget).	3,137	1,318	3,945

It will thus be observed that the Education and Medical expenditure is still on a somewhat higher level than in the pre-war year, 1913-14, and, as regards Education, much above the outlay in the years 1911-13. There has been a very considerable

retrenchment under Civil Works as is only natural, since this head works as a regulator of Provincial finance, enabling expansion of expenditure when times are good and reduction when they are bad.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

31. Reverting to the table in paragraph 23, we estimate that, on the present basis of taxation, the total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, for 1916-17 will be £82·5 million and the total expenditure £85·5 million, resulting in an Imperial deficit of about £2·6 million, and a Provincial deficit of about £400,000. The latter, as I have said, will be met by drawing on the balances at the credit of Local Governments. We have now to consider how the Imperial deficit is to be faced.

Additional taxation proposals.

32. In dealing with the Budget for the current year we determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, not to impose any additional taxation with reference to the large deficit then anticipated for 1915-16 and that of 1914-15. Though assuming continuance of the war during 1915-16, we were not at that time warranted in anticipating its long duration thereafter, and we therefore found our requirements for the time being by temporary and exceptional measures. We renewed temporary borrowings to the extent of £7 million which we had made from the Gold Standard Reserve in 1914-15, and the Secretary of State did the same in regard to short-term India bills to a like amount which he had raised in London. It was also proposed that the Secretary of State should raise about £6½ million by fresh borrowing at home while we were to issue a rupee loan of £3 million in this country. Even so, however, we had to reduce our programme of Railway and other capital expenditure from about £14 million, the sum taken in the Budget for 1914-15, to £9·4 million. Circumstances are now altogether different. We must assume that the war will continue for yet another year, and, it may be, longer. The Secretary of State has been unable, owing to the financial situation at home, to raise the full amount of the fresh borrowing in London contemplated for this year, and it has become our evident duty to provide for our own requirements without outside assistance, while the supplying capacity of the Indian money market is limited. We have also to recollect that the termination of the war, when it comes, will leave us with heavy financial demands upon us. We shall still, in all probability, have a large amount of temporary debt to pay off, and must also prepare for the liquidation of the rupee loan raised this year, which has to be repaid by 1923. We shall likewise have to surrender nearly £2 million which we shall have received in connection with the liquidation of hostile firms and the employment of captured enemy vessels and are using temporarily to meet our own requirements. On the revenue side, again, we must recognise that the experiences and lessons of the war must also add in some directions to our permanent military charges; and, lastly, it is desirable that we should be in a position, when peace returns, or as soon after as may be, to provide further funds for such beneficent purposes as the improvement of education and sanitation.

In paragraph 54 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1915-16, I said that the Government would not hesitate to resort to increased taxation to meet a deficiency in revenue which promised to be of a more or less abiding character. That contingency has now to be faced. The war continues, and we cannot go on, year after year, with uncovered deficits. We consider it essential in the present uncertain outlook to increase our revenue resources in order to make good the anticipated Imperial deficit of the coming year and also to supply a substantial surplus. I now proceed to indicate the methods by which, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, we propose to effect this.

33. In the first place we propose to raise a sum of about £2·1 million by new and enhanced customs duties in the manner which I now proceed to explain :—

Our general import tariff has been at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* since 1894. We now propose, save in the case of sugar, to raise it to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, and we hope thereby to get an increase of revenue of about £420,000, excluding the duty on metals which I deal with later. In this, as in other cases, I have, in calculating enhanced receipts, made allowance for decrease in consumption following the higher rates.

In the case of sugar, in view of the large imports of this article and India's facilities for internal supply, we consider that we shall not be inflicting any real hardship on the consumer by fixing the import duty at 10 per cent, by which we hope to raise an extra £400,000.

34. Next we propose a material curtailment of the free list. The present list is based partly on the existing tariff law and partly on executive concessions, with the result that revenue is being unnecessarily surrendered, and the increasing range of exemption encourages applications for still further concessions. We propose hereafter to confine the statutory free list to the following items :—

First.—Gold coin and bullion; and current Indian silver, nickel, bronze and copper coin.

Second.—Certain essential materials—raw hides and skins, raw cotton, raw wool and paper-making materials.

Third.—Certain agricultural requisites—machines and implements for husbandry, dairy appliances, and manures, including certain chemical manures.

Fourth.—Certain articles, the exemption of which follows logically from our practice of levying an excise on cotton goods and beer, namely, cotton yarns and cotton thread, cotton spinning and weaving machinery, certain stores and articles used in the manufacture of cotton goods, and hops.

Fifth.—A few specific articles, the exemption of which is either (*a*) supported by the practice of most countries—animals, works of art devoted to public purposes, books, natural science specimens, uniforms of public servants and military officers, and arms forming part of their equipment; or (*b*) justified by their special importance in Indian conditions—quinine and anti-plague serum.

We have further included in the statutory free list the conditional exemption hitherto granted by executive instructions to salt imported for manufacturing purposes; and also the exemptions in favour of oil-seeds imported by sea from a Native State, and in regard to the professional equipment imported by passengers, trade catalogues and circulars imported by post, and second-hand gunny bags.

35. The following articles now on the free list will hereafter pay duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*, which will still leave them 5 per cent below the general tariff rate :—

Grain and pulse; tea chests and lead sheets used in their manufacture, and tea racks; firewood; printing and lithographing material; machinery other than the cotton spinning and weaving machinery above indicated; railway material, including telegraphic apparatus imported for railways; and ships. Coal, coke and fuel will be taxed at a quantitative rate of 8 annas per ton, which is roughly equivalent to 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

While taxing grain and pulse at 2½ per cent in ordinary circumstances, the Government will be prepared, when necessary, to consider the question of exempting them by executive order in famine years.

Railway material imported by railways worked by the State is, and will remain, free under section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, as Government stores. Railway material for other railways, including those owned by the State but leased to Companies, will be taxed at 2½ per cent. The taxation of this latter class of railway material follows logically on the proposed equivalent taxation of machinery and ships, these three groups of imports having always been equally treated.

36. The remaining articles now on the free list, which have got on to it more or less accidentally, and in regard to which there is no reason either for complete exemption or specially favourable terms, will be taxed at 7½ per cent under the general tariff rate. These are fresh fruits and vegetables, fish maws, bamboos, bristles and fibres, horn, raw jute, oil cakes, plants, precious stones and pearls, gum olibanum, motor cars for goods, and earth, common clay and sand.

37. The above modifications of the existing free list are estimated to give us £160,000.

38. The duty on iron and steel, which is now one per cent *ad valorem*, will be raised to 2½ per cent; and that on other metals, which is now 5 per cent, will go up to 7½ per cent, following the increase in the general rate on imports. These increases will yield about £80,000.

39. I now come to articles which are subject to special rates of duty under the existing tariff. We propose, as I shall explain directly, to enhance the existing rates

in the case of arms, liquors, tobacco and silver manufactures. I shall then briefly refer to some articles on which we propose to leave the existing tariff rates untouched, and finally pass on to two important additions to our list of dutiable exports.

40. As regards arms and ammunition, the effect of the present tariff is, generally speaking, that these are ultimately taxed at a rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. We propose to double this, the additional revenue expected being some £20,000.

41. The taxation of liquors involves considerable complications, so I will deal with the matter class by class—

(1) The duty on ale, beer, porter and cider is now 3 annas per gallon against 8*d*. per gallon in England. We propose to raise this to 4½ annas, and, in accordance with the usual practice, to make a similar increase in the excise duty on locally manufactured beer.

(2) The rates on spirits will be recast as follows, and the rate now prescribed for potable spirit will, again in accordance with previous practice, apply to spirit of the same description manufactured in India and technically known as "foreign spirit."

(*a*) Perfumed spirit, per liquid gallon R18-12.

(*b*) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—(1) if entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, R14-10 per liquid gallon; (2) if tested, R11-4 per proof gallon.

(*c*) Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption, 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.

(*d*) Spirit, other sorts, per proof gallon R11-4.

(3) In explanation of these proposals I may observe that :—

(*a*) The rate on potable spirit, which is of course much the most important item, is to be raised from R9-6 to R11-4 per proof gallon so as to bring the Indian rate of duty to the level of the English rate, which is approximately 15 shillings per proof gallon.

(*b*) The preferential rate of R7-13 per proof gallon which was accorded by the tariff of 1910 to spirit contained in drugs, medicines or chemicals is now to be withdrawn. This preferential rate evoked protests from manufacturing chemists in India, who had to pay for imported spirit required by them for the local manufacture of drugs at the rate applicable to potable spirit, and were therefore placed at a disadvantage compared with manufacturing chemists outside India. To remove this disability administrative arrangements have been in force since 1910 under which Indian manufacturing chemists have been able to obtain spirit at the rate of R7-13 per proof gallon. We propose to adjust these difficulties, and at the same time to obtain a larger revenue, by taxing the spirit now in question at the same rate as potable spirit.

(*c*) Similarly, administrative difficulties have arisen in connection with the treatment prescribed in 1910 for the assessment of liqueurs, cordials and perfumed spirit and toilet preparations. The proposals now put forward follow closely the procedure adopted in England in the treatment of these spirituous preparations. A higher liquid gallon rate, *viz*., R18-12, corresponding to the English rate of £1-5, is proposed for perfumed spirit; and a somewhat lower liquid gallon rate is proposed for all spirit not tested, other than perfumed spirit. The present position is that perfumed spirit pays R13 per liquid gallon, while liqueurs, etc., pay at the same rate, and without any statutory option of test with reference to proof strength, an omission which weighs unduly on the weaker liqueurs.

(4) The duty on champagne and sparkling wines now stands at R3-12 per gallon, which it is proposed to raise to R4-6, while the duty on still wines will be increased from R1-8 to R1-12 per gallon. The imports of these articles are on the decline, and it is thought that a higher rate would not be fiscally productive. The increase we are now making is, moreover, proportionately nearly the same as that which we propose under spirits.

(5) We estimate that we shall get about £130,000 from the above proposals, inclusive of £20,000 from the excise on beer and spirits.

42. The present rates of duty on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes are as follows :—

	R	A.	P.	
On unmanufactured tobacco	1	0	0	per lb.
On cigars	1	10	0	„
On cigarettes weighing 3 lbs. or more per 1,000	1	4	0	„
On cigarettes of less weight	5	2	0	per 1,000.
On manufactured tobacco, other sorts	1	2	0	per lb.

43. (1) We leave the rate on unmanufactured tobacco unaltered, as the present duty is approximately 100 per cent *ad valorem.*

(2) The quantitative rate on cigars and cigarettes is to be replaced by an *ad valorem* rate of 50 per cent. In the case of cigars this rate may be taken as equivalent to an increase of about 30 per cent on the present quantitative rate. As regards cigarettes, the aggregate duty collections now represent approximately 30 per cent of value; but the present quantitative rate presses heavily on the very cheap brands, invoiced at R6-14 a thousand, which form the bulk of the imports. The duty represents, in their case, 45 per cent of value, while in the case of a large number of the better brands of cigarettes, particularly those imported from Egypt, the proportion of duty to value is considerably less, running between 9 and 35 per cent. A certain amount of inconvenience and loss is also caused to importers by the necessity of weighing the cigarettes to ascertain the duty leviable at the quantitative rates. The substitution of an *ad valorem* rate will thus have the double effect of drawing some additional revenue from the better class of cigarettes without adding materially to the burden on the cheaper class, and of removing the practical difficulties in applying the present quantitative rates.

(3) We propose to raise the rate on manufactured tobacco, other sorts, from R1-2 to R1-8 per lb., which will be roughly proportionate to the increase of duty in the case of cigars.

(4) We hope to get about £30,000 from these changes in connection with tobacco.

44. We do not propose any increase in the duty of 4 annas an ounce imposed on imported silver in 1910, which represents an *ad valorem* rate of some 15 or 16 per cent. In the case of silver manufactures, however, which at present come under the general tariff, we propose to make a change, to remove a disability under which Indian silversmiths labour. They have now to pay duty at 4 annas per ounce for the silver required for the manufacture of their goods, while silverware and silver thread imported into India only pay duty at the general rate. We now propose that where the importer can give the Collector of Customs proof as to the silver contents of an article made or partly made of silver, the duty on such silver contents shall be at the rate applicable to silver, namely 4 annas per ounce, the residual value of the article being taxed at 7½ per cent. Where, however, no such proof is forthcoming, the whole duty will be at 15 per cent *ad valorem.* Executive instructions will, however, issue exempting from this special tax articles which only contain an inconsiderable proportion of silver.

45. We are not modifying the duty of 1½ annas a gallon imposed on imported petroleum in 1910, which is equivalent to some 20 per cent *ad valorem.* We also leave the export duty on rice unaltered. I shall refer presently to the case of salt.

46. The only other important item in the existing tariff on which I have not yet touched is cotton manufactures. For the last 20 years the position has been that cotton twists and yarns of all kinds are free of duty, while a duty at the rate of 3½ per cent is imposed on woven goods of all kinds, whether imported or manufactured in Indian mills. We propose to leave the position here as it stands.

The Council will naturally ask why, at a time when fiscal necessities compel us to make a material enhancement of the tariff in nearly every other direction, we should leave cotton alone. Well, the Government of India have not failed to represent their view that there should be a material increase in the cotton import duties, while the cotton excise, which has formed the subject of such widespread criticism in this country, should be left unenhanced, subject to the possibility of its being altogether abolished when financial circumstances are more favourable. But His Majesty's Government, who have to consider the position from a wider standpoint, felt that the

raising of this question at the present time would be most unfortunate, as it would provoke a revival of old controversies at a time when they specially desired to avoid all contentious questions both here and in England, and might prejudice the ultimate settlement of the larger issues raised by the war. His Majesty's Government feel that the fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire as between one another and the rest of the world must be reconsidered after the war, and they desire to leave the question raised by the cotton duties to be considered then, in connection with the general fiscal policy which may be thought best for the Empire, and the share, military and financial, that has been taken by India in the present struggle. His Majesty's Government are aware of the great interest taken in this question in India and of the impossibility of avoiding some reference to it when new taxation has to be raised, but they are confident that their decision is in the best interests of India and that premature discussion of this particular issue could only be harmful. We fully realise the force of these arguments at the present juncture, and consequently we are reluctantly compelled not to propose any modification in respect of the cotton duties.

47. Our final proposal connected with the tariff is the imposition of an export duty on two important staples, namely, tea and jute. Both these industries have been specially prosperous during the war, and in the case of jute I think there is already a considerable consensus of opinion that if the financial situation created by the war should necessitate heavy additional taxation, this is one of the first articles which might legitimately be taxed. The case of tea is hardly less strong, especially in view of the fact that, in spite of its largely industrial character, the tea business has for 30 years been exempted from income tax.

I may add that in the case of tea, we have a precedent for special taxation in the recent action of the Ceylon Government, which, after the war broke out, imposed an export duty of R1½ per 100 lbs. We propose to follow this example and adopt the same rate, a measure which is estimated to produce some £300,000 of revenue in the coming year. Our proposals contemplate, however, the exemption of forward contracts entered into before the present date. We also propose to exempt tea waste.

48. Jute is an article which can well bear a special rate of export duty, not only because of the present prosperity of the trade, but in view of the monopoly which India has in this product. The only existing special taxation on jute is a small cess levied in Calcutta and Chittagong, the proceeds of which go to the Improvement Trust in the case of Calcutta, and the local Port Trust in the case of Chittagong. It was accepted, however, when these cesses were imposed, that they were not to prejudice any future claim of Government to tax jute for our Imperial purposes.

Our present proposal is to tax both the raw and the manufactured article. In the case of raw jute we contemplate a general rate of R2-4 per bale of 400 lbs., which is approximately equivalent, at present prices, to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. There are, however, certain classes of jute, known technically as "cuttings" and "rejections", which are of much smaller value, and we therefore propose a special rate of 10 annas per bale on cuttings and R1-8 on rejections.

Manufactured jute falls under two main classes, known to the trade as sacking and hessians, respectively. We propose a duty of R10 per ton on sacking and R16 per ton on hessians—a rate which, in each case, corresponds approximately to the taxation, at 'raw jute' rates, of the material used in the production of the goods.

49. We propose, however, following the spirit of section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, to exempt from this duty manufactured jute which is exported under specific demand from His Majesty's Government, *i.e.*, in pursuance of War Office contracts.

Also, as in the case of tea, we propose to exempt forward contracts entered into before the present date, a concession which will appreciably diminish the revenue to be obtained from the new duty in the first year. We estimate this at about £580,000.

50. The tariff changes above indicated will apply to external trade by land, from which another £30,000 is expected, as well as to that by sea. In the aggregate, they are estimated, as I have already stated, to bring in a total increased revenue of about £2·1 million. I shall, during the present sitting, introduce a Bill embodying the legislation required, and I shall ask Your Excellency's permission to suspend the rules of business so as to admit of the immediate nomination of a Select Committee thereon and an instruction to them to report at a very early date. It will be readily

understood that it is most essential to get the fiscal changes which we propose passed into law as soon as possible, and with effect from the present date, since otherwise there would be large clearances of goods to avoid the higher duties.

51. The next source from which we propose to derive increased revenue is Salt. Between 1888 and 1902 salt was, generally speaking, taxed at R2½ per maund. Then a cycle of prosperity permitted a gradual reduction of the duty to R2 per maund in 1903, to R1½ in 1905, and to R1 in 1907, at which figure it now stands. The maund on which this duty is calculated is a little more than 82 lbs.; consequently, the existing rate amounts to only about one-fifth of an anna per lb.

Enhancement of the salt tax has always been looked on as a reserve to be utilised when war or other financial calamities should come upon us, and in making the reductions of the tax which I have noted above our predecessors had in view the increase thus afforded in the potentialities of this reserve. It is only natural, therefore, that in the present situation we should turn to an increase in the salt duty. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that the duty is largely paid by the poorer classes; and that the increases proposed in our customs tariff will to some extent fall upon poor consumers. In the interests of the poor, therefore, we propose to make only a very small increase in the salt tax, *i.e.*, to increase it from R1 to R1¼ per maund. This rate will still be less than that levied only nine years ago, and the taxation will now amount to about ¼ anna per lb. We estimate the extra revenue obtainable from this increase in 1916-17 at £600,000.

It may interest the Council in this connection to be informed that Italy, too, derives a considerable amount of revenue from salt. This was put down in the Italian budget for 1914-15 at the equivalent of £3·6 million, and the taxation has recently been raised so as to bring in another £800,000. Our salt revenue on the present basis of taxation is estimated at £3·4 million, and with the extra duty at £4 million. Italy, therefore, is raising rather more than we do from salt, and from a population which is about one-seventh of that of British India.

52. Here, too, it is necessary to apply the increase to imported and, generally speaking, to locally produced salt, with effect from the 1st March. The enhancement of salt duty will not require special legislation. It can be effected under the law by notification by the Governor General in Council.

Locally produced salt in Burma has hitherto been taxed at less than the general rate of duty, though the tendency has been gradually to work up to this. We shall consider later whether the present enhancement should not also involve a proportionate increase in the special Burma taxation.

53. I now come to Income Tax, in regard to which I may first note that this term now replaces the old designation 'Assessed Taxes' in Heads VIII and 10 of our Revenue accounts, since there is at present no other tax to reckon with under these heads. The first general income tax for British India was enacted in the year 1860, and it may be noted that all incomes above R500 a year paid 4 per cent, or about 8 pies in the rupee, and that profits on land were assessed, except in the case of cultivators of land whose rent value was less than R600 per annum. This Act had a short life, but it was succeeded by various other income tax and license tax enactments, ending with the present Income Tax Act of 1886.

54. The main features of this Act are as follows. It exempts—

(*a*) Incomes derived from land assessed to land revenue and from agriculture.

(*b*) Incomes derived from property solely employed for religious or public charitable purposes.

(*c*) Salaries of officers and soldiers employed in a military capacity, when these do not exceed R500 a month, or R6,000 a year.

(*d*) All incomes which would otherwise be taxable if these are less than R1,000 a year.

The last exemption originally stood at R500, but this limit was raised to R1,000 in 1903. With the exception of that change, the Act of 1886 has remained in force to this day.

The taxation arrangements which it authorises are as follows :—

Salaries and pensions are assessed at 4 pies in the rupee if between R1,000 and R1,999 per annum. If above that amount, they pay 5 pies in the rupee.

Other incomes, derived from sources outside profits of companies and interest on securities, if they are between R1,000 and R1,999, pay on a scale of fixed rates which varies from R20 to R42, and approximates roughly in its total effect to a 4 pie rate. Incomes of R2,000 or upwards similarly derived pay at the 5 pie rate.

Profits of companies are uniformly assessed at 5 pies in the rupee. The same rate is levied upon interest on securities; but here the holder may get an exemption or a rebate at the 4 pie rate, as the case may be, if he can prove that his income from all sources is less than R1,000, or falls between R1,000 and R1,999.

55. Speaking generally, therefore, our normal income tax rate is 5 pies in the rupee, which is about equivalent to 6*d.* in the pound, and it may be noted that, when the Act was introduced, the English income-tax stood at 8*d.* in the pound.

Since then, as is well known, very great changes have been made in the English income tax: the principle of graduation has been introduced, the rates have been very much raised, and since 1910 there has been a super-tax which is now levied on incomes above £3,000. In 1914, just before the war—the super-tax apart—the rates of income tax ranged from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound. These were doubled after the war, and in 1915 there was a further increase of 40 per cent on the previously doubled rate, while the limit of exemption was reduced and the scale of previous abatements cut down. The English income tax, apart again from the super-tax, may, therefore, now be said to run from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The contrast afforded by India is thus very marked.

Now it is not necessary, or desirable, to propose any such heroic measures as those which have been forced upon Chancellors of the Exchequer in England; but our income-tax here is undoubtedly very low, and there will be general agreement, I think, that, at a time when it has become necessary to increase taxation materially, and to hit the poor in some measure by the raising of the salt tax, more money should be exacted from the incomes of the relatively well-to-do.

56. Our proposals for obtaining more money from the income-tax are as follows:—

(*a*) We propose to leave all existing exemptions untouched, and also to make no alteration in the taxation of persons whose incomes, official or private, are less than R5,000 per annum.

(*b*) In the case of incomes under Parts I and IV of Schedule II of the Act, *i.e.*, salaries and pensions, and incomes from the "other sources" mentioned above, which exceed the last-mentioned sum, we propose to enhance the tax in the following way:—

(1) Incomes from R5,000 to R9,999 will pay 6 pies in the rupee, or 7½*d.* per pound.

(2) Incomes from R10,000 to R24,999 will pay 9 pies in the rupee, or 11¼*d.* in the pound.

(3) Incomes of R25,000 and upwards will pay 1 anna in the rupee, which is equivalent to 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound.

(*c*) Profits of companies will be assessed at the 1 anna rate; but this will be subject to abatement, or exemption, to individual shareholders who can show that their total income is such as to warrant a lower rate of taxation or none at all. Thus a shareholder whose income is less than R1,000 per annum from all sources would obtain a refund of the entire tax previously recovered on his dividends; a man whose total income is R5,000 would obtain a refund of the amount recovered in excess of the 6 pie rate; and so on.

We also propose, following what we are advised to be the correct construction of the law as it stands at present, as well as the actual practice in some provinces, to exempt altogether (as would be the case if it were a matter of an individual) the profits of companies which amount to less than R1,000.

(*d*) Interest on securities will be taxed similarly, *i.e.*, the initial rate will be 1 anna, but the holders can obtain refunds of the whole or of part of the sum recovered with reference to their actual income of all kinds.

57. The total number of income tax assessees in 1914-15, counting companies as persons, was about 332,000. Of these about 216,000 were assessed on incomes between R1,000 and R1,999, and 79,000 between R2,000 and R4,999. Consequently, no less than 295,000 of the present assessees will be unaffected by the new rates of taxation

we propose, which will fall on the 37,000 who are relatively well-to-do. Of these, again, about 24,000, on incomes between R5,000 and R9,999, will only have their tax increased by 1 pie on the rupee.

58. We expect in all to get £900,000 from this increased taxation. Here again I shall introduce a Bill to-day making the required amendments in Act II of 1886. But in this case it will not be necessary, as in regard to salt and customs, to make the new taxation applicable before the 1st April 1916. Arrears of income tax not paid by that date, but recovered subsequently, will be assessed at the old rates. The new rates will apply to all income the tax on which has not actually become due till the 1st April.

I may add that we propose to restrict the amendments of the Income Tax Act to those which are necessary to carry out the new scheme of taxation I have outlined. There are other matters, no doubt, in respect of which the existing Act might suitably be amended or made clearer, but these can wait till a season of greater leisure.

59. Lastly, I may explain that under the terms of the existing financial settlements with the provinces, income tax is a divided head, and the additional revenue accruing from our proposals will thus be shared between Imperial and Provincial. But as this additional taxation is imposed solely for Imperial purposes, the amount which technically accrues to the provinces will be set-off by a counter-adjustment from Provincial to Imperial under the head 'Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.' The same procedure was followed in 1910 in respect of the additional taxation then imposed under 'Stamps' and 'Excise.' A like adjustment will also be made on this occasion in respect of that portion of the additional duty on locally produced beer and 'foreign spirit' which will be credited to Provincial revenues under the terms of the settlements.

60. I now sum up the financial effect of the proposals above explained. We intend to get an additional revenue of—

(*a*) £2,150,000 from Customs and consequential changes in the excise duties on liquors.

(*b*) £600,000 by an enhancement of the duty on Salt.

(*c*) £900,000 by an increase under Income Tax.

Or in all a little over £3·6 million as against an estimated Imperial deficit of £2·6 million. This leaves us with a surplus of £1,052,000 which, though somewhat less than we have aimed at in the years just preceding the war, will supply a useful and much needed source of strength against the contingencies which face us in the future.

The imposition of a portion of our proposed taxation from 1st March (*vide* paragraph 58) will also yield about £110,000 in the current year, thus diminishing (as I have already noted) the Imperial deficit for 1915-16 indicated in paragraph 17 to about £2 million.

61. Consequently the statement given in paragraph 23 must be taken as superseded by the revised statement below, which shows our revenue and expenditure position for 1915-16 and 1916-17 as determined by the taxation measures above expounded.

[In millions of pounds.]

	Revised, 1915-16.			Budget, 1916-17.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	**Imperial.**	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	**51·982**	30·638	82·620	**55·651**	30·548	86·199
Expenditure . . .	**53·968**	31·296	85·264	**54·599**	30·913	85·512
Surplus + or deficit — .	**—1·986**	—·658	—2·644	**+1·052**	—·365	+·687

Rupee borrowing.

62. Before I pass on to the general ways and means arrangements for the coming year, it will be desirable to make a few remarks on the subject of our rupee borrowing.

In paragraph 56 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement I announced our intention of raising a loan of £3 million (4½ crores) in India in the current year, the time and the best method of borrowing being reserved for later consideration.

The internal conditions in India were generally favourable at the period of the year when we usually take into consideration the question of issuing a new loan. Trade was slack and money easy; the balances of the Presidency Banks stood at a high level; and though there was little demand for rupee securities and the market was extremely sensitive, the floating supplies of paper were reported to be small and its price had been comparatively steady. The situation was, however, entirely changed by the announcement, on the 21st June last, of the flotation of a British war loan for an unlimited amount carrying interest at 4½ per cent, with valuable privileges to subscribers in respect to the conversion of holdings in the previous 3½ per cent war loan, consols and annuities, into stock of the new war loan. This produced an immediate drop in the price of our 3½ per cent paper, and it became clear that more favourable terms than we had previously contemplated would have to be offered if a loan of the amount announced in the Budget were to be successfully floated, while the increasing difficulties in raising further loans in London on behalf of India rendered it impossible to reduce the Indian borrowing.

The line of action to be followed in these conditions formed the subject of anxious deliberation on our part and, after discussion of the question at an informal conference which I held with the representatives of the three Presidency Banks, it was decided to fix the rate of interest at 4 per cent and to offer at par a short-term issue which would be redeemed after eight years in any case, while the Government reserved the right of redeeming it at any time after five. Political and financial circumstances rendered it most undesirable to take any risk of the loan proving a failure, and accordingly it was arranged that the Presidency Banks should underwrite the entire loan, and should in any case subscribe for a minimum sum of R1½ crores, in return for a commission of 1 per cent on the amount of the loan. The loan as thus settled was notified on the 28th July last and subscriptions were invited between the 2nd and 17th August, these being receivable at the head offices of the Presidency Banks and their branches, and at all places at which we have account offices, instead of as formerly at the presidency towns only. Considering the moderate amount of interest offered and the conditions prevalent, the loan was wholly successful, being oversubscribed by more than two crores.

63. We also initiated an important new departure in the direction of trying to bring the Goverment into more direct touch with small investors by issuing a supplementary section of the loan to be subscribed for through Post Offices. The loan proper was to be subscribed by the 17th August, but the Post Office section, into which subscriptions of any amount (in even hundreds of rupees) from R100 to R5,000 were receivable, remained open till the end of October, and all the amounts tendered through it were taken in full. Special arrangements were made for wide publication of the terms on which applications would be received through the Post Office, by notices and brief posters exhibited in post offices, treasuries, and district offices, and by advertisements inserted in newspapers, English and vernacular.

The total amount thus realised was about R50 lakhs, or £333,000, and of this amount only about 18 lakhs represented withdrawals from existing savings banks accounts (which so far gave us the advantage, in present circumstances, of transfer of liability from a call account to one which we need not liquidate for some years), while the remaining 32 lakhs was new money lodged with Government. Of the total, 21 lakhs was obtained from Europeans, 26 lakhs from Indians, and 3 lakhs from banks and public bodies. R6 lakhs represented individual applications not exceeding R500, while out of a total of some 4,250 applications, over 500 were for the minimum amount possible, *viz.*, R100. It is also interesting to note that in all nearly three lakhs of rupees, representing some 300 applications, came from Indian ladies. As further evidence of the extent to which this section of the loan tapped sources which would otherwise not have been available, it may

be mentioned that about 40 per cent of the total was applied for through sub and branch post offices in the mofussil.

The total amount obtained may seem small, but I would remind the Council that 50 lakhs is a quarter of the total rupee loan issued so recently as 1911-12, and one-third of that which was issued in 1910-11. Considering the novelty of the experiment, the troubled times, and the innate conservatism of the bulk of the Indian people, I hold that this Post Office loan operation has been a marked success, and has justified us in making the procedure a permanent one. We shall also consider, in respect of future issues, the desirability of further simplifying methods so as to avoid some local difficulties and misapprehensions which this year's experiment brought to notice.

64. I now come to our borrowing programme for the next year. That must take place entirely in this country, since, as I have already indicated, we cannot, in the interests of the Empire, set foot on the borrowing market at home. The position of 3½ per cent paper is also a very relevant factor in this connection. I referred last year with legitimate satisfaction to the strength of that paper, but since then it has fallen greatly. At the beginning of the present financial year its selling price was R92½. In December and January, however, it fell rapidly to the neighbourhood of R80; and in spite of some recovery subsequently, it has recently stood about eight points below the opening price of the year. That is, of course, a very serious matter for the holders of Government paper, and various suggestions have been made, in the press and otherwise, that we should assist them by the conversion of the whole of our 3½ per cent debt, which at present stands at about £92 million, into a 4 per cent security. This would involve a very considerable burden to the general taxpayer, which I am certainly not prepared to impose upon him. Nor can I admit that the Government can be held responsible for such unforeseen falls in securities, Government or other, as have taken place by reason of the war and the higher rates of interest which it has brought about. On the other hand, the Government cannot look with indifference on a large depreciation of the price of the premier security of India, or ignore the grave difficulties which such depreciation, if unremedied, will place in the way of their own future borrowings, especially in the coming year.

65. Consequently, after very careful deliberation, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, we have decided to do something for the holders of our existing Government paper which will be in our own, that is in the public, interests as well as theirs. In view of our ways and means requirements, and to strengthen our position generally, we consider that we should raise not less than £4 million in India next year, outside the amount which we may get from the Post Office section of our loan. To facilitate this we propose that subscriptions to our new loan should carry with them the privilege of converting an equivalent amount of 3½ per cent paper on favourable terms, by which I mean terms that will be better than the arithmetical result of a comparison between 3½ per cent interest and the higher rate which we shall have to pay for the new loan: *e.g.*, if our new loan is issued at 4 per cent, the conversion rate for 3½ per cent paper will be higher than R87½. This privilege will also cover the conversion of our remaining 3 per cent paper on terms proportionally equivalent to those fixed in respect of the 3½ per cents. Thus a subscriber of say one lakh of rupees to the new loan will thereby obtain the right, which we shall allow him to transfer, to obtain another lakh by the conversion, on such terms as may be decided on, of 3½ per cent or 3 per cent paper.

66. Further, we propose that this offer of limited conversion in 1916, conditional on subscription to a new loan, shall be repeated in 1917 and 1918 if we borrow in those years at a higher rate than 3½ per cent. Thus supposing the 1917 loan to be of that character, a subscriber thereto, or a purchaser of conversion rights attached to the loan, will be able to convert 3½ per cent paper into debt of that year's issue, whatever its terms may be. I must explain, however, that the conversion rates will be fixed on each occasion with reference to the circumstances of the time and the character of each new loan, and I can hold out no hope that they will under any circumstances be more favourable hereafter—indeed they may quite possibly be less so—than the terms we shall offer in 1916, when money conditions are specially stringent. I may explain also that conversion facilities will not be attached to any short-term borrowing, such as the loan we raised last year with a currency of 5 to 8 years only; and generally that the Government of India reserve full discretion as to the terms to be offered for future loans, and also as regards the conversion rights associated therewith.

67. We believe that these measures will confer a substantial degree of protection on the holders of our existing paper, and will be found well adapted to the particular conditions which this problem presents to us in India. The requirements of the Government of India are not such as to call for a vast scheme of unlimited conversion in a single year as was the case at home. The Indian markets could not find the money; and if they did find it, we could not employ it ourselves in India, or remit it to England without wrecking exchange. We feel too that in view of the comparative narrowness of the Indian money market in ordinary times, and the special stringency which exists at present, we should—if we confined the opportunity of conversion to a single year's issue—deprive many holders of our paper of an effective chance of participating. On the other hand, we are not prepared to admit that the conditions call for the eventual extinction of the whole mass of our 3½ per cent paper, and could not wisely saddle ourselves with the grave liabilities incidental to a conversion scheme extending over a considerable number of years. In the conditions of the present year our next issue must be a repayable loan, and though we in no way pledge ourselves to confine our flotations in the conversion period to repayable debt, we may of course find it necessary to do so. Now, the association of conversion rights with a repayable loan doubles the amount which has to be repaid in the future. It will be readily understood that this is a very serious element in the problem; and when the time for repayment came, we might be seriously hampered as regards our productive capital expenditure and our finances generally if the amount of debt falling due for discharge were of excessive amount. These reasons have weighed with us in limiting the conversion period to three years. We have also had to bear in mind that one main justification for a conversion scheme is the inducement which it offers to the public to subscribe to the loans issued at a time of difficulty and crisis, and we cannot afford to have this inducement weakened by an undue prolongation of the opportunities for conversion.

68. It would be premature as yet to decide what the exact terms of the 1916 loan shall be in respect of interest and currency, though I may say now that the loan will on this occasion be repayable at the end of some specific, though probably somewhat distant, date. Nor can I yet state the conversion rate which will be offered for 3½ per cent and 3 per cent paper. These are matters which will still require very careful consideration; but I may say at once that the effective amount of our new loan, that is excluding the new debt created by conversion of previous issues, will, as I have already indicated, be not less than £4 million outside the Post Office section (to which, I may observe, the same conversion facilities will apply) and that we shall be prepared to accept subscriptions up to £8 million. We are willing to take that large amount this year partly to make the remedy of conversion more immediate and efficacious, and partly to strengthen our financial position generally in view of the war. But we in no way contemplate, or pledge ourselves to, similarly large flotations in 1917 and 1918; and investors who stand aside from this year's issue in the expectation of being as readily able to obtain conversion rights in the two following years will run the risk of disappointment in that respect.

69. I may mention here that we have decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to introduce a new form of Government securities in the shape of bearer-bonds, to meet the convenience of persons in large business centres who wish to dispose of, or raise money upon, Government paper with greater ease and rapidity than are afforded by our existing promissory notes with the formalities attendant upon the transfer of these from one holder to another. We have no desire, however, to alter or abandon the present form of promissory note, which is much valued for purposes of safety by those who wish to hold Government paper permanently or for considerable periods. Accordingly the bearer-bond form will be purely optional and the fullest facilities will be given for the conversion of promissory notes of the existing form into bearer-bonds and *vice versa*. This reform will be introduced as soon as certain legal points which are under consideration have been settled, and when the best form of the new bearer-bond has been determined on.

Ways and Means Estimate for 1916-17.

70. Before setting out the figures in the manner adopted in paragraph 20 above, I would emphasise that they are very materially affected by the facts that, as I have already said, we cannot count on any home borrowing next year; that, on the contrary, we ought to give some little help to the Home

Government in maintaining a grip over the London money market by repaying a portion of the Secretary of State's outstanding India Bills; and that, in view of the limitations of the Indian money market, we must take a cautious view as to the immediate response to our offer of conversion facilities. Consequently, even though it is proposed to meet the Imperial deficit entirely by taxation, and convert it into a surplus, we have had to cut down the capital expenditure programme to the lowest possible limits, allowing only £3 million for Railways and £1·2 for Irrigation and Delhi.

The figures we have to deal with are then as follows:

Outlay.	£ million.	*Resources.*	£ million.
Provincial deficit . . .	0·4	From balances . . .	0·3
Capital Expenditure—		Imperial surplus . .	1·1
Railway	3·0	Rupee borrowing . .	4·3
Irrigation . . .	0·9	Unfunded debt . . .	0·3
Delhi	0·3	Famine insurance and miscellaneous items	0·2
Discharge of debt . . .	2·0		
	6·6	Special war receipts . .	0·4
			6·6

71. I have already explained the amount of the Provincial deficit and the Imperial surplus as arrived at by the new taxation, and now add the following elucidatory remarks in respect of other items.

Railway Programme.—As I have said, the financial position requires us to cut this down to a very low figure. We are advised, indeed, that it is very questionable whether a larger allotment could be profitably spent in view of the great difficulty, in present circumstances, in obtaining railway material from home and its extremely high cost. The present price of rails, for instance, landed in India, is nearly double the pre-war price, while the Tata Works, on which we could normally rely for local supplies, are now mainly occupied in the manufacture of steel for munitions. Our own railway workshops too are largely engaged in the same work.

The £3 million programme has been fixed so as to continue progress, but generally at a reduced rate, on works already in hand which could not without loss or great inconvenience be interrupted. Provision has also been made for the restoration of the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, but only such new works are included—for example, water-supply schemes where the existing supply seems likely to fail—as could not with safety be postponed. The bulk of the expenditure proposed is consequently on open lines.

Irrigation.—Here too the financial position has to be taken into account, and prevents our doing more than repeat the revised estimate provision of £900,000.

Expenditure on Delhi.—This, as in the current year, is confined to what is absolutely necessary to keep things going without deterioration of material and disbanding of necessary establishments.

Discharge of debt.—We provide here £500,000 for the discharge of India bonds issued in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway, which fall due in the coming year. We also provide £1½ million for the discharge of some of the short-term sterling India Bills issued by the Secretary of State in 1914-15, a measure which, as I have indicated, will be a contribution on our part to the retention of the Home market for borrowings by His Majesty's Government in connection with the war. We shall also, incidentally, save a certain amount in interest charges. The temporary loans we raised in 1914-15, which still stood at £14 million at the commencement of the current year, will thus have been reduced to £9½ million, *i.e.*, to £4 million from the Gold Standard Reserve (*vide* paragraph 21) and £5½ million in sterling India Bills.

72. I have already said as much as I can at present in respect of the *rupee loan.* We take the amount of this for the purpose of the present calculations at £4·3 million, of which £300,000 is estimated as accruing from the Post Office section. But, as I have already indicated, we are prepared to accept subscriptions up to a further sum not exceeding £4 million. To the extent that we obtain these we shall employ them in paying off our remaining debt to the Gold Standard Reserve.

It is very necessary, in present conditions, to conserve the Indian money market for the requirements of Government to a greater extent than is normally necessary. We do not propose to go at all as far in this direction as His Majesty's Government have had to do at home, but we are fully justified in issuing instructions, as we have done, that local bodies shall, as far as possible, keep down their development expenditure which is financed from borrowing; and that all loan flotations by such bodies, as well as branch line companies' loans, shall be held absolutely in abeyance from the present date until our coming loan has been floated.

For *unfunded debt* we take a net incoming of £300,000 only, as we must be cautious in regard to the Post Office deposits, and we are for the present anticipating that there will be a reduction in these by direct withdrawals, or by transfer to the Post Office section of the loan, to the extent of £700,000 in the coming year.

Under *special war receipts* we assume a receipt of £400,000 from the continued employment of enemy vessels.

73. These and other transactions bring us to an estimated closing balance of £17·4 million on the 31st March 1917, exclusive of holdings for the Gold Standard Reserve temporarily included in the balances of the Home Treasury. This is about £1 million more than the normal minimum balance required in India and England together; but it will be readily understood that in present conditions, which in several directions expose our balances to exceptional strain, it is necessary to have some margin. This is the more desirable in that, as I have already said (paragraph 32), we shall eventually have to make good the large sums—of which we are making temporary use—that we are deriving from the employment of captured enemy vessels and the liquidation of hostile firms.

Remarks on certain special heads.

I now furnish some supplementary information in regard to certain special and important heads.

A.—Opium.

74. In paragraph 36 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1914-15, I referred to the question of the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium which had accumulated in the China ports as the one problem of our past opium trade with China still remaining for solution. At the commencement of this year the amount of stocks still unsold was considerable and the rate at which they were passing into consumption was slow, while all the consuming provinces in China except three had been declared free of cultivation and were consequently closed to Indian opium in accordance with the terms of the Opium agreement of 1911. Arrangements had also been made in accordance with that agreement for the inspection, early last summer, of Kiangsu with the object of applying the closure to this province also. These arrangements were however cancelled at the request of the Chinese Government, on the ground that investigations had shown that certain districts were not free from poppy cultivation; and shortly afterwards it became known that an arrangement had been arrived at between the Chinese authorities and the opium merchants which would have the effect of removing restrictions which had previously hampered the latter's trade. This was followed by the announcement, a few months later, that the whole of the stocks lying in Hongkong and a portion of those remaining in Shanghai had been purchased by representatives of the Chinese Government. It may fairly be assumed that the small remaining balance of the stocks is not likely to cause any embarrassment to the Government of India, and so a further, and apparently final, stage has been reached in the connection of this country with China in the matter of the opium trade.

75. Shortly after the outbreak of war we found it desirable to raise—from ₹1,200 to ₹1,600 per chest—the upset price fixed in respect of the opium which is auctioned monthly for export to the non-China markets. During 1915 the full amount of the opium offered at this price was sold and, in view of the active conditions of the trade towards the close of the year, it was decided, as I have previously mentioned, to make a further enhancement of the upset price to ₹1,800 with effect from January 1916. The price obtained at our auction sales rose at once on the announcement of this decision in September and has recently been above the new minimum.

76. I mentioned last year that we had arranged to sell direct to the Government of the Straits Settlements the amount of opium required by that Government for its opium monopoly. A similar arrangement has since been concluded with the Government of Hongkong, and the amount of opium which has been announced for auction is exclusive of the requirements of these two Governments.

77. Incidentally the war has led to an increased demand for medicinal preparations made from opium and, supplies from Turkey being interrupted, it has been arranged with the Secretary of State to test the suitability of Indian opium for this purpose by placing a quantity at the disposal of the London market. The permanent success of the experiment cannot, of course, be established till the return of peace conditions, but we have been able so far to sell 1,400 chests at a substantial profit and anticipate a larger sale in the coming year. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that in this way the production of Indian opium has relieved a want which must otherwise have been acutely felt.

B.—Military Services.

78. The table below shows the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding :—

	Gross.					Net, *i.e.*, deducting receipts.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.	All Military heads.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912-13 . . .	19,576,526	479,928	887,379	9,267	20,953,100	19,565,466
1913-14 . . .	19,789,239	512,845	947,297	16,384	21,265,765	19,896,113
1914-15 . . .	20,336,559	463,370	996,071	13,603	21,809,603	20,434,915
1915-16 (Budget) .	19,973,700	650,400	744,300	21,100	21,389,500	20,169,200
1915-16 (Revised) .	21,650,200	519,100	830,200	16,300	23,015,800	21,842,700
1916-17 (Budget) .	21,579,100	707,600	858,300	20,900	23,165,900	22,000,000

79. The total net expenditure in 1915-16 is now expected to reach the figure of £21·8 million or about £1⅔ million more than the Budget. I have already referred (in paragraph 14) to the main causes contributing to this large excess and need only add the following supplementary remarks. The developments of military science have rendered it necessary to increase the efficiency of the army in India in various directions while the war proceeds, *e.g.*, by the provision of mechanical transport, at a cost of £78,000, and of an aviation squadron, at a cost of £74,000. The expenditure on Military Works is now estimated to exceed the Budget figure by £86,000, chiefly on account of urgent improvements to frontier roads, the provision of accommodation for the Indian sick and wounded returned from the front, and improvements to the Cordite factory and to the Ordnance factory at Ishapore. A fall in receipts of £17,000, which is chiefly due to war conditions, also contributes to the increase in net expenditure.

In certain respects the programme of expenditure has not been fulfilled; for instance, the Admiralty were unable to make progress with the construction of the Royal Indian Marine vessels referred to in my speech of last year, and this has involved a lapse of £149,000. On the other hand, the outlay on home stores for marine requirements is higher by £23,000. Other minor variations combine to account for the balance of the estimated excess.

80. For the year 1916-17 a sum of £22 million has been allotted as the net Military expenditure, again on the assumption, which governs all our calculations, that the war will continue throughout the next financial year.

In view of the general financial situation, only absolutely necessary and urgent measures are being provided for. The causes which affected Military expenditure during 1915-16 will remain for the most part operative in 1916-17. There will, it is true, be considerably less expenditure on sea transport charges, since the contribution during the current year included arrear payments on account of 1914-15. We also anticipate reduced expenditure on certain other measures connected with internal defence: and there will be a saving in connection with the mechanical transport

companies, due to the initial expenditure being met for the most part during the current year. On the other hand, we anticipate increased expenditure of £189,000 in connection with the vessels the construction of which at home had to be postponed during the current year, and on replacement of stores and coal, and a somewhat higher provision has to be made for measures in connection with military arrangements on the North-West frontier. Broadly speaking, however, the anticipated expenditure in 1916-17 would be a little lower than in 1915-16 but for the fact that, as I have already explained, we have thought it wise to provide a margin (of rather over half a million pounds) to meet unforeseen demands.

81. The Indian Army still continues to play a conspicuous part, side by side with representatives of every portion of the Empire, in the great war which the King-Emperor and his Allies are waging for the cause of liberty and right. Nor, as I indicated in my speech in the closing budget debate last March, is this the only respect in which India has borne her share of the Empire's burdens. She has rendered invaluable aid by recruiting and training large numbers of soldiers; by furnishing supplies of all sorts—foodstuffs, clothing, ordnance, equipment and munitions; by training and despatching horses; by lending to the Admiralty a great part of her Royal Indian Marine fleet; and by fitting out transports. The total value of the supplies and services of all sorts which she has thus undertaken on behalf of the War Office amounted, including some similar expenditure brought to account at home, to about £10 million in 1914-15 and is estimated at about £18 million in 1915-16 and £20¾ million in 1916-17. These figures include also the outlay in civil departments on the manufacture of munitions which is now in full progress. They do not, however, include the services, representing a recoverable outlay of £850,000 in 1915-16 and about £1 million in 1916-17, which we are able to render to the Australian Government.

82. I mentioned in paragraph 65 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement the assistance given by the Indian princes in respect of their Imperial Service Corps and in special gifts towards the cost of the war. The latter now total about £900,000. Further, considerable sums have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief to be spent in the purchase of horses, motor cars, motor ambulances, etc., or in any way which His Excellency may think advisable for the good of the army. It is of course impossible to mention all these individual gifts, which find no place in the Budget; but I would refer particularly to a recent personal gift of one lakh from His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal, as well as of 2 lakhs from the Nepal Durbar, who also are bearing all the ordinary pay charges of a Nepalese contingent now serving in India.

83. The Council will readily understand that the task of deciding the many complex questions relating to the incidence of expenditure as between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, and of devising a simple and efficient system of accounting, has been a most difficult one. It was found necessary, early in the current year, to create a special appointment of Central War Controller to deal with these matters, and Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., was appointed to the post. I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging the conspicuous ability and untiring energy with which he has discharged his duties, and the appreciation they have met with at home as well as here.

C.—Famine Relief.

84. I have already mentioned that the faulty distribution of the monsoon has led to distress in certain areas. This, however, has fortunately, so far, been on a comparatively small scale. Some direct expenditure on relief in the tracts affected by floods in Assam and the United Provinces was necessary. Distress due to drought exists at present in the Bankura district of Bengal; in the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts of Bihar and Orissa; in Ajmer-Merwara, and in the Karauli State in Rajputana; whilst that in the Tipperah district of Bengal is due to floods. Test works have been opened in these tracts and gratuitous relief is also being distributed. The maximum number, so far, on test works in all the affected tracts has been 21,000 and on gratuitous relief 23,000. The Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum, with an area of 1,200 square miles and a population of 80,000, is however the only area which passed beyond the stage of observation and test, scarcity having been formally declared in October last. Distress there, however, is practically over for the present, though some recrudescence is anticipated when

the harvesting of winter rice is finished. Assistance in the shape of agricultural loans has been necessary in these tracts, as well as in Assam; whilst owing to the scarcity of fodder in Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana and the Punjab the usual concessions for the carriage of fodder at reduced rates have been introduced in large areas. Special railway concessions have also been granted in order to encourage the emigration of cattle from Ajmer-Merwara.

The actual expenditure incurred in relief is fortunately, however, on a very small scale. It may be taken at £93,000 in the current year, of which £40,000 is debited to the head 33—Famine Relief and mainly represents the cost of fodder concessions. The total outlay at present anticipated in the coming year is £73,000, of which £46,000 is intended for fodder concessions and outlay on direct relief and appears under the Famine Relief head.

85. In the current year we provided £500,000 out of the Famine Insurance Grant of £1 million for protective works. The Famine Relief outlay of £40,000 is a first charge on the remaining moiety, and £460,000 is left for the reduction or avoidance of debt, of which £295,000 comes under the Imperial and £165,000 under the Provincial section.

In the coming year we are slightly reducing the provision for protective works, which is taken at £433,000. Of the remainder, famine relief accounts for £46,000, while £424,000 under Imperial and £97,000 under Provincial are allotted to the reduction or avoidance of debt, the Provincial allotment in the coming year being somewhat reduced as one more of the provinces has now obtained its maximum famine credit. I may add that I have not forgotten the promise, to which I referred in paragraph 69 of my speech last year, to consider the possibility of improving the system of Provincial famine credits. We have not yet had a final reply from one of the provinces mainly interested, but we shall hope to put the matter before the Secretary of State in the course of the coming year.

D.—Expenditure from Special Grants, Educational, Medical, etc.

86. I give below a table similar to that exhibited in paragraphs 46 and 70 of my speech introducing the last two Financial Statements :—

[In thousands of pounds.]

	Total grants given (1911-12 to 1916-17).		Total expenditure incurred* (1911-12 to 1916-17).	Balance expected to be available on 1st April 1917.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.	
(1) Education	763	3,253	2,213	1,040
(2) Sanitation	245	1,738	1,172	566
(3) Medical Relief, etc.	...	58	54	4
(4) Agriculture, etc.	...	177	169	8
(5) Grants for other special purposes	...	1,545	1,415	130
(6) Grants for general purposes (Discretionary grants)	...	667	381	286
Total	1,008	7,438	5,404	2,034
Add—Savings on recurring grants during foregoing period (about)				697
Total amount expected to be available from special grants on the 1st April 1917				2,731

*Non-recurring figures only are given as the recurring grants are treated as having been fully worked up to, any savings obtained from those grants in particular years being added at the foot of the statement.

In view of continued financial stringency, we have, naturally, had again to ask Local Governments to restrict their drawings on the portion of their balances which represents the unspent remainder of these special grants, and we have also had to limit outlay from the portion of previous recurring grants which have remained at our own disposal Any short expenditure by the Government of India from these recurring grants in the current and coming years will, however, be made good when financial prosperity is restored.

E.—Financial position of the Provinces.

87. The financial history of the provinces in the current year, as I have already shown, has been one of severe restriction of expenditure, and this must inevitably be continued in the coming year also. The only important change in the financial arrangements with Local Governments which I have to mention now is the final decision on the question of improving the terms of the Burma provincial settlement, in connection with which I mentioned in paragraph 72 of my last year's speech that we had decided to increase the permanent resources of the Local Government to the extent of £100,000 a year. We had also under consideration at the time a further concession, which has since received the approval of the Secretary of State, namely, the guarantee to this province of a minimum aggregate of revenue advancing progressively every year. The annual increment of revenue thus assured to the province is £53,000, and the guarantee extends until 1923-24. It does not actually become operative until the conclusion of the war; but the total minimum guaranteed revenue on which the province will then begin will be fixed as if its revenues had started at the full amount anticipated in the calculations on which the provincial settlement of April 1911 was based, *plus* the additional £100,000 mentioned above, and had subsequently increased every year at the guaranteed rate. The arrangement is a new feature of our provincial settlement system, and one which we are not likely to extend, as it originates from two factors special to Burma, namely, *first*, the unusually fluctuating character of her revenues as a whole, and, *secondly*, the special necessity in her case, for making an assured provision for a steady scheme of development of communications. Such a scheme cannot be taken up and carried on in the absence of some assurance of a growth of minimum revenue sufficient to provide for an adequate working programme without constant set-backs when an indifferent year happens to succeed one of special prosperity. We ourselves believe fully in the elasticity of the Burma revenues; and we felt that, if this confidence in the future growth of provincial revenues could be turned into a certainty, so far as the Local Government is concerned, by the procedure proposed, a great difficulty in attacking this problem of road development could be met.

88. We have also during this year made good progress with the problem of attempting to define and enlarge the financial powers of Local Governments and of authorities subordinate to them on the one hand, and of the various Imperial authorities on the other. Our hope is to evolve a systematic and liberal scheme of delegation which will help to solve, with greater simplicity and generality than has hitherto been attempted, many questions of decentralisation which have been under consideration for a number of years past, as well as certain parallel questions of audit control to which, as Hon'ble Members are aware, much attention has recently been paid. In this Your Excellency has taken a special personal interest, and I should have been glad if it had been possible to make a more definite announcement on the subject on the present occasion. But the matter is one in which we cannot act alone, for no definite scheme can be introduced without the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

F.—Railways. (Capital Outlay.)

89. The following statement gives the figures of Railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway programme for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

—	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16, Revised.	1916-17, Budget.
	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock .	7,134,200	10,303,100	10,534,300	4,250,100	2,730,000
Lines under construction—					
(*a*) started in previous years . .	2,658,700	1,871,500	898,800	660,700	270,000
(*b*) started in current year . .	103,200	131,700	...	35,900	...
Total .	9,896,100	12,306,300	11,433,100	4,946,700	3,000,000

90. As I have already stated, the financial position has necessitated a large reduction in our Budget programme for 1915-16, and also requires us to cut down expenditure in the coming year to a very low figure. The greater part of the reduced outlay for 1916-17 will, as usual, be devoted to the improvement of open line equipment, including provision for the repair of damage done to the hill section of the Assam Bengal Railway by the abnormal floods of last July.

The difficulty of obtaining imported material without interference with more important work and at reasonable cost has limited the proposals for the purchase of new rolling stock to extremely modest dimensions, though, in order to provide work for the railway shops which build coaches and wagons, some material has to be bought from abroad. Works will absorb the greater part of the allotment, and what cannot be made in the country will be found from the stores already collected whenever possible.

91. The small amount which remains over for construction expenditure we propose to utilise in continuing, as far as possible, progress on lines already in hand which cannot well be interrupted without loss or considerable inconvenience. Very nearly half of it goes to the Burdwan-Howrah Chord which, as explained last year, may be regarded as a work of open line improvement designed to relieve the congestion of traffic on existing lines between Calcutta and the coal-fields. Work has here reached an advanced stage, and in order to render the outlay already incurred remunerative it is necessary to provide for its early completion.

Another work of this description is the overhead connection with the Victoria terminus in Bombay, the provision for which will enable moderate progress to be made. The only other important line requiring notice is the Itarsi-Nagpur, on which considerable progress has been made in the current year. The northern section from Itarsi to Parassia, a length of 134 miles, has already been opened to traffic, and it is expected that the southern section from Nagpur to Katol will be ready for opening within the next 3 or 4 months. We have provided a small sum for the completion of this section, but funds will not permit of work being proceeded with on the remaining section Katol to Amla. Circumstanced as we are it is out of the question to make provision from programme funds for any new line of railway.

92. It is all the more gratifying, therefore, to find that the activity of Branch Line companies has been in no way abated. Last year I informed the Council that the total mileage of railways sanctioned for construction by such companies was 234, and that several District Board projects were about to mature. Since then we have sanctioned the construction of four new lines, of a total length of 72 miles, to be financed by certain District Boards in Madras, and have also authorised the flotation of Branch Line companies for the construction of five new railways comprising a total mileage of 258. One of these, the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railway, is a project of importance which has been under consideration for years past; and the company undertaking its construction is the largest railway concern recently floated in India. These facts bear evidence to the popularity of the terms which we now offer to investors in such undertakings.

93. The following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1912-13 and the net return obtained, after deducting working expenses and interest charges:—

[In thousands of pounds.]

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16, Revised.	1916-17, Budget.
Capital at charge at end of each year .	340,103	351,302	361,556	365,097	366,827
Net working profit from railways excluding interest charges . .	17,272	17,616	15,614	17,123	16,461
Percentage of net working profit to capital outlay	5·08	5·01	4·32	4·69	4·49
Net working profit from railways after meeting interest charges . .	4,803	4,790	2,158	3,348	2,505
Percentage to capital outlay of net profits after meeting interest charges.	1·41	1·36	·60	·92	·68

94. The return on Railway capital (excluding interest charges) was estimated in the current year's budget at 4·01 per cent. We now estimate it at 4·69 per cent, in consequence of the large increase in net railway earnings which I have already dealt with in my review of the Revenue estimates. For next year we put it at 4·49 per cent consequent on the smaller estimate of net earnings provided for in the Budget.

The charges for interest in the current and ensuing years work out to 3·77 and 3·81 per cent respectively on the capital outlay, so that the final net profit on railways in each of these years is 0·92 per cent and 0·68 per cent. But as I said last year, the interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go to the discharge of debt.

G.—Irrigation. (Capital outlay.)

95. The financial position of our great Irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table, which brings up to date the information given in previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds:—

Particu .	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16 (Revised).	1916-17 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Productive Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year .	33,347	34,645	35,777	36,696	37,601
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	4,065	4,338	4,325	4,379	4,417
Total expenses, including interest on debt	2,263	2,306	2,452	2,561	2,587
Net profit	1,802	2,032	1,873	1,818	1,830
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay	5·40	5·87	5·24	4·95	4·87
Protective Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year .	4,205	4,796	5,345	5,860	6,274
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	81	112	101	113	119
Total expenses, including interest on debt	188	213	247	275	290
Net loss	107	101	146	162	171
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay	2·55	2·10	2·73	2·76	2·73
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct Receipts	266	263	254	268	280
Expenditure	842	914	986	898	889
Net loss	576	651	732	630	609

96. On the 31st March 1915 the total length of main and branch canals and distributaries which had been constructed on irrigation works of all classes amounted to 62,758 miles, a figure which, it is expected, will have increased by some 500 miles during the current financial year. These channels command an area of approximately 50 million acres of culturable land, and in 1914-15 actually irrigated almost

25½ million acres. The area of irrigation of 1915-16 is, however, expected to show a decline to about 24 million acres as the deficient rainfall in parts of Northern India diminished the available water-supply.

97. In addition to the canals in use there are 39 major projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these 14 are productive and 25 protective; they are designed to irrigate 7½ million acres and to cost £30 million.

During the current year only one new work of any magnitude was sanctioned, namely, the Gokak canal, a work of the protective class estimated to cost £1·3 million. It will extend the benefits of irrigation to portions of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts in the Bombay Presidency, and to tracts in Kolhapur and certain other adjacent Native States. Work on this project has not however yet been started, and it is unlikely that a beginning can be made while the present financial stringency endures.

98. In paragraph 84 of my speech of last year I referred to five projects of the first importance which had been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some considerable time. The investigation of the Sukkur, Kistna, and Sutlej projects is still proceeding, while the Cauvery reservoir scheme continues to be held up pending the settlement of certain questions respecting the division of the waters of the Cauvery river as between Madras and the Mysore State. An alternative scheme for the utilisation of the waters of the Sarda river in the United Provinces has been advanced by the local Government and is now being examined. The Koch Dam project in the Punjab has been abandoned as financially impracticable.

99. The opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal by Your Excellency in December last marked the practical completion of the Punjab Triple Canals project, for upon this canal the two other linked systems—the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals—depend for their supplies in the *rabi* season. During the first eight months of the current financial year the two last-named works had irrrigated an area exceeding half a million acres, while, on full development, the triple system as a whole will serve an area of 1,870,000 acres annually. Colonisation on the Lower Bari Doab made good progress during the year.

In the United Provinces good progress was made with the erection of a permanent weir and regulator at Hardwar, the site of the headworks of the Upper Ganges Canal. This work, it is hoped, will be finished in the course of the present calendar year, and will greatly improve the efficiency of the canal.

In the Central Provinces the Weinganga and Tandula Canals are approaching completion : it is hoped that irrigation from the former will begin in 1916 and from the latter in 1917.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made with the important protective works in the Bombay Deccan, *viz.*, the Pravara, Godavari, and Nira Right Bank Canals.

In Burma the Twante Canal is nearly finished. This is a purely navigation work and is intended to improve communications between Rangoon and the rich rice-producing lands of the Irrawaddy delta. It will, it is hoped, be ready for use by the end of 1916.

H.—Delhi Expenditure. (Capital Outlay.)

100. We provided £267,000 in this year's Budget for expenditure under the head 51—Initial expenditure on the new Capital. This has been somewhat exceeded, owing largely to existing commitments resulting from the higher scale on which the programme for 1914-15 had been based, and the actual expenditure is now estimated at £333,000. For the coming year we repeat this year's Budget provision.

The Delhi Committee have been engaged during the present year in carrying on preliminary operations, such as levelling the site, collecting materials, manufacturing bricks and similar miscellaneous work. The Indian clerks' quarters and the menials' quarters, which were commenced in 1914, have been completed; bungalows have been provided for the occupation of the works staff; and progress has been made with the detailed schemes and estimates. But the only important buildings on which a beginning has yet been made are Government House and the Secretariat, on

which a moderate rate of progress will be maintained. The programme of work in 1916-17 will be on similar lines; and the staff employed will be kept down to the minimum necessary to supervise the work in hand and to ensure the completion of the estimates at a reasonably early date, while the larger schemes, such as those relating to sanitation, electric lighting and irrigation, must await an improvement in financial conditions.

The *pro forma* account of expenditure on the Delhi Province which was first given last year has been brought up to date and is produced as an appendix to the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum.

Council drawings, Exchange and Paper Currency Reserve.

101. As I explained in paragraph 10 of my speech last year, a considerable portion of the aggregate remittance which we have to make to the Secretary of State to finance his home expenditure is now being carried out indirectly, owing to the fact that we are incurring a large amount of military expenditure in India on behalf of the Home Government which the Secretary of State recovers from the War Office. The result from our point of view is of course the same as if he had drawn Council Bills on us to that extent and had correspondingly reduced our capacity to meet his further drawings. We estimated in the Budget that we should thus incur £7·5 million of recoverable military expenditure in India, but this has risen, with the development of the operations which we assist in financing, including the manufacture of munitions, to £14·6 million. In addition, the system adopted, at the instance of His Majesty's Government, of financing the purchase of wheat by direct payments on this side to the firms employed as our purchasing agents has involved a further expenditure of £2·9 million, which the Secretary of State recovered by the sale of the wheat at home. We also placed £2 million at the disposal of the Bank of England in India, against which the Bank made a similar payment to the Secretary of State. Finally, as previously mentioned (paragraph 81), we incurred some recoverable outlay—about £0·9 million—on behalf of the Australian Government.

Altogether, then, our recoverable disbursements here have amounted to £20·4 million. The effect of the wheat purchases and sales in depleting our balances here and inflating those of the Secretary of State was, however, corrected, when exchange fell in June—September and reverse bills were sold, by crediting the proceeds (£4·7 million) to our treasury funds in India, while the Secretary of State met the bills at home from his own balances.

102. Thus the net demand on our treasury balances as a result of these forms of indirect remittance amounted to £15·7 million, or about £8 million more than the Budget had contemplated. We were thus unable to meet the Secretary of State's Council drawings (from those balances) to the full extent anticipated, and yet these were on an unexpectedly large scale. The depression of exchange to which I have just referred was of comparatively short duration. It was doubtless connected in part with the system adopted for financing the wheat purchases, as well as with the demand for remittance in connection with the home war loan; and when these transactions had been adjusted, and the period of renewed activity which normally sets in towards the beginning of the cold weather had started, the situation was reversed, and eventually an exceedingly strong demand set in for trade remittances, which, in accordance with our accepted policy, has been fully met. The Secretary of State's Council drawings are now estimated to amount this year to £16⅛ million. Of this sum, £3·7 million has been met from our treasury balances, as against £7·1 anticipated in the Budget; and £7·5 million through the Gold Standard Reserve. The London portion of that Reserve had been weakened by having to meet heavy demands for reverse remittances after the outbreak of war, and we have been glad to take the opportunity afforded by a period of strong exchange to re-transfer to it the free portion of the balance which was thus accumulated in India, as well as the £3 million which we have repaid out of the temporary loan of £7 million which we took from the Reserve in the early part of the war. We still retain in India (in our treasury balances) the remaining portion of that loan.

103. The remaining drawings of the current year (£5·3 million) are being taken against the Paper Currency Reserve. As Hon'ble Members are aware, this is the normal practice when the trade demand for remittance exceeds the amounts

which can conveniently be met from our treasury balances. But while in ordinary conditions the proceeds of bills thus drawn against the Paper Currency Reserve are 'earmarked' at home in gold, the Secretary of State has felt obliged, in the financial situation at home created by war conditions, to make a very sparing use of this procedure. To meet this difficulty without detracting from the "availability" of the Reserve, if I may coin a word, we took power by our recent Currency Ordinance to enable him to invest up to a limited extent in short term securities, such as Treasury bills, the sums which he would normally have earmarked in actual gold, and he is utilizing this power up to the extent of £3 million. At the same time we took the opportunity of making it clear that additional investments from the Currency Reserve, when made in India under the powers taken by the Currency Act of last year (V of 1915), can be effected by creating fresh Government paper *ad hoc* and placing it in the Reserve, thus enabling us to carry out the intention, previously announced, of obtaining, when necessary, additional resources for the assistance of trade or for our own possible requirements. The Currency Act just mentioned remains in force up to six months after the close of the war, and we shall ask the Council in the course of the present session to give the same duration to the useful supplementary legislation contained in the recent Ordinance.

104. In 1916-17 we again expect that the bulk of the funds required by the Secretary of State will be met, as in the present year, by the recovery from the Home Government of expenditure—estimated to amount to £17·1 million—which we shall incur on its behalf in India, besides which there will again be expenditure, amounting to about £1 million, on behalf of the Australian Government. The Secretary of State will therefore require to draw on us in the ordinary way to the extent of £5·1 million only. As usual, however, these announcements are merely provisional, and full discretion is retained to vary the amounts in such manner as may be found advisable.

105. The average rate of exchange in the current year, calculated on the Secretary of State's drawings, is taken at 16·068 pence per rupee.

Gold Standard Reserve.

106. The following statement shows the holdings in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 1st April last and at the date of the last published statement. I have also added figures showing how we expect the Reserve to stand on the 31st March in order to bring out important changes in its constitution to which some allusion has already been made.

[In thousands of pounds.]

—	Book credit in India.	Gold set aside in the Bank of England.	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.	Gold held in India.	Temporary loan to Treasury balances in India.	Invested in London.	TOTAL.
1st April 1915 .	70	1,250	8	5,238	7,000	12,149*	25,715
31st January 1916 .	...	1,000	6,038	...	7,000	11,850†	25,888
As estimated on 31st March 1916.	...	1,000	6,166	245	4,000	14,866‡	26,277

* This represents the value of the securities at the minimum prices fixed for them as on the 31st March 1915.

† This represents the value of the securities as on the 31st October 1915.

‡ This represents the value as on the 31st October 1915 (the date of the last valuation) of the securities then held and the cost price of securities purchased since that date.

107. It will be seen that there will still be a 'loose' balance in India of £245,000. This represents interest which we have to pay for our temporary loan from the Reserve, and as it will not be credited till the 31st March next, there will not be time in the current year for its withdrawal, like the remainder of the balance, by the sale of council bills. The balance with which the year opened, and the repaid portion of the loan we had taken in 1914-15, were withdrawn—to the extent of £7·5 million in all—by the sale of council bills as already described; and the

remainder was remitted to England by adjustments through the Paper Currency Reserve* in connection with a very interesting and expedient transaction.

At the time when the 4½ per cent British war loan of 1915 was floated, the Gold Standard Reserve held consols to the nominal value of about £3¼ million. It was decided to take advantage of the conversion scheme attached to the war loan to exchange these holdings into the new and more easily realisable security. This was effected partly by a direct subscription to the loan on behalf of the Reserve, the remittance above mentioned from our balance in India being made for this purpose, and partly by the purchase of conversion rights. The result of the transaction is that consols yielding a total interest of £81,660 a year have been replaced by much superior war loan securities yielding £97,992. Including the further war loan stock which we obtained by direct subscription, our total war loan holding in the Gold Standard Reserve now amount to £3½ million.

Currency notes.

108. In paragraph 94 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement, I alluded to the fact that during the period of emergency which followed immediately upon the outbreak of war we made special arrangements to secure the unimpeded encashment of our currency notes, and I announced that it would be our object to maintain, and if possible to develop, the facilities then granted. Definite steps have now been taken towards this end. The Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency recommended that Government should increase, whenever and wherever possible, the number of places at which notes can be encashed as of right, as well as the extra-legal facilities for encashment. Definite consideration of the Royal Commission's report having been postponed on account of the war, a decision on their recommendation in favour of additional statutory facilities has necessarily to stand over for the time being. We have not, however, thought it advisable to let the matter rest entirely, and we have accordingly revised the rules and practice relating to the issue and encashment of notes at Government treasuries. In our revised rules it is expressly laid down that all possible endeavour shall be made to meet the requirements of a payee as to the form of currency which he desires to take, and that all applications for the exchange of coin for notes, or of notes for coin, shall ordinarily be met; while we have undertaken to make these facilities real and effective by suitable arrangements for the supply of the coin required.

109. This arrangement relates primarily to those cases in which the treasuries are under Government management. We had, however, already recognised that the most favourable opportunities for developing the note circulation on these lines would probably occur at the larger trade centres, at most of which the Presidency Banks have branches and transact treasury business on behalf of Government, and accordingly the policy of enlisting the co-operation of the Presidency Banks has been steadily pursued. Substantial results have now been achieved in this direction. Thus arrangements have been made with the Banks for the issue and free encashment of notes at a considerable number of their existing branches, while new branches have been opened by the Bank of Madras at four places all of which are of considerable importance from the point of view of trade.

The main features of the new arrangements are that the Government have undertaken, for currency purposes, to keep the Presidency Banks in funds at each branch, and to supply them with any form of currency asked for as far as this may be required to permit of the free issue and exchange of universal currency notes, *i.e.*, those up to Rl00. In consideration of the Banks carrying out these duties on behalf of Government, we have in one instance, in which the arrangements are for the present on a temporary and experimental footing, agreed to reimburse the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Bank in connection with the establishment of an exchange department. In other cases we have given a guarantee in respect of the amount of Government funds which, under existing arrangements, are held at the Banks' branches for the transaction of treasury business. This takes the shape either of a guaranteed minimum balance, or of a guaranteed average balance of a specified sum during the busy period of each year. In fixing the remuneration of the Banks in this form the Government have had in view the policy alluded to in another connection in paragraph 11 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement, by which the balances in the Presidency Banks are kept at as high a level as is compatible with other public interests with the object of enabling a reasonable amount

* We transferred the money to that Reserve here, while the Secretary of State was thus enabled to take a corresponding sum out of his Paper Currency holdings to credit of the Gold Standard Reserve in London.

of assistance to be given to trade. The arrangements above described have thus been made to serve a double purpose.

110. There are certain other matters connected with our paper currency system which deserve mention. The most important of these is the reform effected during the past year by which the practice of re-issuing currency notes has been discontinued. In future all notes presented at a currency office will be at once cancelled however short a time they may have been in circulation. This change of procedure follows the practice of the Bank of England, and has a special advantage as a measure of protection against forgery and fraud, as it is a common device for counterfeit notes to be deliberately soiled or stained in order to obscure the defects of the imitation. When, as is likely to result from the change of procedure, clean notes form the bulk of the circulation, such counterfeit notes will stand a smaller chance of passing current. The change is also likely, on other grounds, to increase the popularity of our notes, as we have found that the public are averse from receiving re-issued notes and not infrequently present them at once at the counter to be changed. I may mention, as a practical example of the way in which this reform has been appreciated, that the Controller of Currency has informed me that the Royal Calcutta Turf Club now issue clean notes only from their totalisators!

We hope in due course to be able to extend the new procedure to currency notes tendered at district treasuries, but there are certain practical difficulties in the way of the immediate extension of the prohibition to so wide a range of offices.

111. We have also had under consideration a proposal to prohibit the cutting of currency notes, which is at present very largely resorted to when these are sent by post. This proposal has, however, been dropped in view of the unfavourable criticism it elicited, the chief ground of objection being that, in view of existing Indian conditions in regard to banking facilities, the use of notes for remittance purposes is indispensable to a large section of the public, and that the prohibition or penalising of the remittance of notes in separate halves would injuriously affect the popularity of the paper currency as a whole. There was, however, one step which Government could safely take to diminish the undoubted inconvenience that results from our offices having to handle notes which have been cut, namely, by prohibiting the practice by which, in certain cases, notes were cut in our currency offices before being remitted to treasuries. It has recently been arranged to discontinue this and to check a similar practice in district treasuries.

112. As I indicated in the beginning of my speech, our currency circulation—partly, I may claim, as a result of the reforms above indicated—is now in a very satisfactory condition, as will be seen from the following statement which gives the active note circulation, *i.e.*, excluding notes held in reserve treasuries and the headquarter offices of the Presidency Banks, on the 1st February in each of the last five years :—

1912	46·75 crores.
1913	51·29 „
1914	51·91 „
1915	45·09 „
1916	54·11 „

The figure for the 1st February last is in fact a record in the statistics of our active circulation—a very notable circumstance, I think, considering the critical times through which we are passing.

The Wheat Scheme.

113. I have already had to make some reference to the Government wheat scheme in connection with the course of exchange and the Secretary of State's Council drawings. I may now say something as to the leading features of the scheme itself. It will be remembered that towards the end of 1914 Indian wheat prices began to rise to an alarmingly high level, and that this rise was practically continuous during the first three months of 1915, in spite of the action taken by Government to limit exports during that period. Prices were being forced up by the effect of the external demand on stocks which were unusually short; and the prospects of the approaching harvest did not, as is ordinarily the case, succeed in easing the situation. So the problem which faced us was to secure that Indian prices should be divorced from world prices, and at the same time to provide an outlet for the surplus crop, which then promised to be large,

alike for the benefit of the Indian cultivator and in order to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom where wheat was in great demand. We therefore resolved, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, to control the export trade by prohibiting all private exports of wheat save some 95,000 tons already covered by existing contracts, and decided that we would ourselves purchase and export all future supplies that might be required for the United Kingdom, to which country our exports were, generally speaking, to be confined. For this purpose we employed the leading export firms as our agents and placed their operations under the control of a Wheat Commissioner. The latter, in consultation with the Government, instructed the purchasing firms month by month in regard to the quantities they might purchase for us and regulated the maximum price at which such purchases could be made. The price was originally fixed at a fairly high level, so as to get into touch with the market, but it was gradually reduced as tenders of wheat increased, and by the middle of June the Government *f. o. b.* price was brought down to R4-10-9 per maund at Karachi. At that time, this figure represented internal prices appreciably above those actually current, but later on the unsatisfactory development of the south-west monsoon brought current prices up to, and finally above, the Government export rate. Consequently, while in the early stage of the scheme the real check on exports was through the maximum allotments to the purchasing firms, since the prices offered would in themselves have attracted much larger quantities, the position has been reversed since the middle of July, export having practically stopped owing to the Government price not being acceptable to dealers in comparison with internal prices, especially in view of the possibility of these rising materially later through poor winter rains. From July onwards, however, the requirements of the United Kingdom became less urgent, so that the stoppage of exports was of no material consequence to it, and was satisfactory to us as decreasing the competition for wheat and thus tending to keep down a rise in prices. Moreover, owing to a fall in prices at home and subsequently, in the autumn, to a great increase in freight charges, further shipment to the United Kingdom of wheat purchased at the price we offered would have resulted in loss. I may mention here that the wheat we shipped home was disposed of under the direction of a Wheat Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government and containing representatives of the India Office, the Treasury and the Board of Agriculture.

114. The scheme speedily provided the check on prices in India which was its main object. In Northern India, just before the scheme came into operation, internal prices at various representative centres ranged between $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. By the middle of May they had fallen to between 9 and $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers; and in spite of some subsequent rise, caused mainly by the unsatisfactory character of the south-west monsoon in the Punjab, and the delay in the arrival of the winter rains, they are still below the level at which they stood when the scheme came into operation. The scheme has also worked without hardship to the producer. Thus taking the Punjab, the most important portion of India affected, the cultivator there is in normal times well satisfied with a local wholesale price of R3 per maund which corresponds roughly, allowing for transport and other charges, to a price of R4-2-0 *f. o. b.* at Karachi, whereas it will be seen from what I have said already that the prices offered have been considerably higher than this. We have also some information to the effect that the cultivators appreciate the offer of a definite price by Government. The shipment of wheat under the scheme likewise produced an excellent effect in Great Britain, in lowering the prices there at a time when this was much needed: thus the home prices which were at one time 69*s.* a quarter had fallen to 52*s.* in the first half of June. For the success which has attended the scheme we are greatly indebted to the ability, tact and zeal of Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.I.E., who discharged the duties of Wheat Commissioner till he took up, in October last, the post of Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department. The total amount of wheat exported up to date this year amounts to about 650,000 tons.

115. As regards the profits derived from the scheme, these, owing mainly to the enormous cost of freight and the larger supplies that came into the United Kingdom from other quarters, have been much less than might have been anticipated a year ago, and up to date they amount to about £150,000. A definite balance sheet cannot yet be struck, however, as the scheme is to continue in operation, in the interests of the Indian consumer, after the close of the current year, and we shall have to take into account the results of future transactions. In any case there can be no loss to India while the scheme continues in operation on its present lines, and thus still includes the guarantee of His Majesty's Government against such a contingency;

and though we should of course have been glad of a large profit, this was not one of our primary inducements to undertake the scheme. The main object, so far as India is concerned, was, as described in Your Excellency's words in the final Budget debate last year, "to ensure a moderate level of prices, to safeguard the consumer and yet not to disappoint the cultivator of his legitimate profits" ; and, as you also said on that occasion, such profits as may finally ensue will be employed in some special way to the advantage of the people.

116. In regard to food-prices generally, I should like to draw attention to our very fortunate position as compared with some of the principal belligerent countries in Europe. Thus it appears from returns compiled by the Director of Statistics that in January last retail food-prices in Calcutta were only 7 per cent above what they had been at the beginning of the war, whereas, as we have recently learned from the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette*, the rise has been 47 per cent in Great Britain, 83 per cent in Germany, and no less than 112 per cent in Austria.

Conclusion.

117. Now, my Lord, I draw my remarks to a close. It has been a source of great concern to the Government of India that the last Budget to be presented under Your Excellency's auspices should be marked by the necessity of a large increase in taxation. But we should be flinching from our duty, and unmindful of the example which has been set to us in other parts of the Empire, were we to shrink from this, while the increased burdens which we have proposed are small in comparison with those which have to be borne by other countries participating in the war. We may also, I think, derive some satisfaction from the fact that whereas on the last occasion on which additional taxation had to be imposed (in 1910) that necessity arose from the domestic circumstances of India, our present measures arise only through the participation of India in the greatest war which any of us are likely to see and in which the whole future of the Empire is in issue. And when I recall the Resolution unanimously passed in this Council on the 24th February 1915, which affirms 'the unswerving resolution of Indians to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire regardless of the sacrifice it may entail on them,' I am confident that the measures we propose will receive full acquiescence in the Council and in the country.

118. In conclusion I desire once again to express my heartfelt acknowledgments to the officers of the Finance Department for the way in which they have dealt, in their various spheres, with the very difficult conditions through which we have passed during the current year and which are likely to continue throughout the year to come. I can only repeat what I said last year that I am most deeply indebted to their loyal and efficient aid.

W. S. MEYER.

Delhi, March 1st, 1916.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MARCH 1916.

ACCOUNTS	1914-15
REVISED ESTIMATES	1915-16
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1916-17

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,221,539	22,149,600	21,734,900	21,932,100
Opium	„	1,572,218	1,798,000	1,881,200	2,286,900
Salt	„	3,910,790	3,335,400	3,490,500	3,987,600
Stamps	„	5,082,043	5,107,100	5,387,800	5,457,200
Excise	„	8,856,881	8,790,300	8,532,900	8,538,000
Customs	„	6,347,201	5,943,000	5,747,900	7,698,000
Other Heads	„	5,151,321	5,151,000	5,178,300	6,107,400
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	52,141,993	52,274,400	51,953,500	56,007,200
Interest	A	1,023,307	1,057,100	1,076,000	1,155,300
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,596,973	3,579,200	3,764,800	3,876,900
Mint	„	69,498	71,300	74,000	72,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,505,120	1,534,000	1,546,300	1,549,900
Miscellaneous	„	677,750	583,200	615,100	565,100
Railways: Net Receipts	„	15,799,149	15,029,300	17,339,300	16,721,700
Irrigation	„	4,680,969	4,795,300	4,759,800	4,815,000
Other Public Works	„	288,219	256,100	288,500	269,700
Military Receipts	„	1,374,688	1,220,300	1,173,100	1,165,900
TOTAL REVENUE	...	81,157,666	80,400,200	82,620,400	86,199,600
DEFICIT	...	1,785,270	2,957,100	1,986,100	...
TOTAL	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	84,606,500	86,199,600

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1916.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller-General.

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budge Estima 1916-191
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,939,330	9,539,300	9,383,100	9,450,
Interest	„	1,191,257	1,476,100	1,135,400	989,
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,257,263	3,294,400	3,221,000	3,503,
Mint	„	141,682	102,000	86,000	90,
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	18,909,977	19,207,800	19,067,000	19,323,
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	5,311,384	5,120,400	5,131,200	5,283,
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	„	13,641,115	13,839,500	13,990,800	14,217,1
Irrigation	„	3,754,268	3,650,800	3,769,300	3,770,
Other Public Works	„	7,177,209	5,815,100	5,464,200	4,717,
Military Services	„	21,809,603	21,389,500	23,015,800	23,165,9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	85,133,088	84,434,900	85,263,800	85,512,1
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	...	...	46,800	17,1
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	„	*2,190,152*	*1,077,600*	*704,100*	*382,0*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	84,606,500	85,147,3
SURPLUS	...	...	...	...	1,052,4
TOTAL	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	84,606,500	86,199,6

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

II.– General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts. Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	...	...	...	1,052,400
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	„	2,368,577	6,533,300	3,499,300	3,000
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	„	66,666	66,700	66,700	66,700
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	„	1,967,490	320,600	539,600	646,600
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS		4,402,733	6,920,600	4,105,600	716,300
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	2,727,294	2,008,700	2,386,400	3,822,100
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	„	14,333,333	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	„	...	...	719,200	254,700
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	...	...	6,272,800	508,100
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	„	4,553	...	159,700	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	„	...	405,000	155,900	431,300
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	„	7,411	7,700	7,700	8,000
Remittances (net)	„	...	705,700	...	48,400
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	7,147,940	7,100,000	3,661,000	5,085,000
Sterling Bills on London		...	...	4,668,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		24,220,531	10,227,100	18,030,700	10,157,600
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	28,623,264	17,147,700	22,136,300	11,926,300
Opening Balance—India	...	15,608,253	13,855,353	14,779,334	11,889,734
England	...	(a) 8,157,732	(a) 7,620,132	(a) 7,913,236	(a) 11,956,836
TOTAL	...	52,389,249	38,623,185	44,828,870	35,772,870

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as shown

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1916.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Disbursements.			
		Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estim 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Deficit	C	1,785,270	2,957,100	1,986,100	...
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	"	1,123,180	1,100,000	905,100	900,0(
Outlay on State Railways	"	10,509,858	7,637,700	4,864,100	2,805,9(
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	"	360,361	266,700	333,300	266,7(
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	1,342,253	683,700	898,100	927,6(
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	...	13,335,652	9,688,100	7,000,600	4,900,2(
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	3,000,000	1,500,00(
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	C	5,002,280	219,900	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	2,095,408	1,894,100	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	153,700	...	44,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	343,125	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	536,911	...	157,300	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	6,598,033	7,260,000	4,170,300	5,085,000
Sterling Bills on London	"	...	...	4,668,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	...	14,575,757	9,527,700	11,995,600	6,629,700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	29,696,679	22,172,900	20,982,300	11,529,900
Closing Balance—India	...	14,779,334	12,433,253	11,889,734	12,836,034
England	...	(a) 7,913,236	(a) 4,017,032	(a) 11,956,836	(a) 11,906,936
TOTAL	...	52,389,249	38,623,185	44,828,870	35,772,870

In the notes on pages 386 and 387.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—Statement of the Revenue o

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVISED
	India	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,221,539	...	**21,221,539**	10,336,078	10,885,461	21,734,900	...
II.—Opium	1,572,218	...	**1,572,218**	1,572,218	...	1,881,200	...
III.—Salt	3,910,790	...	**3,910,790**	3,910,790	...	3,490,500	...
IV.—Stamps	5,082,043	...	**5,082,043**	2,589,799	2,492,244	5,387,800	...
V.—Excise	8,856,881	...	**8,856,881**	2,501,481	6,355,400	8,532,900	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	38,814	...	**38,814**	259	38,555	39,300	...
VII.—Customs	6,347,201	...	**6,347,201**	6,347,201	...	5,747,900	...
VIII.—Income Tax	2,036,733	...	**2,036,733**	1,115,291	921,442	2,021,600	...
IX.—Forest	1,980,652	...	**1,980,652**	56,492	1,924,160	2,002,300	...
X.—Registration	485,295	...	**485,295**	6,115	479,180	509,900	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	609,827	...	**609,827**	609,827	...	605,200	...
Total	52,141,998	...	**52,141,993**	29,045,551	23,096,442	51,953,500	...
XII.—Interest	841,178	182,129	**1,023,307**	700,802	322,505	891,000	185,000
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,557,103	39,870	**3,596,973**	3,596,973	...	3,745,700	19,100
XV.—Mint	69,498	...	**69,498**	69,498	...	74,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	404,568	...	**404,568**	33,563	371,005	401,000	...
{ Jails	296,534	...	**296,534**	29,410	267,124	299,500	...
XVII.—Police	141,281	...	**141,281**	5,220	136,061	140,200	...
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	140,339	...	**140,339**	...	140,339	129,800	...
XIX.—Education	266,250	...	**266,250**	6,626	259,624	293,500	...
XX.—Medical	84,125	633	**84,758**	1,386	83,372	86,900	600
XXIA.—Agriculture	63,217	...	**63,217**	8,984	54,233	75,000	...
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	107,549	624	**108,173**	11,740	96,433	119,100	700
Total	1,503,863	1,257	**1,505,120**	96,929	1,408,191	1,545,000	1,300
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	164,164	49,071	**213,235**	144,876	68,359	169,900	44,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	97,594	...	**97,594**	45,838	51,756	91,200	...
XXIV.—Exchange	1,729	...	**1,729**	1,729	...	76,700	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	350,378	14,814	**365,192**	194,925	170,267	248,000	15,300
Total	613,865	63,885	**677,750**	387,368	290,382	585,800	59,300
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	36,104,743	424	**36,105,167**	36,096,664	8,503	37,699,800	2,900
Deduct :—Working Expenses	*19,685,811*	...	*19,685,811*	*19,677,337*	*8,474*	*19,860,200*	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*690,898*	...	*690,898*	*690,898*	...	*595,100*	...
Net Receipts	15,728,034	424	**15,728,458**	15,728,429	29	17,244,000	2,900
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	23,396	47,295	**70,691**	70,691	...	20,900	71,500
Total	15,751,430	47,719	**15,799,149**	15,799,120	29	17,264,900	74,400
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	2,758,490	...	**2,758,490**	1,123,205	1,635,285	2,758,300	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,667,864	...	**1,667,864**	903,733	764,131	1,734,000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	254,615	...	**254,615**	100,120	154,495	267,500	...
Total	4,680,969	...	**4,680,969**	2,127,058	2,553,911	4,759,800	...
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	288,219	...	**288,219**	52,640	235,579	288,500	...
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	661,659	310,187	**971,846**	971,846	...	464,700	309,300
Non-Effective	86,650	37,695	**124,345**	124,345	...	82,400	37,000
	748,309	347,882	**1,096,191**	1,096,191	...	547,100	346,300
XXXIII.—Marine	198,115	...	**198,115**	198,115	...	193,700	...
XXXIV.—Military Works	80,382	...	**80,382**	80,382	...	86,000	...
Total	1,026,806	347,882	**1,374,688**	1,374,688	...	826,800	346,300
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	—2,481,649	+2,481,649	...	...
TOTAL REVENUE	80,474,924	682,742	**81,157,666**	50,768,978	30,388,688	81,935,000	685,400

ndia, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.						
Total.	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,734,900	10,610,700	11,124,200	—414,700	21,932,100	...	**21,932,100**	10,744,100	11,188,000	—217,500	+197,200
1,881,200	1,881,200	...	+83,200	3,286,900	...	**2,286,900**	2,286,900	...	+488,900	+405,700
3,490,500	3,490,500	...	+155,100	3,987,600	...	**3,987,600**	3,987,600	...	+652,200	+497,100
5,387,800	2,744,800	2,643,000	+280,700	5,457,200	...	**5,457,200**	2,779,800	2,677,400	+360,100	+69,400
8,532,900	2,386,000	6,146,900	—257,400	8,538,000	...	**8,538,000**	2,379,400	6,158,600	—252,300	+5,100
39,300	300	39,000	+8,700	28,400	...	**28,400**	200	28,200	—2,200	—10,900
5,747,900	5,747,900	...	—195,100	7,698,000	...	**7,698,000**	7,698,000	...	+1,755,000	+1,950,100
2,021,600	1,102,700	918,900	+143,300	2,912,800	...	**2,912,800**	1,588,100	1,324,700	+2,034,500	+891,200
2,002,300	66,400	1,935,900	—113,500	2,035,100	...	**2,035,100**	66,600	1,968,500	—80,700	+32,800
509,900	6,000	503,900	—3,100	517,400	...	**517,400**	6,100	511,300	+4,400	+7,500
605,200	605,200	...	—8,100	613,700	...	**613,700**	613,700	...	+400	+8,500
1,953,500	28,641,700	23,311,800	—320,900	56,007,200	...	**56,007,200**	32,150,500	23,856,700	+3,732,800	+4,053,700
1,076,000	708,100	367,900	+18,900	849,100	306,200	**1,155,300**	820,700	334,600	+98,200	+79,300
3,764,800	3,764,800	...	+185,600	3,855,600	21,300	**3,876,900**	3,876,900	...	+297,700	+112,100
74,000	74,000	...	+2,700	72,900	...	**72,900**	72,900	...	+1,600	—1,100
401,000	34,300	366,700	—7,900	398,000	...	**398,000**	23,300	374,700	—10,900	—3,000
299,500	31,100	268,400	—4,700	291,800	...	**291,800**	30,900	260,900	—12,400	—7,700
140,200	5,400	134,800	+100	147,300	...	**147,300**	6,000	141,300	+7,200	+7,100
129,800	...	129,800	—21,100	133,000	...	**133,000**	...	133,000	—17,900	+3,200
293,500	7,300	286,200	+18,600	282,300	...	**282,300**	6,700	275,600	+7,400	—11,200
87,500	1,600	85,900	+600	88,600	500	**89,100**	1,500	87,600	+2,200	+1,600
75,000	10,600	64,400	+3,700	82,200	...	**82,200**	11,000	71,200	+10,900	+7,200
119,500	9,600	110,200	+23,000	125,400	800	**126,200**	9,700	116,500	+29,400	+6,400
1,546,300	99,900	1,446,400	+12,300	1,548,600	1,300	**1,549,900**	89,100	1,460,800	+15,900	+3,600
213,900	140,900	73,000	+24,100	170,500	42,800	**213,300**	140,500	72,800	+23,500	—600
91,200	42,400	48,800	—4,800	92,200	...	**92,200**	40,900	51,300	—3,800	+1,000
76,700	76,700	...	+76,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	—76,700
263,300	98,500	164,800	—34,100	242,400	17,200	**259,600**	98,800	160,800	—37,800	—3,700
645,100	358,500	286,600	+61,900	505,100	60,000	**565,100**	280,200	284,900	—18,100	—80,000
702,200	37,692,900	9,300	+2,360,500	37,166,600	11,300	**37,177,900**	37,168,600	9,300	+1,836,200	—524,300
860,200	*19,853,200*	*7,000*	+52,900	*19,921,300*	...	***19,921,300***	*19,914,100*	*7,200*	—8,200	—61,100
595,100	*595,100*	...	—106,900	*620,000*	...	***620,000***	*620,000*	...	—131,800	—24,900
246,900	17,244,600	2,300	+2,306,500	16,625,300	11,300	**16,636,600**	16,634,500	2,100	+1,696,200	—610,300
92,400	92,400	...	+3,500	24,100	61,000	**85,100**	85,100	...	—3,800	—7,300
339,300	17,337,000	2,300	+2,310,000	16,649,400	72,300	**16,721,700**	16,719,600	2,100	+1,692,400	—617,600
758,300	1,152,100	1,606,200	—10,900	2,841,600	...	**2,841,600**	1,206,700	1,634,900	+72,400	+83,300
734,000	937,800	796,200	—8,900	1,693,600	...	**1,693,600**	918,400	775,200	—49,300	—40,400
267,500	104,500	163,000	—15,700	279,800	...	**279,800**	107,800	172,000	—3,400	+12,300
759,800	2,194,400	2,565,400	—35,500	4,815,000	...	**4,815,000**	2,232,900	2,582,100	+19,700	+55,200
288,500	48,800	239,700	+32,400	269,700	...	**269,700**	48,800	220,900	+13,600	—18,800
774,000	774,000	...	—190,600	505,600	277,700	**783,300**	783,300	...	—181,300	+9,300
119,400	119,400	...	+8,900	83,100	37,000	**120,100**	120,100	...	+9,600	+700
393,400	393,400	...	—181,700	588,700	314,700	**903,400**	903,400	...	—171,700	+10,000
193,700	193,700	...	+125,500	182,500	...	**182,500**	182,500	...	+114,300	—11,200
86,000	86,000	...	+9,000	80,000	...	**80,000**	80,000	...	+3,000	—6,000
173,100	1,173,100	...	—47,200	851,300	314,700	**1,165,900**	1,165,900	...	—54,400	—7,200
...	—2,418,500	+2,418,500	...	...	...	...	—1,805,800	+1,805,800	...	...
920,400	51,981,800	30,638,600	+2,220,200	35,423,800	775,800	**36,199,600**	55,651,700	30,547,900	+5,799,400	+3,579,200

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVISED
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	408,173	...	408,173	282,264	125,909	336,500	...
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,250,292	...	1,250,292	558,401	691,891	1,288,500	...
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.* :—							
3.—Land Revenue	3,912,377	1,641	3,914,018	321,285	3,592,733	3,976,300	1,400
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	653,819	270	654,089	654,089	...	930,300	700
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	358,825	1,692	360,517	360,517	...	381,900	2,500
6.—Stamps	63,730	56,133	119,863	46,723	73,140	61,900	94,000
7.—Excise	459,346	339	459,685	144,053	315,632	478,100	600
9.—Customs	263,655	624	264,279	264,279	...	264,300	300
10.—Income Tax	32,626	...	32,626	16,435	16,191	34,700	...
11.—Forest	1,213,763	4,045	1,217,808	76,054	1,141,754	1,268,000	3,100
12.—Registration	257,980	...	257,980	1,900	256,080	260,000	...
Total	8,874,586	64,744	8,939,330	2,726,000	6,213,330	9,280,500	102,600
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,693,680	6,077,903	9,771,583	8,328,349	943,234	3,826,700	6,182,200
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,205,914*	*3,706,300*	*7,912,214*	*7,912,214*	...	*4,344,900*	*3,731,800*
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,294,150*	*125,379*	*1,409,529*	*705,916*	*703,613*	*1,337,500*	*126,800*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	−1,796,384	2,246,224	449,840	210,219	239,621	−1,855,700	2,323,600
14.—Interest on other obligations	741,417	...	741,417	741,417	...	667,500	...
Total	−1,054 967	2,246,224	1,191,257	951,636	239,621	−1,188,200	2,323,600
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,048,115	209,148	3,257,263	3,257,263	...	3,053,300	167,700
17.—Mint	132,278	9,404	141,682	141,682	...	77,800	8,200
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	1,640,248	407,990	2,048,238	1,139,358	908,880	1,655,500	336,100
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,291,445	809	3,292,254	86,287	3,205,967	3,377,700	1,200
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	1,018,093	450	1,018,543	139,873	878,670	1,052,500	...
20.—Police	5,235,803	1,205	5,237,008	266,009	4,970,999	5,411,700	700
21.—Ports and Pilotage	208,655	1	208,656	1	208,655	217,900	...
22.—Education	3,298,494	10,320	3,308,814	126,559	3,182,255	3,106,700	10,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	126,806	413	127,219	127,219	...	131,000	200
24.—Medical	1,507,895	6,340	1,514,235	152,265	1,361,970	1,477,400	3,300
25.—Political	1,099,360	23,975	1,123,335	913,654	209,681	1,140,300	10,800
26A.—Agriculture	663,554	2,631	666,185	63,248	502,937	599,700	2,000
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	430,675	34,815	465,490	326,676	138,814	439,500	32,200
Total	18,421,028	488,949	18,909,977	3,341,149	15,568,828	18,669,900	397,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	198,071	10,550	208,621	208,621	...	204,600	10,600
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	601	359,838	360,439	360,439	...	1,100	228,000
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,414,079	2,065,655	3,479,734	2,181,704	1,298,030	1,430,800	2,053,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	618,859	113,407	732,266	206,394	525,872	646,700	125,000
32.—Miscellaneous	402,210	128,114	530,324	306,363	223,961	386,700	46,700
Total	2,633,820	2,677,564	5,311,384	3,263,521	2,047,863	2,669,900	2,461,300
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	279,885	...	279,885	176,213	103,672	40,000	...
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	−1,311	...	−1,311	−1,311	...	−400	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	483,075	18,236	501,311	501,311	...	493,900	6,500
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	220,115	...	220,115	25,210	194,905	460,000	...
Total	981,764	18,236	1,000,000	701,423	298,577	993,500	6,500
Carried over	33,036,624	5,714,269	38,750,893	14,382,674	24,368,219	33,556,700	5,467,000

	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
†Included under the following heads :—						
State Railways—Interest on Debt	£ 4,189,391	£ 3,625,050	£ 7,814,441	£ 4,327,400	£ 3,650,600	£ 7,978,000
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	16,523	81,250	97,773	17,500	81,200	98,700
Total	4,205,914	3,706,300	7,912,214	4,344,900	3,731,800	8,076,700

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.			Increase + Decrease − as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
336,500	229,100	107,400	+20,000	335,100	...	**335,100**	234,000	101,100	+18,600	−1,400
1,288,500	571,200	717,300	+ 2,300	1,280,600	...	**1,280,600**	564,200	716,400	−5,600	−7,900
3,977,700	315,700	3,662,000	−145,000	3,990,900	1,600	**3,992,500**	290,700	3,701,800	−130,200	+14,800
931,000	931,000	. .	+18,100	953,400	500	**953,900**	953,900	...	+4..000	+22,900
384,400	384,400	...	−6,600	398,500	1,000	**399,500**	399,500	...	+8,500	+15,100
155,900	81,600	74,300	+4,700	62,300	89,900	**152,200**	75,100	77,100	+1,000	−3,700
478,700	147,900	330,800	−13,400	488,700	200	**488,900**	151,600	337,300	−3,200	+10,200
264,600	264,600	...	−11,200	270,200	100	**270,700**	270,700	...	−5,100	+6,100
34,700	17,600	17,100	+ 200	36,500	...	**36,500**	18,300	18,200	+2,000	+1,800
1,271,100	83,100	1,188,000	−21,200	1,277,500	3,300	**1,280,800**	82,300	1,198,500	−11,500	+9,700
260,000	2,000	258,000	− 4,100	259,900	...	**259,900**	1,800	258,100	−4,200	−100
9,383,100	3,028,200	6,354,900	−156,200	9,354,000	96,600	**9,450,600**	3,042,100	6,408,500	−88,700	+67,500
10,008,900	9,045,200	963,700	−10,100	3,868,300	6,088,700	**9,957,000**	8,989,100	967,900	−62,000	−51,900
8,076,700	*8,076,700*	...	−311,000	*4,414,900*	*3,733,800*	***8,148,700***	*8,148,700*	...	−383,000	−72,000
2,464,300	*743,500*	*720,800*	−41,000	*1,381,900*	*127,600*	***1,509,400***	*774,000*	*735,400*	−86,100	−45,100
467,900	225,000	242,900	−362,100	−1,928,400	2,227,300	**298,900**	66,400	232,500	−531,100	−169,000
667,500	667,500	...	+21,400	690,800	...	**690,800**	690,800	...	+44,700	+23,800
1,135,400	892,500	242,900	−340,700	−1,237,600	2,227,300	**989,700**	757,200	232,500	−486,400	−145,700
3,221,000	3,221,000	...	−73,400	3,179,500	324,000	**3,503,500**	3,503,500	...	+209,100	+282,500
86,000	86,000	...	−16,000	85,200	5,100	**90,300**	90,300	...	−11,700	+4,300
1,991,600	1,085,000	906,600	−27,900	1,659,700	351,300	**2,010,[illegible]**	3,099,800	911,100	−8,600	+19,300
3,378,900	82,200	3,296,700	+65,900	3,355,400	700	**3,[illegible]**	81,000	3,275,100	+43,100	−22,800
1,052,500	152,000	900,500	+42,700	1,06[illegible]	...	**1,065,[illegible]**	151,600	914,100	+55,900	+13,200
5,412,400	280,500	5,131,900	+59,100	5,5[illegible]6,100	200	**5,51[illegible]**	298,000	5,218,300	+154,000	+103,900
217,900	...	217,900	+ 2,400	200,800	...	**200,[illegible]**	...	200,800	−14,700	−17,100
3,176,700	112,800	3,063,900	−218,100	3,256,400	10,200	**3,2[illegible],600**	129,500	3,137,100	−128,[illegible]	+89,900
131,200	131,200	...	−4,100	136,100	300	**136,400**	136,400	...	+1,100	+5,200
1,480,700	129,200	1,351,500	−9,300	1,468,400	3,100	**1,471,[illegible]**	153,400	1,318,100	−18,500	−9,[illegible]00
1,151,100	958,200	192,900	−5,200	1,162,100	16,400	**1,178,[illegible]**	958,600	219,900	+22,200	+27,400
662,300	64,300	598,000	−6,600	620,500	1,800	**622,300**	64,300	558,000	+15,400	+20,000
471,700	319,000	152,700	−30,700	458,100	40,100	**498,200**	3[illegible]5,700	172,500	−4,200	+26,500
9,067,000	3,314,400	15,752,600	−140,800	18,899,300	424,000	**19,323,300**	3,398,300	15,925,000	+115,500	+256,300
215,200	215,200	...	−2,600	203,700	10,600	**214,300**	214,300	...	−3,500	−900
229,100	229,100	...	+145,200	1,300	228,000	**229,300**	229,300	...	+145,400	+200
3,483,800	2,172,800	1,311,000	−59,700	1,477,000	2,052,000	**3,529,000**	2,169,500	1,359,500	−14,500	+45,200
769,700	225,600	544,100	+16,000	632,900	107,700	**740,600**	201,900	538,700	−13,100	−29,100
433,400	168,300	265,100	−88,100	543,600	26,500	**570,100**	234,600	335,500	+48,600	+136,700
5,131,200	3,011,000	2,120,200	+10,800	2,858,500	2,424,800	**5,283,300**	3,049,600	2,233,700	+162,900	+152,100
40,000	40,000	...	+32,900	46,300	...	**46,300**	46,300	...	+39,200	+6,300
−400	−400	...	−400	−600	...	**−600**	−600	...	−600	−200
500,400	500,400	...	+400	412,200	21,100	**433,300**	433,300	...	−66,700	−67,100
460,000	295,300	164,700	−32,900	521,000	...	**521,000**	424,500	96,500	+28,100	+61,000
1,000,000	835,300	164,700	...	978,900	21,100	**1,000,000**	903,500	96,500	...	...
5,023,700	14,388,400	24,635,300	−716,300	34,117,800	5,522,900	**39,640,700**	14,744,500	24,896,200	−99,300	+617,000

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.		
India	England.	Total.
£	£	£
5,697,400	8,652,600	**8,050,000**
17,500	81,200	**98,700**
3,414,900	3,733,800	**8,148,700**

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to the

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVISED	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	33,036,624	5,714,269	38,750,893	14,382,674	24,368,219	33,556,700	5,467,000
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	4,189,391	3,625,050	7,814,441	7,814,441	...	4,327,400	3,650,600
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,357,665	3,357,665	3,357,665	...	...	3,357,700
Sinking Funds	...	199,554	199,554	199,554	...	...	208,900
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	16,523	81,250	97,773	97,773	...	17,500	81,200
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	54,098	1,932,369	1,986,467	1,986,467	...	58,600	2,073,200
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	97,990	...	97,990	97,473	517	177,600	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	87,225	...	87,225	87,225	...	38,100	...
TOTAL	4,445,227	9,195,888	13,641,115	13,640,598	517	4,619,200	9,371,600
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,289,393	...	1,289,393	604,321	685,072	1,371,900	...
Interest on Debt	1,284,150	125,379	1,409,529	705,916	703,613	1,337,500	126,800
42A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	59,863	...	59,863	59,863	...	21,700	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	995,230	253	995,483	302,318	693,170	910,800	600
TOTAL	3,628,636	125,632	3,754,268	1,672,418	2,081,855	3,641,900	127,400
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	459	...	459	...	459	1,500	...
45.—Civil Works	7,089,011	87,739	7,176,750	1,048,960	6,127,790	5,414,700	48,000
TOTAL	7,089,470	87,739	7,177,209	1,048,960	6,128,249	5,416,200	48,000
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	14,780,052	2,300,746	17,080,798	17,080,798	...	15,906,500	2,469,600
Non-Effective	733,792	2,521,969	3,255,761	3,255,761	...	848,200	2,425,900
	15,513,844	4,822,715	20,336,559	20,336,559	...	16,754,700	4,895,500
46A.—Marine	245,979	217,391	463,370	463,370	...	228,800	290,300
47.—Military Works	960,367	35,704	996,071	996,071	...	793,500	36,700
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	4,343	9,260	13,603	13,603	...	7,500	8,800
TOTAL	16,724,533	5,085,070	21,809,603	21,809,603	...	17,784,500	5,231,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	64,924,490	20,208,598	85,133,088	52,554,248	32,578,840	65,018,500	20,245,300
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	46,800	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	*704,100*	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	62,734,338	20,208,598	82,942,936	52,554,248	30,388,688	64,361,200	20,245,300

	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	£	£	£
48.—State Railways	8,085,799	2,424,059	10,509,858
49.—Irrigation Works	1,077,746	45,434	1,123,180
TOTAL	9,163,545	2,469,493	11,633,038
51.—Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	299,452	60,909	360,361

Revenues of India, in India and in England—*continued*.

ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.			Increase + Decrease − as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.					Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
39,023,700	14,388,400	24,635,300	−716,800	34,117,800	5,522,900	39,640,700	14,744,500	24,896,200	−39,300	+617,000
7,978,000	7,978,000	...	+311,200	4,397,400	3,652,600	8,050,000	8,050,000	...	+383,200	+72,000
3,357,700	3,357,700	...	...	...	3,357,700	3,357,700	3,357,700	...	...	...
208,900	208,900	...	+800	...	217,700	217,700	217,700	...	+9,600	+8,800
98,700	98,700	...	−200	17,500	81,200	98,700	98,700	...	−200	...
2,131,800	2,131,800	...	−121,500	59,600	2,172,100	2,231,700	2,231,700	...	−21,600	+99,900
177,600	176,700	900	−23,500	234,300	...	234,300	233,300	1,000	+33,200	+56,700
38,100	37,300	800	−15,500	27,000	...	27,000	26,700	300	−26,600	−11,100
13,990,800	13,989,100	1,700	+151,300	4,735,800	9,481,800	14,217,100	14,215,800	1,300	+377,600	+226,300
1,371,900	643,500	728,400	+100,500	1,367,500	...	1,367,500	638,900	728,600	+96,100	−4,400
1,464,300	743,500	720,800	+41,000	1,381,800	127,600	1,509,400	774,000	735,400	+86,100	+45,100
21,700	21,700	...	+21,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	−21,700
911,400	282,800	628,600	−44,700	894,000	...	894,000	288,900	605,100	−62,100	−17,400
3,769,300	1,697,500	2,071,800	+118,500	3,643,300	127,600	3,770,900	1,701,800	2,069,100	+120,100	+1,600
1,500	...	1,500	+200	1,700	...	1,700	...	1,700	+400	+200
5,462,700	877,100	4,585,600	−351,100	4,676,300	39,500	4,715,800	771,300	3,944,500	−1,098,000	−746,900
5,464,200	877,100	4,587,100	−350,900	4,678,000	39,500	4,717,500	771,300	3,946,200	−1,097,600	−746,700
18,376,100	18,376,100	...	+1,674,500	16,476,900	1,858,600	18,335,500	18,335,500	...	+1,633,900	−40,600
3,274,100	3,274,100	...	+2,000	919,600	2,324,000	3,243,600	3,243,600	...	−28,500	−30,500
21,650,200	21,650,200	...	+1,676,500	17,396,500	4,182,600	21,579,100	21,579,100	...	+1,605,400	−71,100
519,100	519,100	...	−131,300	257,100	450,500	707,600	707,600	...	+57,200	+188,500
830,200	830,200	...	+85,900	808,300	50,000	858,300	858,300	...	+114,000	+28,100
16,300	16,300	...	−4,800	12,300	8,600	20,900	20,900	..	−200	+4,600
23,015,800	23,015,800	...	+1,626,300	18,474,200	4,691,700	23,165,900	23,165,900	...	+1,776,400	+150,100
85,263,800	53,967,900	31,295,900	+828,900	65,649,100	19,863,000	85,512,100	54,599,300	30,912,800	+1,077,200	+248,300
46,800	...	46,800	+420,300	17,100	...	17,100	...	17,100	+712,700	+292,400
704,100	...	*704,100*		*382,000*	...	*382,000*	...	*382,000*		
84,606,500	53,967,900	30,638,600	+1,249,200	65,284,200	19,863,000	85,147,200	54,599,300	30,547,900	+1,789,900	+540,700

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.		
India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£
3,934,700	929,400	4,864,100	2,154,600	651,300	2,805,900
870,100	35,000	905,100	882,900	17,100	900,000
4,804,800	964,400	5,769,200	3,037,500	668,400	3,705,900

C —Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A)	80,474,924	682,742	81,157,666	81,935,000	685,400	82,620,400	85,423,800	775,800	86,199,600
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			**-1,785,270**			**-1,986,100**			**1,052,400**
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	2,368,577	...	2,368,577	3,499,300	...	3,499,300	3,000	...	3,000
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	66,666	...	66,666	66,700	...	66,700	66,700	...	66,700
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments	...	20,407	20,407	...	9,500	9,500	...	2,000	2,000
Net			**0**			**0**			**0**
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital	410,154	1,557,336	1,967,490	914,800	...	914,800	646,600	2,930,400	3,577,000
Net			**1,967,490**			**539,600**			**646,600**
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan	3,333,333	...		3,332,700	...		4,333,300	...	
Total	3,333,333	...	3,333,333	3,332,700	...	3,332,700	4,333,300	...	4,333,300
Net			**2,727,294**			**2,386,400**			**3,822,100**
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans	8,333,333	7,000,000	15,333,333	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	...	5,500,000	5,500,000
Net			**14,333,333**			**0**			**0**
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	86,845	...		87,300	...		86,300	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	7,568,652	...		6,429,800	...		6,252,500	...	
Total	7,655,497	...	7,655,497	6,517,100	...	6,517,100	6,338,800	...	6,338,800
Net			**0**			**719,200**			**254,700**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...		46,800	...		17,100	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	220,115	...		460,000	...		521,000	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	5,272,271	...		5,979,500	...		4,955,300	...	
Other Funds	1,253,775	...		1,111,600	...		1,153,500	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	59,058	...		37,900	...		16,500	...	
	(a)	(b)			(c)				
Gold Standard Reserve	8,779,868	10,021,380		...	15,324,600		...	17,259,700	
Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		...	(e)5,350,000		...	12,000,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	31,653,523	...		30,075,200	...		28,079,300	...	
Advances	6,195,340	899,333		6,619,700	1,586,500		6,203,400	1,569,000	
Suspense Accounts	298,235	...		7,464,700	...		7,625,000	...	
Miscellaneous	132,417	4,221		38,900	358,100		6,600	545,000	
Total	53,864,602	10,924,934	64,789,536	50,934,800	22,614,200	73,548,500	48,577,700	31,373,700	79,951,400
Net			**0**			**6,272,800**			**508,100**
Carried over	156,507,086	20,185,419		147,199,900	30,309,100		145,389,900	40,581,900	

(a) Includes £8,707,000 on account of bills and telegraphic transfers on London.
(c) Includes £7,533,000 remitted from India by means of Council bills.
(e) Represents remittance from India by means of Council bills.

Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	64,924,490	20,208,598	85,133,088	65,018,500	20,245,300	85,263,800	65,649,100	19,863,000	85,512,100
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	...	...	...	46,800	...	46,800	17,100	...	17,100
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	*704,100*	...	*704,100*	*382,000*	...	*382,000*
Total	62,734,338	20,208,598	82,942,936	64,361,200	20,245,300	84,606,500	65,284,200	19,863,000	85,147,200
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works	1,077,746	45,434	1,123,180	870,100	35,000	905,100	882,900	17,100	900,000
Outlay on State Railways	8,085,799	2,424,059	10,509,858	3,934,700	929,400	4,864,100	2,154,600	651,300	2,805,900
Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	299,452	60,909	360,361	320,300	13,000	333,300	215,400	51,300	266,700
Outlay of Railway Companies—Payments for Capita Outlay	—171,039	1,533,699	1,362,660	175,900	731,700	907,600	517,400	41 200	929,600
Net			**1,342,253**			**898,100**			**927,600**
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies—Payments for Discharge of Debentures	...	...	...	...	375,200	375,200	...	2,930,400	2,930,400
Net			**0**			**0**			**0**
Permanent Debt Discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
Indian Midland Railway Debentures	...	...		...	407,500		...	...	
India Bonds	...	500,000		...	500,000		...	500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Loans	103,579	...		...	...		...	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		4,500	...	
3 p. c. Loans	2,433	...		38,700	...		6,700	...	
Provincial Debentures	27	...		100	...		...	...	
Total	106,039	500,000	606,039	38,800	907,500	946,300	11,200	500,000	511,200
Net			**0**			**0**			**0**
Temporary Debt Discharged—									
Temporary Loans	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
Net			**0**			**3,000,000**			**1,500,000**
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	184	...		1,300	...		300	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	95,428	...		91,900	...		97,900	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	12,562,165	...		5,704,700	...		5,985,900	...	
Total	12,657,777	...	12,657,777	5,797,900	...	5,797,900	6,084,100	...	6,084,100
Net			**50,02,280**			**0**			**0**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	2,190,152	...		704,100	...		382,000	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	5,246,520	...		5,463,600	...		5,257,600	...	
Other Funds	1,384,298	...		1,164,900	...		1,170,000	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	22,685	...		127,800	...		...	...	
		(a)			(d)				
Gold Standard Reserve	8,732,110	10,038,020		69,900	9,167,100		...	16,619 400	
Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		...	5,350,000		...	12,000,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	31,561,598	...		28,765,500	...		28,107,500	...	
Advances	6,443,804	934,120		6,820,500	1,774,900		6,204,000	1,732,100	
Suspense Accounts	309,586	...		7,601,000	...		7,665,700	...	
Miscellaneous	19,170	2,881		...	266,400		...	305,000	
Total	55,909,923	10,975,021	66,884,944	50,717,300	16,558,400	67,275,700	48,786,800	30,656,500	79,443,300
Net			**2,095,408**			**0**			**0**
Carried over	141,700,036	35,747,720		129,216,200	46,795,500		123,936,600	62,381,800	

(b) Includes £600,000 remitted from India by means of Council bills and £172 on account of profit by exchange.
(d) Includes £225,000 on account of bills and telegraphic transfers on London.

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	156,507,086	20,185,419		147,199,900	30,309,100		145,889,900	40,581,900	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	210,361	...	210,361	321,400	...	321,400	206,700	...	206,700
Net			4,553			159,700			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,244,507	...	1,244,507	1,495,900	...	1,495,900	1,816,600	...	1,816,600
Net			0			155,900			431,300
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	7,411	...	7,411	7,700	...	7,700	8,000	...	8,000
Net			7,411			00			8,000
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,851,921	...		38,000,000	...		40,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		8,179,800	...		6,579,200	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	1,777	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Railways	11,360,439	...		14,312,100	...		14,177,900	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	6,115,047	...		826,000	...		1,298,100	...	
Marine	5,161,966	...		5,741,900	...		4,954,600	...	
Military Works	983,943	...		1,201,800	...		1,130,300	...	
Military	16,413,122	...		21,523,300	...		25,402,500	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	1	604,754		...	2,000,000		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	1,000,000		...	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	5,060,543	9,229,436		2,050,200	16,235,200		2,251,000	18,600,000	
Purchase of Silver	...	3,138		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions	4,615,345	2,360,578		2,127,500	3,487,900		1,402,500	506,500	
Other ,,	1,517,751	1,217,226		4,739,800	9,512,300		2,087,400	3,120,500	
Total	88,581,855	14,415,132	102,996,987	98,702,400	31,235,400	129,937,800	99,283,500	22,236,000	121,519,500
Net			0			0			48,400
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	(b) 7,147,940	7,147,940	...	(d) 3,661,000	3,661,000	...	5,085,000	5,085,000
Sterling Bills on London	...	...	...	(e)4,668,000	...	4,668,000	...	...	...
Total Receipts	246,551,220	41,748,491		252,395,300	65,205,500		246,204,700	67,902,900	
Opening Balance	15,608,253	(a) 8,157,732		14,779,334	(c) 7,913,236		11,889,734	(f) 11,956,836	
GRAND TOTAL	262,159,473	49,906,223		267,174,634	73,118,736		258,094,434	79,859,736	

(a) Of this amount £24,962 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(c) ,, £8,322 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
(e) In addition to £225,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(g) Of this amount £6,806,122 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Delhi,
Finance Department,
March 1, 1916.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

Government of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	141,700,035	35,747,720		129,216,200	46,795,500		123,936,600	62,081,800	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	205,808	...	205,808	161,700	...	161,700	251,400	...	251,400
Net			0			0			44,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,587,632	...	1,587,632	1,340,000	...	1,340,000	885,300	...	885,300
Net			343,125			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,415,953	...		38,000,000	...		40,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	55,305	...		8,179,800	...		6,579,200	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	16,565	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Railways	11,470,314	...		14,412,100	...		14,177,900	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs	6,110,269	...		826,000	...		1,298,100	...	
Marine	5,149,021	...		5,741,900	...		4,954,600	...	
Military Works	982,615	...		1,201,800	...		1,130,300	...	
Military	16,415,545	...		21,523,300	...		25,402,500	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	604,761	...		2,000,000	...		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	1,000,000	...		...	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	13,932,274	545,109		16,300,000	2,050,200		18,600,000	2,251,000	
Purchase of Silver	3,138	...		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions	2,826,785	4,649,049		3,459,600	2,155,800		...	1,909,000	
Other „	1,806,086	1,051,109		8,752,200	5,492,400		3,457,500	1,711,000	
Total	97,288,631	6,245,267	103,533,898	120,396,700	9,698,400	130,095,100	115,600,100	5,871,000	121,471,100
Net			536,911			157,300			
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(b) 6,598,033	...	6,598,033	(d) 4,170,300	...	4,170,300	5,085,000	...	5,085,000
Sterling Bills on London	...	...	...	...	(e) 4,668,000	4,668,000	...	...	...
Total Disbursements	247,380,139	41,992,987		255,284,900	61,161,900		245,758,400	67,952,800	
Closing Balance	14,779,334	(c) 7,913,236		11,889,734	(f) 11,956,836		12,336,034	(g) 11,906,936	
GRAND TOTAL	262,159,473	49,906,223		267,174,634	73,118,736		258,094,434	79,859,736	

(b) In addition to £600,172 on account of remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(d) In addition to £7,588,000 and £5,350,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve, respectively.
(f) Of this amount £6,165,832 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
	R	R	R
Madras—			
Balance on April 1st	1,75,60,468	1,10,16,000	1,06,20,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,66,700	24,50,000	24,50,000
Other revenue	7,32,67,482	7,39,46,000	7,44,65,000
Total Expenditure	8,22,78,598	7,67,92,000	7,71,14,000
Closing Balance	1,10,16,052	1,06,20,000	1,04,21,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	1,95,34,085	1,58,04,000	1,38,65,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	20,88,500	20,80,000	20,80,000
Other revenue	7,34,95,486	7,26,10,000	7,30,80,000
Total Expenditure	7,93,13,794	7,66,29,000	7,54,10,000
Closing Balance	1,58,04,277	1,38,65,000	1,36,15,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,18,11,112	2,72,60,000	2,57,05,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	44,91,600	35,21,000	35,13,000
Other revenue	5,77,18,295	5,88,10,000	5,82,91,000
Total Expenditure	6,67,60,684	6,38,86,000	6,15,47,000
Closing Balance	2,72,60,323	2,57,05,000	2,59,62,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,84,74,177	1,45,07,000	1,42,86,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,21,600	24,99,000	22,29,000
Other revenue	6,36,97,879	6,61,52,000	6,51,34,000
Total Expenditure	7,00,87,086	6,88,72,000	6,80,97,000
Closing Balance	1,45,06,570	1,42,86,000	1,35,52,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	70,91,590	52,21,000	59,23,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	16,84,800	13,60,000	13,55,000
Other revenue	4,59,21,488	4,70,74,000	4,59,89,000
Total Expenditure	4,94,76,552	4,77,32,000	4,78,26,000
Closing Balance	52,21,326	59,23,000	54,41,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	1,39,36,225	93,25,000	61,42,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,92,200	9,94,000	9,94,000
Other revenue	5,25,28,435	5,35,82,000	5,49,00,000
Total Expenditure	5,96,31,715	5,77,59,000	5,72,02,000
Closing Balance	93,25,145	61,42,000	48,34,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	1,91,64,137	1,54,33,000	1,34,73,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,63,300	14,61,000	14,61,000
Other revenue	2,86,97,957	2,99,95,000	2,88,07,000
Total Expenditure	3,38,91,898	3,34,16,000	3,25,71,000
Closing Balance	1,54,33,496	1,34,73,000	1,11,70,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,09,53,278	97,46,000	95,00,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	9,29,200	9,14,000	9,14,000
Other revenue	2,83,78,124	2,77,73,000	2,79,44,000
Total Expenditure	3,05,15,078	2,89,33,000	2,89,16,000
Closing Balance	97,45,524	95,00,000	94,42,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	55,88,802	29,49,000	18,87,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	4,47,600	4,48,000	4,48,000
Other revenue	1,36,39,666	1,39,10,000	1,41,64,000
Total Expenditure	1,67,27,190	1,54,20,000	1,50,09,000
Closing Balance	29,48,878	18,87,000	14,90,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	14,41,13,874	11,12,61,000	10,14,01,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,84,85,500	1,57,27,000	1,54,44,000
Other revenue	43,73,44,812	44,38 52,000	44,27,74,000
Total Expenditure	48,96,82,595	46,94,39,000	46,86,92,000
Closing Balance	11,12,61,591	10,14,01,000	9,59,27,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	9,607,591	7,417,400	6,760,100
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,232,367	1,048,500	1,029,600
Other revenue	29,156,321	29,590,100	29,518,300
Total Expenditure	32,578,840	31,295,900	30,912,800
Closing Balance	7,417,439	6,760,100	6,395,200

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT;
March 1, 1916.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure. Refunds and Assignments.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
Revenue Heads.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue — Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,221,539	786,595	3,914,018	16,520,926		16,963,400		17,142,500	
Opium	1,572,218	5,336	654,089	912,793		946,600		1,323,400	
Salt	3,910,790	269,985	360,517	3,280,288		2,829,500		3,319,300	
Stamps	5,082,043	61,894	119,863	4,900,286		5,174,100		5,245,200	
Excise	8,856,881	109,133	459,685	8,288,063		7,936,300		7,940,900	
Provincial Rates	38,814	1,346	...	37,468		39,200		28,300	
Customs	6,347,201	190,141	264,279	5,892,781		5,340,000		7,279,000	
Income Tax	2,036,733	16,794	32,626	1,987,313		1,970,600		2,861,500	
Forest	1,980,652	9,434	1,217,808	753,410		722,100		745,800	
Registration	485,295	862	257,980	226,453		249,000		256,000	
Tributes	699,827	206,945	...	492,882		399,600		408,100	
TOTAL	52,141,993	1,658,465	7,280,865	43,202,663		42,570,400		46,556,600	
Total deduction from Revenue		8,939,330							
Expenditure Heads.									
Debt Services — Interest	1,023,307	1,191,257			167,950		59,400	165,600	
Commercial Services — Posts and Telegraphs	3,596,973	3,257,263		339,710		543,800		373,400	
Railways	15,799,149	13,641,115		2,158,034		3,348,500		2,504,500	
Irrigation	4,680,969	3,754,268		926,701		990,500		1,044,100	
Other Public Works — Civil Works, etc.	288,219	7,177,209			6,888,990		5,175,700		4,447,800
Mint — Mint	69,498	141,682			72,184		12,000		17,400
Civil Departments — Civil Departments	1,505,120	18,909,977			17,404,857		17,520,700		17,773,400
Miscellaneous Civil Services — Superannuation	213,235	3,479,734			3,266,499		3,269,900		3,315,700
Exchange	1,729	...		1,729		76,700			
Miscellaneous	365,192	530,324			165,132		170,100		310,500
Other heads	97,594	1,301,326			1,203,732		1,122,800		1,092,000
Famine Relief and Insurance — Famine Relief	...	279,885			279,885		40,000		46,300
Other heads	...	720,115			720,115		960,000		953,700
Military Services — Army — Effective	971,846	17,080,798			16,108,952		17,002,100		17,552,200
Army — Non-effective	124,345	3,255,761			3,131,416		3,154,700		3,123,500
Marine	198,115	463,370			265,255		325,400		525,100
Military works	80,382	996,071			915,689		744,200		778,300
Special Defences (1902)	...	13,603			13,603		16,300		20,500
TOTAL	81,157,666	85,133,088			3,975,422		2,643,400	687,500	
Provincial Adjustment — Surplus		...							
Deficit		2,190,152		2,190,152		657,300		364,900	
TOTAL	81,157,666	82,942,936			1,785,270		1,986,100	1,052,400	
Capital Account — Surplus								1,052,400	
Deficit					1,785,270		1,986,100		
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue:—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways				2,368,577		3,499,300		3,000	
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways				66,666		66,700		66,700	
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				1,967,490		539,600		646,600	
Outlay on Irrigation Works					1,123,180		905,100		900,000
Outlay on State Railways					10,509,858		4,864,100		2,805,900
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					360,361		333,300		266,700
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					1,342,253		898,100		927,600
Debt, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances — Permanent Debt (net)				2,727,294		2,386,400		3,822,100	
Temporary Debt (net)				14,333,333			3,000,000		1,500,000
Unfunded Debt (net)					5,002,280	719,200		254,700	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)				4,553		159,700			44,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					343,125	155,900		431,300	
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				7,411		7,700		8,000	
Deposits and Advances (net)					2,05 5,408	6,272,830		508,100	
Remittances (net)					536,911		157,300	48,400	
Secretary of State's Bills drawn				7,147,940		3,661,000		5,085,000	
Secretary of State's Bills paid					6,598,033		4,170,300		5,085,000
Sterling Bills on London drawn						4,668,000			
Sterling Bills on London paid							4,668,000		
				28,623,264	29,696,079	22,136,300	20,982,300	11,926,300	11,529,900
Cash Balance — Opening Balance				23,765,985		22,692,570		23,846,570	
Closing Balance					22,692,570		23,846,570		24,242,970
TOTAL				52,389,249	52,389,249	44,828,870	44,828,870	35,772,870	35,772,870

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DELHI;

No. 1363-F. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 27th December 1915.

REVISED SCHEDULE FOR EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES IN INDIA FOR ADMISSION TO GENERAL LIST OF INDIAN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the schedule of subjects published with Resolution No. 1251-F. E., dated the 30th September 1914, the following revised schedule is prescribed for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department :—

SCHEDULE.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition	300

Optional.

Any two of—

(*a*) Political Economy and Economic History . .		
(*b*) Mathematics (pure and mixed)		
(*c*) Physics		
(*d*) Chemistry		
(*e*) History—Questions will be set in— . . .		
(*i*) Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th century A. D.	400	each
(*ii*) English History from 1485-A. D. to 1880-A. D.		
The examination in History will be of the widest scope and will include questions on social and literary developments. A wide choice of questions will be allowed.		
(*f*) One classical language with its literature, *viz.*, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.		
Total .	1,100	

In the optional subjects the papers set will be approximately of the standard required for the B. A. Honours degree in any Indian University where these subjects are prescribed.

The curriculum prescribed for the History papers will remain in force for a period of three years from the date of this Resolution.

It is intended to publish the papers set in all subjects from the examination to be held in December 1916 and onwards. The papers will be available, on sale, at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta. The price of each collection will be 8 annas a copy.

Ordered that the Resolution be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations with the request that it may be communicated to Directors of Public Instruction and all heads of colleges and schools in their respective provinces; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to the Controller of Currency; to all Accountants General and Comptrollers; to all Chief Examiners and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; and to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 26th February 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	2	...
		TOTAL	2	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	53	42
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Bulsar Port	1	...
		Surat Town and Port	30	26
		Surat District	11	5
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	3	3
		Thana District	15	12
	Central	Nasik District	113	73
		Ahmednagar District	91	39
		East Khandesh ,,	...	...
		Poona Town	5	10
		Poona District	76	61
		Satara ,,	47	47
		Sholapur Town	44	38
		Sholapur District	602	489
	Southern	Alibag Port	3	1
		Kolaba District	4	4
		Vengurla Port	1	1
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	231	149
		Dharwar ,,	239	171
		Kanara ,,	...	...
		Hubli Town	26	26
		Bijapur District	194	142
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	2	2
		Hyderabad District	6	3
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	3	2
		Nawabshah ,,	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	20	12
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	282	209
		Akalkot State	22	17
		Savanur ,,	34	19
		Surat Agency	1	2
		Kathiawar Agency	..	...
		Bijapur Agency	22	20
		Satara ,,	12	14
		TOTAL	2,173	1,639
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	16(a)	14(a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	22	23
		North Arcot District	67(b)	31(c)
		South Arcot ,,	...	...
		Cuddapah ,,	...	...
		Chittoor ,,	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	12	7
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem Town	12	7
		Salem District	94(a)	75(a)
		Madura ,,	5	5
		Chinglepat ,,	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	133(d)	98(b)
		Nilgiris District	...	...
		Malabar ,,	...	...
		Ramnad Town	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Dhanushkodi Port	...	...
		TOTAL	361	260

In the return for the week ending 19th February 1916 against the Belgaum District *read* 311 cases *for* 307 cases.

(a) One imported. (b) Four imported. (c) Five imported. (d) Two imported.

In the returns for the weeks ending 29th January and 5th and 12th February 1916 the following corrections should be made :—

29th January 1916—Nawabshah District *read* 4 cases, 1 death *for nil.*

5th February 1916— ditto ,, 1 death *for nil.*

12th ,, ,, —Akalkot State ,, 39 cases, 25 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum „	1	...
		Bankura „	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs District	...	...
		Calcutta	1	1
		Murshidabad District	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna „	...	...
		TOTAL	2	1
Behar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	9	9
		Patna District	297	239
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	36	25
		Shahabad District	...	...
	Tirhut	Saran District	377	315
		Champaran District	35	26
		Muzaffarpur „	41	38
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	95	79
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	153	127
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	12	7
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh „	1	1
		TOTAL	1,056	866
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	43	31
		Muzaffarnagar District	2	2
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	...	...
		Muttra „	...	...
		Etah „	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	11	9
		Moradabad District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	1	1
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	21	21
		Cawnpore District	11	11
		Fatehpur „	13	12
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	12	12
	Benares	Benares City	1	1
		Benares District	40	25
		Jaunpur „	81	74
		Ghazipur „	268	258
		Ballia „	376	372
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	542	336
		Basti „	31	46
		Azamgarh „	...	...
	Kumaon ...	Naini Tal District	1	1
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	2	...
		Lucknow District	18	16
		Unao „	54	47
		Rai Bareli „	55	57
		Sitapur „	1	7
		Hardoi „	5	5
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	49	42
		Gonda „	86	69
		Bahraich „	10	11
		Sultanpur „	19	9
		Partabgarh „	34	24
		Bara Banki „	41	38
		TOTAL	1,828	1,539

In the return for the week ending 19th February 1916 against Meerut City *read nil for* 1 death.
In the return for the week ending 19th February 1916 against the Fyzabad District *read* 53 cases *for* 43 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	19	12
		Gurgaon „	...	...
		Karnal „	11	11
		Ambala „	57	53
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur „	...	...
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar District	...	...
		Gurdaspur „	7	7
		Sialkot „	2	...
		Gujranwala „	...	...
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	...	...
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan.	Montgomery District	9	5
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	7	7
		Kalsia „	5	4
		Jind „	12	7
		TOTAL	129	106
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab District	1	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town	87	86
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy „	86	34
		Pegu District	19	21
		Prome „	13	13
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	1	1
		Bassein District	7	7
		Henzada „	53	54
		Myaungmya „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	11	12
		Moulmein Town	3	5
		Thaton District	2	2
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Pakokku „	...	...
		Minbu District	5	6
		Magwe „	10	10
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	89	87
		Mandalay District	1	1
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	5	5
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
		Sagaing „	1	1
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	7	8
		Meiktila „	...	...
		Yamethin „	7	6
		Myingyan „	8	5
		TOTAL	367	360
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	16	14
		Nagpur District	65	33
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	35	24
		Wardha Town	2	1
		Wardha District	24	22
		Chanda „	4	6
	Jubbulpore.	Saugor District	...	...
		Seoni Town	...	...
		Seoni District	25	16
		Mandla Town	...	...
		Mandla District	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	...	...
		Nimar District	5	2
		Burhanpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	12	8
		Betul „	...	...
		Chindwara Town	13	8
		Chindwara District	16	10
	Berar	Amraoti Town	...	...
		Amraoti District	324	229
		Yeotmal Town	...	...
		Yeotmal District	26	12
		Akola Town	4	4
		Akola District	358	219
		Buldana „	147	88
		TOTAL	1,076	696

In the return for the week ending 19th February 1916 the following corrections should be made :—

Toungoo District *read* 8 cases 8 deaths *for nil*.
Magwe „ „ 18 „ 18 „ „ „
Mandalay Town „ 127 „ 130 „ „ „
Sagaing district „ 5 „ 5 „ „ „

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	35	24
		Bangalore City	3	1
		Bangalore District	20	10
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	36	18
		Hassan „	6	6
		Kadur „	17	10
		Kolar „	23	14
		Kolar Gold Fields	7	4
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	15	11
		Chitaldroog „	26	12
		TOTAL	159	111
Hyderabad State.	...	Raichur District	3	4
		Gulbarga „	74	33
		Usmanabad „	53	124
		Bidar „	65	48
		Medak „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	1,413	1,311
		Parbhani District	110	167
		Nizamabad „	...	...
		Nander „	37	28
		Nalgonda „	21	21
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	213	164
		TOTAL	1,989 (a)	1,899(a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	5	4
		Gwalior „	9	6
		Jaora City	11	6
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	3	2
		Indore State	8	4
		Indore Residency Bazar	...	...
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow „	2	1
		TOTAL	38 (b)	23 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	1	5
		TOTAL	1	5
		GRAND TOTAL	9,211	7,505

(a) From the 14th to the 20th February 1916.
(b) For the week ending 19th February 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 2nd March 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A depression entered northwest India at the beginning of the week and caused nearly general precipitation in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. After the disappearance of this disturbance on the 27th February, dry weather prevailed over the whole Indian region until the end of the week, when a fresh depression from Persia began to affect the weather in northwest India and gave light rain in west Baluchistan.

2. *Burma and northeast India, including Orissa.*—There was no rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Chakrata had a light fall of rain.

Northwest India.—Precipitation was nearly general in Baluchistan on the 24th and 25th, in the North-West Frontier Province on the 25th, and in Kashmir on the 25th and 26th.

The Peninsula.—Cochin had a light fall of rain.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

February 24th. Robat, 0·87″.
„ 25th. Murree 0·92″ and Sonamarg 1·53″.
„ 26th. Sonamarg 1·07″.

4. No rain fell during the week except in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Malabar. Rainfall was equal to the normal in the last three of these divisions and was in excess by more than 20 per cent in Baluchistan.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date remains 20 per cent or more in defect over by far the greater part of the country, the deficiency amounting to or exceeding 1½ inches in Kashmir, the Punjab, the United Provinces West, Chota Nagpur, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. Rainfall is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan and is within 20 per cent of the normal in Baluchistan, Berar and Hyderabad North. No rain usually falls during this period in the Konkan.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 2nd March 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 2nd March 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·1	—0·1	11·8	8·1	+3·7	+46	+27
Lower Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	2·9	0·9	+2·0	+222	+263
Upper Burma	0	0	0	1·4	0·7	+0·7	+100	+100
Assam	0	0·3	—0·3	2·2	2·8	—0·6	—21	—12
Bengal	0	0·2	—0·2	0·3	1·5	—1·2	—80	—77
Orissa	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·9	—1·3	—68	—67
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	0·5	2·4	—1·9	—79	—77
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·4	—0·8	—57	—54
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	1·8	—0·9	—50	—47
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·1	2·6	—1·5	—58	—56
Punjab, East and North	0	0·2	—0·2	1·1	3·6	—2·5	—69	—68
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	1·7	—1·5	—88	—87
Kashmir	0·7	0·7	0	5·9	7·4	—1·5	—20	—22
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·2	0·2	0	1·5	2·5	—1·0	—40	—43
Baluchistan	0·7	0·3	+0·4	3·4	4·1	—0·7	—17	—20
Sind	0	0	0	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·5	0·3	+0·2	+67	+67
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	2·0	—1·1	—55	—53
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·3	1·4	—0·1	—7	0
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·1	1·5	—0·4	—27	—21
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	1·7	—0·8	—47	—44
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·7	—0·1	—14	0
Hyderabad, South	0	0	0	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0	0	0·3	0·6	—0·3	—50	—50
Malabar	0·1	0·1	0	0·8	2·1	—1·3	—62	—65
Madras, South-East	0	0	0	3·3	5·7	—2·4	—42	—42
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	2·3	—2·1	—91	—91

G. C. SIMPSON,
for *Director General of Observatories.*

Dated the 2nd March 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th February 1916.

Burma.—Light rain fell in four districts in Burma and also in the Shan States and Pakokku hill tracts. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been almost completed. Cultivation of spring rice and of other crops and harvesting of miscellaneous crops are progressing. Farm stock is healthy. The price of unhusked rice has risen further to Rs. 101 per hundred baskets and is slightly above normal. The supplies continue to be poor. The market for white rice is firm.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable and favourable to standing crops. Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts. Harvesting of mustard, pressing of sugarcane and preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation in hill districts continue. Hoeing and pruning of tea and ploughing of land for paddy and jute are in progress. Sowing of autumn rice has commenced in the Garo Hills district. Prospects of tea are good. The price of common rice has fallen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from six districts.

Bengal.—During the week light and scattered showers fell in many parts of eastern Bengal and in a few places of northern Bengal. Elsewhere the fall was practically *nil*. The recent showers have been beneficial to the standing spring crops and have also assisted agricultural operations. More rain, however, is needed. Sowing of jute and autumn paddy on low lands has begun in some districts. Harvesting of sugarcane has been almost finished and that of spring crops continues. Scarcity of fodder is increasing in Bankura. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has slightly fallen as compared with that of the preceding week.

The weekly report on scarcity is as follows :—In the Bankura district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged but the distress is tending to increase. Scarcity of fodder and water is apprehended. Private charitable funds are giving assistance. Loans continue to be freely given. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 12,755 and on gratuitous relief 16,753, total 29,508. The number of persons relieved on private works was 3,673. In the Tippera district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged but the distress is tending to increase in restricted areas. The price of rice is 7½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 4,157 and on gratuitous relief 4,304 ; total 8,461.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was practically no rain during the week. Harvesting of oilseeds and pressing of sugarcane continue. Preparation of land for the next season's crops has commenced. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained practically stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except in Hazaribagh where the latter is reported to be scarce. Cattle disease is reported from sixteen districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 2,813 and in Singhbhum 2,898. Gratuitous relief was given to 441 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—The week was rainless. North western districts still report need for further rain. Irrigation and weeding of poppy, preparation of land for sugarcane and extra crops and harvesting of peas and mustard are in progress. Standing crops are doing well generally Agricultural stock is in good condition and there is very little cattle disease. Fodder and water are sufficient though the former is still dear in places. Markets are well supplied. Prices are generally stationary.

Punjab.—Except for light showers in parts of the west the weather was generally dry. Rain is urgently wanted everywhere. The condition and prospects of the irrigated wheat and other crops are generally fair and those of unirrigated ones are below average in parts of the south, east and west. Unirrigated crops are withering from want of rain. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of *toria* continue in some districts with yield normal. Extra spring crops are being sown. The area sown is generally normal. Cattle are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to the scarcity of fodder. Water for drinking and

canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary but have fallen slightly in some districts and range between warning and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Ambala 8¼, Ferozepore and Lahore 9¼, Rawalpindi 9½ and Lyallpur 10 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was cloudy and beneficial rain fell. More rain is required in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Standing crops are average in Peshawar and in irrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan, above average in Bannu and poor in unirrigated tracts of Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of sugarcane in the Bannu tahsil and of tobacco, onions, melons, *moth* and vegetables in Peshawar continue Harvesting of sugarcane is proceeding in the Bannu tahsil with outturn below average. The condition of cattle is good except in unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district where it is bad. Fodder is sufficient but it is scanty in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district and dear in Dera Ismail Khan. The public health is good. Prices are high and are stationary in Peshawar and falling in Bannu except those of maize and barley which are stationary and of *bajra* which are rising. Prices of gram and *bajra* are falling in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 10 and maize from 11 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is average. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient except in a few places.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was good. Standing crops are in fair condition. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder is insufficient in Baramula. Water is inadequate. Prices are high.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and cool. Rain is needed in Bikaner and in parts of the eastern Rajputana States. Spring crops are being irrigated where possible and are in fair to good condition. Crops on dry lands in Merwara are withering. Damage to crops by cold and frost is reported from Sirohi, Mewar, the southern Rajputana States, Central Rajputana, Tonk and Merwara. Fodder is generally scarce. The condition of cattle is generally deteriorating owing to the deficiency of pasturage in the affected areas. The water supply is generally sufficient except in Kotah, Tonk and Merwara. Cattle disease is reported from Dungarpur, Banswara and Kotah. Prices are falling in Shahpura, Banswara, Jhalawar, Jaipur and Bharatpur, rising in Mewar, Dungarpur, Partabgarh, Kishangarh, Tonk and Karauli and are stationary elsewhere. The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 1,142, in Karawi 1,218 and in Kishengarh 322. Gratuitous relief was given to 825 persons in Merwara.

Central India.—Winter showers fell in parts of Gwalior and Bhopal. No rain was received elsewhere. The rain has been insufficient in Gwalior, some parganas of Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and in parts of Bundelkhand and sufficient elsewhere. Sugarcane is being sown in Gwalior and is being pressed in Bhopal. Spring crops are being irrigated almost everywhere. Standing crops are generally in good condition but damage caused by severe cold is reported from the Indore State. The probable outturn is fair in Indore and in parts of Baghelkhand and good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in the Pichhor pargana of the Gwalior State, Rampura pargana of the Indore State, the Rajgarh State of the Bhopal Agency, the Garrauli State of the Bundelkhand Agency and Barwani, Jhabua and Alirajpur of the Southern States. The fodder supply is generally good except in parts of the Narwar, Ujjain, Shajapur and Mandasor districts of the Gwalior State. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear. The days are getting warm but the nights and mornings are cool. But for some damage in parts of six districts from frost and hail spring crops are doing well and their harvesting is in progress. Fodder and wate are adequate everywhere. Cattle are faring well. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States:—Prospects of spring crops are favourable. Variations in prices are slight.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Sind and Baroda and by winds in Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier. Cotton picking continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Kolhapur, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing generally. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in Larkana, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for rrigation is deficient in Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices if food grains have fallen slightly in Gujarat and are generally steady elsewhere. The number on gratuitous relief in Kathiawar was 179.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are generally in fair to good condition but they have been damaged by rats in parts of the Usmanabad district. Late rice is being sown and weeded and the crop is in fair to good condition. Cattle disease prevails in four talukas. Prices of grains are almost steady. Coarse rice is selling at 10 and white *juar* at 12 seers per rupee in Hyderabad city. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 10 seers per rupee in Gulbarga and Medak and the lowest 24 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of *ragi* has risen in Kolar and that of rice has fallen in Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy, sugarcane and *ragi* is fair to good. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee has been almost completed and threshing of rice continues Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in Malabar and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair to good condition generally except in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevelly and require more rain in parts of North Arcot and Tanjore. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are nearing completion normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, the Carnatic, the central parts except Coimbatore and the southern parts except Tanjore. Pasture is generally sufficient but it is scanty in Kurnool and Malabar and in parts of nine other districts. Fodder is generally available but it is scarce in parts of four districts. Prices have fallen slightly.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*20th February 1914.*	*19th February 1915.*	19th February 1916.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*20th February 1914.*	*19th February 1915.*	19th February 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,669*	*2,676*	2,686	*8,99,794*	*9,28,465*	10,25,000	*337*	*347*	382	*3,69,15,394*	*3,57,29,488*	3,76,85,000	7,69,606	...	19,55,512	...
Beswada Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*9,818*	*9,979*	10,300	*468*	*475*	491	*3,47,204*	*3,92,268*	4,20,000	72,796	...	27,732	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*8,05,425*	*7,16,954*	7,99,000	*808*	*715*	798	*3,11,54,402*	*2,97,13,558*	3,11,94,000	39,598	...	14,80,442	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	*1,576*	*1,570*	1,587	*6,80,663*	*6,84,822*	7,06,000	*432*	*436*	445	*3,38,31,413*	*2,92,26,692*	3,06,69,000	...	31,62,413	14,42,308	...
East Indian	777	*2,571*	*2,571*	2,572	*20,01,537*	*23,69,969*	22,19,000	*778*	*922*	863	*9,19,44,279*	*9,12,43,150*	9,28,57,000	9,12,721	...	16,13,570	...
Great Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*20,91,145*	*19,88,561*	22,71,000	*824*	*779*	872	*7,46,42,383*	*6,68,62,669*	7,72,96,000	26,53,617	...	1,04,38,331	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	489	*126*	*126*	126	*45,942*	*65,954*	60,200	*365*	*524*	478	*20,17,108*	*27,95,968*	23,27,000	3,09,892	...	...	4,68,968
Baran-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*4,529*	*4,692*	4,200	*112*	*116*	105	*1,51,387*	*1,24,625*	1,84,000	32,613	...	59,375	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*30,956*	*26,626*	29,700	*545*	*469*	521	*14,40,042*	*10,47,347*	12,19,000	...	2,21,042	1,71,653	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*1,647*	*3,173*	6,500	*50*	*41*	86	*56,236*	*1,76,682*	2,66,000	2,09,764	...	89,318	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*7,94,749*	*8,29,129*	8,47,000	*311*	*325*	332	*3,27,16,455*	*3,25,68,483*	3,57,27,000	30,10,545	...	31,58,517	...
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*15,61,811*	*15,18,970*	17,20,000	*389*	*379*	429	*7,73,11,729*	*7,31,18,344*	7,39,12,000	...	33,99,729	7,93,656	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Barhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*4,47,187*	*4,52,439*	5,03,000	*279*	*283*	314	*2,11,21,001*	*1,75,53,153*	1,96,58,000	...	14,63,001	21,04,847	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*8,227*	*7,661*	8,800	*257*	*239*	275	*4,20,708*	*4,02,113*	4,32,000	11,292	...	29,887	...
Assam-Bengal	156	*812*	*848*	864	*1,57,844*	*1,56,321*	1,28,000	*196*	*184*	148	*61,50,807*	*59,94,507*	59,36,000	...	2,14,807	...	58,507
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,86,425*	*6,39,925*	7,15,000	*376*	*350*	391	*2,62,07,190*	*2,51,75,103*	2,71,94,000	9,86,810	...	20,18,897	...
Burma	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*5,76,786*	*5,34,436*	4,67,000	*430*	*398*	348	*1,94,15,094*	*1,85,92,490*	1,71,29,000	...	22,86,094	...	14,63,490
Burma Extensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*54,455*	*40,207*	46,000	*291*	*215*	246	*18,11,508*	*13,94,413*	14,31,000	...	3,80,508	36,587	...
Southern Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*1,023*	*4,309*	4,000	*44*	*89*	57	*27,149*	*60,316*	2,68,000	2,40,851	...	2,07,684	...
Dhone-Kurnool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,791*	*2,962*	2,500	*87*	*93*	78	*1,08,544*	*97,032*	1,08,000	...	544	10,968	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*22,535*	*19,334*	19,600	*181*	*156*	158	*11,72,400*	*8,71,999*	10,70,400	...	1,02,400	1,98,001	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	119	*304*	*313*	308	*47,224*	*47,111*	50,500	*155*	*150*	164	*19,14,791*	*16,94,534*	17,20,000	...	1,94,791	25,466	...
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*76,114*	*73,937*	74,500	*185*	*180*	181	*33,86,344*	*32,26,454*	32,91,000	...	95,344	64,546	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	*1,454*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,46,901*	*5,04,594*	5,37,000	*376*	*345*	369	*2,49,48,853*	*2,40,67,377*	2,57,18,000	7,69,147	...	16,50,623	...
Travancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*16,589*	*17,309*	18,500	*156*	*160*	171	*8,07,478*	*7,94,657*	8,55,000	47,522	...	60,343	...
Tirhoot	232	*785*	*788*	826	*2,39,301*	*1,86,961*	2,05,000	*305*	*237*	248	*90,88,451*	*83,85,426*	79,89,000	...	10,99,451	...	3,96,426
5' gauge. Broach-Jambusar	14	...	*30*	30	...	*917*	1,400	...	*31*	47	...	(a)*14,872*	68,800	68,800	...	53,928	...
2' gauge. Jorhat (Provincial)	73	*32*	*32*	32	*2,796*	*2,109*	3,600	*86*	*66*	112	*1,15,074*	*1,07,813*	1,42,000	26,926	...	34,187	...
TOTAL	392	*26,267*	*26,433*	26,584	*1,18,15,514*	*1,18,36,826*	1,24,82,300	*450*	*448*	470	*49,92,23,424*	*47,14,31,513*	49,67,65,800	...	24,57,624	2,53,34,287	...
All other Railways.																	
Amritsar-Patti	241	*56*	*56*	56	*9,964*	*14,501*	9,500	*178*	*259*	170	*6,59,718*	*6,18,905*	6,28,000	...	31,718	9,095	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	165	*114*	*114*	114	*26,204*	*22,870*	20,100	*229*	*200*	176	*9,71,422*	*8,42,567*	8,15,000	...	1,56,422	...	27,567
Bina-Goona-Baran	58	*148*	*148*	148	*14,807*	*8,268*	9,600	*100*	*56*	65	*5,22,276*	*3,94,658*	4,22,000	...	1,00,276	27,342	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	312	*192*	*192*	192	*49,948*	*65,595*	54,100	*260*	*342*	282	*28,03,116*	*28,39,748*	28,81,000	77,884	...	41,252	...
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	125	*16*	*16*	16	*1,446*	*2,080*	1,700	*90*	*130*	106	*1,03,565*	*91,389*	1,13,000	9,435	...	21,611	...
Jullundur																	

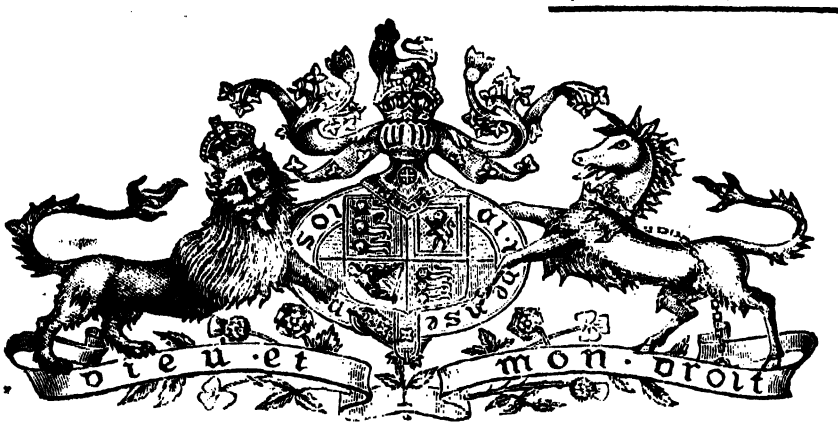
				27			3,000			111							
Rajpura-Bhatinda		239			108	41,539	27,505	28,000	385	255	259	17,45,523	11,81,727	13,95,000		3,50,523	2,13,273	
Sialkot-Narowal (c)					22			2,100			95			2,100	2,100		2,100	
Southern Punjab (Main line)		240	425	425	425	1,43,299	1,04,617	1,20,000	337	246	282	50,57,568	47,19,789	54,23,000	3,65,432		7,03,211	
Jullundur-Doab		65	103	133	133	4,593	8,279	10,000	45	62	75	2,25,968	3,71,960	3,91,000	1,65,032		19,040	
Ludhiana Extension		149	155	155	155	28,041	22,087	30,000	181	142	194	11,85,951	10,52,051	12,05,000	19,049		1,52,949	
Sutlej Valley		55	208	208	208	12,085	12,618	14,000	58	61	67	5,85,512	5,17,210	5,75,000		7,512	60,790	
Tapti Valley		164	155	155	155	41,734	41,741	38,500	268	268	248	13,69,436	11,08,065	12,82,000		87,436	1,73,935	
Ahmedabad-Dholka		70	34	34	34	2,233	2,350	2,100	66	70	62	1,11,555	1,11,445	1,08,000		3,555		3,445
Ahmedabad-Parantij		92	89	89	89	8,673	8,911	7,800	98	100	85	3,45,819	3,67,818	3,55,000	9,181			12,818
Bengal and North-Western		168	1,239	1,241	1,242	2,09,536	2,26,200	2,13,000	169	182	171	95,06,575	95,56,241	87,91,000		7,15,575		7,65,241
Bengal-Dooars		201	153	153	153	24,648	27,584	21,700	161	180	142	14,86,968	14,34,644	14,60,000		26,968	25,356	
Beswada-Masulipatam		150	52	52	52	7,854	9,118	8,500	151	175	163	3,13,055	3,55,439	3,57,000	43,945		1,561	
Bhavnagar State		130	227	246	246	36,306	36,332	37,100	160	148	151	13,28,114	14,39,420	14,09,000	80,886			30,420
Cooch Behar State		157	33	33	33	6,824	5,297	5,300	206	160	160	2,60,655	2,38,487	2,31,000		29,655		7,487
Dibru-Sadiya		289	86	86	86	29,781	27,225	30,000	346	316	349	12,02,790	11,52,798	12,45,000	42,210		92,202	
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)		84	184	199	199	16,947	18,270	16,000	92	92	80	6,97,512	7,52,657	7,57,000	59,488		4,343	
Gondal-Porbandar State		124	211	220	220	32,724	34,326	30,400	155	156	138	12,11,512	12,30,406	12,77,000	65,488		46,594	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)		184	442	442	442	1,25,767	98,652	1,43,000	295	223	324	37,81,872	37,25,180	39,60,000	1,78,128		2,34,820	
Jaipur State		77	73	73	73	7,385	7,553	6,300	101	103	86	2,71,883	2,53,980	2,91,000	19,117		37,020	
Jamnagar		107	54	54	54	5,814	7,289	5,700	108	135	105	2,53,861	2,62,002	2,69,000	15,139		6,996	
Jodhpur-Bikaner		87	1,030	1,074	1,079	99,509	97,261	1,69,000	96	91	157	48,25,290	41,99,712	54,39,000	6,13,710		12,39,288	
Junagad State		105	113	114	121	17,628	16,820	14,900	156	148	123	5,33,031	5,45,099	5,59,000	25,969		13,901	
Kolhapur State		206	29	29	29	9,092	7,252	6,800	313	248	234	2,93,661	2,69,344	2,74,000		19,661	4,655	
Mirpur Khas-Jhude (including Khadro Section)		39	100	100	100	4,749	4,279	5,100	47	43	51	1,96,704	1,81,730	1,85,000		11,704	3,270	
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)		159	93	93	93	15,225	15,197	14,400	164	163	155	6,92,708	6,87,688	6,65,000		27,708		22,688
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj		179	55	55	55	10,160	13,762	11,900	184	250	216	4,50,943	4,51,217	4,75,000	24,057		23,783	
Rohilkund and Kumaon		124	268	268	268	41,621	33,199	41,100	155	124	153	18,42,357	15,28,897	16,40,000		2,02,357	1,11,103	
Sangli State		148	5	5	5	970	899	700	194	180	140	34,105	33,156	34,800	695		1,644	
Shoranur-Cochin		198	65	65	65	13,646	13,285	14,100	210	204	217	5,81,374	5,88,688	6,01,000	19,626		12,312	
Sanjore District Board		163	103	112	112	18,086	16,992	17,900	176	152	160	8,76,543	8,42,126	9,02,000	25,457		59,874	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh		76	67	67	67	7,399	4,809	4,000	110	71	60	2,70,045	2,29,809	2,47,000		28,046	17,491	
Bangalore-Chikballapur (f)					28			1,000			36			42,200	42,200		42,200	
Barsi		185	116	116	117	37,344	24,996	28,000	322	216	239	11,07,685	9,59,091	905,000		2,02,685		54,091
Bellimora-Kalamba		15		26	26		637	600		24	23		(g) 9,599	32,200	32,200		22,601	
Champaner-Shivrajpur		62	20	20	20	1,778	812	700	89	41	35	77,789	53,050	55,600		22,189	2,550	
Chond-Baramati		36		27	27		1,066	1,500		39	56		(h) 41,061	61,700	61,700		20,639	
Ellichpur-Yeotmal		82	48	67	117	2,887	10,539	13,400	60	157	115	48,038	2,48,565	3,84,000	3,35,962		1,35,435	46,056
Gaekwar's Dabhoi		94	142	142	147	15,099	13,671	11,300	106	96	77	5,70,686	6,01,056	5,55,000		15,686		
Godhra-Lunavada		35	24	25	25	784	1,365	900	33	55	36	7,472	39,599	43,400	34,928		2,801	
Hyderabad-Kashmore		16		76	76		1,155	3,000		15	39		(i) 13,811	1,09,000	1,09,000		95,189	
Kolar District		29	11	11	11	455	690	1,000	41	63	91	3,815	32,242	39,300	35,485		7,058	
Mahim-Zankhvar		19	26	26	26	490	567	400	19	22	15	22,381	22,231	22,800	419		569	
Nadiad-Kapadvanj		82	28	28	28	2,331	2,394	2,300	84	85	83	89,325	1,03,914	1,12,000	22,675		8,086	
Nitlad-Vaso		12		15	19		630	500		42	26		(j) 6,124	39,300	39,300		33,176	
Rajpipla State		67	37	37	37	3,332	2,954	2,600	89	80	70	1,08,696	1,05,846	96,300		12,396		9,546
Darjeeling-Himalayan		428	51	51	51	21,938	20,135	16,200	430	395	318	10,66,918	10,20,457	10,74,000	7,082		53,543	
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (k)					100			6,200			62			1,62,000	1,62,000		1,62,000	
Pipar-Bilara		19	25	25	25	434	474	400	17	19	16	23,311	23,020	24,400	1,089		1,380	
TOTAL*		152	7,516	7,809	8,137	13,84,198	13,05,113	14,19,100	184	167	174	5,68,13,529	5,36,94,842	5,74,03,700	5,90,171		37,08,858	
GRAND TOTAL		337	33,783	34,242	34,721	1,31,99,712	1,31,41,939	1,39,01,400	391	384	400	55,60,36,953	52,51,26,355	55,41,69,500		18,67,453	2,90,43,145	

om 23rd November 1914. (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 15th February 1916. (d) Opened from 10th June 1915. (e) Opened from 16th February 1916. (f) Opened from 1st April 1915. (g) From 23rd July 1914.
(h) From 20th May 1914. (i) From 1st December 1914. (j) From 10th December 1914. (k) Opened from 16th June 1914.

mla, the 1st March 1916.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

The following draft of an amendment to the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 48 (2) and 77 (1) of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), is published as required by Section 77 (2) of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st day of May 1916.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

The following proviso shall be added to rule 36 of the said rules, namely :—

"Provided that the requirements of this rule and of sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of section 48 of the Act shall be dispensed with as regards printed cotton piece goods except handkerchiefs."

ERRATUM.

In the notification dated 26th February 1916 under "Applications for Patents" against 2479 *read* Overall McCray, Ld., *for* Overall McGay, Ld.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

February 28.

2496. E. J. Entwisle. *Improvements in or relating to machines or looms for the manufacture of mats of coir yarn or other coarse materials.*

2497. A. Bruce and H. A. Williams. *Improvements in and connected with railway sleepers and tie rails.*

2498. A. J. Roberts and J. N. Parker. *Selective telephone receiver for amplifying wireless and buzzer signals.*

February 29.

2499. W. Paterson. *Improvements in apparatus for controlling the rate of discharge of liquids.*

2500. F. Ritchie. *Improvements in pantagraph apparatus.*

2501. Dunbar Motors and Pulleys Ld. *Improved variable speed pulley.*

March 3.

2502. H. G. Skeen. *An improved water-lift.*

March 4.

2503. T. U. Bhatt. *An improved water-lift.*

2504. T. G. Mylchreest and F. Hardisty. *Improvements in pressure mechanism for the rollers of drawing, roving and similar frames.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2215. H. Worsley and T. Kenyon. *Improvements in shuttles of looms for weaving.*

2216. J. Duckworth, J. Eddleston, J. Bleasdale and J. Gregson. *Improvements in shuttles of looms for weaving.*

2221. A. C. Gull, C. Watson and S. Bingham. *Improvements in saddle girths and the like.*

2469. C. J. Rhodes and T. H. Webb. *A new or improved packing case.*

2470. J. Zwicky. *Improvements in pumps, motors and like apparatus.*

2471. J. T. S. Schouboe. *Trigger mechanism for automatic firearms.*

2472. G. Nott. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.*

2473. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to take-offs for coke ovens or the like.*

2474. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to regenerators for coke ovens or the like.*

2475. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to recuperators for coke ovens or the like.*

2477. A. Craven. *Improvements in buffers.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

2334. H. H. Bowack. *Railway sleeper washer.*

2364. W. J. Melhuish. *The manufacture of artificial milk and the treatment of its residues.*

2365. W. J. Melhuish. *A substitute for milk made from Soya and Arachide and the treatment of the residues.*

2390. A. F. Barry and V. C. Smith. *Process of preserving timber.*

2412. Simplex Refining Co. *Improvements in process and apparatus for converting petroleum oils.*

2415. F. Reichmann. *An improved device for opening straw and other vegetable matter for spinning purposes.*

2417. E. Murray. *Improvements in the wheels of motor cycles and other vehicles.*

2418. A. M. Moodie, J. Williamson and H. W. Nicoll. *Improvements in or relating to bearings for spinning and like spindles.*

2420. W. Say and F. Lycett. *Improvements in and relating to means for closing sample holes in tea chests, barrels and other containers.*

2421. M. D. Robinson. *Improvements in sight feed pressure lubricators.*

2422. C. Dowson. *Improvements in or relating to shutters for kinematograph apparatus.*

2423. J. W. Leitch. *Improvements in concentrating sulphuric acid.*

2425. E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to vacuum brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2356. Das Gupta.
2357. Bibb.
2360. Lines and Lines.
2361. Squier.
2362. Lister.

PATENT SEALED.

2177. Jagannadha Row Pantulu.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

502 of 1904. Deakin. (To 2 March 1917.)
305 of 1906. Stokes. (To 6 March 1917.)
392 of 1907. Grob. (To 19 March 1917.)
9 of 1909. Manganese Steel Rail Co. (To 14 May 1917.)
31 of 1909. Foden and others. (To 4 March 1917.)
32 of 1909. Gare. (To 4 March 1917.)
378 of 1909. Kane. (To 1 March 1917.)
506 of 1909. Dutton and others. (To 4 March 1917.)
512 of 1909. Wakefield. (To 22 March 1917.)
52 of 1910. Powell Wood Process Co. (India) Ld. (To 5 April 1917.)
67 of 1910. Ross. (To 7 February 1917.)
412 of 1910. Cosserat. (To 8 March 1917.)
466 of 1910. Wakefield. (To 4 April 1917.)
489 of 1910. "Captain" Motor wheel Co. Ld. (To 7 April 1917.)
613 of 1911. Wikeley. (To 19 March 1917.)
616 of 1911. Cosserat. (To 4 March 1917.)
643 of 1911. Cosserat. (To 4 March 1917.)
682 of 1911. Burma Oil Co. Ld. (To 16 March 1917.)
68 of 1912. Ross. (To 5 February 1917.)
141 of 1912. Robinson. (To 18 March 1917.)
142 of 1912. Robinson (To 18 March 1917.)
167 of 1912. McRae and another. (To 2 April 1917.)
168 of 1912. McRae and another. (To 2 April 1917.)
174 of 1912. Paterson. (To 9 April 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1906.

462, (Ozonair, Ld.).

1909.

547, (Societe Anonyme "La Photographic des Couleurs" and others).

1910.

29, (Fisher). 74, (Societe Anonyme "La Photographic des Couleurs" and others). 297, (Price-Campbell Cotton Picker Corporation). 473, (Eassie).

1911.

221, (Giddings). 224, (Strickland). 231, (Wester). 232, (Felizat). 242, (The Mechanical Decarbonizing Syndicate Ld.). 243, (Plantrou). 244, (Saylor). 317, (The Permanent Way Improvements Co. Ld). 321, (Cuttill and others). 357, (Gunnill). 415, (Fitzsimons). 416, (Boucher). 424, (Gibbons).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

February 28th to March 4th.

Class 13. No. 3628. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 7.

Class 13. Nos. 3691 and 3695. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 7.

Class 13. Nos. 3838 to 3889. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. February 28.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
„	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
„	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
„	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
„	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
„	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

	Price. R	a.
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(e) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(f) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1908 and Chronological lists 1900-1904)	2	0
(g) Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological list 1905-1911) each	3	0
(h) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(i) Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
(j) Specifications of Inventions each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th March 1916.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,04,00,000	0	0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below*	50,00,000	0	0	1,54,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments				50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,31,203	6	4			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,41,51,838	0	2	2,34,83,041	6	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				21,29,66,303	1	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				12,24,186	14	4
Sundries				14,27,468	12	5
RUPEES				27,95,01,000	2	8

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				6,67,06,300	0	0
Other authorised Investments				93,39,650	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				5,27,87,925	9	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				5,61,20,406	10	0
Bills discounted and purchased				2,59,14,804	10	11
Balances with other Banks				39,71,071	3	7
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				28,97,279	6	7
Stamps				12,705	13	3
Sundries				5,11,219	3	4
	Rs.	A.	P.	21,82,61,362	9	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	3,21,39,149	0	2	6,12,39,637	9	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,91,00,488	9	6			
RUPEES				27,95,01,000	2	8

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,50,700 0 0
† Do do. do. „ 9,04,890 0 0

Rs. 12,55,590 0 0

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 9th March 1916.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.

Percentage 25·61.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy
(2)	"	" 1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	" 1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	" 1913-14	"	" 2-8	"
(9)	"	" 1914-15	"	" 3-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit, and (9) all except those for Preliminary in Persian, Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Sanskrit and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit ; it also contains papers for Proficiency in Assamese, Bengali and Hindi.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvamsam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, edited by Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain . . . . . 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3. M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail . . . . South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhote Lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3. M. Azizur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar, Bareilly.
4. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Suddor Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 12, Agha Muhammad Mehdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
12. M. Nisar Ahmad Khan . . . . . C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
13. M. Imdad Hussain . . . . . 9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna) . . . Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
4. M. Mohamed Sarwar . . . . . New Mohalla Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.
3. M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani . . . . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif . . . . . 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar . . . . . 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . . . 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman . . . . . 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi . . . . . 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab . . . . . Librarian, Calcutta Madrassah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat . . . . 25, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal . . . . . 25, Nurali Lane, P. O., Entally, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter . . . . . 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib . . . . . Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March 1916.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	71,04,530	23,68,69,045	24,39,73,575	5,88,78,911	1,50,80,677	...	9,67,50,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	8,50,06,196	35,57,15,730	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500
Cawnpore	...	2,55,15,255	2,55,15,255	2,76,73,186	1,82,08,950	...	..	...	...	.	.	..	4,58,82,136	(b) Nominal value—₹9,34,96,571
Lahore	...	4,71,54,500	4,71,54,500	3,03,36,227	2,11,99,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,15,35,750	
Bombay	20,65,215	14,75,88,265	14,96,53,480	2,90,76,850	4,64,54,730	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7,55,31,580	
Karachi	...	2,42,52,935	2,42,52,935	94,18,653	37,32,285	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,31,50,938	
Madras	4,96,770	7,91,35,620	7,96,32,390	3,36,99,740	1,12,94,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,49,94,425	
Rangoon	...	7,02,16,675	7,02,16,675	4,27,43,341	99,09,450	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	5,26,52,791	
	96,66,515	63,07,32,295	64,03,98,810	23,18,26,908	12,58,80,330	...	9,67,50,000	.	...	...	9,99,99,946	8,50,06,196	63,94,63,581	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			23,70,430	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another . . .									14,35,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			63,80,28,380								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		63,80,28,380	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th March 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th March 1916 to 2 thousands in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

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BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1916.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. Terminable of 1915-16.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th February 1916 .	29,28,700	99,71,400	4,99,32,500	1,55,92,100	72,18,300	27,07,950	8,54,22,250	..	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,83,54,450
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	11,89,800	...	...	...	11,89,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,89,800
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November 1908, up to .	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February 1916 . . .	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
	29,28,700	99,71,400	5,11,22,300	1,55,96,100	72,18,300	27,07,950	8,66,16,050	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,95,48,250
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	...	...	...	...	10,500	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
Balance on 29th February 1916 .	29,28,700	99,71,400	5,11,22,300	1,55,96,100	72,18,300	26,97,450	8,66,05,550	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,95,37,750

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1915. Enfaced from India 12,348 lakhs. re-transferred from London 12,815 lakhs.
„ 1st Jan. 1916 „ 15th Jan. 1916 ditto ... ditto 1 lakh.
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 3 lakhs, ditto ...
„ 1st Feb. „ „ 15th Feb. „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 16th „ „ „ 29th „ „ ditto 12 lakhs. ditto ...
12,963 12,816

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 2nd March 1916.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery (attached Remount Depôt, Neemuch) absent since 6-0 P.M., 26th February 1916.

Number, Rank, and Name—36524, Gunner, Louis Edmond Kerry.
Age—25 years.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Weight—about 140 lbs.
Complexion, fair; hair, long, parted down centre, eyes peculiar—inclined to be short-sighted.
Date of enlistment—29th April 1905.
Place of enlistment—Canterbury.
Date of desertion or absence—26th February 1916.
Small Pox Marks—*Nil.*

S. F. BIDDULPH, Colonel,
Commandant, Remount Depôt, Neemuch.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(L D ACQUISITION.)

ERRATUM.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1916.

No. 2423-*L. A.*—In the schedule annexed to the agreement made under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, between the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the India General Navigation and Railway Company, Limited, of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part in connection with the acquisition of land for providing accommodation for passengers and for the construction of cooly lines and officers' quarters at Serajganj, in the village of Berarghona, district Pabna, which was published at pages 81-82, Part II, of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th January 1916, *for* the words " Pargana Barabazar " *read* " Pargana Barabazoo. "

L. BIRLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Controller of Currency on the 31st December 1915, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code, and under Section IV of the Indian Life Insurance Companies' Act VI of 1912.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes received from civil officers in direct account under Article 164.						
Ajmer.						
Cooverjee Nowraji, Abkari Contractor	...	1,000	5,000	...	6,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Luchmi Narain, Head Accountant, Ajmer Treasury	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	Agent, Governor General, Residency Surgeon, and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Ajmer Dispensary Fund	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
„ Govt. College	2,400	...	200	...	2,600	Commissioner of Ajmer and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
„ „ „ Scholarship Fund	1,100	...	...	...	1,400	Commissioner, Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
„ „ „ Endowment Fund	41,100	...	...	...	41,100	
„ General Hospital	...	...	15,000	...	15,000	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Deolia Dispensary Fund	500	...	...	...	500	
Meywar Bhil Corps	9,500	..	10,500	...	20,000	Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, Ajmer.
Jeypore College Fund	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jeypore.
Thakur Bijai Singh of Masuda	1,40,000	...	50,000	...	1,90,000	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
Endowment of Sir Elliot Colvin medal	...	...	200	...	200	Commissioner of Ajmer and the Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.
Jankibai Khandakar Scholarship Fund, Ajmer Government College	100	...	2,000	...	2,100	
Endowment of a Scholarship in the Ajmer Government College	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Kotra Dispensary Fund	2,200	...	...	...	2,200	Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	24,600	29,000	...	...	53,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
„ Endowment Fund	7,20,900	...	...	...	7,20,900	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Prithi Sing, Kamdar	100	...	...	...	100	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Ramsar Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants	63,800	...	...	...	63,800	Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.
Sheo Raj, Naib Nazir	600	...	...	...	600	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
Carried over	10,23,700	30,000	83,900	...	11,87,600	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	10,23,700	30,000	83,900	...	11,37,600	
Ajmer—*contd.*						
Sett Champa Lal, Rai Bahadur, Sudder Khajanchi, Ajmer . . .	10,000	...	50,000	...	60,000	Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency . .	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
,, Mehta Purshotam, Manager, Binai Estate . . .	...	...	500	...	500	General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer.
General Establishment Fund . .	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Thakur Bijey Sing, Istimrardar Masuda Estate, Minor . .	25,000	28,100	1,05,000	...	1,58,100	
Mayo College Boarding House Fund .	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	
Thakur Udai Sing, Basundai Estate .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
,, Wathu Sing of Kalahera Bogla	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Todgarh Dispensary Fund . .	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha . .	3,000	...	2,000	...	5,000	Assistant Commissioner, Rajputana, and President, Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha.
Pandit Kailash Nath, Sham Nath, Scholarship Fund . . .	...	1,000	6,000	...	7,000	Commissioner of Ajmer, Principal, Government College, Ajmer, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.
Baghelkhand.						
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Rai Jai Pergash Lal, Bahadur, on account of Dowry of H. H. Ujjainin Maharani of Rewah	1,28,700	...	...	...	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, for credit to H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.
Bagdad.						
British Cemetery Fund . . .	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Political Resident and Residency Surgeon, Bagdad.
Bhopal.						
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund, Sehore School	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bayley Memorial Scholarship Fund .	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	
Bhagwat Lal	...	...	3,700	...	3,700	
Bhopal Water Works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	...	3,37,800	
,, Dispensary Fund . .	3,300	...	...	...	3,300	
Bhopal Boundary Settlement Fund .	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	
,, Local Fund . . .	40,000	40,000	...	...	80,000	
Carried over .	16,13,500	99,100	2,63,100	...	19,75,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	16,13,500	99,100	2,63,100	...	19,75,700	
Bhopal—*contd.*						
Kincaid Scholarship Fund, Sehore Girl School	2,500	...	...	...	2,500	
Sehore Boys' School Fund . .	36,200	...	...	...	36,200	
Sehore Girls' School . „ .	3,700	...	...	...	3,700	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency . .	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	
„ Sett Gyanchand, Treasurer, Sehore Treasury . .	...	...	7,500	...	7,500	
„ Dabbi Badrilal Nathumal, Treasurer	...	...	5,200	...	5,200	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Sehore Leper Asylum . . .	500	...	...	...	500	
Ramvallab, Minor . . .	500	...	3,200	...	3,700	
Mohamedgarh State . . .	11,200	...	...	...	11,200	
Khilchipur Estate . . .	41,900	...	1,33,800	...	1,75,700	
Daria Kheri Jagir . . .	13,600	...	...	...	13,600	
Mahmuda Karahya Jagir . .	2,000	...	5,100	...	7,100	
Karwai State	76,900	...	...	..	76,900	
Calcutta.						
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund .	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund . .	6,200	...	...	...	6,200	
Security Deposit of Krishna Das Mookerjee, Cashier .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
„ Hara Prosanna Halder, Cashier	...	...	500	...	500	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
„ Sattya Churun Dey, Asstt. Cashier	...	...	200	...	200	
„ Thomas Martin & Co., Contractors . .	...	...	200	...	200	
„ Gopinath Sen, Treasurer, Currency Office . .	46,100	...	28,900	...	75,000	Deputy Controller of Paper Currency.
„ Treasurer's subordinates .	17,100	64,300	67,500	4,000	1,52,900	
„ Mint Bullion-keeper .	50,000	...	...	...	50,000	
„ Kaladhone Mookerjee .	...	...	100	...	100	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
„ Nogendra Nath Ganguly, Store-keeper .	...	...	500	...	500	
Carried over .	19,43,900	1,63,400	5,16,800	4,000	26,28,100	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	19,43,900	1,63,400	5,16,800	4,000	26,28,100	
Calcutta—*contd.*						
Security Deposit of Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor . . .	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
„ Browne, J. J. Melter . .	1,500	...	700	...	2,200	
„ Medal Contractor, Army Department . .	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Army Department.
„ Nibaran Chandra Chatterjee, Superintendent . .	400	...	100	...	500	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
„ Bonomali Acharya, Chief Accountant . . .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.
„ Debendra Nath Mookerjee, Cashier . .	200	.	...	...	200	
„ Krishna Nanda Chatterjee, Bank Sircar . .	200	...	...	...	200	
„ LeFranc, S. H., Store-keeper	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
„ Gulab Singh and Sons, Contractors . . .	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	
„ Pulin Behary Banerjee, Stationery-keeper .	...	..	1,000	...	1,000	
„ Panna Lal Sil, Contractor .	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Trilochan Chowdhury, Cashier . . .	6,000	..	4,000	...	10,000	
„ Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Store-keeper . .	15,000	...	...	...	15,000	Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.
„ Jugual Kishore Sen, Stamp Store-keeper . . .	2,00,000	...	..	...	2,00,000	
„ Annada P. Ghosh, Contractor	...	...	500	...	500	
„ Baghchi & Co., P. M., Contractors . . .	...	500	400	...	900	
„ Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Managing Agents, Bengal Paper Mill . .	...	...	36,000	...	36,000	
„ Callarman, J., & Co. . .	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
„ Dino Nath Dass & Co., Contractors . .	2,000	...	8,000	...	10,000	
„ Elahi Buksh Patwar, Contractor . . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Gooptu, F. N. & Co., Contractors . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
Carried over .	21,72,200	1,65,500	5,95,000	4,000	29,36,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward	21,72,200	1,65,500	5,95,000	4,000	29,36,700	
Calcutta—*concld.*						
Security Deposit of Heilgers, F. W., & Co., Contractors	13,800	3,000	81,900	...	98,700	Controller of Printing, Stamps and Stationery.
„ Jadu Nath Pan & Co. „	..	1,000	500	...	1,500	
„ Nuffer Chandra Kolay „	500	3,000	...	...	3,500	
„ Panna Lal Sil „	...	1,200	500	...	1,700	
„ Seymour Hale, E. „	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	
„ Upper India Couper Paper Mills Ld., Lucknow	1,000	...	5,000	...	6,000	
„ Jean Bufford, Head Clerk	...	...	500	...	500	Librarian, Imperial Library.
Coorg.						
District Board, Coorg, Mercara	2,500	...	...	...	2,500	Chief Commissioner of Coorg and President, District Board, Coorg.
Somvarpet Municipality	500	200	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Somvarpet Municipality.
Fraserpet School Endowment Fund	500	...	...	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and the Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund	26,500	...	...	...	26,500	
Thomson Prize Fund	1,300	...	...	...	1,300	
Mercara School Endowment Fund	4,500	...	...	...	4,500	
Virajpet Municipality	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Virajpet Municipality.
Coravanda Bollavva Nanjappa's Charity Fund	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	Commissioner of Coorg.
Kodandera Thangamma Prize Fund	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Messrs. Parry & Co., Abkari Contractors	5,000	3,000	5,500	...	13,500	
Proclamation Jubilee Prize Endowment Fund for Secondary Schools, Virajpet	100	...	...	...	100	
(*Held on account of minors.*)						
Shivachar Siddalingappa	...	...	400	...	400	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Dechama	...	650	...	...	650	
Carried over	22,30,500	1,77,550	6,96,300	4,000	31,08,350	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	22,30,500	1,77,550	6,96,300	4,000	31,08,350	
Coorg—*contd.*						
(*Minors*—contd.)						
Hala Kurubara Javara, Kunta Kela and Kenga	400	...	...	...	400	
Kabbachira Iyappa . . .	300	...	...	...	300	
Kallana, Ramappa and Ammaka .	200	...	...	...	200	
Linganna of Palur . . .	200	...	...	...	200	
Kambera Uttane	100	...	...	...	100	
ramma and Parappa . . .	1,900	...	...	...	1,900	
adamanabhaia	5,700	...	...	...	5,700	
angaru Subbayya . . .	200	...	...	...	200	
ora and others	2,300	...	...	...	2,300	
anapati and Belliappa . .	500	...	...	...	500	
enkata Subayya and five others .	6,000	.	...	...	6,000	
enchamma and three others . .	5,100		300	...	5,400	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
ddandra Ponnappa and Carriappa .	3,500	...	...	.	3,500	
anjamma and Gouramma . .	2,400	...	...	...	2,400	
mmakka	500	...	...	...	500	
mari	400	...	...	...	400	
pumma and Basamma . .	400	...	...	...	400	
endrima da Appachu Carriappa Aiyanna and Mutanna . .	1,000	...	...	.	1,000	
pada Basappa	5,600	...	...	...	5,600	
pandra Muttanna and Ganapatty .	...	...	800	...	800	
lambadi Chinnappa and Subbaraya	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
hmin Ramakrishnaya Sitaranya nd Annaya	700	...	..	...	700	
tayya and Doddayya . .	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
sliamma and Elizabeth . .	200	...	...	...	200	
dratandra Ayanna Muttama .	200	...	1,300	...	1,500	
pa of Siddapur . . .	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	
jappa	200	...	...	...	200	
rity Deposit of Aichettira Kutppa, Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Carried over .	22,71,600	1,77,650	6,98,700	4,000	31,51,950	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	22,71,600	1,77,650	6,98,700	4,000	31,51,950	
Coorg—*concld.*						
Security Deposit of Appaneravandra Puvaiya, Shanbogue .	...	100	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
„ Areyada Subbaiya, Shanbogue	100	...	...	...	100	
„ Avaremadanda Muddaiya, Shanbogue . . .	100	...	...	...	100	
„ Bachettira Muttanna, Shanbogue	100	...	...	...	100	
„ Ballá Chandra Apachu Parpattigarh . .	300	200	...	...	500	
„ Bopaiya, M. Assistant Shanbogue	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Boveriandra Kalappa, Shanbogue . . .	...	200	...	...	200	
„ Chendrimada Madappa, Nad Clerk	...	...	200	...	200	
„ Chotteya Pandra Kunjappa, Shanbogue . . .	...	200	...	...	200	
„ Chottira Chengappa, Shanbogue . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
„ Chiyakapuvandra Machaiya, Parpattigarh . .	...	200	200	...	400	
„ Ittira Ponnapa, Parpattigarh	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Kanganandra Chengappa, Shanbogue . . .	300	...	...	...	300	
„ Kakamada Modappa, Assistant Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Kunchetti Subbaiya, Shanbogue . . .	...	200	...	...	200	
„ Kodandra Appaiya, Subedar	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	
„ Kodandra Chengappa, „	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
„ Kanganandra Ganapati, Sheristadar . .	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Kodandera Madappa, Parpattigarh . . .	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Kollimada Pemmaiya, Shanbogue . . .	300	...	...	...	300	
„ Katoli Chengappa, Subedar	500	...	500	...	1,000	
„ Madanda Mandanna, Parpattigarh . . .	200	...	...	...	200	
Carried over .	22,76,500	1,81,450	6,99,800	4,000	31,61,750	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	22,76,500	1,81,450	699,800	4,000	31,61,750	
Coorg—*contd.*						
Security Deposit of Machamandra Devaiya, Assistant Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
„ Mandida Belliappa, Assistant Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Muchimane Machayya, Subedar	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Mukkatira Machaiya, Shanbogue . . .	200	...	...	...	200	
„ Mukkati Ganapati, Shanbogue . . .	300	...	...	...	300	
„ Mallachira Achaiya, Assistant Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Mandipandra Appachu, Parpattigarh . .	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Mandipandra C. Bopayya, Nadclerk . . .	100	...	...	...	100	
„ Murwandra Muttanna, Parpattigarh . . .	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Narayana Ayyanger, Treasurer, Coorg Treasury .	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	3,000	
„ Nayada Ponnappa, Assistant Shanbogue . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Palekandra Belliappa, Subedar	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000	
„ Puttichandra Madappa, Assistant Shanbogue .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Paleyanda Kuttappa, Parpattigarh . . .	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Siddappa, B., Assistant Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Udiandra Nanjoppa, Shanbogue . . .	...	100	...	...	100	
„ Vamana Boliga, B., Subedar	500	...	500	...	1,000	
„ Colaco, R. F., Ranger .	500	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Coorg.
„ Kabbinahithlu Venkapayya, Contractor . .	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Carried over .	22,82,100	1,85,150	7,01,300	4,000	31,72,550	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward	22,82,100	1,85,150	7,01,300	4,000	31,72,550	
Delhi.						
St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi	2,11,200	...	...	...	2,11,200	Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
M. Rashiduddin Hossein, District Nazir, Delhi	...	500	...	...	500	Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
Lala Sarup Lal, Lamourdar, Delhi	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Sisganj Gurdwara	...	...	33,300	...	33,300	Audit Officer, Delhi Province, Delhi
Ram Rich Pal, cashier	500	...	...	...	500	Assistant Comptroller General, Delhi.
Gwalior.						
Silloo Fund	1,000	...	6,900	...	7,900	Resident at Gwalior.
Jagirdar of Tappa	7,000	...	2,000	..	9,000	
Thakur of Bhadaura Estate	14,300	...	1,000	...	15,300	
Dewan of Sirsa State	7,000	..	...	...	7,000	
Do. Lalgarh State	6,200	...	...	...	6,200	
Parone Estate	14,400	...	...	...	14,400	
Karandia State	6,600	...	500	...	7,100	
Raja of Khania Dhana State	15,500	...	...	...	15,500	
Hyderabad Deccan.						
Ramanna, R. Cantonment Shroff, Bolarum	200	...	...	...	200	Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Bolarum.
Secunderabad Cantonment Drainage Scheme	2,01,200	...	...	...	2,01,200	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Secunderabad Civil Hospital	...	...	7,300	...	7,300	
King Edward Memorial Fund, Secunderabad	1,33,500	...	...	...	1,33,500	
Security Deposit of Stamp Storekeeper, Hyderabad Residency	...	...	4,000	...	4,000	
Assistant Treasurer, Residency Office	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Indore.						
Chhota Bara Khera Estate	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India.
Bagri Bara Khera Estate	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	
Barwani State	50,000	...	47,500	...	97,500	
Dotria Estate	7,000	...	2,000	...	9,000	
Kathiawar State	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	
Kali Baori Estate	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Multan Estate	16,000	...	34,500	...	50,500	
Sachhi Baroda Estate	30,500	...	11,500	...	42,000	
Carried over	30,20,200	1,85,650	8,62,800	4,000	40,72,650	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward	30,20,200	1,85,650	8,62,800	4,000	40,72,650	
Indore—*contd.*						
Nimkhera Estate	8,100	...	...	...	8,100	Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India.
Ratanmal Estate	11,000	...	5,500	...	16,500	
Security Deposit of Rai Sahib Sett Pannalal, Treasurer, Political Agency, Bhopawar	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Victoria Charitable Hospital, Sirdarpur	9,000	...	9,500	...	18,500	
Indore Charitable Hospital Fund	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
„ „ School Fund	6,500	...	...	...	6,500	
Indore Residency Bazar Fund	10,200	10,000	...	...	20,200	Agent, Governor-General, Central India, Indore.
King Edward Hospital Medical School Fund	50,000	...	15,500	...	65,500	
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	3,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Central India Medical School Fund	500	...	...	...	500	Extra Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500	...	...	...	3,500	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	Extra Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
Daly College	...	400	...	...	400	Principal, Daly College, Indore.
Lady O'Dwyer's Girls' School Committee	1,800	...	...	...	1,800	First Assistant to Agent, Governor-General, Central India.
Kalat.						
Balan Bazar Fund	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	Political Agent, Kalat.
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan of Las Beyla	20,600	...	...	...	20,600	
Loralai.						
Allah Bakhash, minor	600	...	...	...	600	Political Agent, Loralai.
Sirdar Shah Ghazi Khan, minor	2,900	...	9,600	...	12,500	
Ismail . minor	800	...	...	...	800	
Ishaq . „	600	...	...	...	600	
Abdar Rahmam „	400	...	...	...	400	
Lozak . „	500	...	...	...	500	
Sohzab Khan „	500	...	...	...	500	
Bahram Khan „	500	...	...	...	500	
Carried over	31,77,700	1,96,050	9,27,900	4,000	43,05,650	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	31,77,700	1,96,050	9,27,900	4,000	43,05,650	
Loralai—*contd.*						
Alam Khan, minor . . .	500	...	...	...	500	Political Agent, Loralai.
Dad Khan . „ . . .	500	...	...	...	500	
Wasi . . „ . . .	13,500	...	...	...	13,500	
Mirkhan . „ . . .	400	...	...	...	400	
Loralai Town Fund . . .	5,100	...	...	...	5,100	
Mhow.						
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund . .	9,400	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committ Mhow.
Malwa.						
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Malwa Agency	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent, Malwa.
Raisahib Sett Kissori Singh Chand Mal, Treasurer, Panth Piploda Estate	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Nepal.						
Security Deposit of 5th Clerk and Treasurer, Nepal Residency .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Resident in Nepal.
Neemuch.						
Neemuch Cantonment Fund .	16,000	...	10,000	...	26,000	Secretary, Cantonment Committ Neemuch.
Nowgong.						
Cantonment Fund . . .	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	Cantonment Magistrate and Sec tary, Cantonment Committ Nowgong.
Victoria Famine Insurance Fund .	22,000	...	...	...	22,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund .	2,400	...	...	...	2,400	
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing . .	1,50,000	...	...	...	1,50,000	
King Edward Memorial Fund of the Bundelkhand Agency . .	12,400	...	...	...	12,400	
Security Deposit of Shew Charan Lal, Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency . . .	3,000	...	..	...	3,000	
„ Kissen Prosad, Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury .	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Treasury Officer, Nowgong.
„ Moona Lal & Sons, Contractor	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	Executive Engineer, Dhassan Can Nowgong.
Port Blair.						
Security Deposit of Rai Sahib V. Murugasa Mudalliar, Head Store-keeper.	300	2,200	...	...	2,500	Executive Commissariat Office Port Blair.
Carried over .	34,53,200	1,98,250	9,38,900	4,000	45,94,350	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	34,53,200	1,98,250	9,38,900	4,000	45,94,350	
Port Blair—*contd.*						
Security Deposit of K. Mooneswamy Modliar, Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury . .	...	...	2,100	...	2,100	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
„ C. R. Vijai Rangam Moodliar, Head clerk	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Deputy Conservator of Forests Andamans.
Quetta.						
Abdul Rohim, minor . . .	1,200	...	1,000	...	2,200	Political Agent, Quetta.
Quetta Municipality . . .	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Municipal Secretary and District Engineer, Quetta.
Pishin Sadar District Bazar Fund .	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.
Nazar Mahammad, minor . .	1,400	...	...	...	1,400	
Abdul Hakim, minor . . .	8,400	...	...	...	8,400	
Raipur.						
Sambhar.						
Security Deposit of Chand Mal, Copper Coin Contractor .	500	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
„ Chand Mal Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury .	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	
Sibi.						
Mir Bakhtiyar Khan, minor . .	32,500	...	...	...	32,500	Political Agent, Sibi.
Milkha Ram, Treasurer, Sibi Treasury	9,000	...	...	...	9,000	
Barnes School Scholarship Fund .	3,200	...	...	...	3,200	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
Female Dispensary at Sibi . .	10,800	...	...	...	10,800	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.
Sharig Bazar Local Fund . .	6,900	...	...	...	6,900	Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, Sibi.
Raj Mohammad Nehar Khetram, minor	700	...	...	...	700	Political Agent and the District Magistrate, Sibi.
Simla.						
Security Deposit of Khetra Nath Bhaumic, Stationery-keeper . . .	...	...	500	...	500	Superintendent, Government Press, Simla.
Ulwar.						
Ulwar Municipal Committee . .	1,33,100	...	60,000	...	1,93,100	Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur.
Zhob.						
Countess of Dufferin Hospital Fund.	2,200	...	500	...	2,700	Political Agent, Zhob.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Local Fund .	...	...	8,000	...	8,000	
Total Civil Officers in direct Account.	37,33,100	1,98,250	10,11,000	4,000	49,47,350	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward	37,33,100	1,99,250	10,11,000	4,000	49,47,350
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes:—					
Appu Row, S.	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000
Mohon Rai Dolat Rai	...	...	400	...	400
Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay	...	...	34,000	...	34,000
Kali Das Das	500	...	...	...	500
Kiranbala Ghosh	...	...	300	...	300
Kamal Kamini Dassi	...	3,500	...	...	3,500
Ram Kumar Basu	...	...	800	...	800
Kamalammal, W.	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
Giridhari Lal Roy	500	...	...	...	500
Hamilton, F. S.	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Wilkins, Dr. R., F.R.C.S.	500	300	4,800	...	5,600
Surendra Chandra Ray Chowdhuri	8,000	...	...	...	8,000
Balbhadra Das	10,000	...	...	...	10,000
Government Promissory Notes held on account of the following Funds:—					
Abdar Razak Indemnity Fund	86,400	...	...	...	86,400
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	5,21,000	...	...	...	5,21,000
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	11,50,000	...	...	..	11,50,000
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	54,88,700	10,66,100	25,98,800	...	91,53,600
Patriotic Fund	2,11,500	...	...	...	2,11,500
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	...	14,000
DEPOSITS HELD ON ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS.					
East Indian Railway Company.					
Colliery Benefit Fund	14,400	...	3,000	...	17,400
Fine Fund	35,300	...	49,600	...	84,900
Hill School Endowment Fund	2,00,000	...	...	...	2,00,000
Mutual Guarantee Fund	32,700	...	18,400	...	51,100
Carried over	1,15,09,600	12,70,150	37,22,600	4,000	1,65,06,350

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent., Loans.	Debentures.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward .	1,15,09,600	12,70,150	37,22,600	4,000	1,65,06,350
Provident Fund	2,04,000	...	93,44,500	1,40,89,000	2,36,37,500
Savings Bank	3,68,800	...	...	...	3,68,800
Stephenson Memorial Fund . .	5,000	...	...	...	5,000
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.					
Provident Fund	5,21,600	...	21,35,900	48,46,000	75,03,500
Deposits held on account of Indian Life Insurance Companies under Sec. 4 of Act VI of 1912.					
Gujarat Parsee Mutual Death Benefit Fund, Surat	...	...	65,000	...	65,000
Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Co. Ld., Calcutta . . .	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	2,00,000
Indian Equitable, Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	96,000	4,000	...	1,00,000
National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	31,500	98,500	70,000	...	2,00,000
Universal Assurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	25,000	...	25,000	...	50,000
National Insurance Co., Ld. „	20,000	...	1,80,000	...	2,00,000
Mutual Help Association, Simla .	20,000	...	5,000	...	25,000
Independent order of Rechabites, Allahabad	...	5,000	20,000	...	25,000
Chittagong Life Insurance Co., Ld. .	...	73,200	...	...	73,200
Hindusthan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ld., Gujranwala .	57,300	64,100	13,600	...	1,35,000
Homondal Life Assurance Co., Ld., Simlipatam	80,300	...	...	...	80,300
Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., Ld., Vizagapatam . . .	...	1,80,000	20,000	...	2,00,000
Unique Assurance Co., Ld., Calcutta .	...	600	25,000	...	25,600
Surat Insurance Co., Ld., Lahore .	55,000	...	1,45,000	...	2,00,000
Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	8,000	...	1,17,000	...	1,25,000
British Indian Insurance Co., Ld., Lahore	...	26,300	...	...	26,300
Carried over .	1,29,06,100	19,13,850	1,59,92,600	1,89,39,000	4,97,51,550

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.				
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward .	1,29,06,100	19,13,850	1,59,92,600	1,89,39,000	4,97,51,550
Deposits held on account of Indian Life Insurance Companies under Sec. 4 of Act VI of 1912—*contd.*					
Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ld., Bombay	...	...	46,500	...	46,500
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay .	1,35,000	...	65,000	...	2,00,000
United India Life Assurance Co., Ld., Madras	2,000	39,800	68,000	...	1,09,800
Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
All India United Insurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	50,000	...	50,000
Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay . . .	...	...	27,000	...	27,000
Bengal Provident and Insurance Co., Ld.	2,000	25,000	...	...	27,000
Eastern Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	500	16,000	8,500	...	25,000
Christian Mutual Provident Fund, Lahore	25,000	...	15,000	...	40,000
Star of India Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
General Assurance Society, Ld., Ajmer	13,500	...	1,16,500	...	1,30,000
Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Madras	26,000	...	28,000	...	54,000
Co-Operative Assurance Co., Ld., Lahore	...	2,00,000	...	...	2,00,000
Popular Assurance Co., Ld., Rawalpindi	500	...	32,500	...	33,000
Light of Asia Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	100	24,000	900	...	25,000
Tinnevelly Widows' Fund, Madras .	29,000	...	4,000	...	33,000
Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Bombay	...	...	41,000	...	41,000
Arya Insurance Co., Ld., Cachar .	2,000	30,000	23,000	...	55,000
Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000
Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ld., Bombay	7,000	...	52,000	...	59,000
Indian Life Assurance Co., Ld., Karachi	7,000	38,500	84,500	...	1,30,000
Carried over .	1,31,55,700	23,12,150	1,70,55,000	1,89,39,000	5,14,61,850

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	1,31,55,700	23,12,150	1,70,55,000	1,89,39,000	5,14,61,850	
Associacao Goana De Mutuo Auxillio Ld., Bombay . . .	19,000	...	35,000	...	54,000	
Bombay Zoroastrian Mutual Death Benefit Fund, Bombay . .	1,000	...	58,000	...	59,000	
Provincial Insurance Co., Ld. . .	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	
Hindu Provident Fund, Ld., Calcutta	12,300	...	27,000	...	39,300	
Western Indian Life Insurance Co., Ld., Satara	17,100	...	8,000	...	25,100	
Victoria Life Insurance Co., Ld., Calcutta	...	25,000	...	...	25,000	
East and West Insurance Co., Ld., Bombay	...	...	25,000	...	25,000	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Zoroastrian Association, Bombay .	7,000	...	30,000	...	37,000	
Total of Trusts and civil officers indirect account held in Stock .	1,32,12,100	23,37,150	1,72,63,000	1,89,39,000	5,17,51,250	
Trust Account Investment held under Articles 164A and 167A, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes and under the Press Act.						
Abdul Shakur and Shaik Kallo .	...	...	300	...	300	No interest drawn.
Akil Chandra Mohaladar . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Azim Mia	..	...	300	...	300	
Anukul Chander Sen . . .	...	...	300	...	300	
Amrita Nand Gupta . . .	...	...	600	...	600	
Arjun Jha	...	...	100	...	100	
Apurba Narain Das . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Ashutosh Dutta	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Akhoy Kumar Dutta . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Babu Ram Deb	...	...	100	...	100	
Baikuntha Nath and Srinath Shaha .	...	...	300	..	300	
Basiruddin Mollah Kaliffa . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Bankim Chandra Guha . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Bell, J. W.	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Bhajan Ram and Ram Narain . .	...	...	400	...	400	
Bilash Roy and Sew Dutt Roy .	...	...	100	...	100	
Carried over .	...	...	5,200	...	5,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward	...	...	5,200	...	5,200	
Bissessur Saraswati	...	...	700	...	700	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	...	...	200	...	200	
Brojo Nath Sarbanand Dey	...	...	200	...	200	
Charles Claph	...	...	100	...	100	
Chander Kanto Bose	...	...	200	...	200	
Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad	...	...	4,900	...	4,900	
Durga Das Chowdhury	...	...	2,200	...	2,200	
Durga Nath Shaha	...	...	300	...	300	
Dulari Ram Sakul	...	...	400	...	400	
Gadadhar Dass	...	...	200	...	200	
George Drumond	..	...	500	...	500	
Giridhari Lal Shaha	...	...	100	...	100	
Gopi Nath Maity, Rai Bahadur	...	...	1,600	...	1,600	
Gourhari Banik and Mohesh Chandra Banik	...	...	200	...	200	No interest drawn.
Gossai Dass Rana	...	...	800	...	800	
Government Agency Balance	...	...	...	500	500	
Govind Ram and Dalchand	...	...	1,700	...	1,700	
Grindlay Groom & Co.	...	...	200	...	200	
Gudar Mollah	...	...	200	...	200	
Gulab Das Gopy Nath	...	...	300	...	300	
Hajee Noor Mohamed Joonas	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	
Indra Kumar Chakrabarty	...	...	300	...	300	
Ismail Miah and Ibrahim Miah	...	...	1,800	...	1,800	
Iswar Dayal Pandey	...	...	1,000	..	1,000	
Jadu Nath Goswaim	...	...	100	...	100	
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal	...	...	500	...	500	
Jagat Dhar Narain Prosad	...	...	16,600	...	16,600	
Jogessur Dass	...	...	100	...	100	
Kadi Kadi Karikar	...	...	200	...	200	
Kali Krishna Sen, Kabiraj	...	...	100	...	100	
Kali Prosanna Roy	...	...	100	...	100	
Carried over	...	...	42,500	500	43,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	...	...	42,500	500	43,000	
Karim Bux Hajee . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
Khoob Lall Shahu . . .	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	
Kishan Lal Malpani . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
Krishna Coomar Sirkar . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	...	...	100	...	100	
Magni Ram Bhakat . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road .	...	...	500	...	500	
Mahomed Nazarali . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Mussamat Goharjan and Begumjan .	...	...	1,900	...	1,900	
Mussamat Tetri Shahani . .	...	...	800	..	800	
Mathewson, H.	...	...	200	...	200	
Maya Shah Uttamp Chand . .	...	...	500	..	500	
Mathura Lal Ram . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
Mohan Lal Mulraj . . .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	No interest drawn.
Moulvi Ahmed Ali . . .	...	...	...	800	800	
Munshi Nayab Mian . . .	...	...	300	...	300	
Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan . .	...	...	900	...	900	
Mulraj Bhabra	...	...	500	...	500	
Munshi Juman Bepari . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Munshi Yar Mahomed Bepari . .	...	...	300	...	300	
Naruddin Sircar	...	...	100	...	100	
Nathu Ram	...	...	100	...	100	
Nobo Kishore Dass . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Norendro Kumar Dutt . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Paul, P. G.	...	...	100	...	100	
Pran Nath Chowdhuri . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Ramanantha Agarwala . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Pundit Devi Dayal . . .	...	...	500	...	500	
Pundit Rama Sanker Misr S. C. S. .	...	...	400	...	400	
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha.	...	...	400	...	400	
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Rai Charan Dutta . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Carried over .			55,400	1,300	56,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	...	...	55,400	1,300	56,700	
Rakhal Chunder Sinha . . .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Ram Bandhu Bhattacharjee . .	...	...	300	...	300	
Ram Golam Sing . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Ram Kissen Sett	...	...	100	...	100	
Ram Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	500	
Ram Sukh Bhakat and Ram Ratan Bhakat.	...	...	200	...	200	
Ram Dass Dina Nath Mahajuns .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Ram Sundar Majhi . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Ruplal Mahto	...	...	200	...	200	
Rohim Buksh	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Sampat Lal Das	...	...	200	...	200	
Salimuddin Sarkar . . .	...	..	1,100	...	1,100	
Sarbananda Das	...	...	100	...	100	
Saroda Soonder Paul . . .	...	...	200	...	200	
Sasi Kumar Dass . . .	...	...	6,000	..	6,000	
Satya Narain Shaha . . .	...	...	800	...	800	
Shaik Safdar Ali and Khaderan Ali .	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	No interest drawn.
Shaik Safdar Ali and Khadim Ali .	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Sam Sagar Mookerjee . . .	...	...	700	...	700	
Sital Prosad Agarwala . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Soba Ram	...	...	400	...	400	
Srimatti Sarat Kumari Dassi . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Srikanto Shah Chowdhury . .	...	...	300	...	300	
Sudhamoy Roy	...	...	200	...	200	
Shaik Mohamed Kazim Hussain Fakir Mohamed	...	...	500	...	500	
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan .	...	...	500	...	500	
Syed Mohamad Shafi . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Syed Abidar Rahman . . .	...	...	100	...	100	
Tikhram Agarwalla and Prema Nand Agarwala	...	...	200	...	200	
Thiroovengada Swamy Naicker .	...	...	300	..	300	
Tikari Raj	...	...	100	...	100	
Vyse, J. C.	...	...	100	...	100	
Carried over . .	...	500	77,600	1,300	79,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	...	500	77,600	1,300	79,400	
Superintendent, Government Printing, account Panna Lal Sil . .	...	500	...	...	500	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account Hari Sankar Dalal	...	100	1,000	...	1,100	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account M. L. Banerjee .	...	...	300	...	300	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account P. M. Bagchi .	...	800	1,900	...	2,700	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account A. P. Ghosh .	...	100	...	...	100	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account Nuffer Chand Kolay	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, account Fanindra Nath Gupta	..	...	100	...	100	Interest drawn when required.
Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.						
Security Deposit of Abdul Rashid .	...	...	500	...	500	
Do. Anant Ram Pandit.	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	
Security Deposit of Empire Press .	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Do. G. Kanahiya Lal	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Jai Narain Lala .	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Malik Lal Din .	...	...	500	...	500	
Do. Munsi Suraj Narain.	...	...	500	...	500	
Security Deposit of Syed Mohamed Irtiza Wahidi.	...	...	500	...	500	
Security Deposit of Syed Mohamed Ali Kadri.	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	
Security Deposit of Syed Naziruddin	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Surdul Singh .	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
SAFE CUSTODY .	...	7,000	85,900	1,300	94,200	

Besides the foregoing the following Government Promissory Notes have been received but not yet converted into ook Debt Certificate :—

Case No.	284	Deputy Controller, Paper Currency Account		Treasurer's Subordinates .	5,900
„ „	313	Ditto	ditto	ditto .	1,600
„ „	314	Ditto	ditto	ditto .	5,200
„ „	326	Ditto	ditto	ditto .	3,900
„ „	334	Ditto	ditto	ditto .	2,800
„ „	340	Ditto	ditto	ditto .	2,700
„ „	359	Ditto	ditto	ditto .	900
	379	Ditto	ditto	...	500

Case No.	327	Controller, Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Account Cashier Nirode Behary Bose	1,000
„ „	341	Controller, Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Account, Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co.	3,400
„ „	348	Ditto. ditto. ditto. .	5,600
„ „	374	Ditto. ditto. ditto. . .	600
„ „	373	Magistrate and Secretary, Municipal and Sanitary Committee, Abu . .	7,000
„ „	347	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, Sambhar, Account Maganmal, Copper Coin Contractor	500
„ „	354	First Assistant Resident and Inspector-General of Jails, Hyderabad . .	900
„ „	304	Extra Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, Indore, Account Lady O'Dwyer Girls School, Indore	2,000
„ „	271	Political Agent, Sibi Account Security Deposit of the Baluchisthan Coal Mining Co., Ltd.	600
„ „	288	Political Agent, Bhopal, Account, Kilchipore State	18,900
„ „	365	Ditto. ditto. Kurwai State	13,500
„ „	332A	Ditto. ditto. ditto.	7,400
„ „	321	Ditto. Southern States of Central India, Manpore Account Datia Estate	1,500
„ „	275	Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	14,000
„ „	295	East Indian Railway Fine Fund	9,600
„ „	312	Ditto. Provident Fund	50,100
„ „	328	Ditto. ditto.	1,10,000
„ „	335	Ditto. ditto.	83,200
„ „	336	Ditto. ditto.	67,200
„ „	342	Ditto. ditto.	1,19,500
„ „	344	Ditto. ditto.	1,00,000
„ „	357	Ditto. ditto.	24,000
„ „	358	Ditto. ditto.	25,500
„ „	349	Ditto. Colliery Benefit Fund	1,100
„ „	337	General Assurance Society Limited, Ajmer	10,000
„ „	338	Patriotic Fund	4,100
„ „	372	Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,000
		Comptroller to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore	1,05,000

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
The Treasury, Calcutta,
The 4th February 1916.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1916.

No. 4.—Mr. H. N. Parker, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is granted under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th March 1916 or from any subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

E. A. S. BELL,
Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st March 1916.

No. 9.—Mr. E. B. Beatson, Executive Engineer, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for one year, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 25th March 1916 or any subsequent date.

S. L. CRASTER, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 22nd February 1916.

No. 700-*M*.—In pursuance of section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894), it is hereby notified that the following agreement has been executed under the provisions of section 41 of the said Act between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, for the acquisition of land for enlarging the Company's existing car-shed at 298, Upper Circular Road, in the town of Calcutta or for building a new car-shed :—

Calcutta.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this 22nd day of December one thousand nine hundred and fifteen BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED a Company incorporated under the English Companies Act having its registered office at No. 1 Queen Victoria Street in the City of London (hereinafter called "the Company") and carrying on business at No. 1 Corporation Street in the town of Calcutta of the one part and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the other part WHEREAS upon the application of the Company the Government of Bengal has consented to take up or acquire on behalf of the Company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act (Act No. 1 of 1894) for the purpose of enlarging the existing car-shed erected by the Company on the southern portion of the premises No. 298 Upper Circular Road Calcutta or building a new car-shed required to provide additional accommodation for the cars of the Central Sections of the Company's system the piece or parcel of land with the buildings erected thereon containing seven bighas four cottahs and three chittacks or thereabouts situate and being the northern portion of the said premises No. 298 Upper Circular Road Calcutta and bounded on the north by premises No. 297-1 Upper Circular Road belonging to Rosik and Raj Koomari Bewa on the south by the southern portion of the said premises No. 298 Upper Circular Road belonging to the Company on the east by the burial ground of Moosa Set and Abdul Baree and properties belonging to Jotish Chandra Dutt and Brothers and Raj Koomari Bewa and on the west by Upper Circular Road aforesaid and more particularly described in the plan* hereto annexed and thereon hatched with red it having been shown to the satisfaction of the said Government of Bengal that the proposed acquisition for the purpose aforesaid is likely to prove useful to the public AND WHEREAS the said Government of Bengal have required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the above mentioned Act to enter into the Agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS and it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

* Not reproduced.

1. The Company shall and will pay and reimburse to Government within such time as may be fixed and notified to the Company by the Secretary of State or his officer duly authorised in that behalf the entire costs of acquiring the said piece or parcel of land in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act including all compensation damages or expenses which may have been or may be paid or incurred in respect or on account of such acquisition and all law costs which have been or may be incurred by Government upon or in respect of or incidental to the said acquisition including the costs of any litigation arising thereout either in the Original or Appellate Courts and including also the cost of the establishment and the salary of the officer of Government employed or to be employed by Government in connection with or for the purposes of such acquisition.

2. Upon payment by the Company of all moneys payable by them under the last preceding clause or as soon thereafter as may be practicable the said piece or parcel of land forming the subject of the said acquisition shall be transferred by the Secretary of State to and vested in the Company.

3. The said piece or parcel of land shall be held by the Company for the purpose of the erection construction and maintenance thereon of such a car-shed or extension loops sidings offices and godowns as are next hereinafter mentioned and for no other purpose and the Company shall not assign transfer or part with the possession of the said piece or parcel of land or any part thereof without the previous consent in writing of the Secretary of State or his officer duly authorised in that behalf first had and obtained.

4. So soon as the said piece or parcel of land shall have been vested in the Company the Company shall forthwith at its own cost and expense erect and construct or cause to be erected and constructed thereon and in accordance with plans and specifications to be approved of on behalf of the Secretary of State a new car-shed or an extension of the existing car-shed of the Company and all loops sidings offices and godowns required to provide additional accommodation for the cars of the central sections of the Company's system. The Company shall also at the like cost and expense execute and carry out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State such works as it may be required by him to carrry out for the safeguarding or otherwise of the public or owners occupiers or persons using and visiting the premises

adjoining the said piece or parcel of land or any part thereof. The said car-shed loops sidings offices and godowns and other works as aforesaid shall at all times be maintained by and at the expense of the Company in a good and efficient state of repair and the Company shall not make any alterations therein or additions thereto or erect or construct any other buildings or works on the said piece or parcel of land or use the same for any purpose other than as aforesaid without the consent in writing of the Secretary of State or his duly authorised officer as aforesaid first had and obtained.

5. The said car-shed or extension loops sidings offices and godowns shall be completed by the Company fit and ready for use within two years from the date when the said piece or parcel of land shall become vested in the Company.

6. The public shall be entitled to use the said loops sidings offices and godowns only in so far as may be necessary in the usual course of the working of the present and future tramway system of the Company.

7. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

As witness the hands of the parties the day and year first above written.

Signed for and in the name of the abovenamed Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, by their duly constituted attorney Thomas Edmund Pallant under Power of Attorney dated the 12th day of February 1907 in the presence of— } The Calcutta Tramways Company Limited by their constituted attorney T. E. Pallant.

A. E. PIGGOT,
1, Corporation Street,
Assistant to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld.

Signed by the Hon'ble Mr. K. C. De Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Department for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of— } K. C. DE.

C. W. GURNER,
Under-Secy., Genl. Dept.
18-1-1916.

K. C. DE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th March 1916.

No. 4.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain J. Robertson, I.S.M.D., is appointed to the charge of His Excellency the Viceroy's Dispensary, with effect from the 12th February 1916.

F. NORMAN WHITE, M.D., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 7th March 1916.

No. 1.—Mr. H. T. Hughes, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 8 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 28th February 1916.

C. L. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Northern Circle.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 26 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th February 1916.

In the matter of Abdul Kareem Hajee Rahamatulla Bechia, Trader, residing at No. 49, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Abdul Kareem Hajee Rahamatulla Bechia, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 17th day of February 1916.

CASE No. 39 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1916.

In the matter of J. R. Baptist, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by J. R. Baptist, Commission Agent, residing at No. 44, 119th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said J. R. Baptist.

CASE No. 40 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 17th February 1916.

In the matter of Jungamswamy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jungamswamy, Hand Cart Driver, residing at No. 78, 15th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jungamswamy.

CASE No. 41 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 21st February 1916.

In the matter of Byri Pentiah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Byri Pentiah, Municipal Maistry, No. 11, Kandawgalay, Rangoon, on the 21st day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Byri Pentiah.

CASE No. 42 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1916.

In the matter of Maung Ba Sein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Sein, Clerk, residing at No. 66, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Sein.

CASE No. 43 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1916.

In the matter of Maung Gale, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Gale, Clerk, residing at No. 21, 38th Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Gale.

CASE No. 44 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1916.

In the matter of Maung Ba Pe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Pe, formerly surveyor of the Collector's office, Rangoon Town, now unemployed, residing at No. 10, North Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 25th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Pe.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 32 OF 1916.

Dated the 9th March 1916.

Re Nabin Chander Bhattacharjee, residing at No. 15, Amherst Street, in the town of Calcutta, and also residing at Sreerampore in the District of 24-Pergannas, formerly carrying on business as dealer in coals at Sreerampore aforesaid, and at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. H. C. Ghose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 25th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 33 OF 1916.

Dated the 6th March 1916.

Re (1) Nathmull Kedia, (2) Jamnadhar Kedia, and (3) Brij Lall Kedia, all usually residing at No. 86, Muktaram Babu's Street, in the town of Calcutta, but Jamnadhar Kedia is now at Barharua, all lately carrying on business in co-partnership with others under the name and style of Udairam Radha Kissen at Muzafferpore and at present carrying on business as brokers in co-partnership with each other at the said premises No. 86, Muktaram Babu's Street, under the name and style of Brij Lall Kedia.

Ex parte the debtor.

Debi Prosad Khaitan, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 26th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed three persons as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 34 OF 1916.

Dated the 4th March 1916.

Re (1) Mohun Lall Shah and (2) Moti Lall Shah, lately residing at No. 4, Bazar Road, Hastings, in the town of Calcutta, now prisoners in the Civil side of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta.

Ex parte Johury Lall Shah, the Creditor. Chatterji & Co., Creditor's Attorney.

On the 28th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 35 OF 1916.

Dated the 8th March 1916.

Re Mohendra Nath Roy, residing at No. 45, Guru Prosad Chowdhury's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in co-partnership as dealers in bricks having a depôt at No. P-96, Strand Road in Calcutta aforesaid and a brick-field at Krishnagar in the District of 24-Parganahs, under the name, style and firm of Roy and Bagchi and at present carrying on the same business alone under the name, style and firm of Ray & Co., having a depôt at the aforesaid No. P-96, Strand Road and the said brick-field at Krishnagar aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor.

Kumar Krishna Dutt—Insolvent's attorney.

On the 29th day of February 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 36 OF 1916.

Dated the 4th March 1916.

Re George McCurley, residing at No. 14, Munshi Dedar Buksh Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and employed as a clerk in the Government Map Record and Issue Department, Surveyor General's Office.

Ex parte the debtor.

H. P. Dutt—Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 1st day of March 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 201 OF 1915.

Dated the 3rd March 1916.

Re Basanta Kumar Das, of No. 71, Sova Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, Landholder.

Ex parte the debtor.

A. C. Ghose—Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 2nd day of September 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 141 OF 1914.

Dated the 8th March 1916.

Re Jogendra Nath Bose.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 20th day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 156 OF 1914.

Dated the 8th March 1916.

Re Osmond Nicholas Devereux.

Ex parte the Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 20th day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 224 OF 1915.

Dated the 4th March 1916.

Re Charles James Madden.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 20th day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 10 OF 1913.

Dated the 7th day of March 1916.

Re Basanta Kumar Shaha Chowdhury.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 25th day of May 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 17th day of January 1913, was annulled.

No. 93 OF 1913.

Dated the 6th March 1916.

Re Hafeez Bux Elahie and Zulkarnin.

Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 15th day of February 1916, the order of adjudication made herein on the 29th day of May 1913, was annulled.

No 100 OF 1912.

Dated the 9th day of March 1916.

Re Tarak Das Dhur.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 223 OF 1913.

Dated the 7th March 1916.

Re Purno Chandra Ghose.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 11th day of January 1916, the order of adjudication made herein on the 19th day of December 1913, was annulled.

No. 251 OF 1911.

Dated the 6th March 1916.

Re Abinash Chandra Pal.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 3rd day of February 1914, the order of adjudication made herein on the 27th day of November 1911, was annulled.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
97—1916	Ramchandra Keshow Mirgal	Hindu	Thomas Street, Colaba	Time-keeper in the Bombay Municipality	16th	February	1916	16th	February	1916
98—1916	Sahadoo Ganoo Purankar	,,	Maruti Gulli Null Bazar	Lately dealer in firewood and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
99—1916	Gandabhai Atmaram Sha	,,	Chipi Chawl	Hawker in Aluminum vessels	17th	,,	,,	17th	,,	,,
00—1916	Khimji Lukhmon Chawda	,,	2nd Kumbharwada	Lately mason and Porebunder Stones Supplying Contractor and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
01—1916	James Claudius Saxby	Anglo-Indian	Opposite Colaba Station	Guard in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	18th	,,	,,	18th	,,	,,
02—1916	Dhondoo Laxumon Sakulkar	Hindu	New Nagpada	Toddy Drawer	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
03—1916	Kalian Vasta Khoja	Mahomedan	No. 180, Surti Molla	Lately petty dealer in spices, etc., and now hawker in kerosine oil.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
05—1916	Hemchand Jethabhai Sha	Hindu	Vithalwadi	Lately Sub-Contractor for supplying timber and also Commission Agent in sundry goods and now unemployed.	21st	,,	,,	21st	,,	,,
06—1916	Dharamchand Nemchand Sha	,,	Bhaleshwar	Hawker in pearls and cloth and also speculator in Jotta, etc., and now unemployed.	22nd	,,	,,	22nd	,,	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
107—1916	Chotalal Dulabdas Thucker	Hindu	Coronation Building, C. P. Tank Road.	Lately Sweetmeet and Milk-seller and now unemployed.	22nd	February	1916	22nd	February	1916
108—1916	Hajibhai Dharsy Khoja	Mahomedan	Durga Molla	Lately hawker in boots and hosiery and now servant in the employ of H. Mahomed and Company.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
109—1916	Nathuram *alias* Dadaji Atmaram Bhutte.	Hindu	No. 5—7, Sutargully, Mazagon.	Turner in the G. I. P. Railway workshop at Matunga.	23rd	,,	,,	23rd	,,	,,
366—1915	Babaji Laxumon Raw	,,	Mazagon	Jobber in the Empress Edward Mill and also carrying on dramatic business in partnership with Dwarkanath Raghunath, Vithal Bhamoo Chimdewala and Sadanand Pandharinath Dandekar in the name of Shri Laxmikant Prasadie Sangit Mandali.	11th	June	1915	11th	June	1915
110—1916	Frederick Staig Carrapiett	Eurasian	Foras Road	Telegraphist in the Government Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	24th	February	1916	24th	February	1916
111—1916	Gustadji Hormusji Laher	Parsi	Bora Bazar Street, Fort	Lately broker and speculator in Government paper, shares, etc., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
112—1916	Purshotum Kashiram Joshi	Hindu	Gaiwadi	Lately dealer in canvas in partnership with Bai Ratanbai, widow of Hemraj Gopal, under the name and firm of Madhowji Shiwji, and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
113—1916	Hasonali Mamooji Porebunderwala.	Mahomedan	Doctor Street, Null Bazar	Tinsmith	25th	,,	,,	25th	,,	,,

ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Preliminary Examination in Law held in January, 1916 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Gupta, Harendranath	...	University Law College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Jatindrakumar	...	Ditto.
3	Serajul Islam	...	Ditto.
4	Datta, Sudhirchandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student Roll, Cal. N. 15.
	Ray, Himadribhushan	...	University Law College.
	Sen Gupta, Jnansankar	...	Ditto.
	Sinha, Bindhyeswari Prosad	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abdul Aziz	...	University Law College
	Abdul Ghani Talukdar	...	Ditto.
	Abdul Halim Khan	...	Dacca Law College.
	Abdus Sobhan	...	Ditto.
	Abul Quasem	...	University Law College.
	Aich, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
	Amir Hosain	...	Ditto.
	A. M. M. Golam Kibria	...	Ditto.
	Avadh Kishore Prasad	...	Ditto.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Abhaycharan	...	Ditto.
	,, Bibhutibhushan	...	Ditto.
	,, Bijanbihari	...	Ditto.
	,, Birajmohan	...	Ripon Law College.
	,, Brajendralal	...	University Law College.
	,, Hrishikes	...	Ditto.
	,, Kanailal	...	Ditto.
	,, Manindranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Manoranjan	...	Dacca Law College.
	,, Nepalchandra	...	University Law College.
20	,, Radhakisor	...	Ditto.
	,, Sambhunath	...	Ripon Law College.
	,, Sibcharan	...	University Law College.
	Banik, Pyarimohan	...	Dacca Law College.
	Basak, Syambandhu	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Hemendrakumar	...	University Law College.
	,, Jatindrachandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	,, Jatindranath	...	University Law College.
	,, Kartikchandra	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll, Cal. N. 5.
	,, Manmathanath, II	...	University Law College
30	,, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Pasupati	...	Ditto.
	,, Phanibhushan	...	Ditto.
	,, Prabhatchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Priyanath	...	Ditto
	Basumallik, Jatindranath	...	Ditto.
	Bera, Bhabataran	...	Ripon Law College.
	Bhattacharyya, Hemantakamal	...	University Law College.
	,, Jatindramohan	...	Dacca Law College.
	,, Jogendrachandra	...	University Law College.
40	,, Manjugopal	...	Ditto.
	,, Sitalchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Srinath	...	Ditto.
	,, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Annadagobinda	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Binodbihari	...	Ditto.

	Chakrabarti, Birendrakumar	...	Dacca Law College.
	,, Dharaninath	...	Ditto.
	,, Dineschandra	...	University Law College.
	,, Kalidas	...	Ditto.
50	,, Sasimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Tarakbrahma	...	Ditto.
	Chanda, Mahendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Nibaranchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Pratulkumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Rabindranath	...	Ditto.
	,, Taradas	...	Ditto.
	,, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Anukulchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Birendranath	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll, Cal. N. 7.
60	,, Gajendrachandra	...	University Law College.
	,, Jnanranjan	...	Ditto.
	,, Manomohan	...	Ripon Law College.
	,, Nagendranath	...	University Law College.
	,, Sachindramohan	...	Dacca Law College.
	Cranenburgh, Edwin L.	...	University Law College.
	Daliluddin Ahmed	...	Dacca Law College.
	Das, Asutosh	...	Ripon Law College.
	,, Haladhar	...	Dacca Law College.
	,, Jagatbandhu	...	University Law College.
70	,, Jajneswar	...	Ditto.
	,, Kshitischandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Nabachandra	...	Dacca Law College.
	,, Nagendranath	...	University Law College.
	,, Tridasnath	...	Barisal B. M. Institution.
	Daschaudhuri, Gopendralal	...	University Law College.
	Dasgupta, Bhupatimohan	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll, Cal. N. 11.
	,, Dhirendranath	...	University Law College.
	,, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Hemendrachandra	...	Ditto.
80	,, Phanibhushan	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Bhubanmohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Bhupatimohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Jyotishchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Kalibar	...	Ditto.
	,, Kalipada	...	Ditto.
	,, Manindramohan	...	Ditto.
	,, Nalinikumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Rameschandra I	...	Ditto.
	,, Suryykamal	...	Ditto.
90	De, Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogendrakumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Nibaranchandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	,, Priyanath	...	University Law College.
	,, Rameschandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Satyaranjan	...	Dacca Law College.
	Dhar, Sureschandra	...	University Law College.
	Fazal Ahmed	...	Ditto.
	Fouzder, Gurugobinda	...	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Amulyaratan	...	Ditto.
100	,, Sitalakanta	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Ajitkumar	...	Ditto.
	,, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Binodilal	...	Ditto.
	,, Birendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Birendrakumar	...	Dacca Law College.
	,, Jnanendrakrishna	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll. Cal. N. 14.
	,, Kshirodchandra	...	University Law College.
	,, Maheschandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Manindramohan	...	Dacca Law College.
110	,, Mohinimohan	...	University Law College.

	Ghosh, Manmathanath, II	...	University Law College.
	„ Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Phakirchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Prabhaskrishna	...	Ditto.
	„ Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
	„ Satyaprasanna	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll, Cal. N. 10.
	Guha, Bijaychandra	...	University Law College.
	„ Radhikaranjan	...	Dacca Law College.
120	Guharay, Nripendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Priyakumar	...	University Law College.
	Gupta, Aswinikumar	...	Ditto.
	„ Kshirodeswar	...	Dacca Law College.
	„ Nalinikanta, I	...	University Law College.
	„ Nalinikanta, II	...	Ditto.
	Habibar Rahman	...	Ditto.
	Haldar, Jyotirmay	...	Ripon Law College.
	„ Praphullakumar	...	University Law College.
	Jagdam Sahay	...	Ditto.
130	Kar, Sailendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Sibaprasad	...	Ditto.
	„ Syamalsundar	...	Ditto.
	Kole, Sajanikanta	...	Ditto.
	Khasnabis, Satindrachandra	...	Ditto.
	Kshatriya, Hiralal	...	Ditto.
	Mafizuddin Bhuiya	...	Dacca Law College.
	Mahanta, Gobindachandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	Mahomed Habibul Haq	...	University Law College.
	Maitra, Saurendranath	...	Ditto.
140	Majumdar, Harendramohan	...	Ditto.
	„ Haridas	...	Ditto.
	„ Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Satyendralal	...	Ditto.
	„ Subalchandra	...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Prabodhchandra	...	Ditto.
	Mandal, Abanikanta	...	Ditto.
	„ Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
	„ Satishchandra	...	Ditto.
	Mathura Prasad Sinha	...	Patna Law College.
150	Md. Ozair	...	Ditto.
	Mendonca, Jovito John de	...	Ripon Law College.
	Mitra, Bhabendranath	...	University Law College.
	„ Haridas	...	Ditto.
	„ Jatindramohan	...	Ditto.
	„ Jyotishchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Prabhaschandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll, Cal. N. 17.
	„ Satyakali	...	University Law College.
	„ Sudhischandra	...	Ditto.
160	Mohammed Khalilullah	...	Ditto.
	Mohammed Naziruddin Ahmad	...	Ditto.
	Mohammed Wahid	...	Ripon Law College.
	Muhammed Asad Uddin Choudhury		Dacca Law College.
	Mukhopadhayay, Dwarkanath	...	University Law College.
	„ Manomohan	...	Ditto.
	„ Pulinchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	...	Ditto
	„ Sudhansubhushan		Ripon Law College.
	„ Syamapada	...	University Law College.
170	Mustaphi, Nirmalchandra	...	Ditto.
	Nag, Ganendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Rasikchandra	...	Ditto.
	Nawalkishore Prasad	...	Ditto.
	Nayak, Chandicharan	...	Ripon Law College.
	Niyogi, Satindrakumar	...	University Law College.

	Pal, Bidhubhushan	...	University Law College.
	„ Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Surendrabijay	...	Ditto.
180	Palit, Pareschandra	...	Ditto.
	Radhey Krishna	...	Patna Law College.
	Ramcharan Singh	...	University Law College.
	Rana, Radhamohan	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Amulyaratan	...	Ditto.
	„ Anukulchandra, II	...	Ditto.
	„ Badrinarayan	...	Ditto.
	„ Bhabataran	...	Ditto.
	„ Binaykrishna	...	Ditto.
	„ Dwijendramohan	...	Ditto.
190	„ Hardutta Prasad	...	Ditto.
	„ Harendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Harendralal	...	Ditto.
	„ Radhagobinda	...	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	...	Dacca Law College.
	„ Srikumar	...	University Law College.
	Raychaudhuri, Dineschandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Hirendrakumar	...	Ditto.
	„ Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Pasupati	...	Ditto.
200	S. Ali Nawab	...	Patna Law College.
	Saha, Gayanath	...	Ripon Law College.
	„ Jogendranath	...	University Law College.
	„ Kanailal	...	Ditto.
	„ Rupchandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	„ Satischandra	...	Dacca Law College.
	Sanmigrihi, Rajendranath	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll, Cal. N. 3.
	Sanyal, Anilchandra	...	University Law College.
	„ Kshitischandra	...	Ditto.
	Saraswati, Krishnakumud	...	Ditto.
210	Sarkar, Birendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Dhupendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Digendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Indramohan	...	Ditto.
	„ Rampada	...	Ditto.
	„ Satkari	...	Ditto.
	Sarma, Kamaleswar	...	Earle Law College, Gauhati.
	Sen, Ajitkumar	...	University Law College.
	„ Birendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
220	„ Hemchandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	„ Satyendranath	...	University Law College.
	„ Susilkumar	...	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Apurbakumar	...	Dacca Law College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	...	University Law College.
	„ Dwijendranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Jnanaranjan	...	Ditto.
	„ Niharkumar	...	Non-Collegiate student, Roll, Cal. N. 9.
	„ Niradbaran	...	Dacca Law College.
	Shi, Nikunjabihari	...	Ripon Law College.
230	Sil, Purnachandra	...	University Law College.
	Sinha, Gopendranath	...	Ditto.
	Som, Ramesranjan	...	Ditto.
	Syed Abdul Ghani	...	Ditto.
	Syed Ali Ahmed	...	Ditto.
	Syed Mahdi Hasan	...	Ditto.
	Talukdar, Upendrachandra	...	Dacca Law College.
	Thakur, Gokulkrishna	...	University Law College.
	„ Rampratap	...	Patna Law College.
239	Uma Prasad	...	University Law College.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 4th March 1916.*

P. BRÜHL, *Registrar.*

Abu, the 6th March 1916.

No. 323—1227.—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Notifications published under the Excise Regulation (I of 1915) :—

(1) *Notification No. 1751-1227, dated the 10th September 1915.*

Delete the words—

"The above restrictions do not extend to any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor."

(2) *Notification No. 1758-1227, dated the 10th September 1915.*

In rule 47 (IV) substitute "Section 62 (2) (*d*) of the Excise Regulation (I of 1915)" in place of "Act XVI of 1863."

(3) *Notification No. 1762-1227, dated the 10th September 1915.*

In condition 8 of the license for possession and use of Methylated spirit by Chemists and others, omit the following words :—

"Or Act XVI of 1863."

(4) *Notification No. 1752-1227, dated the 10th September 1915.*

For the words "14 years" substitute "16 years."

(5) *Notification No. 2040-1098, dated the 21st October 1915.*

Delete bracket and the maker's name against items 17 and 18 of the list.

Read Burroughs Wellcome & Co. "against items 18 (*a*) and Parke Devis & Co." against items 18 (*b*) of the list.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th March 1916.

No. 486-*s.Ap.*—The following appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each and until further orders, *vice* Mr. A. B. Thompson, Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Northern Circle, on deputation :—

Mr. J. Hogan, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade from the 20th February 1916 ;

Mr. F. J. Baker, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 1st grade and Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, from the 11th February 1916.

No. 491-*s-Ap.*—Babu Durga Narayan Mitra, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 8 days combined with furlough for 4 months and 10 days with effect from the 1st March 1916.

Simla, the 6th March 1916.

No. 513-*s-Ap.*—Babu Brajendra Kumar Sen, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 10th March 1916.

Simla, the 7th March 1916.

No. 517-*s-Ap.*—Rai Sahib Teja Singh, Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, pay Rs. 300—400, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 24 days, with effect from the 5th March 1916.

C. H. HARRISON,

Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1916.

No. 1017-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices during the period 24th February 1916 to 8th March 1916.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Bhawaniganj	Central India . . .	21st February 1916 .	Opened.
Garoth	Central India . . .	22nd " " .	"
Nagoman Camp	Punjab	25th January 1916 .	Closed.

The following alterations in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

"Darbhanga City" instead of "Kilaghat."

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the North Western Railway.

"Akora Khuttack" instead of "Khuttack".

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1916.

No. 849-*E.-E.*—The following reversion and promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. F. C. Sweeney . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	Inspecting Telegraphist.	8th February 1916.
" R. W. Mathews .	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	8th February 1916.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1916.

No. 861-*E.—E.*—Mr. B. C. Wernicke, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, has been granted privilege leave for two weeks, with effect from the 17th February 1916.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.
Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
P. S. King & Sons, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Deighton Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.
Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Newman & Co., Calcutta.
R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
P. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta.
Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Thompson & Co., Madras.
Temple & Co., Madras.
P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
P. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madura.
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
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General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. I, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)
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Government of India Act, 1915. (5 and 6 Geo. 5, ch. 61.) Re. 1. (1*a.*)
Rules and Orders—
General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. IV, Edition 1915. Rs. 5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (8*a.*)
List No. II of 1915, dated 31st December 1915, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
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Thomason Civil Engineering College Manual, No. XIV. Surveying, Part II, originally compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, Royal Engineers, re-written and revised by C. J. Veale, Esquire, Professor of Surveying and Drawing, 11th Edition, 1915. Price Rs. 2-6-0.

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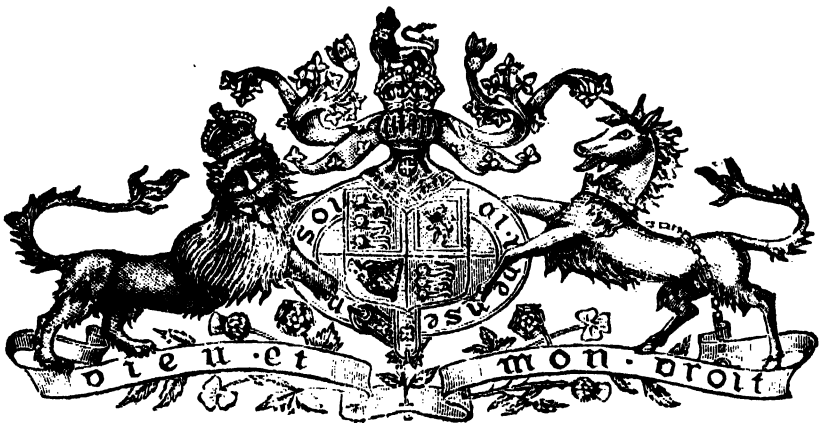
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Volume XXI, Part XII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather VI. Sunspots and Pressure. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE—C. G. GILL (Decd.)

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Clifford Girdlestone Gill, bachelor, lately employed by Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Company, at Marhourah in the Province of Bihar, who died on the 13th March 1915 at Nidadavol, Kistna District, Madras Presidency, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Gerald Girdlestone Gill, care of Parry and Company, Samalkot, Godavari District, Madras Presidency, are required to send in the same on or before the 28th March 1916 to the said G. G. Gill, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

G. G. GILL.

SAMALKOT,
Dated 2nd February 1916.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 120581-85, 119951-53, 102929-30 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, Nos. 217106, 217999-8001 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the name of Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and last endorsed to Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and Dinbai or either and notes Nos. 212300-302 for Rs. 100 each, Nos. 212288-99 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01, Nos. 162743-44 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the names of Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and Dinbai or either, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SORABJI FARDUNJI GHANDHY,

Residence—Kalupore, Ahmedabad.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 145879-82 and of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, Nos. 154097-99, 154101 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, Nos. 264006-7 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 and Nos. 192602-5, 201151-53 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the name of Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, the lower halves of which having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SORABJI FARDUNJI GHANDHY,

Residence—Kaluporo, Ahmedabad.

Estate Mrs. M. Hodson deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Mrs. Maria Hodson of 12 Blakesley Avenue, Ealing, Middlesex, who died on 5th November 1915 at the above address Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 12th April next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1916.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 216428, 124725 and 121460 of the three-half per cent. loan of 1865, 1842-43 and 1854-55 respectively for Rs. 500 each originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bengal, and last endorsed to Dwarka Nath Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—DWARKA NATH BANERJEE.

Residence—Debogram (Nadia).

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1916

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
March 7, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1.

Comparison with previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ing the 15th January 1916 as compared with the corre sponding period of 1915.

Province.	Rice (Common)		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		S
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending 15th January of																		
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	191
Burma	100	113	100	126	...	...	...	...	100	117	100	84	100	108	100	100	...	...	10
Assam	100	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	115	100	130	10
Bengal	100	95	100	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	85	100	106	100	106	100	107	10
Bihar and Orissa	100	97	100	94	100	104	100	92	100	87	100	80	100	106	100	111	100	114	10
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	97	100	89	100	99	100	97	100	94	100	75	100	96	100	113	100	131	10
Delhi	100	100	100	89	100	104	100	95	100	100	100	78	100	87	100	115	100	159	10
Punjab	100	97	100	91	100	116	100	119	100	88	100	85	100	109	100	113	100	145	10
North-West Frontier Province	100	90	100	107	100	137	100	146	100	118	100	97	100	109	100	117	100	166	10
Sind and Baluchistan	100	97	100	86	100	115	100	114	100	109	100	...	100	90	100	129	...	...	...
Bombay	100	103	100	81	100	112	100	104	...	...	100	80	100	115	100	114	100	116	...
Central Provinces and Berar	100	100	100	83	...	...	100	92	...	...	100	75	100	109	100	111	...	...	10
Madras	100	102	...	...	...	...	100	95	...	...	100	92	100	94	100	95	100	128	10
India	100	100	100	96	100	112	100	106	100	102	100	83	100	103	100	112	100	132	10

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2.

Comparison with previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight e 15th January 1916 as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province.	Rice (common).		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		S
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																		
	31st Dec 1915	15th Jan. 1916	31st Dec. 1915	15th Jan. 1916	31st Dec. 1915	15th Jan. 1916	31st Dec. 1915	15th Jan. 1916	31st Dec. 1915	15th Jan. 1916	31st Dec 1915	15th Jan 1916	31st Dec. 1915	15th Jan 1916	31st Dec 1915	15th Jan 1916	31st Dec. 1915	15th Jan. 1916	31st Dec 191
Burma	100	99	100	97	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	10
Assam	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	97	10
Bengal	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	86	10
Bihar and Orissa	100	97	100	97	100	98	100	98	100	102	100	95	100	97	100	95	100	93	10
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	100	100	100	100	100	99	100	97	100	100	100	100	100	102	100	102	100	107	10
Delhi	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	106	10
Punjab	100	98	100	100	100	98	100	99	100	99	100	102	100	96	100	100	100	98	10
North-West Frontier Province.	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	103	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	10
Sind and Baluchistan.	100	90	100	98	100	103	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	91	...
Bombay	100	97	100	91	100	99	100	99	...	...	100	99	100	95	100	100	100	94	...
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	100	103	...	...	100	101	...	...	100	100	100	99	100	100	...	...	10
Madras	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	106	...	...	100	100	100	93	100	100	100	99	10
India	100	98	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	98	100	99	100	98	10

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅔ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending 15th January of the years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

	Wheat			Rice (common)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
cutta . . .	5 2 0	6 0 0	4 6 0	7 0 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0
nbay . . .	6 2 2	...	...	4 10 3	4 12 2	...	3 2 4	...	...	4 2 11	...	...	3 12 11	...	...
achi . . .	4 8 9	5 4 4	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 7 0	5 12 0	3 4 6	...	2 15 0	3 15 0	3 8 6	3 3 6	...	...	3 9 0
lras . . .	...	...	...	5 4 10	5 9 0	5 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 5	5 0 8	3 11 4
goon . .	...	5 9 1	5 3 11	4 0 0	3 5 1	3 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 8	5 14 0	4 0 0
ma . . .	...	...	5 3 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ra . . .	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	4 16 6	4 11 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	3 8 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
ahi . . .	6 0 0	6 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	5 6 0	3 12 0
ack . .	5 9 0	5 9 0	4 5 8	3 15 4	4 1 8	3 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 8	3 12 11	3 12 11
ares . .	4 14 3	5 4 4	4 2 16	5 6 1	5 8 3	5 8 3	3 5 4	3 3 1	3 13 9	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 13 9	3 14 11	4 3 10	4 1 2
pore . .	5 0 0	5 9 0	4 4 0	5 4 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 5 0	4 7 0	3 7 6
nt . . .	4 9 0	5 11 5	4 0 0	5 11 0	5 11 6	5 11 3	3 5 0	3 13 0	3 4 3	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 5 0	4 5 3	3 5 3
. . .	5 2 6	5 8 3	4 1 7	6 10 8	6 10 8	6 2 5	3 4 2	3 8 10	3 10 3	3 11 6	3 12 10	3 12 11	3 5 4	4 9 1	3 6 5
now . . .	5 0 0	5 11 5	4 5 2	4 13 6	4 9 2	5 0 0	3 3 2	3 5 4	3 12 11	...	3 4 2	3 12 11	3 8 9	4 9 2	3 10 11
epur . .	4 5 3	4 12 0	3 10 3	5 5 3	5 4 0	5 11 6	3 3 3	2 15 0	3 1 3	3 13 0	3 10 0	2 15 6	3 1 3	3 13 0	2 15 6
e . . .	4 7 0	4 13 6	3 13 0	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	3 1 3	...	2 10 3	3 14 3	3 9 0	3 0 0	3 4 3	3 15 8	3 2 0
sar . .	4 5 0	4 9 0	3 5 3	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 5 3	3 9 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	3 3 9	3 13 0	3 2 0
lpindi . .	4 12 0	4 5 0	3 9 0	5 11 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 1 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 9 0	3 13 0	3 3 6
ur . . .	4 2 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	4 0 0	3 10 0	2 15 0	3 1 0	3 12 6	3 2 0
lla . . .	4 12 0	5 2 6	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 6	2 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 3	3 1 0	4 4 0	3 5 3
. . .	4 12 0	5 5 0	4 2 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	3 3 0	3 12 0	4 1 6	3 13 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	3 4 0
war . .	4 9 8	4 3 10	3 15 7	5 9 0	6 2 5	5 6 2	3 4 6	1 12 11	2 7 4	4 3 10	3 3 8	3 0 1	3 8 0	3 14 1	3 1 3
. . .	4 11 1	4 9 0	3 14 3	...	...	...	3 6 2	2 15 6	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . .	5 1 1	...	4 12 10	5 8 0	...	5 12 0	2 12 5	2 11 9	...	3 10 4	3 4 3	3 15 4	4 2 3	...	3 13 7
nagar .	4 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 11	2 3 10	...	2 13 7	2 10 10	2 15 5	3 15 5	...	3 9 11
abad . .	5 2 6	6 0 0	4 0 0	6 11 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	3 7 8	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 7 0	3 14 0	4 4 0	3 7 8	4 6 0	3 8 0
. . .	4 12 10	5 8 5	3 11 7	3 15 1	4 3 8	4 9 10	2 9 7	3 0 8	3 4 2	...	...	...	3 14 0	5 5 11	3 9 2
pur . .	4 14 10	5 8 4	3 13 0	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	2 8 0	3 1 2	3 3 2	...	...	...	3 10 2	4 9 1	3 1 2
i . . .	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 0 4	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. . .	...	...	...	5 2 11	4 11 1	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUAR

District	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Rag
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	191
Burma *—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	40·25	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy		...	32·99	26·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	30·19	30·19	71·91	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	38·55	33·16	...	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	32·32	37·21	88·88	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	42·38	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Hensada	...	...	37·21	38·79	68·08	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	35·16	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	41·29	34·04	48·48	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	50·39	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam *—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	26·56	50	45	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	25	32·5	38·75	50	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	25	25	48·75	46·87	...	63·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal *—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	28·75	27·5	43·75	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	30	30	52·5	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	37·5	31·87	70	62·5	51·25	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	33·75	2·5	47·5	50	55	60	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapar	23·12	21·87	46·25	50	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	29·37	32·19	55	56·56	...	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	22·66	30	50	62·5	52·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa *—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	..	...	50	52·5	52·5	56·87	...	...	35	31·25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	66·56	53·12	57·19	...	...	31·37	30·78	...	...	.	...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	46·56	46·87	50	55	...	...	30	30	30	32·5	40	35	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	39·58	41·04	55·62	55·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	26·25	29·32	53·8	55·16	48·91	52·71	58·07	56·41	37·97	36·09	33·33	31·93	34·37	34·37	
Central—															
Cawnpore	26·25	26·25	52·5	48·75	50	55·62	55	60	36·87	35	31·25	32·5	36·87	32·5	
Jhánsi	...	...	53·75	58·75	49·53	56·25	...	...	33·65	40·47	28·12	30	36·67	34·84	
Western—															
Meerut	...	25	56·87	57·19	45·62	57·13	53·44	61·56	36·41	33·56	33·12	38·12	40	40	
Agra	61·51	61·51	66·67	66·67	51·56	55·16	56·41	63·96	35·52	24·01	32·6	25·52	37·19	38·02	
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	26·25	25	50	47·5	47·5	57·19	53·12	60·31	34·37	36·25	34·37	33·28	36·25	31·69	
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	48·44	45·78	50	57·13	58·96	63·85	...	...	31·08	33·33	...	32·60	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	28·75	30·62	53·33	55	51·67	55	...	...	....	...	32·08	33·33	...	33·28	

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrati They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district headquarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) da fortnight.

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Abhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
															Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Tenasserim—*
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
															Tavoy
...	...	...	59·26	50	68·82	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	44·14	58·72	64·65	64	62·75	60·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (deltaic)—*
...	...	...	60·95	60·56	75·29	70·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	50	60·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
															Bassein
...	...	...	42·95	48·12	75·29	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
															Toungoo
...	21·84	18·71	34·97	48·35	68·82	68·82	64	55·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—*
...	...	...	34·41	...	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
															Pakôkku
...	...	...	57·14	64	72·73	72·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Arakan—*
															Akyab
															Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Surma—*
															(Balaganj) Sylhet
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·25	60	*Brahmaputra—*
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	110	47·5	57·5	Goálpára
															Gauhati
															Bengal—
...	...	...	50	60	70	70	...	...	...	...	80	100	65	65	*Eastern—*
															Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	100	100	60	70	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	...	37·5	47·5	65	62·5	...	...	...	...	57·5	52·5	57·5	70	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	40	50	55	50	...	...	...	...	60	50	52·5	62·5	Burdwan
...	...	...	45·62	57·5	76·25	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	70	70	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	45	60	68·12	Pabna
...	...	...	70	...	67·5	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	28·75	31·25	39·37	48·75	66·25	63·75	39·37	38·12	...	...	57·5	50	42·5 to 47·5	50 to 60	Bhágalpur
...	27·5	33·28	40	61·56	66·56	61·56	40	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	28·12	32·5	35	50	57·19	56·37	40	37·5	...	...	60	50	50	60	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	43·54	38·07	76·15	68·07	43·54	55·62	...	...	...	...	68·07	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	28·59	...	39·32	42·4	62·97	57·24	...	...	...	...	48·38	53·02	47·92	55·16	Benares
															Central—
...	30·62	31·25	33·12	44·37	56·87	56·25	55	40	25	18·75	53·75	45·62	45	57·5	Cawnpore
...	27·5	...	31·25	51·56	...	...	...	...	29·69	19·06	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	33·12	36·12	33·12	43·28	56·72	66·67	...	...	...	...	61·25	61·56	44·06	61·56	Meerut
...	29·53	32·08	33·33	45·68	66·67	69·79	...	57·13	27·55	19·48	50	61·51	48·44	47·13	Agra
...	30	33·12	35·16	47·03	56·56	61·56	...	...	24·37	20	18·75	44·37	48·44	57·19	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
															(b) Oudh—
...	31·98	30·78	35·47	45·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·43	47·03	50	66·67	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	32·03	32·66	36·35	47·03	61·56	61·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Northern—* Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	640	...	...	22·86	27·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	32	16·89	...	...		...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	...	29·09	19·68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·31	533·33	...	...	39·26	23·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	581·82	...		32	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	492·31	533·33	..		28·57	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	..		36·16	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	640	640	..	...	36·57	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	581·82	640	..	...	38·32	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	..	581·82	581·82	...	...	36·36	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	490	532·5	70	57·5	28·75	20·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	480	400	75	65	31·25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	520	425	90	53·75	32·5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	560	540	90	75	25	18·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	530	600	90	90	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	..
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	...	...	480	460	70	52·5	28·75	28·75	...	...	...	...	15	...
Western—														
Burdwan	...	...	450	420	50	40	25	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	500 to 520	450 to 500	75	70	28·75	23·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	500	480	70	55	30	25 and 27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	540	650	130	70	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	63·75	60	450	420	60	47·5	31·25	31·87	125	100	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	457·5	400	50	40	30·78	26·56	266·56	200	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	46·56	50	390	390	55	47·5	28·75	21·25	20	20	...	...	...	5
Orissa—														
Cuttack	68·07	75	495·21	600	53·38	68·07	20	20	90	92·34	...	...	5·62	5
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	48·01	52·4	510·26	458·28	72·19	51·2	24·48	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	57·5	57·5	425	420	57·5	45	20·62	17·5	102·5	120	75	65	...	...
Jhánsi	46·25	46·72	412·81	366·25	139·22	50	23·54	22·81	...	...	128·12	94·37	...	5
Western—														
Meerut	...	61·56	457·19	400	60	42·19	21·87	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	61·51	66·67	414·17	400	75·68	52·97	21·04	18·18	160	135	110	87·5	10	5
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	50	48·44	460	370	54·69	45	22·19	20	170	175	102·5 and 126·25	55 and 90	...	...
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	66·56	50	470	410	50	44·43	20·94	21·61	...	90	90	...	...	5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	480	480	47·5	38·75	20·78	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·16	20·58	...	...	...	...	3	2·5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·99	32·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	14·29	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·94	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	28·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·37	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·95	Balaganj) Sylhet
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·69	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·81	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·84	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·31	Dacca
														Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·22	Calcutta
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·26	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·16	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·44	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	31·25	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·94	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	30·78	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2	Musaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
4·37	4·37	...	...	7·5	7·5	18·75	27·5	...	...	...	...	2	2	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(*a*) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·62	Benares
														Central—
...	...	...	2·5	6·56	11·25	25·62	26·25	65	65	...	...	2·41	2·41	Cawnpore
6·67	...	4·06	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	2·56	2·55	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	7·19	13·28	24·22	28·59	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·56	Meerut
12·5	12·5	...	...	10	6·67	30·16	30·73	...	...	80	80	2·62	2·56	Agra
...	...	...	...	10	11·25	40	33·75	60 and 80	50 and 55	40 and 70	60 and 80	2·56	2·58	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
														(*b*) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	8·91	13·33	28·75	31·25	...	30	...	...	2·47	2·5	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·44	2·37	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	53·44	61·56	...	...	40	39·06	34·79	32·19	44·43	36·09	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozpur	32·03	30·62	53·28	52·5	43·28	47·5	47·03	52·5	36·41	29·37	32·03	39·37	38·12	36·25	...
Central—															
Lahore	30·78	32·03	51·56	57·19	44·37	48·44	48·44	55·16	30·78	28·59	30·78	...	38·91	35·62	...
South-eastern—															
Delhi	...	...	66·25	66·25	47·5	53·12	52·5	55	36·25	35	35	36·87	37·5	40·94	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	32·03	33·28	55	55	43·12	45·62	45·78	48·28	33·12	...	35·62	...	40	...	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi	...	...	56·87	56·25	47·5	43·12	51·25	45·62	34·37	25	35	25	42·5	32·5	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	55	57·5	41·25	47·5	45·62	52·5	33·12	27·5	26·25	...	40	36·25	...
Multan	28·75	30	48·75	48·75	42·66	48·75	46·25	51·25	33·28	31·87	31·41	26·56	35·47	36·87	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	...	...	55·62	61·51	46·04	42·4	47·4	45·36	30·05	21·98	32·81	18·07	42·4	32·29	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	45·73	43·54	...	..	...	...	31·98	26·25	36·35	33·12	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	...	52·5	54·37	45·47	52·71	...	...	...	...	32·81	...	39·37	35·31	...
Shikarpur	26·41	26·4	...	...	41·87	54·06	...	...	42·13	35	35	...	36·25	32·5	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	45·99 to 47·86	45 to 46·25	71·87 to 77·5	70	37·71	34·37	33·85	29·69	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	27·71	27·71	46·41	47·6	61·35	...	...	...	42·34	...	31·46	...	41·82	...	...
Deccan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	37·71	..	...	...	...	...	21·25	22·55	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	31·35	47·76	46·46	39·84	54·79	...	...	...	...	21·04	22·81	30·05	25·42	...
Poona	...	...	55	...	50·68	...	...	...	...	37·76	27 76	27·34	36·46	32·66	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmadnagar	...	..	...	...	41·82	...	...	...	...	...	22·45	22·4	28·49	26·77	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	46·67	66·98	...	...	...	...	28·44	...	33·7	28·85	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	34·58	33·49	43·33	...	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	66·87	55	51·56	60	...	...	37·5	33·75	34·79	32·5	44·37	38·75	...
Central Provinces *—															
Western—															
Nagpur	34·62	...	39·44	42·31	48	55·25	66·69	80	...	...	26	30·44	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	42·12	42·12	49·25	55·19	50·25	64	...	...	25	30·75	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	33	33	36	33	44	55	53	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	45·44	45·5	47·62	75·5	...	...	...	...	27·5	26·25	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	45·56	44·75	40·25	61·87	...	...	...	...	25·94	21·25	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	32·9	34·2	31·7	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	27·8	...	...	...
Cuddapah	36·7	38·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	32·8	28·2	28·8	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3
East Coast, south—															
Madras	31·1	33·1	53	55·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	33·9	54·4	49·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	30·6	35·1	38·5	..
Mysore—															
Mysore	22	24	56	60	56	60	60	52·6	...	...	24	29	...	...	25
Bangalore	24	26	56	56	56	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	28	40	...	...	24

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(e figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
														Rajputana—
36·96	33·33	37·34	44·43	...	...	...	72·65	...	...	94·06	84·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
30·78	36·25	30·78	38·12	80	61·56	...	...	30·16	24·06	66·72	66·72	...	64·06	*Southern—* Ferozpur
32·66	35·62	32·66	39·53	69·53	72·66	48·44	53·28	30·16	24·69	55·16	57·19	48·44	58·28	*Central—* Lahore
35	35	32·5	41·87	52·5	60	...	...	29·37	23·44	60	60	47·5	60	*South-eastern—* Delhi
30·62	...	32·31	38·12	65	...	...	...	31·87	25	55	...	50	60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
33·75	29·37	35·62	38·12	76·25	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	44·37	43·75	50	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
28·75	32·5	30·62	37·81	...	...	...	...	30	24·06	...	...	46·25	43·75	*Western—* Lyallpur
32·19	36·25	32·19	38·12	...	...	35·31	33·75	30	22·81	60	45	45	...	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
32·81	27·92	35	35·8	55·62	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	49·22	Peshawar
...	...	36·67	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·56	20·94	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	36·41	...	67·5	...	...	...	34·69	22·5	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
42·5	39·06	...	...	72·19 to 81·56	75 to 85	60	58·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	38·07	...	66·09	...	50	...	25·52	...	58·02	...	...	...	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	...	48·02	..	...	...	...	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
...	...	38·07	48·7	63·75	54·58	...	...	18·33	16·67	51·72	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	41·41	...	63·75	...	...	...	22·81	19·32	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	39·63	...	...	...	...	...	19·17	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmednagar
...	...	40·78	50·05	...	...	...	...	20·99	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·02	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	34·79	43·75	70	58·75	...	...	...	23·12	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
...	...	38·75	53·69	57·12	53·06	...	...	20·62	14·37	...	51·62	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	36·37	45·69	59·25	57·12	44·44	44·44	21·06	18·19	44·44	44·44	50	44·44	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	36	45	58	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	36·62	52·25	58·31	54	...	...	20	13	...	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	38·37	48·75	57·81	47·5	...	...	19·62	11·94	61·25	...	...	...	Amráoti
														Madras—
...	...	60·7	62·2	...	...	...	...	27·2	38·5	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	53·2	47·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	46·8	46·2	39·3	44·1	...	...	25	23·9	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurnul
...	...	...	...	47·6	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	46·5	50·4	...	...	63·4	65·2	57·6	57·7	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	71	61·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	37·2	37·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
...	...	28	36	69	84	70	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	32	32	80	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	69·53	66·46	492·34	400	80	56·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·96	7·29
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	66·72	...	492·34	426·72	66·72	43·75	20	16·87	133·28	100	94·06	80	...	...
Central—														
Lahore	66·72	65·31	492·34	426·72	66·72	47·03	20	15·16	114·22	160	114·22	88·91	10	10
South-eastern—														
Delhi	67·5	65	505	440	67·5	42·5	20	17·5	80	90	115	70	13·33	11·41
Submontane—														
Amritsar	65	65	480	410	59·06	43·28	15·94	14·37	100	...	81·87	65	13·12	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	452·5	425	85	46·25	17·5	14·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	465	400	60	40	17·5	15	...	80	...	...	...	10
Multan	52·5	55	416·25	390	63·91	46·56	16·72	16·72	110	125	133·28	85	10	4·37
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	482·97	412·92	77·08	46·35	15·36	15·88	136·55	123·07	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Kartchi	...	...	495	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	512·5	396·87	63·75	...	...	...	65	48·75	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	505·73 to 525	395 to 457·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Bombay	64·27	...	492·86	453·59	87·08	82·29	...	...	...	...	92·5	57·13	10·42	8·02
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	84·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	400·52	383·33	104·43	85·68	...	...	104·43	208·33	70·78	70·78	...	...
Poona	...	...	438·59	385·99	82·45	73·7	...	...	192·97	210·52	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	56·3	...	425	...	95	70·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	62·87	442·5	347·5	67·5	59·67	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	486·51	421·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	420	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	62·19	60·06	450	433·31	...	...	21·87	20	108·31	133·31	105	75	6·44	6·25
Central—														
Jubbulpore	44·5	50	420	380	...	...	22·19	22·19	80	80	100	72·69	4·44	4·44
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	420	380	...	...	22·5	26·5	140	140	75	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	55·37	57	404·75	381	..	...	18·87	19·5	100	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	61·5	60·5	460	320	...	...	20	19	124·44	124·44	...	...	...	6
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	82·7	98·3	487·8	503	92·8	76·8	19·5	20·5	...	...	96	48·1	...	...
Salem	...	...	486·5	513·7	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	67	42·8	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	51·5	...	444·4	476·2	95·2	95·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	427·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80·7	42·8	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164·5	154·2	75·2	49·4	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	400	366·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	71·7	74·1	559·6	559·6	94·6	60·2	13·6	12·8	148·1	197·6	74·1	46·1	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	466·7	533·3	...	...	17·3	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	540·5	540·5	...	...	17·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	84·2	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	141·1	141·1	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	72	82	490	580	111·41	150	...	...	214·27*	240*	77·13	80	4·79	3·75
Bangalore	60	76	592·86	548·54	77·13	68·54	...	...	274·27*	240*	85·68	102·81	8·8	8·8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(e figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
16	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
														Rajputana—
3·59	7·29	12·34	6·15	...	...	...	38·12	110	110	80	80	2·5	2·5	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
	...	...	...	10	7·97	23·59	33·28	112·5	135	175	175	2·59	2·59	*Southern—* Ferozepur
	...	...	...	8·91	9·53	27·5	30·78	150	140	170	170	2·62	2·69	*Central—* Lahore
	...	10	8·12	10	15·62	25	30	50	80	150	150	2·19	2·19	*South-eastern—* Delhi
	...	...	...	10	8·75	23·59	25	120	120	...	...	2·69	2·76	*Submontane—* Amritsar
	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·5	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
	...	...	...	7·97	5·62	23·12	30	100	80	140	140	2·84	2·81	*Western—* Lyallpur
	...	10	4·37	8·12	7·34	25·62	26·56	100	100	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
	...	...	...	6·77	6·15	26·77	21·98	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshawar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·94	3·06	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Karachi
	...	...	...	8·12	6·25	...	20·62	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·51	Shikarpur
	...	...	...	9·37	7·97	28·12	31·53	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·5	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Konkan—
	...	...	...	...	...	26·77	32·13	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·28	Bombay
														Deccan and Karnatak—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	2·37	2·47	Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·41	2·39	Sholapur
	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·37	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
	...	...	...	...	...	34·27	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	2·06	Ahmednagar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·47	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·56	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	70 to 50	...	125 to 200	...	2·19	1·87	*Western—* Nagpur
														Central—
	2·81	...	...	...	...	30·75	33·31	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
	...	8·25	6	...	...	...	...	90	94	56	54	2·19	2·12	Akola
	...	6·12	4·87	...	...	...	...	50	70	50	75	2·19	2·19	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
	...	4	4·1	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	...	60	60	2·25	2·53	Coimbatore
7	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	2·22	2·22	Salem
														Central—
	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·27	2·76	Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·62	Cuddapah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·76	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
7	5·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·79	1·8	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
	...	...	...	...	...	32·4	37·6	195†	195†	...	...	1·78	1·79	Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	10·9	170†	170†	...	...	2·1	2·17	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	38·3	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·44	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
5	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	60	2·06	2·06	Madura
														Mysore—
1	4·37	4·43	4·37	...	...	40	...	100	100	100	100	2·78	2·81	Mysore
8	8·8	...	...	...	...	38·8	38·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·62	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality. † Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1916

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 1	5 1	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 6	7 10	12 2	9 11	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 12	10 1	10 7	...	...	...	...
Manbin	4 5	4 5	...	...	8 9	7 5	12 2	9 12	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 9	8 14	8 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 2	14 7	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 2	13 14	12 2	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 2	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 9	11 8	11 2	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 2	6 14	...	...	7 4	7 7	9 1	9 6	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 7	14 9	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	4 10	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 7	12 11	13 6	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	2 10	2 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	5 —	5 5	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 5	4 11	...	...	4 —	4 1	6 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 —	8 8	...	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	6 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	6 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	4 12	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 14	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	5 12	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer aristinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 5	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 15	4 15	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 —	...	...	5 12	5 9	11 3	11 3	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	6 4	5 10	...	...	5 1	4 11	9 6	9 6	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 3	14 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	11 3	11 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 7	8 13	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	3 10	3 10	8 5	8 5	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	16 —	16 —	5 10	5 10	9 5	10 2	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 5	9 5	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	4 10	4 10	8 13	8 13	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	9 9	9 2	25 10	25 10	15 9	15 9	9 6	9 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 4	10 8	13 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	6 2	6 8	...	...	5 2	5 4	11 —	11 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 8	9 7	9 7	4 13	4 11	8 14	9 8	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 8	Manipur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	13 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 14	...	..	6 —	5 12	12 4	13 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 14	10 14	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	11 —	13 8	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 8	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 5	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	13 —	13 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	24-Parganas
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 14	5 12	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	13 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	14 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 11	16 —	17 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1916—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	...	...	11 4	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 13	7 2	9 14	9 14	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	7 8½ to 8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	7 6	7 5½	8 6	8 6	...	...	7 14	8 2	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Patna	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	8 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Shahabad	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	6 8	6 8	9 —	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	8 —	...
Paláman	7 14	7 9½	11 4	10 11	...	...	8 11½	8 11½	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3½	7 4	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Benares	7 11	7 11	10 —	10 —	5 11½	5 11½	7 5	7 5	11 15	11 15	11 6	11 6
Ghazipur	7 7	7 7	10 6	10 6	4 15	4 15	7 10	7 10	13 6	13 6	10 11	10 11
Jaunpur	7 8	7 8	10 10	10 10	3 12	3 12	7 10	7 12	12 —	11 12	...	...
Allahabad	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	4 12	4 12	8 —	7 8	12 12	12 15	11 —	11 —
Central—												
Bánda	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	16 —	16 4	12 —	12 —
Fatehpur	6 12	7 4	9 8	10 8	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	13 4	13 12	11 —	11 8
Hamirpur	7 4	7 —	9 4	9 4	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	13 —	13 6	11 —	11 12
Jalaun	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 8	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 8	12 4	10 4	10 4
Jhansi	7 13¼	7 12¾	11 12¾	11 10¼	4 12	4 12	7 3	7 4	14 —	13 14¾	10 10	10 12½
Etáwah	7 12	7 8	10 14	11 2	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	12 4	11 14	11 4	10 10
Farrukhabad	8 8	8 3	10 9	10 4	4 1	4 1	8 14	8 14	11 4	12 —	10 15	10 9
Mainpuri	7 12	8 8	11 4	12 —	4 —	5 —	9 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 4
Etah	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 4	12 —	12 4	11 —	10 12
Western—												
Meerut	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	3 —	3 —	6 12	6 12	11 12	11 8	10 —	10 —
Agra	7 8	7 4	11 —	11 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	12 —	11 8	10 8	10 4
Muttra	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 4	10 4	10 —
Aligarh	7 —	7 4	11 —	11 —	3 8	8 8	5 —	5 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	8 8	8 6	11 4	12 4	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 4	11 4	10 —	10 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 2	7 2	10 6	10 6	5 3	5 8	7 13	8 2	12 6	13 —	10 6	11 11
Azamgarh	7 4	7 4	10 4	10 4	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	8 —	7 11	9 8	9 8	7 —	6 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	11 —	10 14
Basti	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 4	5 12	5 8	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	16 —	16 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	13 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 10	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 —	13 8	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 8	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	5 8	17 8	15 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	14 —	14 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	10 8	10 8	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	5 8	5 5	9 13½	13 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 —	...	14 —	16 8	6 —	...	12 8	12 8	Bhágalpur
12 1	12 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	13 11	14 4	5 8	5 8	14 4	15 6	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	14 —	14 —	5 8	5 8	12 8	13 —	Muzaffarpur
12 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Sáran
10 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 8	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 8	15 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 10	14 11	7 5½	8 6	12 6	12 10	Monghyr
15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 8	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	Gaya
...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	13 —	12 12	6 8	6 8	17 —	16 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Mánbhum
14 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	5 8	4 8	12 —	12 8	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 2	14 1	15 12	6 12	6 12	13 8	13 8	Palámau
13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	8 8	12 8	12 —	5 8	5 8	12 8	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14½	5 15	21 —	22 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 4	5 4	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	14 —	14 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	12 —	11 —	5 4	6 —	15 —	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	*Eastern*—
...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	13 4½	13 4½	6 —	6 —	16 5	16 5	Mirzapur
...	...	...	...	10 6	9 15	13 —	13 —	7 1	7 1	16 10	16 10	Benares
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 —	11 12	6 5	6 5	18 —	16 13	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 10	6 8	18 —	18 —	Jaunpur
												Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 8	13 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	17 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	16 —	Jalaun
...	...	9 —	9 —	11 12	11 12	12 12	12 12	6 8	6 8	19 —	18 9	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 9¼	12 6	14 4	14 4	5 10½	5 8	16 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 2	12 14	13 2	6 12	6 8	18 —	19 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	11 7	10 15	12 10	12 5	6 10	7 —	19 1	19 12	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 —	14 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	13 12	14 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	6 8	18 8	18 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	7 4	7 —	21 12	21 8	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 4	10 12	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 4	18 —	18 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 12	12 4	7 4	6 8	18 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 6	12 5	6 4	6 8	16 4	16 14	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	12 4	12 8	6 4	6 6	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	10 4	10 4	10 14	10 —	11 —	9 12	6 12	6 6	16 —	16 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	12 4	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1916—*continued.*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 4	8 —	11 8	11 8	3 —	3 —	7 12	7 10	11 6	11 4	11 —	11 —
Budaun	8 8	8 8	10 4	10 2	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 11	11 8	13 —	10 8	11 —
Pilibit	8 —	8 4	12 8	11 4	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 8	...	...	10 —	10 8
Bareli	7 15	8 —	11 4	11 4	3 13	3 15	7 5	7 11	12 5	12 —	10 9	10 11
Moradabad	8 4	8 4	10 12	10 8	4 4	4 4	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 8	10 5	10 6
Bijnor	8 —	8 2	11 12	11 12	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	..	9 6	9 12
Muzaffarnagar	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —	6 9	6 9	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 10	9 12	9 12
Sahárunpur	8 4	8 4	10 10	11 2	3 3	3 3	6 6	6 6	12 12	12 12	10 6	11 2
Dehra-Dun	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 4	3 —	3 —	6 14	6 8	10 —	11 —	9 4	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	6 —	6 —
Almora	5 12	6 —	9 8	10 —	3 4	3 4	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 8	7 4	11 —	10 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	10 8
Sultanpur	8 —	7 4	11 —	10 12	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	11 —	10 12
Rae-Bareli	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 2	7 8	11 12	11 8	11 12
Unao	7 10	7 10	10 4	10 4	4 8	4 8	6 12	7 4	12 4	11 12	11 —	10 10
Lucknow	7 12	7 12	11 4	11 4	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	8 12	8 8	11 4	11 4	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 8	11 4	12 —	10 8	10 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 2	...	...	7 —	6 10	12 4	11 —	10 4	10 4
Barabanki	7 6	7 9	9 8	9 3	4 4	4 —	7 10	7 15	10 14	10 9	10 1	10 —
Gonda	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	4 8	4 8	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Bahraich	7 8	7 8	9 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 4	12 12	13 —	12 —	12 —
Sitapur	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	10 12	10 12
Kheri	7 8	8 —	11 —	10 12	4 —	4 —	7 —	8 —	12 8	11 8	10 —	10 12
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 8	8 6	10 10	10 10	4 13	5 1	5 3	5 14	10 15	10 13	8 14	7 11
Ajmer	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 12	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	8 12	9 —
Kishangarh	8 —	7 12	10 8	10 8	3 —	3 4	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 4	9 —	9 —
Tonk	8 3	8 13	12 9	13 2	4 6	4 6	5 7	5 7	13 2	14 3	10 15	10 15
Jaipur	8 —	7 12	10 10	11 2	5 1	5 1	5 5	5 5	11 11	11 15	9 5	9 5
Karauli	9 1	9 1	11 9	11 9	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	11 14	12 3	10 5	10 7½
Dholpur	8 —	8 —	11 10	11 7½	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	12 8½	12 9	11 —	11 2½
Bharatpur	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 14	4 5	4 5	4 14	4 14	11 2	11 10	9 12	9 12
Alwar	9 6	8 7	10 10	10 13	5 4	5 4	6 14	6 14	11 6	11 12	9 13	9 12
Nasirabad	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	8 8	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 4
Jaisalmer	7 14	7 8	...	...	4 9	4 10	5 10	6 —	9 3	9 3	7 14	7 12
Jodhpur	6 11	6 12 to 7 1	9 12	12 —	5 —	5 6	6 —	6 8	10 15	11 3	8 6	8 8 and 9 3
Central India—												
Indore	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	14 8	13 —	11 —	10 8
Neemuch	9 12	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 8	13 —	14 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	8 —	8 8	...	...	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8
Ferozepur	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 12	8 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Gujranwala	9 —	9 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 12	9 8	7 13	7 13
Gujrat	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	10 0	9 8	9 8
Jhelam	8 8	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 —	10 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 4	13 4	7 —	7 —	18 8	...	Shahjahánpur
...	...	...	10 —	11 4	11 2	15 —	15 —	7 8	7 1		20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	13 8	6 8	6 8	15 —	16 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 5	13 7	6 4	6 10	18 6	19 7	Bareli
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 8	12 11	13 4	7 6	7 12	15 4	17 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	18 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 6	12 6	5 8	5 8	17 8	17 8	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	11 11	12 —	11 11	12 12	5 14	6 6	19 2	21 4	Saháranpur
11 4	12 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	15 8	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
8 8	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	19 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	17 —	17 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 10	12 —	11 10	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
13 —	12 8	9 4	9 4	10 —	10 1	11 6	11 8	7 5	7 —	12 4	19 8	Barabanki
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	13 —	12 9	6 4	6 4	19 —	19 —	Bahraich
...	...	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sitapur
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 12	12 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	8 2	8 1	10 12	10 10	10 12	11 —	...	...	18 3	18 5	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	5 8	5 6	...	10 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	17 —	20 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	10 8	11 —	...	...	20 —	21 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 15	12 —	12 8	...	...	16 6	19 10	Tonk
...	...	9 9	9 9	9 10 and 10 14	9 10 and 11 2	11 11	12 4	10 1	10 1	22 4	22 4	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	11 14	12 3	...	...	16 14	19 6	Karauli
...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 10½	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 8	12 6	6 —	6 —	17 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 7	11 11	11 10	12 —	11 4	11 4	19 10	19 1	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	18 —	21 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	16 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	6 10	8 —	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
..	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	6 —	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	18 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	20 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	4 12	4 12	18 —	18 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	9 4	10 —	12 —	12 4	12 —	12 —	5 8	6 —	19 —	24 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	22 ·8	22 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —	11 8	11 8	5 8	5 8	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1916—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Delhi	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 —	10 8	10 —	9 8
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 8	...	...	5 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 12
Karnál	8 4	8 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	9 8	10 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 4	8 12	11 12	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 10	13 —	12 12	10 —	10 —
Ludhiána	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —
Jullundur	9 —	9 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	11 —	10 —	9 —
Gurdáspur	9 4	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	9 —	11 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 8	9 8	8 12
Siálkot	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	...	11 —	...	10 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 4	7 4	10 12	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 6	8 —	7 8	8 —
Kángra	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 4	8 8	11 2	11 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 4	9 5
Attock	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 8	9 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 11	10 8	12 5	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	11 —
Jhang	9 8	9 8	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 —
Lyallpur	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 8
Multan	9 2	9 4	11 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 —	10 12	10 4
Montgomery	9 4	9 5	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 —	...	10 8	10 4
Muzaffargarh	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 2	8 —	10 —	8 12	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 6	9 6	8 12	8 12
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 10	7 10	11 —	11 —	3 9	3 9	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 12	9 4
Pesháwar	8 7	8 11	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 3	6 13	6 13	11 —	11 —	9 2	9 2
Kohát	8 10	8 6	12 2	11 12	3 11	3 8	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 8	10 3	10 3
Bannu	9 6	10 —	12 15	13 12	4 1	4 1	7 3	7 3	13 13	15 —	10 —	10 —
Dera Ismael Khan	...	8 12	10 —	10 —	3 4	3 4	5 8	5 8	12 8	13 —	11 —	11 4
Tochi	8 —	7 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 —	9 —	15 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	7 11	7 8	10 —	10 —	3 1	3 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 4
Shikárpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Upper Sind Frontier	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	12 —	11 8	11 8	11 8
Quetta	8 6 to 8 11	8 7 to 8 12	10 3	10 5½	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 3½	11 7	8 3	8 3
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 8	5 4	7 6	7 1	12 8	12 8	10 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 9	6 14	11 4	11 4	9 7	9 7
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 14	7 14
Bombay	5 2	5 3	...	...	4 13	4 12	7 —	6 13	11 —	11 —	8 5	8 10
Thanna	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 12	6 12	11 12	11 12	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 10	7 6	8 4	7 12	17 13	15 —	11 14	11 14
Belgaum	9 13	9 13	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	15 6	15 14	13 2	12 10
Satara	7 7	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 7	6 7	11 5	11 10	11 6	11 6
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	17 3	18 2	11 9	12 7
Bijapur	10 3	10 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	21 10	21 10	12 8	12 8
Poona	7 13	7 3	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 11	6 11	13 3	13 3	10 13	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	8 2	8 14	...	...	5 14	5 8	6 10	6 4	15 2	15 2	12 10	12 10
Násik	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 8	6 8	12 11	12 11	11 —	11 —
Jalgaon	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 10	7 10	13 12	14 —	10 1	10 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 6	7 6	11 2	11 2	9 —	9 —
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8
Kaira	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Baroda	7 —	7 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmedabad	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Godhra	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	8 8	9 —
Diss	8 —	8 4	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	9 8	10 —	8 —	8 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	8 7	7 14	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 15	7 15	14 11	15 3	...	...
Betul	9 12	9 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 5	8 5	17 4	17 4	...	...
Chhindwara	8 2	8 12	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 3	9 3	16 10	16 10	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	9 12	9 2	15 —	15 10	...	...
Wardha	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 1	4 12	8 14	8 14	17 7	16 10	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

RAGI OR MARUA (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR DÁL (*Cajanus Indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	18 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	13 4	14 —	12 —	12 4	6 —	6 —	18 8	21 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 12	9 12	12 4	13 4	12 —	11 8	6 4	6 4	20 —	24 —	Ambala
...	...	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 12	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Ludhiána
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 8	..	...	24 —	20 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	16 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 —	10 8	12 2	12 4	12 13	12 —	5 12	6 —	24 —	26 —	Amritsar
..	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	10 12	11 —	5 6	6 —	16 —	16 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 8	4 8	14 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	..	10 —	10 —	10 12	11 —	11 4	11 —	...	5 8	22 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 8	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 —	12 8	13 —	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 4	13 4	7 —	7 —	20 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 4	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	20 8	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	5 —	5 —	4 6	4 6	22 8	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 8	11 —	...	..	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 13	6 13	25 —	25 —	Pesháwar
...	...	15 —	15 —	10 10	10 8	10 13	10 13	...	...	26 12	26 12	Kohát
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 14	13 2	12 13	...	...	30 —	31 4	Bannu
...	...	...	...	...	10·15	10	10 —	...	...	22 —	25 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	Kurram
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	13 —	...	...	19 —	18 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	(Mirpur Khas)
...	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 12	5 8	21 8	21 8	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		...	...	10 3	10 1½	8 14	8 15	4 9½ to 5 3	4 10 to 5 4	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 13	14 6	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	5 11	6 3	22 8	22 8	Karwar
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 13	20 13	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	22 6	22 6	Alibág
8 6	9 —	...	...	8 11	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 12	21 10	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	...		6 10	6 10	24 —	24 —	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 4	7 13	...	...	4 15	4 8	18 9	18 9	Dharwar
14 6	15 6	...	...	9 7	8 15	...	...	5 14	4 14	19 8	18 10	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 8	5 8	20 6	20 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 3	20 8	20 8	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 —	18 12	Ahmednagar
15 10	15 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	22 12	22 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 8	16 8	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	6 2	6 2	18 —	19 2	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 9	24 9	Broach
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Káira
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
11 —	11 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	24 —	24 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	..	5 4	5 4	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	17 8	17 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	...	...	9 2	9 2	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	16 —	16 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 15	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	7 3	7 3	17 6	17 6	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1916—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—												
continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 2	7 5	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 5	6 13	14 —	15 —	...	...
Sangor	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 —	...	...
Damoh	8 12	8 7	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 —	8 —	15 14	15 14	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 14	7 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 1	7 6	11 —	10 1	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bálághát	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 9	8 9	...	...	4 15	4 15	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
Chánda	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 15	4 15	8 11	8 11	15 7	15 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	9 —	9 1	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 11	4 11	6 12	6 12	16 7	15 —	...	...
Akola	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	13 —	13 —	...	...
Amráoti	8 11	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 7	7 14	15 3	16 3	...	...
Yeotmal	7 11	7 11	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 7	7 6	18 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 6	6 6	...	...	4 1	4 1	9 5	9 5	11 10	11 13	15 2	14 4
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 6	6 14	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	12 9	12 9	10 4	10 4
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 11	17 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 10	...	...	15 10	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	16 14	17 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	15 1	15 1
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	17 —	17 13
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 9	13 9	13 —	13 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	15 1	15 1	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	..	...	...	...	...	5 4	7 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 5	13 —
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	...	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	12 9	13 5	12 5	15 1
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 13	13 12	13 6	12 5	11 10
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	8 4	11 —	11 —	10 15	10 12
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	5 11	5 11	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 14	4 10	...	...	4 10	4 10	5 1	5 1	9 5	9 5	8 —	8 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
...	...	...	...	12 6	11 13	...	...	7 5	7 1	16 —	16 —	*Central*— Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	17 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	18 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 12	15 —	15 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	6 1	6 1	15 2	15 2	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 1	6 1	15 10	15 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Chánda
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 13	12 13	*Eastern*— Biláspur
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 8	14 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 1	14 —	15 —	Drug
...	...	...	...	11 15	14 15	...	...	6 9	6 9	16 —	16 —	**Berar**— Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	...	...	...	7 —	...	20 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 15	6 15	14 13	14 13	Yeotmal
18 10	18 7	...	...	8 9	8 8	...	...	11 10	9 12	14 —	14 —	**Hyderabad**— Secunderabad
												Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 13	19 13	*Malabar Coast*— Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	S. Canara
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	*South, central*— Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 3	Salem
17 9	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 1	*Central*— Bellary
15 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	Anantapur
18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	19 8	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 2	Karnul
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 15	16 13	*East Coast, north*— Ganjam
12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
12 14	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Godavari
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	*East Coast, central*— Kistna
12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	Guntur
15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	24 —	Nellore
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 15	16 11	*East Coast, south*— Madras
12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	21 2	Chingleput
16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	N. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 3	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	22 6	Tanjore
14 13	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
16 4	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 11	26 13	*Southern*— Tinnevelly
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	**Mysore**— Mysore
15 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Bangalore
15 8	15 8	...	...	14 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	5 8	18 —	18 —	**Coorg**— Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 11	7 7	...	...	5 14	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the Eleven months, April to February of									
	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	4,09	5,12	4,81	4,54	4,58	4,70	5,83	6,03	5,04	5,16
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	2,80	3,39	4,76	4,86	7,27	7,31	8,11	7,93	6,36	5,00
Spirits and liqueurs	70,66	84,16	86,18	85,77	96,93	1,02,01	1,02,25	1,08,93	1,02,93	98,41
Wines	3,49	3,61	3,61	3,58	5,16	5,27	5,24	5,27	4,10	4,18
Opium and its alkaloids *	3	4	3	3	7	6	6	6	4	3
Petroleum	33,89	41,55	47,49	41,46	52,52	71,75	62,82	61,82	84,08	65,38
Silver, bullion and coin (*a*)	37,76	46,26	60,75	50,79	1,54,21	94,99	95,83	81,61	1,39,05	91,95
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	...	...	1	1	...	11	...	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (*a*)	2,77	3,44	3,19	4,04	26,26	23,22	25,09	26,58	25,23	26,42
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	18,09	22,66	24,21	22,29	23,55	25,49	26,96	28,08	26,70	28,12
Sugar (ordinary duties)	41,56	41,00	48,15	51,60	57,95	48,74	67,41	87,35	40,91	50,92
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	11,04	13,42	12,10	13,27	15,13	15,17	16,71	17,00	12,39	13,13
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	58,91	61,54	47,30	55,69	53,45	61,91	79,69	79,07	66,37	56,95
„ white	22,66	36,12	25,05	23,69	29,38	34,53	41,04	44,86	35,49	33,32
„ coloured	30,31	34,56	31,22	27,69	36,69	39,87	46,74	60,06	36,40	27,20
Other goods	5,55	5,77	5,42	5,78	7,23	7,65	8,20	11,27	5,64	4,11
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	31,47	40,38	43,19	41,53	47,68	47,21	47,18	66,06	46,25	31,96
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,74	2,49	1,24	1,13	1,27	1,05	1,46	1,81	1,62	1,68
Manufactured articles	76,91	89,87	87,50	85,21	1,04,73	1,14,43	1,27,55	1,41,79	98,99	1,08,29
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	10,41	13,40	14,87	13,53	13,24	13,88	15,60	12,82	12,75	12,29
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,64,15	5,48,78	5,51,07	5,36,49	7,37,32	7,19,24	7,83,88	8,48,40	7,50,39	6,64,50
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	24,69	28,42	30,12	31,35	33,94	41,80	45,18	43,51	39,68	37,67
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	83,94	81,65	62,17	78,51	1,00,61	1,06,11	1,17,65	1,00,83	68,47	59,8
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	8,70	9,38	8,01	9,23	9,34	10,94	12,11	12,90	13,22	12,3
GRAND TOTAL	5,81,48	6,68,23	6,51,37	6,55,58	8,81,21	8,78,09	9,58,82	10,05,64	8,71,76	7,74,4
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,62,46	2,01,20	1,76,27	1,92,19	2,28,86	2,52,04	2,66,10	3,00,70	2,59,53	2,39,7
Bengal — Exports	10,79	6,67	8,22	12,61	17,37	21,86	24,06	15,36	8,76	3,6
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,13	96	21	...
Bombay — Imports	1,76,14	2,05,20	2,08,54	1,99,46	3,29,09	2,73,36	3,09,01	3,11,75	3,01,92	2,49,1
Bombay — Exports	1,85	1,51	2,18	2,80	1,97	1,42	1,83	2,29	2,44	2,4
Sind — Imports	43,96	47,10	54,79	47,62	63,63	70,29	73,52	81,77	63,89	60,3
Sind — Exports	3,22	3,17	2,09	2,41	2,11	2,08	2,37	3,31	2,61	3,2
Madras — Imports	37,54	42,99	50,76	45,15	55,95	60,02	61,15	70,42	67,18	55,6
Madras — Exports	9,10	11,27	8,86	5,99	6,30	7,04	6,34	8,14	9,56	12,3
Burma — Imports	44,05	52,29	60,71	52,07	59,79	63,53	74,10	83,76	57,87	59,4
Burma — Exports	58,28	59,03	40,82	54,70	72,86	73,71	81,92	70,77	44,89	38,7

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(*a*) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics
J. B. BRUNYATE,

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
March 7, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending																					
		31st July 1914.			15th August 1914.			31st August 1914.			15th September 1914.			30th September 1914.			15th October 1914.			31st October 1914.			15th November 1914.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Port	Karachi (white)	3	15	2	3	15	3	4	2	3	4	8	9	4	7	9	4	7	3	4	12	3	5	3	9
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1).	4	1	9	4	2	1	...			4	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	11	4	3	6	4	9	5
	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	4	5	10	4	8	0	4	10	0	4	7	0	4	8	3	4	14	0	5	2	6	5	5	0
Punjab	Lahore	3	10	3	3	10	3	3	13	0	4	0	0	3	11	6	3	12	9	4	3	3	4	11	3
	Ferozepur	3	5	3	3	8	0	3	10	3	3	14	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	4	3	0	4	11	0
	Lyallpur	3	6	0	3	5	0	3	11	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	4	2	0	4	9	0
	Amritsar	3	3	3	3	6	6	3	6	6	3	11	6	3	11	6	3	12	0	3	14	6	4	7	0
	Multan	3	6	0	3	4	0	3	8	6	3	14	6	3	14	6	3	13	0	4	2	0	4	7	0
	Rawalpindi	3	4	3	3	6	0	3	7	6	3	9	6	3	11	3	3	10	6	3	12	0	4	3	0
	Ambala	3	10	3	3	13	0	3	10	3	3	14	6	3	14	6	3	14	6	4	0	0	5	0	0
Delhi	Delhi	3	14	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	11	0	5	6	0
United Provinces	Benares	4	2	10	4	3	10	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	7	6	4	9	10
	Aligarh	4	0	9	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	5	3	4	6	0	4	13	8	4	13	8	5	5	8
	Cawnpore	4	3	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	5	4	0
	Meerut	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	...			4	5	0	4	5	0	4	9	0	4	13	6
	Shajahanpur	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	6	4	5	3	4	5	0	4	2	0	4	10	0
	Agra	4	1	7	4	5	2	4	5	2	...			4	5	2	4	9	1	4	13	6	5	5	6
	Fyzabad	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	4	7	0
	Lucknow	4	1	9	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	7	1	4	7	1	4	7	1	4	9	2	5	0	0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4	1	1	4	1	11	4	1	1	4	1	11	4	1	11	4	1	11	4	8	1	4	11	4
	Jubbulpore	4	5	1	4	5	2	4	5	2	4	5	2	4	7	1	4	9	1	4	9	1	4	13	7
	Raipur	3	14	5	3	14	5	3	14	5	3	14	5	3	14	5	3	14	5	4	1	7	4	8	0
	Akola	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	5	5	7	5	5	7	5	5	7	5	2	0
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3	6	6	3	6	6	3	6	6	3	11	6	3	11	6	3	11	6	3	11	6	3	15	7
Baluchistan	Quetta	3	15	5	3	14	0	3	12	6	3	13	9	4	0	0	4	1	0	4	1	0	4	5	6
Bombay	Poona	5	4	1	...			5	1	11	5	1	11	...			...			...			...		
	Ahmednagar	5	2	9	...			5	2	9	5	2	9	4	13	3	4	12	7	4	12	4	...		
	Ahmedabad	4	8	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	0
	Dharwar	4	8	4	4	7	5	4	7	5	4	4	8	4	8	4	4	12	4	4	12	4	4	10	3
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	3	13	0	3	14	0	3	13	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	14	0	3	14	0	4	6	0
	Bhagalpur	4	3	0	4	4	0	4	8	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	3	0	4	8	0	4	11	0
	Muzaffarpur	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0
	Ranchi	4	7	0	4	15	0	4	11	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	13	0	5	0	0	5	4	0
	Cuttack	4	5	8	4	11	3	4	11	3	4	11	3	4	11	3	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	4	0
Bengal	Dacca	4	8	0	4	12	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	8	0
	Rangpur	4	8	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0
	Mandalay	4	3	0	4	3	0	5	2	7	4	13	7	4	14	9	4	14	9	5	2	7	5	2	7
	(Median Average)	4	2	3	4	2	6	4	3	3	4	4	0	4	5	0	4	5	5	4	9	0	4	12	5
	Index Numbers(a).	100			100			102			103			104			105			110			115		

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(a) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

| FORTNIGHT ENDING | | |

Wholesale prices of Wheat i

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th May 1915.	31st May 1915.	15th June 1915.	30th June 1915.	15th July 1915.	31st July 1915.	15th August 1915.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port (a)	Karachi (white)	4 7 9	4 9 3	4 5 3	4 4 3	4 6 3	4 5 9	4 5 9
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1).	4 12 7	4 15 2	4 9 10	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 6 6	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 6	4 14 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 7 6	3 13 0	3 11 6	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 3 3	4 11 3
	Ferozepur	3 10 0	3 14 3	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3
	Lyallpur	3 11 0	3 14 6	3 9 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 0
	Amritsar	3 7 9	3 12 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 4 3
	Multan	3 7 6	3 14 0	3 11 6	3 10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 14 6
	Rawalpindi	3 10 0	3 13 6	3 13 6	3 14 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ambala	3 14 0	3 15 6	3 15 6	3 15 6	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 10 0
Delhi	Delhi	4 1 6	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 13 6
United Provinces	Benares	4 8 8	4 7 6	4 5 0	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 9 4
	Aligarh	4 0 2	3 14 1	3 14 5	4 3 5	4 9 4	4 7 5	4 14 9
	Cawnpore	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 13 6
	Meerut	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 3 6	4 7 3	4 13 6
	Shajahanpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 8 0
	Agra	3 12 11	4 5 2	4 4 8	4 9 1	4 7 1	4 13 6	5 0 0
	Fyzabad	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 11 6
	Lucknow	4 2 6	4 4 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 11	4 3 5	4 3 6	4 5 0	4 5 10	4 7 2	4 12 0
	Jubbulpore	4 3 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 8 2	4 8 2	4 8 2	4 3 5
	Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 10	4 4 10	4 7 2	4 7 2	4 12 10
	Akola	4 8 10	4 2 10	4 2 10	3 15 7	3 15 7	3 14 5	3 15 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 11 6	3 4 6	3 8 10	3 8 10	3 13 4	4 1 7	4 6 2
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 13 6	4 11 2	4 10 0	4 7 3	4 0 5	3 15 6	4 1 1
Bombay	Poona	5 10 6	5 6 2	5 1 11	5 1 4	5 4 1	5 4 1	5 5 1
	Ahmednagar	4 11 11	4 10 1	4 8 4	4 10 1	4 13 9	4 14 8	4 6 9
	Ahmedabad	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
	Dharwar	3 10 6	3 8 1	3 7 0	3 11 9	3 8 1	3 8 1	3 9 3
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	4 7 0	4 6 0	4 6 6	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 14 0
	Bhagalpur	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 13 0
	Muzaffarpur	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 10 9	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	5 8 0
	Cuttack	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 3	5 1 3
Bengal	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5
	Mandalay	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median Average)	4 4 0	4 5 2	4 5 0	4 6 2	4 7 1	4 7 4	4 11 9
	Index Numbers (b).	103	104	104	106	107	108	114

(a) Prices at ports after 31st January 1916.

Ports	Rate per	On 4th February 1916.	On 11th February 1916.	On 18th February 1916.	On 25th February 1916.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	4 5 9	4 6 9	4 5 9	4 5 9
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	„	4 13 8	4 13 2	4 13 6	4 12 3
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	„	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	4 14 0

(b) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

| FORTNIGHT ENDING | | |

Retail prices of Wheat in India.

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending							
		31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	7 8
	Bombay	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14	5 14	5 14
	Calcutta	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0	7 8	6 14
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	9 4	8 4
	Ferozepur	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	8 4
	Amritsar	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 12
	Rawalpindi	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 4
	Lyallpur	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4	9 8	8 4
	Multan	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	8 12
	Ambala	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	7 8
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13	8 8	8 6
	Cawnpore	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	7 8
	Meerut	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	7 0
	Lucknow	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4	9 8	8 8
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	8 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 4	8 5
	Jubbulpore	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	8 0
	Akola	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5⅓	10 0	9 13	9 13	9 4
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	6 13	6 13
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2	8 2	8 2
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Dharwar	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	8 4
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 14	7 8
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 4
	Murshidabad	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8
	Malda	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8
	(Median Average)	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Index Numbers (*a*)	100	103	103	106	106	109	112	120

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(*a*) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING																							
30th November 1914.		15th December 1914.		31st December 1914.		15th January 1915.		31st January 1915.		15th February 1915.		28th February 1915.		15th March 1915.		31st Mach 1915.		5 th April 1915.		30th April 1915.	
sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.	sr.	ch.
7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	6	8	6	6	7	8	7	8	7	8	8	0
5	14	5	14	5	14	5	8	5	8	4	14	5	3	5	3	5	8	5	14	5	14
6	14	6	14	6	5	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
8	0	8	4	8	0	8	0	7	8	6	8	7	4	7	8	7	12	8	0	9	0
8	4	8	8	8	8	8	2	7	12	6	12	8	0	7	12	7	12	8	0	9	8
8	12	9	0	8	8	8	10	8	2	7	2	7	4	8	0	7	12	7	14	8	8
9	4	9	6	9	0	8	14	8	0	7	4	8	8	8	8	9	0	8	12	8	14
8	4	9	0	8	4	8	1	7	4	6	10	8	0	8	4	8	4	8	8	9	8
8	12	9	0	8	4	8	0	7	12	7	0	7	0	8	8	8	12	9	0	10	4
7	6	8	0	8	0	7	12	7	6	6	8	6	8	7	0	6	8	7	8	10	4
7	4	7	0	7	4	7	0	7	0	6	4	6	4	7	0	6	0	7	12	9	0
8	1½	7	9	7	7	7	3	7	1	5	9	6	6	6	12	7	5	7	13	7	13
7	1	7	4	7	4	7	0	6	12	6	0	6	8	6	12	7	12	8	8	9	0
7	8	8	0	7	12	7	0	6	8	5	12	6	8	7	4	6	4	8	4	9	12
6	8	7	0	7	0	6	12	6	8	5	12	5	12	7	0	6	0	8	0	8	8
7	8	7	0	7	0	6	12	7	0	6	4	6	4	7	14	8	0	9	0	9	0
7	4	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	6	12	6	0	6	0	5	14	8	2	8	14
8	0	8	2	7	14	7	0	7	4	6	12	6	12	6	4	7	4	8	12	9	10
7	14	7	12	7	12	7	2	7	0	6	4	6	6	8	5	8	2	8	8	8	12
8	5	8	3	8	4	7	0	6	6	6	6	7	11	8	4	8	15	8	15	8	15
8	0	7	8	7	8	7	0	6	8	6	0	6	8	6	8	8	4	8	8	8	8
7	4	7	8	7	8	7	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	8	10	0	9	12	9	8
7	6	7	6	6	5	5	4	5	6	6	5	6	5	7	6	7	6	8	6	7	6
9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	8	13	7	9	7	14	8	6	9	2	8	7	8	7
8	14	8	12	8	12	8	12	8	10½	8	2¾	7	4¾	7	1	7	8¼	7	13	8	1
6	8	6	8	6	8	5	9	5	9	5	9	6	13	6	13	7	2	6	13	7	2
8	2	8	2	5	14	5	14	5	14	6	10	7	6	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2
6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	0	6	0	6	8	7	0	7	8	8	0	8	0
8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	9	9	9	9	10	0	10	8	10	8
9	8	8	8	7	8	7	2	7	0	6	8	6	8	6	12	7	8	8	12	8	8
7	8	7	8	7	8	7	0	6	4	6	4	6	4	6	14	8	4	8	12	8	14
8	0	8	0	7	0	6	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	5	8	5	8	7	8	7	8
8	0	8	0	6	12	6	4	6	4	5	8	5	8	6	4	8	0	8	4	8	0
7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	5	14	5	14	6	9	6	9	8	8	7	14
7	0	6	0	6	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
9	8	9	8	8	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
9	0	9	0	7	8	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	5	10	5	10	5	10
7	8	7	8	7	8	6	14	6	8	6	8	6	14	7	5	7	12	8	0	8	0
7	14	7	12	7	8	7	0	7	0	6	6	6	8	7	1	7	12	8	4	8	8
121		123		127		137		137		150		147		135		123		116		112	

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending 15th May 1915.	31st May 1915.	15th June 1915.	30th June 1915.	15th July 1915.	31st July 1915.	15th August 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Bombay	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14
	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	11 4	10 4	10 8	10 8	9 12	9 4	8 4
	Ferozepur	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	9 8	9 0
	Amritsar	11 4	10 8	10 10	10 4	10 0	9 12	9 0
	Rawalpindi	10 12	10 4	10 4	10 0	8 12	8 8	8 8
	Lyallpur	10 4	10 0	10 8	11 0	9 12	9 8	9 0
	Multan	11 4	10 0	10 8	10 12	10 4	10 4	10 0
	Ambala	10 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 6	8 12	8 8
Delhi	Delhi	9 8	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 0	8 8	8 0
United Provinces	Benares	7 15	8 6	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4
	Cawnpore	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Meerut	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	8 12	8 0
	Agra	...	9 0	9 6	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 12
	Lucknow	9 8	9 2	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	9 4	9 4	8 12
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 14	9 10	9 0
	Fyzabad	9 0	8 12	8 10	8 10	8 8	8 6	8 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	9 4	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 12	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Rāipur	9 8	9 8	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 0
	Akola	7 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	9 7	9 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 7	8 14
Baluchistan	Quetta	8 4	8 8½	8 11½	9 0	10 0	10 2	9 13¾
Bombay	Poona	6 13	6 13	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 2
	Ahmedabad	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Dharwar	10 8	10 8	10 1	10 8	10 8	10 6	10 6
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 6	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Bhagalpur	8 14	8 12	8 10	8 12	8 14	8 12	8 4
	Muzaffarpur	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 12	7 8
	Ranchi	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Cuttack	7 14	7 14	7 14	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 14
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Mandalay	7 8	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5
	(Median Average)	9 0	9 0	8 14	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 4
	Index Numbers(a)	106	106	108	109	112	112	116

(a) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

Wheat in India. [The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING											Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 31st January 1916 compared with preceding fortnight.
31st August 1915.	15th September 1915.	30th September 1915.	15th October 1915.	31st October 1915.	15th November 1915.	30th November 1915.	15th December 1915.	31st December 1915.	15th January 1916.	31st January 1916.	
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent
8 8	8 0*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
5 8	5 8	5 3	5 8	5 8	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 2	5 2	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 8	8 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	*Nil*
9 0	8 12	8 12	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	*Nil*
9 0	8 8	8 12	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	*Nil*
8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 8	—3
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	*Nil*
9 12	9 12	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 2	9 10	—5
8 8	8 2	8 2	8 8	8 8	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	*Nil*
8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
7 15	8 4	7 15	7 13	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	*Nil*
8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 0	—3
8 8	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	—6
7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	*Nil*
8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 14	—2
8 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 12	8 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	8 0	—13
8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10	8 8	8 6	8 8	8 6	8 0	8 4	8 4	*Nil*
8 4	8 4	8 0	7 9	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	*Nil*
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 7	—4
8 8	8 8	8 0	8 4	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 12	7 14	7 14	7 12	+2
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	*Nil*
9 7	9 7	9 7	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	—12
8 14	8 14	8 14	8 11	8 11	8 14	8 14	8 11	8 11	8 7	8 7	*Nil*
9 11½	9 10½	9 8½	9 8	9 0⅝	8 4¼	8 4¼	8 6	8 9½	8 8½	8 6½	+1
7 7	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 13	7 13	*Nil*
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 14	8 2	8 14	—8
7 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 6	7 8	—7
10 6	10 6	9 15	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	*Nil*
8 0	8 0	7 12	8 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 8	+7
8 2	7 9	6 14	6 15	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 4	7 10	7 10	*Nil*
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	*Nil*
7 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 8	—4
5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	*Nil*
6 14	6 14	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	6 14	7 2	7 12	—8
8 4	8 4	8 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
116	116	120	118	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the fortnight ending the 31st January as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1915 and 1916:—

	1916.			1915.		
	15th January.	31st January.	Increase or Decrease.	15th January.	31st January.	Increase or Decrease.
India . . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	100	*Nil*
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	105	+5
United Provinces.	100	97	—3	100	100	*Nil*
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	95	—5	100	113	+13

Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending 3rd September 1915=100]

Date.	KARACHI. White. Price.	KARACHI. White. Index Numbers.	KARACHI. Red. Price.	KARACHI. Red. Index Numbers.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Price.	Bombay (Delhi No. 1 White Pessy). Index Numbers.	Calcutta (Club No. 2). Price.	Calcutta (Club No. 2). Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 22nd April 1915	41 0	113	40 0	113	38 11½	93	40 4½	99
,, 13th May ,,	35 9	99	35 0	99	38 2	91	34 10½	85
,, 24th June ,,	34 0	94	33 3	94	37 0½	88	35 1½	86
,, 23rd July ,,	34 9	96	34 0	96	38 6½	92	37 1½	91
,, 27th August ,,	36 0	99	35 0	99	41 4½	98	39 4½	96
,, 3rd September ,,	36 3	100	35 3	100	42 1	100	40 10	100
,, 30th ,, ,,	38 0	105	37 3	106	40 0	95	40 4½	99
,, 29th October ,,	36 9	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	41 1½	101
,, 5th November ,,	37 9	104	37 3	106	40 4	96	42 4	104
,, 12th ,, ,,	37 1½	102	36 10½	105	40 0	95	41 4	101
,, 26th ,, ,,	36 4½	100	36 3	103	39 6	94	41 10	102
,, 3rd December ,,	36 9	101	36 6	104	39 6	94	41 10	102
,, 10th ,, ,,	36 6	101	36 3	103	40 0	95	42 4	104
,, 19th ,, ,,	36 3	100	36 0	102	39 6	94	41 10	102
,, 24th ,, ,,	36 0	99	35 9	101	39 6	94	41 4	101
,, 30th ,, ,,	36 6	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	...	...
,, 7th January 1916	37 4½	103	37 1½	105	39 11	95	42 4	104
,, 14th ,, ,,	37 3	103	37 0	105	39 10	95	42 4	104
,, 21st ,, ,,	36 9	101	36 6	104	39 4	93	42 4	104
,, 28th ,, ,,	36 3	100	36 0	102	38 9	92	41 10	102
,, 4th February ,,	34 9	96	34 6	98	38 9	92	37 10	93
,, 11th ,, ,,	35 3	97	35 0	99	38 5	91	38 10	95
,, 18th ,, ,,	34 9	96	34 6	98	38 7	92	38 4	94
,, 25th ,, ,,	34 9	96	34 6	98	38 0	90	38 10	95

IN LONDON.

[Index Numbers—Prices on 3rd September 1915 = 100]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
23rd April 1915 . . .	67 0 May.	124	64 9 May-June Sellers.	121	66 3 May.	...	68 3 May-June.	...	...	...	67 6 May.	126
11th May „ . . .	63 9 June-July.	118	63 3 June-July.	118	64 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...	64 0 May-June.	119
14th „ „ . . .	67 0 May.	124	65 3 June.	122	66 0 June.	...	67 3 June.	...	66 3 June.	117	65 6 June Sellers.	122
21st June „ . . .	49 9 June-July.	92	51 3 June-July.	96	51 9 June-July.	...	52 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...
24th July „ . . .	56 6 July Sellers.	105	56 1½ July Sellers.	105	56 9 July Sellers.	...	57 3 July Sellers.	..	56 9 July Sellers.	100	56 3 July Sellers.	105
28th August „ . .	54 6 Do.	101	54 1½ Do.	101	Nominal .	...	Nominal .	...	56 9 August Sellers.	100	54 3 August Sellers.	101
3rd September 1915 . . .	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	No quotation .	...	Do. .	...	56 9 July Sellers.	100	53 7½	100
9th „ „ . . .	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	56 9 Do.	100	...	...
16th „ „ . . .	54 0 Do. Nominal.	100	No Sellers. .	...	No Sellers .	...	No Sellers .	...	No Sellers .	...	...	...
24th „ „ to 25th February 1916.	No Sellers .	...	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	...	...

NOTE.—The Indian price quotations are market and not F. O. B. prices. The source of these quotations is the Price Current published weekly by Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's Telegrams.

COTTON PRESS RETURN

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 31st December, 1915. (Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total outturn of cotton crop (*a*) (bales of 400 lbs. each)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Number of bales (of 400 lbs. each) pressed in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	1,010,000	26·5	208	33	54,234	145,919
Central Provinces and Berar	1,106,000	29·0	165	86	(*b*)97,073	163,088
Madras	357,000	9·3	57	22	(*c*)2,814	71,205
Punjab (including Native States)	196,000	5·1	92	36	25,916	72,219
United Provinces	262,000	7·0	92	57	45,380	169,430
Sind	51,000	1·3	14	4	12,200	21,785
Burma	27,000	0·7	16	6	2,528	18,399
Bihar and Orissa	16,000	0·4	...	...	...	...
Bengal	30,000	0·8	4	1	72	599
Assam	10,000	0·2	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	6,000	0·2	1	1	150	529
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	0·1	14	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Delhi	...	...	1	1	145	252
Hyderabad	450,000	11·8	41	1	2,152	4,958
Central India	216,000	5·6	32	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Rajputana	66,000	1·7	10	2	1,497	6,089
Mysore	14,000	0·3	3	2	718	3,853
TOTAL	3,819,000	100	750	252	244,879	673,325

(*a*) The figures in column 2 are the estimates for 1915-16 as published in the Final General Memorandum on the Cotton crop of 1915-16 dated the 24th February, 1916.
(*b*) Figures for the fortnight ending 21st December, 1915.
(*c*) Figures for the weeks ending 25th December, 1915, and 1st January, 1916.
(*d*) No returns received.

II.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 31st December, 1915.

(Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills from which returns have been received in the half-month	Quantity of cotton (in bales of 400 lbs. each) received in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	180	74		8,721
Central Provinces and Berar	10	9	(a) 10,319	23,799
Madras	16	11	(b) 1,329	34,945
Punjab	3	2	892	8,281
United Provinces	15	7	5,838	27,546
Sind	2	...	...	...
Bengal	9	9	2,233	23,210
Ajmer-Merwara	2	(c)	(c)	(c)
Delhi	2	2	699	8,193
Hyderabad	3	2	789	1,354
Central India	3	1	761	3,497
Rajputana	1	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mysore	2	2	32	912
TOTAL	248	119	24,321	140,458

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(a) Figures for the fortnight ending 21st December, 1915.
(b) Figures for the weeks ending 25th December, 1915, and 1st January, 1916.
(c) No returns received.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
March 8, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *by the* SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING INDIA, *Calcutta*

114—1916	Sitaram Ramnath Gilda . .	Hindu . .	Kalbadevi . . .	Lately speculator in American futures and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
115—1916	Ramkishan Ramnath Gilda .	,, . .	Kalbadevi . . .	Lately speculator in American futures and now a Mehta in the employ of Nandram Moolchand.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
116—1916	Khatao Raghowji Thucker .	,, . .	Parel Road . . .	Lately dealer in grocery, etc., in partnership with Keshowji Raghowji under the name of Khatao Raghowji, and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
117—1916	Bhailal Dalcobhai Sha . .	,, . .	Marwadi Bazar . . .	Lately dealer in glass bangles and now servant in the service of Koobairbhai Amthabhai.	26th	,, .	,,	26th	,, .	,,
118—1916	Aedeshir Byramji Todiwala .	Parsi . .	No. 443, Corner Grant Road.	Formerly dealer in Provisions, etc., and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
119—1916	Bapu Rama Thakore . . .	Hindu . .	Mahim Bazar Road . .	Lightman in the Bombay Woollen Mills .	28th	,, .	,,	28th	,, .	,,
120—1916	Ali Meeya Abamiya Syed . .	Mahomedan .	Kolsa Molla, Pydhowni .	Lately petty dealer in charcoal and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
121—1916	Ebrahim Valad Bama Jaitapkar .	,, .	New Nagpada . . .	Lately servant in the employ of Amersey Raisy and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
123—1916	Esmail Yakoob Teli . .	,, .	Parel Bhoiwada . .	Formerly dealer in cocoanut oil and now unemployed.	29th	,, .	,,	29th	,, .	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

II F 2

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, FORT,
Bombay, this 1st day of March 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 128 OF 1916.

Bombay, the 3rd March 1916.

Re Vithal Karamchand of Bombay, Jaroda Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada outside the Fort and carrying on business at Tamba Kanta in the name of Vital Karamchand, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Vithal Karamchand

has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 20 OF 1916.

Dated the 25th February 1916.

In the matter of insolvency of Choohai Mal, son of Jaggoo Mal Mahajan, Mohalla Choori-walan, Delhi, debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907, that an application filed by Choohai Mal to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this court and will be heard on 27th day of March 1916.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Delhi, the 29th February 1916.

No. 1264-*C & I.*—The following draft amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules made under Section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which were published in Punjab Government Notification No. 90, dated 15th February 1909, are published for criticism. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st of April 1916, together with any remarks or suggestions received on or before that date :—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

(1) In rule 6, Chapter IV, Part II, of the said rules, for the words "forty gallons" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted.

(2) In condition 3 of license form B, condition 1 of license form H, condition 1 (for dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in form H) of license form I, and condition 1 of license form K, appended to the said rules :—

(*a*) for the words "forty gallons" after the words "not more than" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) the following shall be added as sub-clause (7) :—

"(7) When the capacity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons .... 10 B. W. G."

Dated Delhi, the 3rd March 1916.

No. 1337-*Home*.—With reference to notification No. 7761, dated the 30th November 1915, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that Monday the 20th March 1916, shall be observed as a public holiday in the Province of Delhi, within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881 instead of Saturday the 18th March 1916 shown against the Hindu festival of Holi in column two of the schedule attached to the said notification.

Dated Delhi, the 4th of March 1916.

No. 1362-*R. & A.*—As required by Section 5 of the Destruction of Records Act III of 1879, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to publish the following amendment to the rules for the destruction of records published under his notification No. 3917-R. & A., dated 12th June 1915:—

XX-(b). After No. III add :—

	File.	Period.
112.	Applications relating to powers of attorney not forming part of a judicial record.	At the end of the year to which the papers relate.
113.	Miscellaneous applications rejected on account of no ground of action having arisen.	Ditto.
114.	Casual leave papers	Ditto.
115.	Undisputed applications for boundary demarcation . .	Ditto.
116.	Translations of letters	Ditto.
117.	Annual *fards bachh* kept at the Tahsil	When the next Jamabandi is filed with its *furds*.

XI. 7-*Delete* the words "annual *fards bachh*."

No. 1372-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 26th February 1916, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	76	93	169	69	58	127	...	...	...	49	4	50	1	21	2	21	21	42	38·98	29·29
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·15
	Total	229,144	76	93	169	70	58	128	...	...	...	50	4	50	1	21	2	21	21	42	38·32	29·04

Dated Delhi, the 8th March 1916.

No. 1448-*Home* —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 sub-section (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. V. Connolly, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Delhi District to be an Additional District Magistrate for a period of six months from the date of this notification. Mr. Connolly is hereby invested with all the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate specified in part V. of schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure except those entered as (12), (15), (16), and (17) in the same part and schedule.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH MARCH 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary Coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	3	11	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	...	...	1

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 10th March 1916.

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Final B. L. Examination held in January 1916.

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

Rupamay Chattopadhyay	University Law College.
Charuchandra Ray	Ditto.
Dhirendranath Bagchi	Ditto.
Dhirendrakumar Basu	Ditto.
Banabihari Barman	Ripon Law College.
Jitendraprasad Sen	University Law College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Dhirendrakumar Majumdar	University Law College.
2	Kusiprasun Chattopadhyay	Ditto.
	Narendranath Datta	Ditto.
4	Satischandra Guha	Ditto.
5	Saratchandra Chakrabarti	Ditto.
6	Debicharan Ray	Ditto.
7	Amulyaratan Basu	Ditto.
8	Dhirendranath Ghosh	Dacca Law College.
	Satyansukumar Sinha	University Law College.
10	Sudhansukumar Mitra	Ditto.
11	Sureskumar Ghosh	Ditto.
	Narendrakisor Ray	Ditto.
13	Balbhadraprasad Jyotishi	Ditto.
14	Manomohan Raychaudhuri	Ditto.
15	Ganeslal Nahata	Ditto.
	Amritalal Ray	Ditto.
17	Abhaynath Das	Ditto.
	Jitendranath Datta	Ditto.
	Jogeschandra Som	Ditto.
20	Kesabchandra Basu	Ditto.
	Sureschandra Senniyogi	Ditto.
	Lakshminarayan Sinha	Ditto.
23	Jagadananda Bandyopadhyay	Ditto.
	Praphullachandra Chaudhuri	Ditto.
	Digendrakumar Nandi	Dacca Law College.
26	Birendranath Lahiri	University Law College.
27	Abdul Qayyum	City College.
	Surendranath Barman	University Law College.
	Jaharlal Basu	Ditto.
	Jyotirmay Mukhopadhyay	Ditto.
	Suryyakumar Lall	Ditto.
32	Amiruddin Ahmad	Ditto.
	Mandaleshwar Prosad Chawdhry	Patna Law College.
	Charuchandra Niyogi	University Law College.
35	Amarendrachandra Chandra	Ditto.
	Haribar De	Ditto.
	Paresnath Ghosh	Ditto.
	Sureschandra Ray	Ripon Law College.
39	Akshaykrishna Basu	University Law College.
	Rohinikanta Chakrabarti	Ditto.
	Haribar Das	Ditto.
	Debendrachandra De	Ditto.
43	Susilchandra Mukhopadhyay	Ditto.
44	Birajmohan Chakrabarti	Ditto.
	Rajiblochan Chakrabarti	Ditto.
	Nripendranath Datta	Ditto.
	Surendranath Majumdar	Ditto.
48	Satischandra De	Ditto.
	Tribhangamurari Sarkar	Ditto.

50	Nandalal Bandyopadhyay	University Law College.
	Hridaynath Bhattacharyya	Ripon Law College.
	Kshitischandra Datta	Dacca Law College.
	Surendranath Ghosh	University Law College.
	Rajendrachandra Ghoshal	Ditto.
55	Sureschandra Chakrabarti	Dacca Law College.
	Abanimohan Ghosh	University Law College.
57	Manmathanath Bandyopadhyay	Ditto.
	Bidhubhushan Chakrabarti	Dacca Law College.
	Baradaprasad Nandi	University Law College.
	Gatikrishna Ray	Ditto.
	Sailendubhushan Sengupta	Ditto.
62	Jatindranath Bandyopadhyay	Ditto.
	Anilkumar Dasgupta	Ditto.
	Jatindranath Lahiri	Ditto.
	Praphullachandra Nag	Ditto.
66	Makbuller Rahman	Ditto.
	Prabhaschandra Mallik	Ripon Law College.
68	Arabinda Guha	University Law College.
69	Bhubanmohan Chattopadhyay	Dacca Law College.
	Charuchandra Ghosh	University Law College.
71	Hasem Ali Khan	Ditto.
	Harendranath Mitra	Ditto.
	Rabindrakumar ,,	Non-Collegiate Student, Cal. N. 4.
74	Jyotishchandra Biswas	University Law College.
	Chandrakumar Chattopadhyay	Ditto.
	Jyotishchandra Ghosh	Ditto.
	Ranajitkumar Nandi	Ditto.
	Maheschandra Pal	Ditto.
	Srinathchandra Jana	Ditto.
80	Narendranath Majumdar	Ditto.
81	Aswinikumar Biswas	Ditto.
	Harigati Datta	Ditto.
	Nalininath Ghosh	Ripon Law College.
	Bipinbihari Sarkar	University Law College.
85	Dhireschandra Acharyya	Ditto.
	Satyaprakas Das	Ripon Law College.
	Siddheswar Gohain	University Law College.
	Syed Abul Hassan	Patna Law College.
89	Atindranath Bandyopadhyay	Dacca Law College.
	Bhupendrakumar Mitra	University Law College.
	Satyendranath Palit	Ditto.
	Narendranath Ray	Ditto.
93	Ranjanlal Ghosh	Ditto.
	Jadunath Sahai	Ditto.
	Durgapada Nandi	Ditto.
96	Haricharan Bandyopadhyay	Ditto.
	Dhirendranath Raychaudhuri	Ditto.
98	Nrityagopal Chattopadhyay	Ditto.
	Faizuddin Ahmed Khan Chaudhury	Ditto.
	Sureschandra Ghosh	Ditto.
101	Kumudram Bora	Ripon Law College.
	Satischandra Hajari	Ditto.
	Upendrachandra Ray	University Law College.
104	Satischandra Deb	Ditto.
105	Ahmed Ali Mridha	Ditto.
	Manmathabhusan Dasgupta	Ditto.
107	Dineschandra Gupta	Ditto.
	Sarajunath Thakur	Ditto.
109	Khagendranath Ghosh	Ripon Law College.
	Inderdeo Sahai	Patna Law College.
	Satyacharan Mustaphi	Ripon Law College.
	Kalinath Ray	University Law College.
113	Asutosh Das	Ditto.
	Trailokhyakanta Mukhopadhyay	Ditto.
	S. Nadir Ali	Ditto.
116	Abdul Alim	Patna Law College.
	Subhindranarayan Bagchi	University Law College.
	Kunjabihari Chakrabarti	Ditto.
	Upendranarayan Chaudhuri	Ditto.
	Golokchandra Das	Ditto.

123	Rajendrakumar De	Dacca Law College.
	Nalinibhushan Ghosh	University Law College.
	Haladhar De	Ditto.
	Praphullakumar Sengupta	Non-Collegiate Student, Cal. N. 5.
125	Satischandra Bhattacharyya	University Law College.
	Jnanendrakumar Chaudhuri	Ditto.
	Rameschandra Chaudhuri	Ditto.
	Narendranath Ghosh	Ditto.
	Pramodendu Ghosh	Ditto.
	Jogeschandra Mukhopadhyay	Ditto.
	Surendranath Pal	Ditto.
	Jnanendranath Sengupta	Ditto.
133	Murarimohan Chakrabarti	Ditto.
	Achalendranath Das	Non-Collegiate Student, Cal. N. 1.
	Dhirendranath Mukhopadhyay	University Law College.
	Shaikh Noor Mohamed	Ditto.
137	Jogendramohan Chaudhuri	Ditto.
138	Kshitischandra Dasgupta	Ditto.
	Hafazat Karim	Patna Law College.
140	Kesabchandra Bhattacharyya	University Law College.
141	Baldeva Sahay	Patna Law College.
142	A. F. M. Hosain	City College.
	Manindrakumar Basu	University Law College.
	Nalininath Basuray	Ditto.
	Debendranath Bezbaruya	Ditto.
	Biswanath Sahay	Ditto.
	Jatindranath Chakrabarti	Ditto.
	Narendranath Chakrabarti	Dacca Law College.
	Satischandra Chakrabarti	University Law College.
	Surendranath Chakrabarti	Ditto.
	Dhirendranath Gangopadhyay	Ditto.
	Bhupalkrishna Ghosh	Ditto.
	Lalitmohan Kar	Ditto.
	Jogananda Mitra	Ripon Law College.
155	Harimohan Mukhopadhyay	University Law College.
	Kshetranath Mukhopadhyay	Ripon Law College.
	Padmacharan Pattanayak	University Law College.
	Ambikaprasanna Ray	Dacca Law College.
	Bhabendranarayan Raychaudhuri	University Law College.
	Annadacharan Sardar	Ditto.
	Bishnurata Sen	Ditto.
	Khagendranath Sen	Ripon Law College.
	Rajendrachandra Sengupta	University Law College.
	Nirmalchandra Sinha	Ripon Law College.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 9th March, 1916.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th March 1916.

No. 2002-*G-Camp.*—Mr. G. P. Duckworth, Superintendent in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 6th (Poona) Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that Division, with effect from the 23rd February 1916.

No. 2003-*G-Camp.*—Mr. R. W. Dover, Military Accountant, 2nd class, Financial Officer with the Ordnance Branch, Army Head Quarters, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 9th February 1916.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

THE COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTICE.

Ajmer, the 25th February 1916.

Under section 15 (1) of the Ajmer Talukdars Loan Regulation, II of 1911, and with reference to the notice, dated the 24th July 1914, at page 1987 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II of the 8th August 1914, it is hereby notified that the following liabilities of Thakur Gordhan Singh of Padalya were discharged on the dates mentioned against them by a loan granted under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the said Regulation :—

(1) Bal Chand Mool Chand of Ajmer. (2) Rao Bahadur Thakur Gaj Singh of Bandanwara. (3) Rao Sahib Thakur Jaswant Singh of Tantoti. (4) Indar Mal Bhura Lal of Bandanwara.	8th February 1916.
(5) Thakur Ranjit Singh of Nagelao	Debt of Rs. 1,350 deposited in Treasury under orders of a Civil Court on 9th February 1916.

All the above debts have been discharged in full.

C. C. WATSON, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 1st March 1916.

No. 306—1093.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 25th March 1915.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530-1093, dated the 14th October 1909 :—

(1) In rule 6, Chapter IV, Part II, of the said rules for the words "forty gallons" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted.

(2) In condition 3 of license form B, condition 1 of license form H, condition 1 (for dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in form H) of license form I, condition 1 of license form K and condition 1 of license form M, appended to the said rules—

(*a*) for the words "forty gallons" after the words "not more than" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) the following shall be added as sub-clause (7):—

"(7) When the capacity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons..... 10 B. W. G."

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

ESTATE—C. G. GILL (Decd.)

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Clifford Girdlestone Gill, bachelor, lately employed by Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Company, at Marhourah in the Province of Bihar, who died on the 13th March 1915 at Nidadavol, Kistna District, Madras Presidency, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Gerald Girdlestone Gill, care of Parry and Company, Samalkot, Godavari District, Madras Presidency, are required to send in the same on or before the 28th March 1916 to the said G. G. Gill, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

G. G. GILL.

SAMALKOT,
Dated 2nd February 1916.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 120581-85, 119951-53, 102929-30 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, Nos. 217106, 217999-8001 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the name of Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and last endorsed to Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and Dinbai or either and notes Nos. 212300-302 for Rs. 100 each, Nos. 212288-99 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01, Nos. 162743-44 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the names of Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy and Dinbai or either, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SORABJI FARDUNJI GHANDHY,

Residence—Kalupore, Ahmedabad.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 145879-82 and of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, Nos. 154097-99, 154101 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, Nos. 264006-7 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 and Nos. 192602-5, 201151-53 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 1,000 each originally standing in the name of Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhy, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, the lower halves of which having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SORABJI FARDUNJI GHANDHY,

Residence—Kalupore, Ahmedabad.

Estate Mrs. M. Hodson deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Mrs. Maria Hodson of 12 Blakesley Avenue, Ealing, Middlesex, who died on 5th November 1915 at the above address Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Manager, Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 12th April next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1916.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 216428, 124725 and 121460 of the three-half per cent. loan of 1865, 1842-43 and 1854-55 respectively for Rs. 500 each originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bengal, and last endorsed to Dwarka Nath Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—DWARKA NATH BANERJEE.

Residence—Debogram (Nadia).

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 3, by H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India: Mineral Production of India during 1914. J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Geological Survey of India: Three New Indian Meteorites, Kuttippuram, Shupiyan and Kamsagar (with plates 7-20). Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: Dentition of the Tragulid Genus (Dorcabune) (with plates 21 to 23). L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India: On Hematite Crystals of Corundiform Habit from Kajlidongri, Central India (with plate 24). Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLVI. H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S., and L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, by Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., and L. L. Fermor. Revised for the years 1909 to 1913 (with plates 1 to 8). Rs. 2.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2, by Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc.D., F.G.S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Rs. 3.

Contents and Index of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes XXI to XXXV. By G. deP. Cotter. General Index. Re. 1.

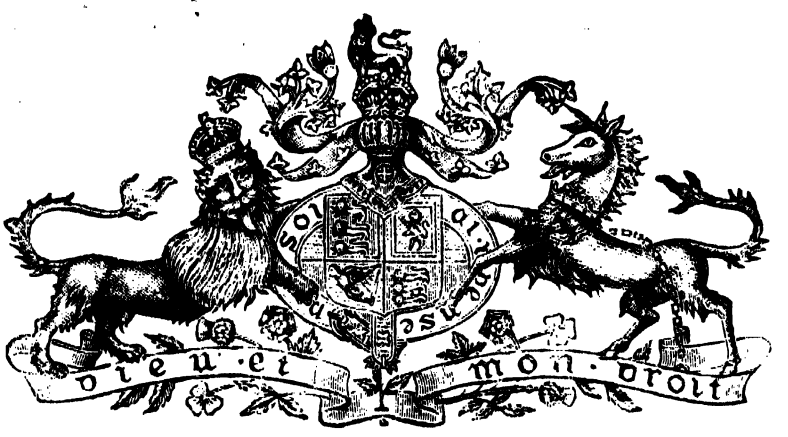
PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER 1915 TO 29TH FEBRUARY 1916.

Monthly Weather Review for April to September 1915. Re. 1 per month.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department—

Volume XXI, Part XII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather VI. Sunspots and Pressure. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1916.

An Act to provide for the trial, by court-martial, of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the trial, by court-martial, of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and duration.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the "Foreigners' (Trial by Court-martial) Act, 1916."

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, and the district of Angul.

(*3*) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter :

Provided that the expiration of this Act shall not affect the validity of anything done in pursuance of it, and any person convicted under this Act may be punished as if it had continued in force, and all prosecutions and other legal proceedings pending under this Act at the time of the expiration thereof may be completed and carried into effect and the sentences carried into execution as if this Act had not expired.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*a*) "British subject" has the same meaning as in section 27 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 : 4 & 5 Geo., V., c. 17.

Provided that any person who holds a certificate of naturalization as a British subject granted under any Act of the Governor General in Council for the time being in force shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a British subject.

(*b*) "Defence of India Rules" means any rules for the time being in force made under section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915. IV of 1915.

(*c*) "Foreigner" means any person who is not a British subject.

Trial of foreigners contravening rules under section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1915.

3. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that a foreigner accused of anything which is an offence in virtue of the Defence of India Rules shall be tried by court-martial.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of all foreigners or any particular foreigner or any class of foreigners, and in respect of all offences against the said rules or any particular offence or any class of offences.

(3) An order made under sub-section (1) may be made in respect of, or include, any foreigner so accused whether such offence was committed before or after the commencement of this Act.

Procedure on making of order under section 3.

4. When an order under section 3 has been made in respect of, or includes, any foreigner, such foreigner, when so accused, may be taken into military custody, and shall, if he is already in other custody, be handed over to military custody, and shall be proceeded against and dealt with as if he was a person subject to military law in accordance with the Army Act, and as if the offence of which he is accused was an offence against military law; and may, on conviction, be sentenced to, and shall be liable to suffer, any punishment assigned by the Defence of India Rules for the offence of which he is found guilty. 44 & Vict.,

Procedure on trial.

5. The trial and all matters precedent thereto and attendant thereon shall be held and carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder: 44 & Vict.,

Provided that the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, modify, in such way as he may direct, any of the said provisions.

Repeal of Ordinance III of 1916.

6. The Foreigners (Trial by Court-martial) Ordinance, 1916, is hereby repealed. III of

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN time of war the speedy and drastic punishment of acts by alien enemies injurious to the State and especially of offences relating to the collection and communication of information of such a nature as may be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy is a matter of great military importance. Accordingly, the Governor General recently promulgated an Ordinance providing that any person other than a British subject accused of an offence against the Defence of India Rules might be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to Military Law in accordance with the Army Act, and as if the offence of which he was accused was an offence against Military Law. The Ordinance further provided that such person on conviction would be liable to suffer any punishment assigned by the Defence of India Rules for the offence of which he might be found guilty, and that the trial and all matters precedent thereto would be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act subject to any modifications which the Governor General in Council might direct.

This Ordinance will have currency for six months only, and the object of the present Bill is to make the provisions of the Ordinance operative for the period of the war and six months thereafter, as has already been done in the case of other Ordinances passed to deal with emergencies which have arisen out of the present war.

BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

DELHI;
The 3rd March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1916.

An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes.

I of 1894. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and to repeal, so far as it relates to this Act, and re-enact with amendments section I of 1878. 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and retrospective effect.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of March, 1916, and any sums due on account of new duties leviable thereunder or of any deficiency between the duties which have been paid and the duties which are leviable thereunder shall be deemed to be duties short levied within the meaning of section 39 of the Sea I of 1878. Customs Act, 1878, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

Definition.

2. In this Act the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), means of 1894. the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended.

Substitution of new section 3 in Act VIII of 1894.

3. For section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"3. (*1*) There shall be levied and collected in every port to which this Act applies, the duties specified in the Second and Third Schedules.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of any articles enumerated, either specifically or under general headings, in the said Schedules as chargeable with duty *ad valorem*, and may alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(*3*) Different tariff values may be fixed for different classes or descriptions of the same article."

Substitution of new Schedules for Schedules II, III, IV and V of Act VIII of 1894.

4. For the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Schedules of the said Act, the Schedules contained in the First Schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

Repeals.

5. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

SCHEDULES TO BE SUBSTITUTED IN THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

(See section 4).

"SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I.

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	HOPS.
2	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, see No. 39.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.
	SEEDS.
4	OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
5	COTTON, raw.
6	WOOL, raw.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
7	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures :—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.
8	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
9	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
10	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES :— (*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 45, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform. (*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge. (*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army. (*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service. (*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I—*contd.*

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
11	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.
12	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
13	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.
14	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.
15	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
16	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY.
17	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 58 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
18	The following ARTICLES used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.
19	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.
	METALS.
20	CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
21	GOLD BULLION and coin.
	PAPER.
22	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
23	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.
24	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
25	ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
26	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
27	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods :—
	Aniline blue, bisulphate of soda, China clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, dressalin, Epsom salts, farina, Farinina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitutes, heald varnish, hoop iron, hoop steel, rivets for bales, sewing needles, sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, velvet pulp.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
28	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
29	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II.

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		R A.
	FISH.		
30	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry . . .	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
	LIQUORS.		
31	ALE,, Beer, and Porter . . .	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Four annas and six pies.
32	CIDER and other fermented liquors .	Ditto.	Ditto.
33	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
34	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	18 12
35	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto.	14 10
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	11 4 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
36	All other sorts of SPIRIT . . .	Ditto.	Ditto.
37	WINES—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	4 6
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit :	Ditto.	1 12
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to 'All other sorts of Spirit.'		
	SUGAR.		
38	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 74).	*Ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
39	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	TOBACCO.		
40	TOBACCO, unmanufactured . .	Pound.	1 0
41	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES . . .	*Ad valorem*	50 per cent
42	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound.	1 8

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.	
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		R A.	
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.			
43	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL . .	Ton.	0 8	
	OILS.			
44	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum :— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose (*see* No. 80).	Imperial gallon.	One anna and six pies	
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—			
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	50 0	or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,,	30 0	
	(3) Pistols	,,	15 0	
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	,,	10 0	
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	,,	8 0	
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks .	,,	5 0	
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,,	2 8	
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cooking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	,,	1 8	
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	,,	10 0	
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	,,	2 8	
			Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.	

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
			R A.
			Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.
46	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	*Ad valorem* . . .	20 per cent.
47	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 45 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 97), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	*Ad valorem* . . .	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
48	OPIUM and its alkaloids . . .	Seer of 80 tolas . .	24 0
	METALS.		
49	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 20 and 29).	Ounce . . .	0 4
50	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.	*Ad valorem* . . .	15 per cent. Provided that, where the silver contained in an article can be ascertained or where an official or recognized certificate of assay in such form as the Government of India may prescribe, is presented showing the amount of silver contained in an article, the Collector of Customs shall levy duty at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver so determined, and at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article.
	TEXTILE FABRICS.		
51	COTTON piece goods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem* . . .	3½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART III.

Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
52	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 71).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
53	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
54	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
55	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
56	COPPERAS, green.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.
	MACHINERY.
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery: Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
59	IRON, angle. " bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. " pig. " rice bowls.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART III—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables.
	„ „ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.
	„ „ bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing.
	„ „ hoops and strips.
	„ „ nails, rivets and washers, all sorts.
	„ „ pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.
	„ „ rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars.
	„ „ sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 104.
	„ „ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 104.
61	STEEL, angle.
	„ bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages.
	„ cast including spring blistered and tub steel.
	„ ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
62	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India specifically include therein: Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
64	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 106).
65	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
66	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.
67	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV.

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
68	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 30).
69	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
70	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
71	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
72	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 53).
	SPICES.
73	SPICES, all sorts.
	SUGAR.
74	CONFECTIONERY.
	TEA.
75	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
76	COFFEE.
77	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
78	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	METALLIC ORES.
79	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.
	OILS.
80	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS, excluding petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes; and Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.
	SEEDS.
81	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 4).

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
82	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
83	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
84	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
85	CANES AND RATTANS.
86	COWRIES and SHELLS.
87	IVORY, unmanufactured.
88	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset.
89	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
90	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 9, and silver thread (*see* No. 50).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
91	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
92	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
93	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
94	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof.
95	CUTLERY.
96	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
97	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
98	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
	DYES AND COLOURS.
99	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
100	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
101	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
102	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
103	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
104	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
105	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
106	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 22).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
107	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say :— Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax ; Haberdashery and Millinery ; Hemp manufactures ; Hosiery, excluding cotton hosiery (*see* No. 51) ; Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 24) ; Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk ; Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt ; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
108	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.
109	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
110	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
111	CANDLES.
112	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
113	FIREWORKS.
114	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
115	IVORY, manufactured.
116	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (see No. 50).
117	MATCHES.
118	MATS AND MATTING.
119	OILCAKES.
120	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
121	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 63.
122	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 34).
123	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
124	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
125	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards
126	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.
127	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 40 to 42).
128	SOAP.
129	STARCH AND FARINA.
130	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble
131	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified
132	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
133	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
134	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
135	CORAL.
136	FODDER, bran and pollards.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

SCHEDULE III—EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
			R A.
	JUTE, other than Bimlipatam jute.		
1	RAW JUTE—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	0 10
	(2) All other descriptions . .	„ „ „	2 4
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking, (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine)	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	10 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	„ „ „	16 0
	RICE.		
3	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3
	TEA		
4	TEA	100 lbs.	1 8

SCHEDULE II.

REPEALS.

(See section 5).

No.	Year.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII	1878	The Sea Customs Act, 1878	Section 22 so far as it relates to this Act.
III	1896	The Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole.
VIII	1910	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910 .	The whole.
VI	1911	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1911 .	The whole.
XVII	1914	The Second Repealing and Amending Act, 1914	The entry in the First Schedule regarding the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1916.

An Act further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the I of 1886. Indian Income-tax Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1916.

I of 1886.

Amendment of section 4, Act II of 1886.

2. In section 4 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (hereinafter called the said Act), for the figures "1886" the figures "1916" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 5, Act II of 1886.

3. In section 5, clause (*j*) of the said Act, after the word "any" the words "company or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 31, Act II of 1886.

4. To section 31 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(*3*) Any agreement made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be determined, as regards any tax not already due thereunder, by any change, subsequent to the making of such agreement, in the rates at which the tax is assessable under Part II or Part IV, as the case may be, with effect from the date on which such change comes into force."

Amendment of section 33, Act II of 1886.

5. In section 33 of the said Act, the words "during or within three months after the end of the year" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 38, Act II of 1886.

6. In sub-section (*1*) of section 38 of the said Act, after the word and numeral "Part IV" the following shall be inserted, namely, "for prescribing the procedure to be followed on applications for refund of the tax chargeable under this Act."

Insertion of new section 39A in Act II of 1886.

7. After section 39 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Limitation of claims for refund.

"39A. No claim for refund of tax under this Act shall be allowed, unless it is made within one year from the end of the year to which the claim relates."

8. For the Second Schedule to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new Second Schedule to Act II of 1886.

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

SOURCES OF INCOME AND RATES OF TAX.

(See section 4.)

FIRST COLUMN.	SECOND COLUMN.
Sources of income.	Rate of tax.

PART I.

SALARIES AND PENSIONS.

1. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid in British India to, or on behalf of, any person residing in British India or serving on board a ship plying to or from British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person.

2. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid by the Government, or by a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council in that behalf, to or on behalf of a British subject within the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with His Majesty.

(*a*) If the income amounts to Rs. 1,000 per annum, or Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem—four pies in the rupee.

(*b*) If the income amounts to Rs. 2,000 per annum or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 5,000 per annum or Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem—five pies in the rupee.

(*c*) If the income amounts to Rs. 5,000 per annum or Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 10,000 per annum or Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem—six pies in the rupee.

(*d*) If the income amounts to Rs. 10,000 per annum or Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem, but is less than Rs 25,000 per annum on Rs. 2,083-5-4 per mensem—nine pies in the rupee.

(*e*) If the income amounts to Rs. 25,000 per annum or Rs. 2,083-5-4 per mensem or upwards—one anna in the rupee

PART II.

PROFITS OF COMPANIES.

Profits of a company

One anna in the rupee on the whole of the net profits made in British India by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or, if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then on the whole of the net profits so made during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March:

Provided that a shareholder in the company who satisfies the Collector that his annual income from all sources in the income-tax year last preceding that in which his share of such profits was received, was less than any one, as the case may be, of the amounts tabulated below, shall be entitled to a refund, calculated on any dividend paid him by the company in regard to the profits made during the period mentioned in the first clause at the rates specified against each such amount, namely :—

Amount.	Refund.
1. Less than Rs. 1,000.	One anna in the rupee.
2. Rs. 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 2,000.	Eight pies in the rupee.
3. Rs. 2,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000.	Seven pies in the rupee.
4. Rs. 5,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 10,000.	Six pies in the rupee.
5. Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 25,000.	Three pies in the rupee.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FIRST COLUMN.	SECOND COLUMN.
Sources of income.	Rate of tax.

PART III.

INTEREST ON SECURITIES.

Interest becoming due on or after the first day of April, 1916, and payable in British India, on—

(*a*) promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India (including securities of the Government of India whereon interest is payable out of British India by draft on any place in British India), or

(*b*) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or company.

One anna in the rupee on such interest:

Provided that, if the owner of the security satisfies the Collector that his annual income from all sources in the income-tax year last preceding that in which the interest is paid was less than any one, as the case may be, of the amounts tabulated below, he shall be entitled to a refund, calculated on any such interest, at the rates specified against each such amount, namely :—

Amount.	Refund.
1. Less than Rs. 1,000.	One anna in the rupee.
2. Rs. 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 2,000.	Eight pies in the rupee.
3. Rs. 2,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000.	Seven pies in the rupee.
4. Rs. 5,000 or upwards but less than Rs 10,000.	Six pies in the rupee.
5. Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 25,000.	Three pies in the rupee.

PART IV.

OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME.

Any source of income not included in Part I, Part II or Part III of this Schedule.

(*a*) If the annual income is assessed at—
not less than Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 1,250, the tax shall be Rs. 20;
not less than Rs. 1,250 but less than Rs. 1,500, the tax shall be Rs. 28;
not less than Rs. 1,500 but less than Rs. 1,750, the tax shall be Rs. 35;
not less than Rs. 1,750 but less than Rs. 2,000, the tax shall be Rs. 42.

(*b*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 2,000, or upwards but is less than Rs. 5,000—five pies in the rupee.

(*c*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 5,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 10,000—six pies in the rupee.

(*d*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 25,000 —nine pies in the rupee.

(*e*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 25,000 or upwards—one anna in the rupee."

9. Sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1903, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 2 of Act XI of 1903.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 7th March, 1916 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes, was referred have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the duty payable under item 51, Cotton Piecegoods, in part 2 of the new Schedule II (Import Tariff), inserted by the Bill should be raised from 3½ per cent. to 6 per cent. The Hon'ble the Finance Member expressed his inability to accept this proposal on the ground that he was precluded from doing so by the pronouncement on the subject by His Majesty's Government. After discussion the majority of the Committee expressed themselves as against any change and the existing provision was retained in the Bill.

3. With reference to item 63 of part 3 of the same Schedule, the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart proposed that railway material which had been ordered prior to the date this legislation will come into force should be free. After discussion this proposal was not adopted.

4. In considering Schedule III, in so far as it relates to Jute, we had the advantage of consulting Mr. Birkmyre, who attended the Select Committee as an expert witness. He explained in answer to questions by members of the Committee that the discrimination made in item 1 relating to Raw Jute as regards "rejections" was likely to be a source of difficulty, and after considering the point we decided that this classification should be omitted from the Bill and that "rejections" should be included in sub-head 3—"All other descriptions"—and pay duty at the rate for that class. We have accordingly renumbered the sub-heads of this item.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart laid before us the view that the present state of the Tea industry was not such as to justify the imposition of the export duty imposed by item 4 of the same schedule. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer expressed his inability to agree in this view and after discussion we decided to retain the existing provision in the Bill.

6. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, in English, of the 4th March, 1916.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. S. MEYER.
W. H. CLARK.
G. R. LOWNDES.
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
RAMA RAYANINGAR.
SITA NATH RAY.
J. B. BRUNYATE.
P. R. T. GURDON.
C. E. LOW.
F. H. STEWART.
T. W. BIRKETT.

DELHI :
The 6th March, 1916.

BILL No. 3 OF 1916.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

A Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and to repeal, so far as it relates to this Act, and re-enact with amendments section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I of 1894.

I of 1878.

Short title and retrospective effect.

(1) This Act may be called he Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of March, 1916, and any sums due on account of new duties leviable thereunder or of any deficiency between the duties which have been paid and the duties which are leviable thereunder shall be deemed to be duties short levied within the meaning of section 39 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

I of 1878.

Definition.

2. In this Act the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), means the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as subsequently amended.

I of 1894.

3. For section 3 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new section 3 in Act VIII of 1894.

"3. (1) There shall be levied and collected in every port to which this Act applies, the duties specified in the Second and Third Schedules.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of any articles enumerated, either specifically or under general headings, in the said Schedules as chargeable with duty *ad valorem*, and may alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(3) Different tariff values may be fixed for different classes or descriptions of the same article."

Substitution of new Schedules for Schedules II, III, IV and V of Act VIII of 1894.

4. For the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Schedules of the said Act, the Schedules contained in the First Schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

Repeals.

5. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

SCHEDULE I.

SCHEDULES TO BE SUBSTITUTED IN THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

(See section 4).

"SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I.

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
1	HOPS.
2	SALT imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, see No. 39.)
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.
3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.
	SEEDS.
4	OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
5	COTTON, raw.
6	WOOL, raw.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
7	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures :—Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates.
8	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
9	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
10	The following classes of ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES :—
	(*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of No. 45, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm.
	(*b*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform.
	(*c*) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	(*d*) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge.
	(*e*) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army.
	(*f*) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
	(*g*) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service.
	(*h*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART I—*contd.*

Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
11	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.
12	QUININE and other alkaloids of cinchona.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
13	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes.
14	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aërating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.
15	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
16	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
	MACHINERY.
17	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT parts thereof as defined in No. 58 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill.
18	The following ARTICLES used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.
19	DRAWING-IN-FRAMES imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.
	METALS.
20	CURRENT SILVER, NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
21	GOLD BULLION and coin.
	PAPER.
22	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
23	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD.
24	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
25	ART, the following works of :—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
26	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
27	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods :—
	Aniline blue, bisulphate of soda, China clay, chloride of magnesium, chloride of zinc, dressalin, Epsom salts, farina, Farinina, flannel taping, Glauber salts, glutina, glycerine substitutes, heald varnish, hoop iron, hoop steel, rivets for bales, sewing needles, sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, velvet pulp.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
28	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
29	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II.

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		R A.
	FISH.		
30	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry . . .	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.
	LIQUORS.		
31	ALE., Beer, and Porter . . .	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Four annas and six pies.
32	CIDER and other fermented liquors .	Ditto.	Ditto.
33	SPIRIT, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*Ad valorem* . .	7½ per cent.
34	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	18 12
35	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—		
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Ditto.	14 10
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	11 4 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
36	All other sorts of SPIRIT . . .	Ditto.	Ditto.
37	WINES—		
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	4 6
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit :	Ditto.	1 12
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to 'All other sorts of Spirit.'		
	SUGAR.		
38	SUGAR, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 74).	*Ad valorem*.	10 per cent.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.		
39	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
	TOBACCO.		
40	TOBACCO, unmanufactured . .	Pound.	1 0
41	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES . . .	*Ad valorem*.	50 per cent.
42	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound.	1 8

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.	
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		R A.	
	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.			
43	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL . .	Ton.	0 8	
	OILS.			
44	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum :— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes. Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose (*see* No. 80).	Imperial gallon.	One anna and six pies.	
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
45	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10—			
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air-guns and rifles.	Each	50 0	or 20 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher.
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	30 0	
	(3) Pistols	"	15 0	
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double.	"	10 0	
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles.	"	8 0	
	(6) Gun stocks and breech blocks .	"	5 0	
	(7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	2 8	
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms).	"	1 8	
	(9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	"	10 0	
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	"	2 8	
			Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.	

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART II—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
			R A.
			Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Collector of Customs for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.
46	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	*Ad valorem* . . .	20 per cent.
47	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 10 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 45 which are ARMS OR PARTS OF ARMS within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 97), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	*Ad valorem* . . .	20 per cent.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.		
48	OPIUM and its alkaloids . . .	Seer of 80 tolas . .	24 0
	METALS.		
49	SILVER, BULLION OR COIN, not otherwise specified (*see* Nos. 20 and 29).	Ounce . . .	0 4
50	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.	*Ad valorem* . . .	15 per cent Provided that, where the silver contained in an article can be ascertained or where an official or recognized certificate of assay in such form as the Government of India may prescribe, is presented showing the amount of silver contained in an article, the Collector of Customs shall levy duty at the rate of 4 annas per ounce on the amount of silver so determined, and at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the difference between the value of such silver calculated at the market value of silver and the real value of the article.
	TEXTILE FABRICS.		
51	COTTON piece goods, hosiery, thread other than sewing or darning thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	*Ad valorem* . .	3½ per cent.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART III.

Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
52	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (*see* No. 71).
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
53	VINEGAR in casks.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.
54	IRON OR STEEL, old.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
55	FIREWOOD.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
56	COPPERAS, green.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
57	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company.
	MACHINERY.
58	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts. MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery: Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under No. 17, No. 18 and No. 19.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
59	IRON, angle. „ bar, rod and channel, including channel for carriages. „ pig. „ rice bowls.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART III—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables.
	„ „ beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge work and other such descriptions of iron or steel, imported exclusively for building purposes; including also ridging, guttering and continuous roofing.
	„ „ bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing.
	„ „ hoops and strips.
	„ „ nails, rivets and washers, all sorts.
	„ „ pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.
	„ „ rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog-spikes), switches and crossings, other than those described in No. 63, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars.
	„ „ sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 104.
	„ „ wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting which is dutiable under No. 104.
61	STEEL, angle.
	„ bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages.
	„ cast including spring blistered and tub steel.
	„ ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
62	LEAD sheets, for tea-chests.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.
63	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India specifically include therein: Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railways and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
64	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (*see* No. 106).
65	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
66	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections.
67	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV.

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—
	FISH.
68	FISH, excluding salted fish (*see* No. 30).
69	FISHMAWS, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
70	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.
71	FLOUR.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.
72	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts excluding vinegar in casks (*see* No. 53).
	SPICES.
73	SPICES, all sorts.
	SUGAR.
74	CONFECTIONERY.
	TEA.
75	TEA.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.
76	COFFEE.
77	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.
78	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.
	METALLIC ORES.
79	METALLIC ORES, all sorts.
	OILS.
80	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential OILS, excluding petroleum as defined in No. 44, but including—
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes; and
	Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.
	SEEDS.
81	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India (*see* No. 4)

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—contd.

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. ad valorem.

No.	Names of Articles.
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.
82	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and WAX of all sorts not otherwise specified.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS.
83	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following :— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
	WOOD AND TIMBER.
84	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
85	CANES AND RATTANS.
86	COWRIES and SHELLS.
87	IVORY, unmanufactured.
88	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset.
89	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	APPAREL.
90	APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 9, and silver thread (*see* No. 50).
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
91	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.
92	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
93	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.
94	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof.
95	CUTLERY.
96	ELECTROPLATED WARE.
97	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
98	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.
	DYES AND COLOURS.
99	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials, all sorts.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—*contd.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.
100	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
101	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.
102	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURE all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	MACHINERY.
103	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.
104	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.
105	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
106	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHÉ, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (*see* No. 22).
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
107	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say :— Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax ; Haberdashery and Millinery ; Hemp manufactures ; Hosiery, excluding cotton hosiery (*see* No. 51) ; Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second-hand or used gunny bags (*see* No. 24) ; Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk ; Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt ; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
108	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 25.
109	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

SCHEDULE II—IMPORT TARIFF.

PART IV—*concld.*

Articles which are liable to duty at 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles.
110	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified.
111	CANDLES.
112	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
113	FIREWORKS.
114	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
115	IVORY, manufactured.
116	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (see No. 50).
117	MATCHES.
118	MATS AND MATTING.
119	OILCAKES.
120	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
121	PACKING—ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming component part of any article included in Nos. 58 and 63.
122	PERFUMERY, excluding perfumed spirits (*see* No. 34).
123	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
124	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
125	PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, including photographs and picture-cards.
126	RUBBER tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres, and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.
127	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (*see* Nos. 40 to 42).
128	SOAP.
129	STARCH AND FARINA.
130	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
131	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified
132	TOYS, playing cards and requisites for games and sports.
133	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
134	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
135	CORAL.
136	FODDER, bran and pollards.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

SCHEDULE III—EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
			R A.
	JUTE, other than Bimlipatam jute.		
1	RAW JUTE—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs.	0 10
	(2) All other descriptions	„ „ „	2 4
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking, (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240 lbs.	10 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	„ „ „	16 0
	RICE.		
3	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 3
	TEA.		
4	TEA	100 lbs.	1 8"

SCHEDULE II.

REPEALS.

(See section 5.)

No.	Year.	Short title.	Extent of Repeal.
VIII	1878	The Sea Customs Act, 1878	Section 22 so far as it relates to this Act.
III	1896	The Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896	The whole.
VIII	1910	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1910	The whole.
VI	1911	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1911	The whole.
XVII	1914	The Second Repealing and Amending Act, 1914	The entry in the First Schedule regarding the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 7th March, 1916 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us, annexed thereto.

2. Some of our body raised the question whether it would not be possible to reduce the maximum tax payable from one anna to ten pies in the rupee ; but, after discussion, the proposal was abandoned.

3. The only changes we have made in the Bill, as introduced, are two small alterations in its drafting.

4. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India in English on the 4th March, 1916.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. S. MEYER.
G. R. LOWNDES.
G. M. CHITNAVIS.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
RAI SITA NATH RAY.
J. B. BRUNYATE.
W. H. COBB.
R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT.
MAIN MUHAMMMAD SHAFI.
T. W. BIRKETT.
LIONEL DAVIDSON.

DELHI ;
The 4th March, 1916.

BILL No. 4 OF 1916.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the II of 1886. Indian Income-tax Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1916.

II of 1886.

Amendment of section 4, Act II of 1886.

2. In section 4 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (hereinafter called the said Act), for the figures "1886" the figures "1916" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 5, Act II of 1886.

3. In section 5, clause (*j*) of the said Act, after the word "any" the words "company or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 31, Act II of 1886.

4. To section 31 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*3*) Any agreement made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be determined, as regards any tax not already due thereunder, by any change, subsequent to the making of such agreement, in the rates at which the tax is assessable under Part II or Part IV, as the case may be, with effect from the date on which such change comes into force."

Amendment of section 33, Act II of 1886.

5. In section 33 of the said Act, the words "during or within three months after the end of the year" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 38, Act II of 1886.

6. In sub-section (*1*) of section 38 of the said Act, after the word and numeral "Part IV" the following shall be inserted, namely, "for *prescribing* the procedure to be followed on applications for refund of the tax chargeable under this Act."

Insertion of new section 39A in Act II of 1886.

7. After section 39 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Limitation of claims for refund.

"39A. No claim for refund of tax under this Act shall be allowed, unless it is made within one year from the end of the year to which the claim relates."

8. For the Second Schedule to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new Second Schedule to Act II of 1886.

"THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

SOURCES OF INCOME AND RATES OF TAX.

(See section 4.)

FIRST COLUMN.	SECOND COLUMN.
Sources of income.	Rate of tax.
PART I. SALARIES AND PENSIONS.	
1. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid in British India to, or on behalf of, any person residing in British India or serving on board a ship plying to or from British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person.	(*a*) If the income amounts to Rs. 1,000 per annum, or Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem—four pies in the rupee.
	(*b*) If the income amounts to Rs. 2,000 per annum or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 5,000 or Rs.416-10-8 per mensem—five pies in the rupee.
2. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid by the Government, or by a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council in that behalf, to or on behalf of a British subject within the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with His Majesty.	(*c*) If the income amount to Rs.5,000 or Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem—six pies in the rupee.
	(*d*) If the income amounts to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 833-5-4 per mensem, but is less than Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 2,083-5-4 per mensem—nine pies in the rupee.
	(*e*) If the income amounts to Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 2,083-5-4 per mensem or upwards—one anna in the rupee
PART II. PROFITS OF COMPANIES.	
Profits of a company	One anna in the rupee on the whole of the net profits made in British India by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or, if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then on the whole of the net profits so made during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March : Provided that a shareholder in the company who satisfies the Collector that his annual income from all sources in the income-tax year last preceding that in which his share of such profits was received, was less than any one, as the case may be, of the amounts tabulated below, shall be entitled to a refund, calculated on any dividend paid him by the company in regard to the profits made during the period *mentioned in the first clause* at the rates specified against each such amount, namely :—

Amount.	Refund.
1. Less than Rs. 1,000.	One anna in the rupee.
2. Rs. 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 2,000.	Eight pies in the rupee.
3. Rs. 2,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000.	Seven pies in the rupee.
4. Rs. 5,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 10,000.	Six pies in the rupee.
5. Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 25,000.	Three pies in the rupee.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FIRST COLUMN.	SECOND COLUMN.
Sources of income.	Rate of tax.
PART III. INTEREST ON SECURITIES.	
Interest becoming due on or after the first day of April, 1916, and payable in British India, on—	One anna in the rupee on such interest :
(*a*) promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India (including securities of the Government of India whereon interest is payable out of British India by draft on any place in British India), or	Provided that, if the owner of the security satisfies the Collector that his annual income from all sources in the income-tax year last preceding that in which the interest is paid was less than any one, as the case may be, of the amounts tabulated below, he shall be entitled to a refund, calculated on any such interest, at the rates specified against each such amount, namely :—
(*b*) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or company.	

Amount.	Refund.
1. Less than Rs. 1,000.	One anna in the rupee.
2. Rs 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 2,000.	Eight pies in the rupee.
3. Rs. 2,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 5,000.	Seven pies in the rupee.
4. Rs. 5,000 or upwards but less than Rs 10,000.	Six pies in the rupee.
5. Rs. 10,000 or upwards but less than Rs. 25,000.	Three pies in the rupee.

PART IV. OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME.	
Any source of income not included in Part I, Part II or Part III of this Schedule.	(*a*) If the annual income is assessed at— not less than Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 1,250, the tax shall be Rs. 20 ; not less than Rs. 1,250 but less than Rs. 1,500, the tax shall be Rs. 28 ; not less than Rs. 1,500 but less than Rs. 1,750, the tax shall be Rs. 35 ; not less than Rs. 1,750 but less than Rs. 2,000, the tax shall be Rs. 42.
	(*b*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 2,000, or upwards but is less than Rs. 5,000—five pies in the rupee.
	(*c*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 5,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 10,000—six pies in the rupee.
	(*d*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 25,000 —nine pies in the rupee.
	(*e*) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 25,000 or upwards—one anna in the rupee."

9. Sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 2 of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1903, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 2 of Act XI of 1903.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

V D

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.)

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1916.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 53 Members, of whom 45 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Herbert Atkins made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy asked:—

Remission of enfaced rupee paper for sale in India.

1. "(*a*) Is it a fact that British investors have during the current year sent back to India for sale a large amount of enfaced rupee paper?

(*b*) If the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state the total face value of the paper so remitted?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied:—

"The amount of rupee paper re-transferred to India during the first ten months of the current financial year was Rs. 126 lakhs, against which Rs. 36 lakhs was transferred to London, the net amount transferred to India being

[*Sir William Meyer; Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy; Sir Reginald Craddock; Sir William Clark; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; Sir R. W. Gillan; Mr. Rama Rayaningar.*] [1ST MARCH, 1916.]

thus about Rs. 90 lakhs. The net amounts so transferred vary considerably from year to year, as will be seen from the statement* showing the net transfers from India during the period from the 1st April to the 31st January in each of the last ten years which I place on the table. It will also be observed from the statement that the amount transferred in the first ten months of the present year has several times been exceeded in the period mentioned."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy asked:—

Indian Civil Service Bill.

2. "(*a*) Were the Government of India consulted by the Secretary of State for India before the preparation of the Bill, which has since been passed as the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 87)?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, do Government propose to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"(*a*) The Government of India were consulted in the matter.

(*b*) A full Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill was given in the Home Department Press Communiqué dated October 26th, 1915, and the Government of India do not propose to lay the correspondence on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy asked:—

Weights and Measures Committee.

3. "(*a*) Have the recommendations of the Weights and Measures Committee been considered by Government?

(*b*) Did the Committee suggest that legislation on certain lines should be undertaken?

(*c*) If so, do Government propose to undertake such legislation at an early date?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark replied:—

"The Weights and Measures Committee's Report has been referred to Local Governments and Administrations and to Political Officers in Native States for observations, and it will be considered by the Government of India when the replies from all these authorities have been received. The recommendations made by the Committee involve legislation, but it is not possible to say, until the Report has been fully considered by the local authorities consulted and by the Government of India, whether such legislation will be undertaken."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur asked:—

Conversion of Indian workshops into munition factories under Government control.

4. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether, in connection with the present war, any private Indian workshops have been used as munition factories under Government control?"

The Hon'ble Sir R. W. Gillan replied:—

"The reply is in the affirmative."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked:—

Practical School of Agriculture at Loni in the Bombay Presidency.

5. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the Practical School of Agriculture at Loni in the Bombay Presidency has been found to have justified its existence?

(*b*) If so, do Government propose to take the earliest opportunity to have similar schools established in other Provinces?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. C H. A. Hill; Mr. Rama Rayaningar; Sir Sankaran Nair; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill replied :—

"(*a*) It is believed that the Government of Bombay hold the view that the Loni School has justified its existence.

(*b*) The question was discussed by the recent Conference on Agricultural Education at Pusa, and the Government of India are awaiting the report of that Conference."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

6. "(*a*) Have Government received the final report of the Indian Pilgrims Committee ? **Indian Pilgrims Committee.**

(*b*) If the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased—

(*i*) to state whether any action has been taken upon the report ; and

(*ii*) to lay the report on the table ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair replied :—

"There is no single Pilgrim Committee for the whole of India, but Provincial Committees have made inquiries into arrangements for pilgrims in connection with pilgrimages held in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and Bombay, and their reports have been, or will shortly be, submitted to the Governments concerned. On receipt of the provincial reports, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will prepare a general report which will, it is hoped, be submitted this summer."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

7. "(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government of Madras have recommended to the Government of India that a Deputy Director of Agriculture be appointed to supervise cattle breeding in that Province ? **Appointment of a Deputy Director of Agriculture in Madras.**

(*b*) If so, do Government propose to pass early orders sanctioning the appointment ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill replied :—

"(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The matter has been referred for the orders of the Secretary of State."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

8. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the number of sanatoria for tuberculosis in India ? **Sanatoria for tuberculosis in India.**

(*b*) How many of these are State, and how many private, institutions ? Are the private sanatoria aided by Government ? If so, what is the aid granted ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied : —

"The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is contained in the statement * laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

9. "(*a*) Has the question of support to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medical treatment ever been considered by Government ? **The Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medical treatment.**

(*b*) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of appointing a committee to inquire whether the practice of those systems has been really useful in giving relief to the suffering millions of the Indian people, and, if so, how that practice can be improved and helped by State support ? "

* *Vide* Appendix A.

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Mr. T. W. Birkett.*] [1ST MARCH, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"The general question of affording support to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine has not hitherto been considered by the Government of India. Representations on the subject by those interested in the matter have recently been received, and inquiries as to the existing methods of teaching and practising the indigenous systems of medicines are being made. The matter has also come up in connection with a scheme for a medical school of this character at Delhi. It is not thought that advantage would at present result from the appointment of a committee of inquiry, but the subject will be further examined in the light of the information which is being collected."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked:—

Measures for checking usury.

10. "(*a*) In connection with the Government of India's circular letter of the 6th July, 1914, regarding measures for checking usury, will Government be pleased to state whether the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations have been received, and whether Government have decided to undertake preventive legislation?

(*b*) If so, has a Bill been prepared?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"Replies have been received from those consulted, but the consideration of the Bill has been delayed by more urgent work. It is hoped that a decision will be arrived at shortly."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy asked:—

Buddhist relics recently discovered at Taxilla.

11. "(*a*) Is it a fact that Buddha relics have recently been discovered at Taxilla?

(*b*) If so, what decision, if any, have Government come to as regards the enshrinement of those relics?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"(*a*) Certain Buddhist relics have been recently discovered at Taxilla.

(*b*) No decision has yet been arrived at regarding their ultimate destination."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett asked:—

Hostile trading concerns.

12. "Will the Government of India be pleased to state, with reference to the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order of the 14th November, 1914, read with the Hostile Foreigners (Bulgarian Trading) Order of the 11th December, 1915—

(1) the number of hostile trading concerns in Bengal, Bombay (including Sind and Aden), Burma and the rest of India, which were granted individual licenses—

(*a*) to trade for the purposes of liquidation only; and

(*b*) to continue trading under Government control or otherwise;

(2) the number of hostile trading concerns—

(*a*) whose licenses have been revoked or whose applications for licenses have been refused;

(*b*) whose liquidation under license has been completed to the extent necessary to enable the firm to be closed down; and

(*c*) whose liquidation has been so far completed that they are now licensed only to dispose of indent stocks, to collect debts or to conduct suits ;

(3) what are the balances credited to Government by the several Controllers of Hostile Trading firms on account of the assets of such liquidated concerns ;

(4) how much of the assets of such concerns still remain to be collected ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark replied :—

"A statement * containing the information required by the Hon'ble Member is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett asked :—

13. "Will the Government be pleased to state what measures have been adopted by the Government of India— **Exports from India to enemy countries.**

(*a*) to prevent the export, directly or indirectly, to enemy countries of cotton, manganese, jute and other raw materials capable of utilisation in the manufacture of munitions of war;

(*b*) to prevent the importation of goods of enemy manufacture and origin ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark replied :—

(*a*) "Direct export of all raw materials to enemy countries ceased automatically at the outbreak of war. Declarations of destination are required in all cases of shipment to Siam, China, Persia, Morocco, Portuguese East Africa and Liberia and to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean other than the United Kingdom, Russia and France. All requests from His Majesty's Government enjoining restriction on exports of raw material of potential military value to neutral countries from which supplies might reach the enemy have been fully complied with. The Government of India have, moreover, in some instances either suggested to the Secretary of State or imposed on their own initiative further restrictions based on information obtained in India.

(*b*) Soon after the outbreak of war, the Government of India prohibited the importation of all goods from neutral European countries bordering on enemy territory unless they had been certified by British Consular officers in those countries not to have been produced or manufactured in enemy territory. In imposing these restrictions, the Government of India have closely followed the instructions of the Secretary of State, and have frequently, on their own motion, had doubtful consignments examined even though they were admissible according to the strict interpretation of those instructions."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett asked :—

14. "Have the Government of India departed in any important respects, so far as is known to them, from the policy of the British Government regarding hostile trading concerns ?" **Policy regarding hostile trading concerns.**

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark replied :—

"The Government of India have no detailed information as to the procedure followed in the United Kingdom, but from such information as is before them, they understand that action has only been taken in respect of concerns wholly or partially owned by persons residing in enemy countries, and that liquidation has only been ordered in a few exceptional instances. In India, on the other hand, all concerns wholly or partially owned or controlled by persons of enemy nationality irrespective of country of residence fall within the scope of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order issued under the Foreigners Ordinance, and as is shown by my reply to the Hon'ble Member's Question No. (12) on the list of Questions for to-day, a considerable proportion of

* *Vide* Appendix B

them have been brought into liquidation. There is now before the House of Commons a Bill enabling the Home Government to adopt in respect of firms of enemy association in the United Kingdom a similar policy to that which has been followed in India since November, 1914."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1916-17.

Introductory.

Some general effects of the War on trade and finance.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"My Lord, I rise to present the Financial Statement for 1916-17. As usual there will be no debate to-day, and before we get to the stage of discussion with reference to the Financial Statement as such, it will be necessary to proceed with some very urgent legislation which I shall presently have to introduce. We shall, however, begin the discussion stage on the 9th March. The figures in the Financial Statement will subsequently undergo such amendments as may be required by our later information or suggested by the discussions in Council. The Budget in its final form will be presented on the 21st March, the usual closing debate taking place on the 24th.

"2. We are still under the shadow of the great European war, and we must unhappily assume that that colossal conflict will continue throughout 1916-17. I need not repeat what I said at the opening of my last year's speech as to the many ways in which the war affects our financial and economic position, but I may fitly reiterate the difficulties which existing circumstances cause in regard to the preparation of correct financial estimates. These difficulties are not so great as they were at this time last year when we had only the actuals of a few months of war to go upon. But they still remain very considerable, for circumstances may well occur which would materially alter the prognostications we are at present able to make. As I said last year, we must not be too pessimistic, but at the same time, with all that the war and its economic results may yet have in store for us, sanguine estimating is entirely out of place.

"3. I commenced my speech last year by indicating some of the immediate effects of the war on our economic and financial position. Since then, to use a nautical metaphor, while we are still in very heavy waters, our ship has settled down to navigation on a more even keel, and we have been free from the sudden and disturbing shocks which the outbreak of war brought about. We have, for example, had no recurrence of the great rush on postal savings banks deposits which I mentioned in paragraph 7 of my last year's speech and which reduced the aggregate amount held in these banks from 24¼ crores at the beginning of August 1914 to somewhat less than 15 crores on the 31st of March last. In the current year, there was some increase in the deposits during the earlier months, and though latterly this has changed into a decrease, we estimate that on the 31st March the total savings bank balances, including accruals of fresh interest, will still be 17 lakhs in excess of the figure for 1st April 1915. Nor have we had any recurrence of a special demand for the encashment of currency notes. On the contrary, while our active note circulation* stood at about 47 crores at the beginning of the current year, it had mounted up to 54 crores in February.

"4. The Railway returns show satisfactory activity in internal trade, while the exchange position has been satisfactorily maintained. The sale of reverse Councils on London, in the shape of deferred telegraphic transfers, was only necessary during a period commencing in June last and ending in September; thereafter an extraordinarily strong demand for Council drafts on India set in, which has been maintained till the present date. The stability of our exchange, indeed, stands in marked contrast to the exchange troubles that have afflicted the belligerent countries in Europe, including Great Britain herself.

"5. On the other hand, if the difficulties of the opening months of the war have not been specifically repeated, the second year has brought its own perplexities. The very strength of exchange, though a healthy sign in itself, has proved a somewhat inconvenient problem, in view of the very large indirect remittances which, as I

* That is excluding notes in Government Reserve treasuries and at the headquarter offices of the Presidency Banks.

[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

shall show more fully later, we have had to make by incurring military expenditure in India which is recoverable from the Home Government. Money market conditions, again, have become very stringent, and the situation has been aggravated by the depression of Government paper. We have found it necessary to place far more stringent restrictions upon expenditure, and also to restrict the borrowings of public bodies in India, and we ourselves are now shut off from fresh borrowing in the Home market. Thus, though in some respects we may have less to fear from the element of surprise than a year ago, we have settled down to a fuller realisation of the test of endurance which this prolonged war imposes on us.

"6. We have moreover been badly treated by the monsoon. The last cold weather rains were unusually plentiful, and the outlook at the beginning of the year was promising. The south-west monsoon, however, arrived late, and was weak and unsteady in July and August, particularly in the north-west of India. A line drawn from Bombay to Delhi may be said roughly to have divided the area on the east, in which the rainfall was good or excessive, from that on the west, in which it was deficient. Excessive rain produced serious, and sometimes disastrous, floods in Assam, where the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway was so badly damaged that it had to be closed for a time; in the Noakhali and Tipperah districts of Bengal ; and in the Cawnpore and Lucknow tracts of the United Provinces. In the west, on the other hand, a continued shortage of rain threatened at one time to have very serious consequences. Fortunately opportune rainfall in September and October greatly improved the prospects of the important *rabi* crops in the Punjab, and changed the position considerably for the better elsewhere, especially in Gujarat, where there would otherwise have been famine.

"This year's winter rains, again—long delayed and scanty—have proved very inadequate in Northern India, though what fell last month distinctly improved the previous situation.

"The conditions described have of course materially affected the land revenue, and have involved a certain amount of outlay, to which I shall refer later, on the conveyance of fodder, and to some extent on direct relief. On the whole, however, the results, from the financial standpoint, have been much less serious than at one time seemed probable. A splendid wheat crop was harvested at the beginning of the year, and there was a satisfactory outturn of sugarcane and cotton. The jute crop, on the other hand, showed a decrease of some three million bales. As regards the crops at present on the ground, the wheat over a large area has suffered from want of rain ; the cotton area and outturn are estimated at some 30 per cent below those of last year; the prospects of the oil-seed crop and sugarcane are fair; and the season has on the whole been favourable for the rice crop, except where it has suffered from floods.

"7. The depressing effects of the war on the foreign trade of India of course continue, and scarcity and dearness of freight add to the effects produced by the closure of ordinary trade channels and by special restrictions which have been necessary for military and public purposes. As an instance of the way in which freight has risen in the course of the war, and of the diversion of merchant shipping to military and naval purposes, I may mention that recent information shows that jute freights from Calcutta to Dundee are eight times what they were before the war began, while in the case of light seeds from Bombay to Marseilles the increase is ninefold. These specimen figures will give some idea of the extent to which shortage and costliness of freight have hampered trade operations.

"There is no need to go into detail in regard to the various special restrictions which have been placed on exports and imports in the course of the war, but speaking generally such control has become much closer during the current year. The general policy throughout has been (*a*) to restrict the trade in foodstuffs and articles capable of being turned to warlike uses in the case of countries whence they can pass to the enemy; (*b*) to stimulate the export of a few articles to the United Kingdom and allied countries, or countries which are making munitions for the Allies; and (*c*) to restrict the export of a very few articles owing to their being needed in India.

"8. The combined operation of these causes, together with the stoppage of trade from and to enemy countries, has naturally resulted in the contraction of the volume of our sea-borne trade. In the year 1914-15, two-thirds of which was under war conditions, the total trade of India amounted to 354 crores (£236 million) against

491 crores (£327 million) in 1913-14, there having been a decrease, in respect of private merchandise, of 25 per cent under imports and 27 per cent under exports. Taking the first nine months of the current official year, the exports of private merchandise are much the same as in the corresponding period of 1914-15 (142 crores against 141), while imports are about 12 crores less (97 against 109), the advantage that 1914-15 obtains owing to its including 4 months of peace having been largely counterbalanced by the great dislocation in trade in September and October which followed the exploits of the 'Emden.' While our trade is considerably diminished with most countries, and has of course completely stopped with enemy nations and with Belgium, there has been some compensation in the shape of larger exports to the United Kingdom. In the first nine months of the current year these—in the case of the more important articles—exceeded the figure of the corresponding period of 1913-14 by 9 crores.

"9. On the export side the volume of trade has expanded in some directions under the demand for our tea, hides and skins, raw jute and jute and cotton manufactures—shipment of these articles taken together, having increased, as compared with the corresponding nine months of 1914-15, by 15¾ crores. Exports of tea, gunny bags and cloth have in fact reached a record figure. The prices of all these commodities have improved: those of jute in particular have largely recovered from the depression to which I referred in paragraph 14 of my last year's speech; raw jute standing a few days ago at ₹52-8 per bale of 400 lbs. against ₹37-8 on the corresponding date last year. Cotton prices too have risen, the last quotation per candy (784 lbs.) of *oomras* at Bombay being ₹254 against ₹157 on the corresponding date in 1915, and ₹222 before the war broke out. This recovery in price, and the requirements of Japan, which has taken over one million cwt. more than in the corresponding period of 1914-15, have helped to counteract to some extent the loss of the Continental markets to which Indian cotton is in normal times ordinarily shipped: but the contraction in the exports of this staple is nevertheless over 11 crores. Exports of seeds, too, have fallen off considerably. I shall refer to wheat exports and prices towards the end of my speech, in connection with the Wheat Scheme, but I may mention here that the exports of wheat have been about 650,000 tons, which is approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1914-15, though a great deal less than the exports of the year preceding (about 1,100,000 tons). This year the transactions would of course have been much larger than they were but for the fact that the Government, in the interests of Indian consumers, found it necessary to put special restrictions upon export.

"10. On the import side our trade for the current financial year remains much below the level reached before the war, and so far shows little recovery from the sudden drop which occurred at the outbreak of hostilities; and this of course has had a very prejudicial effect on our customs revenue. I shall refer later on to the particular Tariff heads most affected.

"I now pass on to the task of laying before the Council our estimates for the present and the coming year.

Forecast of financial conditions in 1915-16 and 1916-17.

Revised Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1915-16.

"11. The general position is brought out in the following table*, which compares the current year's Budget and the Revised Estimate now put forward :—

[In millions of pounds.]

	Budget, 1915-16.			Revised, 1915-16.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	**49·650**	30·750	80·400	**51·868**	30·638	82·506
Expenditure . . .	**52·607**	31·828	84·435	**53·968**	31·296	85·264
Deficit (—) .	**—2·957**	—1·078	—4·035	**—2·100**	—·658	—2·758

*But see adjustment referred to at the close of paragraph 17 and the final table in paragraph 61.

[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

Revenue—Imperial.

"12. We budgeted this year for a total Imperial revenue of about £49·6 million. The Revised Estimate shows £51·8 million, or an increase of about £2·2 million.

"This is due entirely to an increase of £2·3 million under the net receipts from State Railways, *i.e.*, gross receipts, less working expenses and portion of surplus profits paid to companies. In the current year's Budget we estimated the gross receipts at £35·3 million and the net at £14·9 million—against £35·6 million and £15·2 million the corresponding figures taken in the Revised Estimate for 1914-15, and £37·5 million and £17·5 million the respective figures for 1913-14. We had to estimate with caution in view of the altered state of things brought about by the war, remembering that the first four months of 1914-15 were under peace conditions. Fortunately the railways have done considerably better than we expected : the gross receipts are now taken at £37·7 million, and the net at £17·2 million. The improvement is attributable partly to more active internal trade and partly to coal which would usually have been sea-borne being diverted to railway routes in consequence of the shortage of tonnage.

"13. There is a net decrease of about £100,000 under the remaining heads of revenue, produced mainly by a falling off under Customs and the Imperial share of Land Revenue, counterbalanced by increase under some other heads.

"(1) The Land Revenue deterioration (£220,000) is accounted for by the unsatisfactory character of the south-west monsoon in various parts of the country, to which I have already alluded, especially in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay *quâ* Gujarat and Sind. The position would, of course, have been much more serious but for the late rains which finally arrived in Gujarat and elsewhere.

"(2) Under Customs the decline of revenue—mainly due to war conditions, including scarcity of shipping and heavy freights—has been larger by £310,000 than was anticipated in the Budget. The most important shortages anticipated are in respect of rice (export duty), cotton manufactures, metals and manufactures of metals, and petroleum, while we get some rise in sugar and manufactured articles.

"(3) On the other hand two Imperial heads—Posts and Telegraphs, and Opium—show a satisfactory improvement, totalling £270,000. Under Salt, too, there is a rise of £150,000; but this is mainly due to speculative clearances made in the last few weeks in the expectation of an enhancement of duty. There is also, turning to heads which are largely Provincial, an improvement aggregating £210,000 in the Imperial share of Stamps and Income Tax, which is to some extent counterbalanced by a falling off of £70,000 under the Imperial share of Excise, the revenue from which is readily depressed by adverse trade and seasonal conditions.

"These, however, are little more than the normal variations between estimates and actuals or semi-actuals to which we are accustomed in an ordinary year.

"(4) The asisgnments of Imperial revenue to Local Governments have increased by £130,000, owing chiefly to the payment to the Government of Bihar and Orissa of a contribution promised to it to meet the initial outlay on the High Court buildings at Bankipur.

"(5) The outstanding feature of the revenue history of the period is thus the excellent return from Railways, in spite of conditions which at the outset appeared adverse. As I shall show shortly, the expenditure side presents as striking a feature in the excess under military expenditure, and these two items may be noted as constituting the only really important departures from the estimates we made in forecasting, twelve months ago, the prospects of an unprecedentedly doubtful year.

Expenditure—Imperial.

"14. We budgeted for a total Imperial expenditure of £52·6 million, which has now to be raised to £53·9 million. This increase is entirely due to larger outlay on Military Services, amounting in all to £1·6 million. In the Budget we took the total outlay under this head at £21·4 million, against £21·8 million in the Revised Estimate for 1914-15, the decrease being due mainly to cutting down of all avoidable expenditure with reference to the financial situation. I may explain that the figures I am now handling include the contribution made by India towards the war by her defrayal of the normal charges in connection with troops she has sent outside her borders, but they do not of course take into account expenditure which we incur out here

merely on behalf of His Majesty's Government—in regard to such matters for instance as the supply of munitions and war material—and which we recover from them.

"The large increase over our Budget anticipation is due mainly to the following causes:—

"(1) Revised arrangements with His Majesty's Government in regard to the practical application of the general formula that India should make no saving by war conditions. The sea transport charges, for instance, which we have to incur on our own account, are at present very small, owing to the cessation of normal drafts and reliefs of British troops, and in the Budget we considered ourselves entitled to take this as a legitimate saving. After further discussion, however, it has been decided that we ought to pay the same charge as if normal conditions had prevailed; and including retrospective application of this principle to the war period of 1914-15, we have had to make an extra payment on this account of about £540,000.

"(2) It has similarly been decided that although the Territorial troops who have been sent out to us in exchange for regular British troops on the Indian establishment were at first less in number than the troops they have replaced, we ought to pay the same amount as if we had had our normal establishment of regulars all along; and adding food charges to pay and allowances, this decision results in an extra cost of about £400,000.

"(3) The military operations we have had to undertake on the North-West Frontier have involved an additional cost of about £260,000, to which must be added another £90,000 in respect of operations at Aden.

"(4) We shall also have had to spend about £260,000 more for various special measures connected with the internal security of the country and possible eventualities on the frontier.

"Taking *net* military outlay, *i.e.*, gross expenditure less receipts, this now stands at £21·8 million against £20·2 million taken in the Budget.

"15. As regards the civil heads, there is an excess of about £150,000 under furlough allowances, due to a partial relaxation of the restrictions on leave which were imposed at the beginning of the war. On the other hand, there is a saving of £120,000 on the interest payable on capital deposited by Railway Companies resulting from a curtailment of their intended borrowings.

"The other items on the expenditure side reflect the results of a stricter policy of retrenchment. The scope for retardation of expenditure is of course much less on the Imperial than the Provincial side, since the latter includes all the main heads of civil administration; and in both cases it had already been restricted by the reduced allotments which we made in the budget of the current year. The total saving on the non-military Imperial heads amounts, however, to as much as £260,000, so that, taking the military services into account, the increase on the expenditure side as a whole is £1·3 million, which falls short of the improvement in revenue by some £900,000.

Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial.

"16. The Provincial revenues were taken in the Budget at £30¾ million, and expenditure at £31·8 million, leaving a deficit of over £1 million to be met by drawings on the Provincial balances. The figures now are—revenue £30·638 million, expenditure £31·296 million, deficit £658,000. Like ourselves, the Provincial Governments have suffered in respect of their Land Revenue and Excise, their total loss under these heads, as compared with Budget anticipation, being about £380,000. There has also been a falling off of £120,000 in the Forest revenue—of which nearly £80,000 occurs in Burma and is due to shortage of freight and reduced demand for timber occasioned by the war. On the other hand, the Provinces share our fortune in having had better returns—to the extent of £215,000—under Stamps and Income Tax.

"The reduction of expenditure, amounting in all to some £500,000, occurs under Civil Works, Education and Land Revenue. I must in this connection convey our appreciative acknowledgment of the loyal and thorough way in which the Local Governments have responded to our call for retrenchment both as regards 1915-16 and 1916-17, with the result, in the case of the present year, that though their original Budget grants were restricted at the outset, and their revenues have not quite come up to expectations, the Provinces are now expected to close the year with an aggregate deficit of some £400,000 less than their Budgets allowed for.

[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

"17. The aggregate figures of Imperial and Provincial revenue and expenditure are brought out in the statement in paragraph 11, and I need only emphasise the following points:—

"(1) The revenue is £2,100,000 more than we anticipated in the Budget, there being an increase of £2·2 million under Imperial, and a decrease of £100,000 under Provincial.

"(2) The expenditure is £0·8 million more than we anticipated. There has been a saving of some £500,000 under Provincial, but an increase of £1·3 million under Imperial.

"(3) Consequently the Imperial deficit is reduced from £3 million to £2·1 million, the Provincial from £1 million to £0·6 million, and the aggregate from £4 million to £2·7 million.

"But as I shall explain later on (paragraph 60), our Budget proposals for the coming year will react on our revenue of 1915-16 to the extent of an addition thereto of about £110,000, so that the Imperial deficit becomes £2 million, or more exactly £1,986,000.

Revised estimate, 1915-16. Ways and Means position.

"18. I now turn to the ways and means arrangements of the current year. Our Budget programme contemplated the continuance of the temporary loan of £7 million taken from the Gold Standard Reserve in the earlier months of the war and the renewal of the temporary debt, also amounting to £7 million, which had been raised by the Secretary of State in 1914-15 in the form of short-term India bills. Apart from these transactions, our Budget expectations as to the outlay to be financed and the resources by which it was to be covered were as follows:—

(In millions of pounds.)

Outlay.		*Resources.*	
Imperial deficit	3·0	From balances	5·0
Provincial deficit	1·0	Rupee borrowing	3·0
Capital outlay—		Fresh sterling borrowing	6·5
Railways	8·0	Famine insurance and miscellaneous items	0·1
Irrigation	1·1		
Delhi	0·3	Total	14·6
Discharge of debt (India bonds and Indian Midland Railway debentures)	1·0		
Unfunded debt	0·2		
Total	14·6		

"19. The opening balance of the year (in India and England together) was estimated at £21·4 million and the closing balance at £16·4 million.

"The actual opening balance has, however, turned out to be £22·7 million. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that the Imperial deficit for 1914-15, which we had taken at £2·8 million, proved to be £1 million less, owing mainly to unexpectedly better receipts under Railways and heavy clearances of Salt towards the close of the year. There was also some further lapse under capital expenditure.

"20. The figures in paragraph 18 will now stand as follows:—

(In millions of pounds.)

Outlay.		*Resources.*	
Imperial deficit (*vide* end of para. 17)	2·0	From balances	5·0
Provincial deficit	0·6	Rupee borrowing	3·3
Capital outlay—		Sterling borrowing	3·1
Railways	4·9	Unfunded debt	0·7
Irrigation	0·9	Special war receipts	1·7
Delhi	0·3		
Discharge of debt	4·0		
Famine insurance and miscellaneous items.	1·1	Total	13·8
Total	13·8		

"21. As regards outlay, I have already explained the decrease in the Imperial and Provincial deficits. The Railway programme was reduced by some £250,000 almost at the outset in consequence of pressure from the Treasury at home against undertaking new works The remaining falling off under this head as compared with Budget anticipations is due to difficulties in obtaining Railway material, etc., from

home and the economies enjoined with reference to the existing financial situation. There is also a minor saving under the Irrigation programme, and a slight excess, which will be explained later on, in the Delhi expenditure.

"The various items that make up the Famine Insurance and Miscellaneous head, instead of almost counterbalancing one another as was anticipated in the Budget, have, on the whole, involved a substantial net outlay, owing mainly to heavier withdrawals of deposits and advances for our troops in the field, and also transactions connected with Council Bills. This head is thus transferred to the outlay side, while on the other hand the entry 'Unfunded Debt' is now expected to yield us a net receipt, and is transferred to the resources side of the account just given.

"Lastly we have applied £3 million of the savings available under the outlay side of our original programme to the reduction by that amount of the £7 million which we temporarily borrowed from the Gold Standard Reserve in 1914-15; and as the Secretary of State's Council drawings have enabled him to discharge this liability at home, the Reserve is thus in a stronger position, actually as well as potentially, in the event of any future weakening in exchange. It will be noticed that this sum of £3 million corresponds roughly to the amount by which, in the special circumstances of the year, we have had to curtail the sum originally destined for Railway capital expenditure, so that that lapse may be regarded as having been employed in the next best way—that of strengthening our general position for the remainder of the war.

"22. As regards resources, the increase of £300,000 as compared with the Budget estimate under rupee borrowing is due to the 50 lakhs received from the special Post Office section of the loan of 1915 to which I shall refer in greater detail later on. On the other hand the net sterling borrowing has fallen from £6·5 to £3·1 million since, in present circumstances, the Secretary of State has only found it possible to raise £3·4 million out of the £6·5 million of fresh sterling borrowing which the Budget calculations took credit for, while he has had to discharge some £300,000 of Railway debentures which he had originally intended to renew.

"Under Unfunded Debt, in view of the heavy withdrawals from postal savings banks in 1914-15, we assumed in the Budget, as a matter of precaution, that there would be further withdrawals amounting to £1 million in the current year, which would, however, be largely counterbalanced by Provident Fund and other deposits. The anticipation of heavy withdrawals has happily not been realized. These amount to £170,000 only, of which £120,000 has gone into the post office section of the new loan. Thus the Unfunded Debt head has yielded receipts amounting (after including the large subscriptions to Provident Funds managed by Government and the accrual of fresh interest on savings bank accounts) to £700,000, instead of a net outlay of £200,000 as anticipated in the Budget.

"We have also obtained certain special receipts arising from war conditions which we are temporarily carrying in our balances. These include £850,000 from the liquidation of hostile firms, and about £700,000 obtained from the employment of captured enemy vessels, as well as a balance on our wheat operations to which I shall refer later, and which we are holding in suspense until the wheat scheme is finally closed.

"The transactions above described bring us to a closing balance of £17·7 million in India and England, exclusive of the amount held in the balance of the Home Treasury on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Budget Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1916-17 on present basis of taxation.

"23. The following table brings out, on the present basis of taxation, our Budget anticipations for 1916-17, as compared with the Revised Estimate for the current year.

[In millions of pounds.]

	Revised, 1915-16.			Budget, 1916-17.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	TOTAL.
Revenue . . .	**51·868**	30·638	82·506	**52·004**	30·548	82·552
Expenditure . . .	**53·968**	31·296	85·264	**54·599**	30·913	85·512
Deficit (—) .	**—2·100**	—·658	—2·758	**—2·595**	—·365	—2·960

[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

Revenue—Imperial.

"24. Assuming a normal south-west monsoon in 1916, we take the Imperial revenue for 1916-17 at £52 million, or about £130,000 more than what we are now expecting in the current year.

"The satisfactory results of the working of the Railways this year justify our assuming a considerably higher return than was considered safe a year ago, and we have put up both the gross receipts and the net revenue by more than £1⅔ million, as compared with the current year's budget. This head, however, is one under which it is specially necessary to take cautious estimates, since a relatively small percentage of error may lead to a difference in the aggregate sufficient to affect the financial position to a material extent. Even apart from the war and possible further trade restrictions connected therewith, the outlook for 1916-17 is not wholly satisfactory in view of the unfavourable south-west monsoon of the current year and the unsatisfactory winter rains, and we think, after very careful examination, that it is not safe to count on a full repetition of the record railway revenue which we count on obtaining this year. Thus our estimates, for gross receipts (£37·2 million) and for net railway revenue (£16·6 million), are from five to six hundred thousand pounds below the Revised Estimate of the current year, or to be more exact, £610,000 in the case of net revenue.

"On the other hand we expect an increase of more than £400,000 under Opium. This is associated with a brisk demand in the Far East, which has led to an increase in the indents from the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, whose Governments we supply direct, and has enabled us to raise the upset price of the opium which we sell by auction up to R1,800 a chest with effect from January last, so that we obtain the full benefit of the higher prices throughout 1916-17, as against a part only of the current year. Also, on a re-examination of the existing cost of production, we have somewhat enhanced the charge which we recover from Local Governments for opium supplied to them for excise purposes. We expect, too, a large increase in the demand for the export of opium to England for medical purposes, which has come into being from the shutting down of the Turkish market.

"25. The variations under other heads are less important. In the Imperial share of Land Revenue we expect an improvement of £133,000 as compared with this year's yield, which has been reduced in some tracts by remissions and suspensions following the unsatisfactory monsoon. We allow too for a continued growth of revenue under Posts and Telegraphs, and for a reduction in the assignments of Imperial revenue to Local Governments owing to the absence of certain special contributions given in the current year. Interest receipts also show a substantial improvement owing to a larger investment in respect of the Paper Currency Reserve to which I shall refer at a later stage.

"On the other hand, our Salt revenue is not likely to be again disturbed, as it has been for the last two years, by clearances towards the close of the year with a view to the evasion of a threatened increase in the salt duty; so we cannot count in 1916-17 on the additional revenue obtained this year.

"For Customs as a whole we are practically repeating the Revised Estimate of the current year. We allow for a possible fall in the demand for silver and in the imports of piece-goods, but also for the fact that a considerable improvement is expected under sugar in view of the new tariff valuations, which reflect the high prices arising from the war.

Expenditure—Imperial.

"26. On the expenditure side we have to provide for about £600,000 more than in the current year owing largely to increased provision for Postal and Telegraph and Military expenditure, amounting to about £280,000 and £150,000 respectively. In the former case the increase is mainly due to the necessity for replenishment of stores, stocks having been depleted in the current year.

"Under Interest on Debt, there is comparatively little change. As each new rupee loan is raised the interest charges increase; but on the other hand we shall avoid next year a considerable payment of interest to the Gold Standard Reserve through the discharge of £3 million of the temporary loan which we took from it in 1914-15, and there will also be some saving, which I shall explain later on,

in respect of sterling India Bills. There will, however, be some increase in the interest on capital deposited by Railway companies, as a whole year's interest payments will fall due upon their borrowings (through the Secretary of State) in the current year.

"27. We estimate the net expenditure on military services at £22 million, against £21·8 million in the Revised Estimate for the current year. We shall be relieved in 1916-17 of certain arrear charges which we had to meet this year—*vide* paragraph 14 above. But in view of sudden military requirements which are likely to arise in a time of war, such as contributed to the large excess over our Budget Estimate in the current year, we think it only prudent to provide for some moderate reserve to meet such unexpected and minor contingencies.

"I may mention here that, speaking very roughly—for the actual readjustment of charges in respect of the many units involved is an exceedingly complicated matter, and calculations are liable to further disturbance by changes in the strength and composition of the expeditionary forces fighting outside India—our contribution to His Majesty's Government in respect of the cost of the troops we have furnished for fighting the battles of the King-Emperor outside his Indian dominions will amount to about £11 million from the commencement of the war up to the 31st March 1916, and may be provisionally taken at £8 million for 1916-17. The amount is increasing with the additions which have from time to time been made to the contingents originally furnished by India. We have also during this period incurred a considerable outlay in India, which would not have come upon us but for the war.

"28. Taking Imperial revenue and expenditure together, and still adhering to the present basis of taxation, our deficit for next year is likely to be £2·6 million, against £2·1 million estimated in present conditions for 1915-16, and £1·8 million which actually occurred in 1914-15, the first year of the war.

Revenue and Expenditure—Provincial.

"29. The Provincial revenues are taken in the new Budget at £30·5 million, and the expenditure at £30·9 million, the deficit, to be met by drawings on Provincial balances, being thus restricted to about £400,000.

"A small deterioration of £90,000 under revenue, as compared with the Revised Estimate, is due to non-recurrence of the special assignments of Imperial revenue mentioned in paragraph 13, partly counterbalanced by some expected recovery under the Land Revenue head following the depression of the current year. The further curtailment of expenditure amounts to about £400,000, this being effected by retrenchment in public works outlay. With the further prolongation of the war, economy in every direction is imperative, and the Local Governments, as I have already said, have co-operated most cordially and effectively in this policy.

"30. It will, however, be seen from the following statement, which brings together the Provincial outlay under the heads Education, Medical and Civil Works for the last few years, that the retrenchments which have been made under Education and Medical are not in any way of a sweeping character. The Medical head of course includes sanitation outlay.

[In thousands of pounds.]

Year.	Education.	Medical.	Civil Works.
1911-12	1,963	1,088	4,619
1912-13	2,490	1,142	4,936
1913-14	3,056	1,199	5,950
1914-15	3,182	1,362	6,128
1915-16 (Budget).	3,270	1,299	4,892
1915-16 (Revised).	3,064	1,351	4,586
1916-17 (Budget).	3,137	1,318	3,945

"It will thus be observed that the Education and Medical expenditure is still on a somewhat higher level than in the pre-war year, 1913-14, and, as regards Education, much above the outlay in the years 1911-13. There has been a very considerable

retrenchment under Civil Works as is only natural, since this head works as a regulator of Provincial finance, enabling expansion of expenditure when times are good and reduction when they are bad.

General Results—Imperial and Provincial.

"21. Reverting to the table in paragraph 23, we estimate that, on the present basis of taxation, the total revenue, Imperial and Provincial, for 1916-17 will be £82·5 million and the total expenditure £85·5 million, resulting in an Imperial deficit of about £2·6 million, and a Provincial deficit of about £400,000. The latter, as I have said, will be met by drawing on the balances at the credit of Local Governments. We have now to consider how the Imperial deficit is to be faced.

Additional taxation proposals.

"32. In dealing with the Budget for the current year we determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, not to impose any additional taxation with reference to the large deficit then anticipated for 1915-16 and that of 1914-15. Though assuming continuance of the war during 1915-16, we were not at that time warranted in anticipating its long duration thereafter, and we therefore found our requirements for the time being by temporary and exceptional measures. We renewed temporary borrowings to the extent of £7 million which we had made from the Gold Standard Reserve in 1914-15, and the Secretary of State did the same in regard to short-term India bills to a like amount which he had raised in London. It was also proposed that the Secretary of State should raise about £6½ million by fresh borrowing at home while we were to issue a rupee loan of £3 million in this country. Even so, however, we had to reduce our programme of Railway and other capital expenditure from about £14 million, the sum taken in the Budget for 1914-15, to £9·4 million. Circumstances are now altogether different. We must assume that the war will continue for yet another year, and, it may be, longer. The Secretary of State has been unable, owing to the financial situation at home, to raise the full amount of the fresh borrowing in London contemplated for this year, and it has become our evident duty to provide for our own requirements without outside assistance, while the supplying capacity of the Indian money market is limited. We have also to recollect that the termination of the war, when it comes, will leave us with heavy financial demands upon us. We shall still, in all probability, have a large amount of temporary debt to pay off, and must also prepare for the liquidation of the rupee loan raised this year, which has to be repaid by 1923. We shall likewise have to surrender nearly £2 million which we shall have received in connection with the liquidation of hostile firms and the employment of captured enemy vessels and are using temporarily to meet our own requirements. On the revenue side, again, we must recognise that the experiences and lessons of the war must also add in some directions to our permanent military charges; and, lastly, it is desirable that we should be in a position, when peace returns, or as soon after as may be, to provide further funds for such beneficent purposes as the improvement of education and sanitation.

"In paragraph 54 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1915-16, I said that the Government would not hesitate to resort to increased taxation to meet a deficiency in revenue which promised to be of a more or less abiding character. That contingency has now to be faced. The war continues, and we cannot go on, year after year, with uncovered deficits. We consider it essential in the present uncertain outlook to increase our revenue resources in order to make good the anticipated Imperial deficit of the coming year and also to supply a substantial surplus. I now proceed to indicate the methods by which, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, we propose to effect this.

"33. In the first place we propose to raise a sum of about £2·1 million by new and enhanced customs duties in the manner which I now proceed to explain :—

"Our general import tariff has been at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* since 1894. We now propose, save in the case of sugar, to raise it to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, and we hope thereby to get an increase of revenue of about £420,000, excluding the duty on metals which I deal with later. In this, as in other cases, I have, in calculating enhanced receipts, made allowance for decrease in consumption following the higher rates.

"In the case of sugar, in view of the large imports of this article and India's facilities for internal supply, we consider that we shall not be inflicting any real

hardship on the consumer by fixing the import duty at 10 per cent, by which w hope to raise an extra £400,000.

"34. Next we propose a material curtailment of the free list. The present list is based partly on the existing tariff law and partly on executive concessions, with the result that revenue is being unnecessarily surrendered, and the increasing range of exemption encourages applications for still further concessions. We propose hereafter to confine the statutory free list to the following items:—

"*First.*—Gold coin and bullion; and current Indian silver, nickel, bronze and copper coin.

"*Second.*—Certain essential materials—raw hides and skins, raw cotton, raw wool and paper-making materials.

"*Third.*—Certain agricultural requisites—machines and implements for husbandry, dairy appliances, and manures, including certain chemical manures.

"*Fourth.*—Certain articles, the exemption of which follows logically from our practice of levying an excise on cotton goods and beer, namely, cotton yarns and cotton thread, cotton spinning and weaving machinery, certain stores and articles used in the manufacture of cotton goods, and hops.

"*Fifth.*—A few specific articles, the exemption of which is either (*a*) supported by the practice of most countries—animals, works of art devoted to public purposes, books, natural science specimens, uniforms of public servants and military officers, and arms forming part of their equipment; or (*b*) justified by their special importance in Indian conditions—quinine and anti-plague serum.

"We have further included in the statutory free list the conditional exemption hitherto granted by executive instructions to salt imported for manufacturing purposes; and also the exemptions in favour of oil-seeds imported by sea from a Native State, and in regard to the professional equipment imported by passengers, trade catalogues and circulars imported by post, and second-hand gunny bags.

"35. The following articles now on the free list will hereafter pay duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*, which will still leave them 5 per cent below the general tariff rate:—

"Grain and pulse; tea chests and lead sheets used in their manufacture, and tea racks; firewood; printing and lithographing material; machinery other than the cotton spinning and weaving machinery above indicated; railway material, including telegraphic apparatus imported for railways; and ships. Coal, coke and fuel will be taxed at a quantitative rate of 8 annas per ton, which is roughly equivalent to 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

"While taxing grain and pulse at 2½ per cent in ordinary circumstances, the Government will be prepared, when necessary, to consider the question of exempting them by executive order in famine years.

"Railway material imported by railways worked by the State is, and will remain, free under section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, as Government stores. Railway material for other railways, including those owned by the State but leased to Companies, will be taxed at 2½ per cent. The taxation of this latter class of railway material follows logically on the proposed equivalent taxation of machinery and ships, these three groups of imports having always been equally treated.

"36. The remaining articles now on the free list, which have got on to it more or less accidentally, and in regard to which there is no reason either for complete exemption or specially favourable terms, will be taxed at 7½ per cent under the general tariff rate. These are fresh fruits and vegetables, fish maws, bamboos, bristles and fibres, horn, raw jute, oil cakes, plants, precious stones and pearls, gum olibanum, motor cars for goods, and earth, common clay and sand.

"37. The above modifications of the existing free list are estimated to give us £160,000.

"38. The duty on iron and steel, which is now one per cent *ad valorem*, will be raised to 2½ per cent; and that on other metals, which is now 5 per cent, will go up to 7½ per cent, following the increase in the general rate on imports. These increases will yield about £80,000.

"39. I now come to articles which are subject to special rates of duty under the existing tariff. We propose, as I shall explain directly, to enhance the existing rates in the case of arms, liquors, tobacco and silver manufactures. I shall then briefly refer

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to some articles on which we propose to leave the existing tariff rates untouched, and finally pass on to two important additions to our list of dutiable exports.

"40. As regards arms and ammunition, the effect of the present tariff is, generally speaking, that these are ultimately taxed at a rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. We propose to double this, the additional revenue expected being some £20,000.

"41. The taxation of liquors involves considerable complications, so I will deal with the matter class by class—

"(1) The duty on ale, beer, porter and cider is now 3 annas per gallon against 8*d*. per gallon in England. We propose to raise this to 4½ annas, and, in accordance with the usual practice, to make a similar increase in the excise duty on locally manufactured beer.

"(2) The rates on spirits will be recast as follows, and the rate now prescribed for potable spirit will, again in accordance with previous practice, apply to spirit of the same description manufactured in India and technically known as "foreign spirit."

(*a*) Perfumed spirit, per liquid gallon ₹18-12.

(*b*) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit—(1) if entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, ₹14-10 per liquid gallon; (2) if tested, ₹11-4 per proof gallon.

(*c*) Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption, 7½ per cent *ad valorem*.

(*d*) Spirit, other sorts, per proof gallon ₹11-4.

"(3) In explanation of these proposals I may observe that :—

(*a*) The rate on potable spirit, which is of course much the most important item, is to be raised from ₹9-6 to ₹11-4 per proof gallon so as to bring the Indian rate of duty to the level of the English rate, which is approximately 15 shillings per proof gallon.

(*b*) The preferential rate of ₹7-13 per proof gallon which was accorded by the tariff of 1910 to spirit contained in drugs, medicines or chemicals is now to be withdrawn. This preferential rate evoked protests from manufacturing chemists in India, who had to pay for imported spirit required by them for the local manufacture of drugs at the rate applicable to potable spirit, and were therefore placed at a disadvantage compared with manufacturing chemists outside India. To remove this disability administrative arrangements have been in force since 1910 under which Indian manufacturing chemists have been able to obtain spirit at the rate of ₹7-13 per proof gallon. We propose to adjust these difficulties, and at the same time to obtain a larger revenue, by taxing the spirit now in question at the same rate as potable spirit.

(*c*) Similarly, administrative difficulties have arisen in connection with the treatment prescribed in 1910 for the assessment of liqueurs, cordials and perfumed spirit and toilet preparations. The proposals now put forward follow closely the procedure adopted in England in the treatment of these spirituous preparations. A higher liquid gallon rate, *viz.*, ₹18-12, corresponding to the English rate of £1-5, is proposed for perfumed spirit; and a somewhat lower liquid gallon rate is proposed for all spirit not tested, other than perfumed spirit. The present position is that perfumed spirit pays ₹13 per liquid gallon, while liqueurs, etc., pay at the same rate, and without any statutory option of test with reference to proof strength, an omission which weighs unduly on the weaker liqueurs.

"(4) The duty on champagne and sparkling wines now stands at ₹3-12 per gallon, which it is proposed to raise to ₹4-6, while the duty on still wines will be increased from ₹1-8 to ₹1-12 per gallon. The imports of these articles are on the decline, and it is thought that a higher rate would not be fiscally productive. The increase we are now making is, moreover, proportionately nearly the same as that which we propose under spirits.

"(5) We estimate that we shall get about £130,000 from the above proposals, inclusive of £20,000 from the excise on beer and spirits.

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"42. The present rates of duty on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes are as follows :—

	R	A.	P.	
On unmanufactured tobacco	1	0	0	per lb.
On cigars	1	10	0	„
On cigarettes weighing 3 lbs. or more per 1,000	1	4	0	„
On cigarettes of less weight	3	2	0	per 1,000.
On manufactured tobacco, other sorts	1	2	0	per lb.

"43. (1) We leave the rate on unmanufactured tobacco unaltered, as the present duty is approximately 100 per cent *ad valorem*.

"(2) The quantitative rate on cigars and cigarettes is to be replaced by an *ad valorem* rate of 50 per cent. In the case of cigars this rate may be taken as equivalent to an increase of about 30 per cent on the present quantitative rate. As regards cigarettes, the aggregate duty collections now represent approximately 30 per cent of value; but the present quantitative rate presses heavily on the very cheap brands, invoiced at R6-14 a thousand, which form the bulk of the imports. The duty represents, in their case, 45 per cent of value, while in the case of a large number of the better brands of cigarettes, particularly those imported from Egypt, the proportion of duty to value is considerably less, running between 9 and 35 per cent. A certain amount of inconvenience and loss is also caused to importers by the necessity of weighing the cigarettes to ascertain the duty leviable at the quantitative rates. The substitution of an *ad valorem* rate will thus have the double effect of drawing some additional revenue from the better class of cigarettes without adding materially to the burden on the cheaper class, and of removing the practical difficulties in applying the present quantitative rates.

"(3) We propose to raise the rate on manufactured tobacco, other sorts, from R1-2 to R1-8 per lb., which will be roughly proportionate to the increase of duty in the case of cigars.

"(4) We hope to get about £30,000 from these changes in connection with tobacco.

"44. We do not propose any increase in the duty of 4 annas an ounce imposed on imported silver in 1910, which represents an *ad valorem* rate of some 15 or 16 per cent. In the case of silver manufactures, however, which at present come under the general tariff, we propose to make a change, to remove a disability under which Indian silversmiths labour. They have now to pay duty at 4 annas per ounce for the silver required for the manufacture of their goods, while silverware and silver thread imported into India only pay duty at the general rate. We now propose that where the importer can give the Collector of Customs proof as to the silver contents of an article made or partly made of silver, the duty on such silver contents shall be at the rate applicable to silver, namely 4 annas per ounce, the residual value of the article being taxed at 7½ per cent. Where, however, no such proof is forthcoming, the whole duty will be at 15 per cent *ad valorem*. Executive instructions will, however, issue exempting from this special tax articles which only contain an inconsiderable proportion of silver.

"45. We are not modifying the duty of 1½ annas a gallon imposed on imported petroleum in 1910, which is equivalent to some 20 per cent *ad valorem*. We also leave the export duty on rice unaltered. I shall refer presently to the case of salt.

"46. The only other important item in the existing tariff on which I have not yet touched is cotton manufactures. For the last 20 years the position has been that cotton twists and yarns of all kinds are free of duty, while a duty at the rate of 3½ per cent is imposed on woven goods of all kinds, whether imported or manufactured in Indian mills. We propose to leave the position here as it stands.

"The Council will naturally ask why, at a time when fiscal necessities compel us to make a material enhancement of the tariff in nearly every other direction, we should leave cotton alone. Well, the Government of India have not failed to represent their view that there should be a material increase in the cotton import duties, while the cotton excise, which has formed the subject of such widespread criticism in this country, should be left unenhanced, subject to the possibility of its being altogether abolished when financial circumstances are more favourable. But His Majesty's Government, who have to consider the position from a wider standpoint, felt that the raising of this question at the present time would be most unfortunate, as it would

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provoke a revival of old controversies at a time when they specially desired to avoid all contentious questions both here and in England, and might prejudice the ultimate settlement of the larger issues raised by the war. His Majesty's Government feel that the fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire as between one another and the rest of the world must be reconsidered after the war, and they desire to leave the question raised by the cotton duties to be considered then, in connection with the general fiscal policy which may be thought best for the Empire, and the share, military and financial, that has been taken by India in the present struggle. His Majesty's Government are aware of the great interest taken in this question in India and of the impossibility of avoiding some reference to it when new taxation has to be raised, but they are confident that their decision is in the best interests of India and that premature discussion of this particular issue could only be harmful. We fully realise the force of these arguments at the present juncture, and consequently we are reluctantly compelled not to propose any modification in respect of the cotton duties.

"47. Our final proposal connected with the tariff is the imposition of an export duty on two important staples, namely, tea and jute. Both these industries have been specially prosperous during the war, and in the case of jute I think there is already a considerable consensus of opinion that if the financial situation created by the war should necessitate heavy additional taxation, this is one of the first articles which might legitimately be taxed. The case of tea is hardly less strong, especially in view of the fact that, in spite of its largely industrial character, the tea business has for 30 years been exempted from income tax.

"I may add that in the case of tea, we have a precedent for special taxation in the recent action of the Ceylon Government, which, after the war broke out, imposed an export duty of R1½ per 100 lbs. We propose to follow this example and adopt the same rate, a measure which is estimated to produce some £300,000 of revenue in the coming year. Our proposals contemplate, however, the exemption of forward contracts entered into before the present date. We also propose to exempt tea waste.

"48. Jute is an article which can well bear a special rate of export duty, not only because of the present prosperity of the trade, but in view of the monopoly which India has in this product. The only existing special taxation on jute is a small cess levied in Calcutta and Chittagong, the proceeds of which go to the Improvement Trust in the case of Calcutta, and the local Port Trust in the case of Chittagong. It was accepted, however, when these cesses were imposed, that they were not to prejudice any future claim of Government to tax jute for our Imperial purposes.

"Our present proposal is to tax both the raw and the manufactured article. In the case of raw jute we contemplate a general rate of R2-4 per bale of 400 lbs., which is approximately equivalent, at present prices, to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. There are, however, certain classes of jute, known technically as "cuttings" and "rejections", which are of much smaller value, and we therefore propose a special rate of 10 annas per bale on cuttings and R1-8 on rejections.

"Manufactured jute falls under two main classes, known to the trade as sacking and hessians, respectively. We propose a duty of R10 per ton on sacking and R16 per ton on hessians—a rate which, in each case, corresponds approximately to the taxation, at 'raw jute' rates, of the material used in the production of the goods.

"49. We propose, however, following the spirit of section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, to exempt from this duty manufactured jute which is exported under specific demand from His Majesty's Government, *i.e.*, in pursuance of War Office contracts.

"Also, as in the case of tea, we propose to exempt forward contracts entered into before the present date, a concession which will appreciably diminish the revenue to be obtained from the new duty in the first year. We estimate this at about £580,000.

"50. The tariff changes above indicated will apply to external trade by land, from which another £30,000 is expected, as well as to that by sea. In the aggregate, they are estimated, as I have already stated, to bring in a total increased revenue of about £2·1 million. I shall, during the present sitting, introduce a Bill embodying the legislation required, and I shall ask Your Excellency's permission to suspend the rules of business so as to admit of the immediate nomination of a Select Committee thereon and an instruction to them to report at a very early date. It will be readily

understood that it is most essential to get the fiscal changes which we propose passed into law as soon as possible, and with effect from the present date, since otherwise there would be large clearances of goods to avoid the higher duties.

"51. The next source from which we propose to derive increased revenue is Salt. Between 1888 and 1902 salt was, generally speaking, taxed at R2½ per maund. Then a cycle of prosperity permitted a gradual reduction of the duty to R2 per maund in 1903, to R1½ in 1905, and to R1 in 1907, at which figure it now stands. The maund on which this duty is calculated is a little more than 82 lbs.; consequently, the existing rate amounts to only about one-fifth of an anna per lb.

"Enhancement of the salt tax has always been looked on as a reserve to be utilised when war or other financial calamities should come upon us, and in making the reductions of the tax which I have noted above our predecessors had in view the increase thus afforded in the potentialities of this reserve. It is only natural, therefore, that in the present situation we should turn to an increase in the salt duty. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that the duty is largely paid by the poorer classes; and that the increases proposed in our customs tariff will to some extent fall upon poor consumers. In the interests of the poor, therefore, we propose to make only a very small increase in the salt tax, *i.e.*, to increase it from R1 to R1¼ per maund. This rate will still be less than that levied only nine years ago, and the taxation will now amount to about ¼ anna per lb. We estimate the extra revenue obtainable from this increase in 1916-17 at £600,000.

"It may interest the Council in this connection to be informed that Italy, too, derives a considerable amount of revenue from salt. This was put down in the Italian budget for 1914-15 at the equivalent of £3·6 million, and the taxation has recently been raised so as to bring in another £800,000. Our salt revenue on the present basis of taxation is estimated at £3·4 million, and with the extra duty at £4 million. Italy, therefore, is raising rather more than we do from salt, and from a population which is about one-seventh of that of British India.

"52. Here, too, it is necessary to apply the increase to imported and, generally speaking, to locally produced salt, with effect from the 1st March. The enhancement of salt duty will not require special legislation. It can be effected under the law by notification by the Governor General in Council.

"Locally produced salt in Burma has hitherto been taxed at less than the general rate of duty, though the tendency has been gradually to work up to this. We shall consider later whether the present enhancement should not also involve a proportionate increase in the special Burma taxation.

"53. I now come to Income Tax, in regard to which I may first note that this term now replaces the old designation 'Assessed Taxes' in Heads VIII and 10 of our Revenue accounts, since there is at present no other tax to reckon with under these heads. The first general income tax for British India was enacted in the year 1860, and it may be noted that all incomes above R500 a year paid 4 per cent, or about 8 pies in the rupee, and that profits on land were assessed, except in the case of cultivators of land whose rent value was less than R600 per annum. This Act had a short life, but it was succeeded by various other income tax and license tax enactments, ending with the present Income Tax Act of 1886.

"54. The main features of this Act are as follows. It exempts—

(*a*) Incomes derived from land assessed to land revenue and from agriculture.

(*b*) Incomes derived from property solely employed for religious or public charitable purposes.

(*c*) Salaries of officers and soldiers employed in a military capacity, when these do not exceed R500 a month, or R6,000 a year.

(*d*) All incomes which would otherwise be taxable if these are less than R1,000 a year.

"The last exemption originally stood at R500, but this limit was raised to R1,000 in 1903. With the exception of that change, the Act of 1886 has remained in force to this day.

"The taxation arrangements which it authorises are as follows :—

"Salaries and pensions are assessed at 4 pies in the rupee if between R1,000 and R1,999 per annum. If above that amount, they pay 5 pies in the rupee.

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"Other incomes, derived from sources outside profits of companies and interest on securities, if they are between R1,000 and R1,999, pay on a scale of fixed rates which varies from R20 to R42, and approximates roughly in its total effect to a 4 pie rate. Incomes of R2,000 or upwards similarly derived pay at the 5 pie rate.

"Profits of companies are uniformly assessed at 5 pies in the rupee. The same rate is levied upon interest on securities; but here the holder may get an exemption or a rebate at the 4 pie rate, as the case may be, if he can prove that his income from all sources is less than R1,000, or falls between R1,000 and R1,999.

"55. Speaking generally, therefore, our normal income tax rate is 5 pies in the rupee, which is about equivalent to 6*d.* in the pound, and it may be noted that, when the Act was introduced, the English income-tax stood at 8*d.* in the pound.

"Since then, as is well known, very great changes have been made in the English income tax: the principle of graduation has been introduced, the rates have been very much raised, and since 1910 there has been a super-tax which is now levied on incomes above £3,000. In 1914, just before the war—the super-tax apart—the rates of income tax ranged from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound. These were doubled after the war, and in 1915 there was a further increase of 40 per cent on the previously doubled rate, while the limit of exemption was reduced and the scale of previous abatements cut down. The English income tax, apart again from the super-tax, may, therefore, now be said to run from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The contrast afforded by India is thus very marked.

"Now it is not necessary, or desirable, to propose any such heroic measures as those which have been forced upon Chancellors of the Exchequer in England; but our income-tax here is undoubtedly very low, and there will be general agreement, I think, that, at a time when it has become necessary to increase taxation materially, and to hit the poor in some measure by the raising of the salt tax, more money should be exacted from the incomes of the relatively well-to-do.

"56. Our proposals for obtaining more money from the income-tax are as follows:—

(*a*) We propose to leave all existing exemptions untouched, and also to make no alteration in the taxation of persons whose incomes, official or private, are less than R5,000 per annum.

(*b*) In the case of incomes under Parts I and IV of Schedule II of the Act, *i.e.*, salaries and pensions, and incomes from the "other sources" mentioned above, which exceed the last-mentioned sum, we propose to enhance the tax in the following way:—

(1) Incomes from R5,000 to R9,999 will pay 6 pies in the rupee, or 7½*d.* per pound.

(2) Incomes from R10,000 to R24,999 will pay 9 pies in the rupee, or 11¼*d.* in the pound.

(3) Incomes of R25,000 and upwards will pay 1 anna in the rupee, which is equivalent to 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound.

(*c*) Profits of companies will be assessed at the 1 anna rate; but this will be subject to abatement, or exemption, to individual shareholders who can show that their total income is such as to warrant a lower rate of taxation or none at all. Thus a shareholder whose income is less than R1,000 per annum from all sources would obtain a refund of the entire tax previously recovered on his dividends; a man whose total income is R5,000 would obtain a refund of the amount recovered in excess of the 6 pie rate; and so on.

"We also propose, following what we are advised to be the correct construction of the law as it stands at present, as well as the actual practice in some provinces, to exempt altogether (as would be the case if it were a matter of an individual) the profits of companies which amount to less than R1,000.

(*d*) Interest on securities will be taxed similarly, *i.e.*, the initial rate will be 1 anna, but the holders can obtain refunds of the whole or of part of the sum recovered with reference to their actual income of all kinds.

"57. The total number of income tax assessees in 1914-15, counting companies as persons, was about 332,000. Of these about 216,000 were assessed on incomes between R1,000 and R1,999, and 79,000 between R2,000 and R4,999. Consequently, no less

than 295,000 of the present assessees will be unaffected by the new rates of taxation we propose, which will fall on the 37,000 who are relatively well-to-do. Of these, again, about 24,000, on incomes between R5,000 and R9,999, will only have their tax increased by 1 pie on the rupee.

"58. We expect in all to get £900,000 from this increased taxation. Here again I shall introduce a Bill to-day making the required amendments in Act II of 1886. But in this case it will not be necessary, as in regard to salt and customs, to make the new taxation applicable before the 1st April 1916. Arrears of income tax not paid by that date, but recovered subsequently, will be assessed at the old rates. The new rates will apply to all income the tax on which has not actually become due till the 1st April.

"I may add that we propose to restrict the amendments of the Income Tax Act to those which are necessary to carry out the new scheme of taxation I have outlined. There are other matters, no doubt, in respect of which the existing Act might suitably be amended or made clearer, but these can wait till a season of greater leisure.

"59. Lastly, I may explain that under the terms of the existing financial settlements with the provinces, income tax is a divided head, and the additional revenue accruing from our proposals will thus be shared between Imperial and Provincial. But as this additional taxation is imposed solely for Imperial purposes, the amount which technically accrues to the provinces will be set-off by a counter-adjustment from Provincial to Imperial under the head 'Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.' The same procedure was followed in 1910 in respect of the additional taxation then imposed under 'Stamps' and 'Excise.' A like adjustment will also be made on this occasion in respect of that portion of the additional duty on locally produced beer and 'foreign spirit' which will be credited to Provincial revenues under the terms of the settlements.

"60. I now sum up the financial effect of the proposals above explained. We intend to get an additional revenue of—

(*a*) £2,150,000 from Customs and consequential changes in the excise duties on liquors.

(*b*) £600,000 by an enhancement of the duty on Salt.

(*c*) £900,000 by an increase under Income Tax.

Or in all a little over £3·6 million as against an estimated Imperial deficit of £2·6 million. This leaves us with a surplus of £1,052,000 which, though somewhat less than we have aimed at in the years just preceding the war, will supply a useful and much needed source of strength against the contingencies which face us in the future.

"The imposition of a portion of our proposed taxation from 1st March (*vide* paragraph 58) will also yield about £110,000 in the current year, thus diminishing (as I have already noted) the Imperial deficit for 1915-16 indicated in paragraph 17 to about £2 million.

"61. Consequently the statement given in paragraph 23 must be taken as superseded by the revised statement below, which shows our revenue and expenditure position for 1915-16 and 1916-17 as determined by the taxation measures above expounded.

[1 millions of pounds.]

	Revised, 1915-16.			Budget, 1916-17.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	**Imperial.**	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . . .	**51·982**	30·638	82·620	**55·651**	30·548	86·199
Expenditure . . .	**53·968**	31·296	85·264	**54·599**	30·913	85·512
Surplus + or deficit — .	**—1·986**	—·658	—2·644	**+1·052**	—·365	+·687

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Rupee borrowing.

"62. Before I pass on to the general ways and means arrangements for the coming year, it will be desirable to make a few remarks on the subject of our rupee borrowing.

"In paragraph 56 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement I announced our intention of raising a loan of £3 million (4½ crores) in India in the current year, the time and the best method of borrowing being reserved for later consideration.

"The internal conditions in India were generally favourable at the period of the year when we usually take into consideration the question of issuing a new loan. Trade was slack and money easy ; the balances of the Presidency Banks stood at a high level; and though there was little demand for rupee securities and the market was extremely sensitive, the floating supplies of paper were reported to be small and its price had been comparatively steady. The situation was, however, entirely changed by the announcement, on the 21st June last, of the flotation of a British war loan for an unlimited amount carrying interest at 4½ per cent, with valuable privileges to subscribers in respect to the conversion of holdings in the previous 3½ per cent war loan, consols and annuities, into stock of the new war loan. This produced an immediate drop in the price of our 3½ per cent paper, and it became clear that more favourable terms than we had previously contemplated would have to be offered if a loan of the amount announced in the Budget were to be successfully floated, while the increasing difficulties in raising further loans in London on behalf of India rendered it impossible to reduce the Indian borrowing.

"The line of action to be followed in these conditions formed the subject of anxious deliberation on our part and, after discussion of the question at an informal conference which I held with the representatives of the three Presidency Banks, it was decided to fix the rate of interest at 4 per cent and to offer at par a short-term issue which would be redeemed after eight years in any case, while the Government reserved the right of redeeming it at any time after five. Political and financial circumstances rendered it most undesirable to take any risk of the loan proving a failure, and accordingly it was arranged that the Presidency Banks should underwrite the entire loan, and should in any case subscribe for a minimum sum of R1½ crores, in return for a commission of 1 per cent on the amount of the loan. The loan as thus settled was notified on the 28th July last and subscriptions were invited between the 2nd and 17th August, these being receivable at the head offices of the Presidency Banks and their branches, and at all places at which we have account offices, instead of as formerly at the presidency towns only. Considering the moderate amount of interest offered and the conditions prevalent, the loan was wholly successful, being oversubscribed by more than two crores.

"63. We also initiated an important new departure in the direction of trying to bring the Goverment into more direct touch with small investors by issuing a supplementary section of the loan to be subscribed for through Post Offices. The loan proper was to be subscribed by the 17th August, but the Post Office section, into which subscriptions of any amount (in even hundreds of rupees) from R100 to R5,000 were receivable, remained open till the end of October, and all the amounts tendered through it were taken in full. Special arrangements were made for wide publication of the terms on which applications would be received through the Post Office, by notices and brief posters exhibited in post offices, treasuries, and district offices, and by advertisements inserted in newspapers, English and vernacular.

"The total amount thus realised was about R50 lakhs, or £333,000, and of this amount only about 18 lakhs represented withdrawals from existing savings banks accounts (which so far gave us the advantage, in present circumstances, of transfer of liability from a call account to one which we need not liquidate for some years), while the remaining 32 lakhs was new money lodged with Government. Of the total, 21 lakhs was obtained from Europeans, 26 lakhs from Indians, and 3 lakhs from banks and public bodies. R6 lakhs represented individual applications not exceeding R500, while out of a total of some 4,250 applications, over 500 were for the minimum amount possible, *viz.*, R100. It is also interesting to note that in all nearly three lakhs of rupees, representing some 300 applications, came from Indian ladies. As further evidence of the extent to which this section of the loan tapped sources which would otherwise not have been available, it may

be mentioned that about 40 per cent of the total was applied for through sub and branch post offices in the mofussil.

"The total amount obtained may seem small, but I would remind the Council that 50 lakhs is a quarter of the total rupee loan issued so recently as 1911-12, and one-third of that which was issued in 1910-11. Considering the novelty of the experiment, the troubled times, and the innate conservatism of the bulk of the Indian people, I hold that this Post Office loan operation has been a marked success, and has justified us in making the procedure a permanent one. We shall also consider, in respect of future issues, the desirability of further simplifying methods so as to avoid some local difficulties and misapprehensions which this year's experiment brought to notice.

"64. I now come to our borrowing programme for the next year. That must take place entirely in this country, since, as I have already indicated, we cannot, in the interests of the Empire, set foot on the borrowing market at home. The position of 3½ per cent paper is also a very relevant factor in this connection. I referred last year with legitimate satisfaction to the strength of that paper, but since then it has fallen greatly. At the beginning of the present financial year its selling price was R92½. In December and January, however, it fell rapidly to the neighbourhood of R80; and in spite of some recovery subsequently, it has recently stood about eight points below the opening price of the year. That is, of course, a very serious matter for the holders of Government paper, and various suggestions have been made, in the press and otherwise, that we should assist them by the conversion of the whole of our 3½ per cent debt, which at present stands at about £92 million, into a 4 per cent security. This would involve a very considerable burden to the general taxpayer, which I am certainly not prepared to impose upon him. Nor can I admit that the Government can be held responsible for such unforeseen falls in securities, Government or other, as have taken place by reason of the war and the higher rates of interest which it has brought about. On the other hand, the Government cannot look with indifference on a large depreciation of the price of the premier security of India, or ignore the grave difficulties which such depreciation, if unremedied, will place in the way of their own future borrowings, especially in the coming year.

"65. Consequently, after very careful deliberation, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, we have decided to do something for the holders of our existing Government paper which will be in our own, that is in the public, interests as well as theirs. In view of our ways and means requirements, and to strengthen our position generally, we consider that we should raise not less than £4 million in India next year, outside the amount which we may get from the Post Office section of our loan. To facilitate this we propose that subscriptions to our new loan should carry with them the privilege of converting an equivalent amount of 3½ per cent paper on favourable terms, by which I mean terms that will be better than the arithmetical result of a comparison between 3½ per cent interest and the higher rate which we shall have to pay for the new loan: *e.g.*, if our new loan is issued at 4 per cent, the conversion rate for 3½ per cent paper will be higher than R87½. This privilege will also cover the conversion of our remaining 3 per cent paper on terms proportionally equivalent to those fixed in respect of the 3½ per cents. Thus a subscriber of say one lakh of rupees to the new loan will thereby obtain the right, which we shall allow him to transfer, to obtain another lakh by the conversion, on such terms as may be decided on, of 3½ per cent or 3 per cent paper.

"66. Further, we propose that this offer of limited conversion in 1916, conditional on subscription to a new loan, shall be repeated in 1917 and 1918 if we borrow in those years at a higher rate than 3½ per cent. Thus supposing the 1917 loan to be of that character, a subscriber thereto, or a purchaser of conversion rights attached to the loan, will be able to convert 3½ per cent paper into debt of that year's issue, whatever its terms may be. I must explain, however, that the conversion rates will be fixed on each occasion with reference to the circumstances of the time and the character of each new loan, and I can hold out no hope that they will under any circumstances be more favourable hereafter—indeed they may quite possibly be less so—than the terms we shall offer in 1916, when money conditions are specially stringent. I may explain also that conversion facilities will not be attached to any short-term borrowing, such as the loan we raised last year with a currency of 5 to 8 years only; and generally that the Government of India reserve full

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discretion as to the terms to be offered for future loans, and also as regards the conversion rights associated therewith.

"67. We believe that these measures will confer a substantial degree of protection on the holders of our existing paper, and will be found well adapted to the particular conditions which this problem presents to us in India. The requirements of the Government of India are not such as to call for a vast scheme of unlimited conversion in a single year as was the case at home. The Indian markets could not find the money; and if they did find it, we could not employ it ourselves in India, or remit it to England without wrecking exchange. We feel too that in view of the comparative narrowness of the Indian money market in ordinary times, and the special stringency which exists at present, we should—if we confined the opportunity of conversion to a single year's issue—deprive many holders of our paper of an effective chance of participating. On the other hand, we are not prepared to admit that the conditions call for the eventual extinction of the whole mass of our 3½ per cent paper, and could not wisely saddle ourselves with the grave liabilities incidental to a conversion scheme extending over a considerable number of years. In the conditions of the present year our next issue must be a repayable loan, and though we in no way pledge ourselves to confine our flotations in the conversion period to repayable debt, we may of course find it necessary to do so. Now, the association of conversion rights with a repayable loan doubles the amount which has to be repaid in the future. It will be readily understood that this is a very serious element in the problem; and when the time for repayment came, we might be seriously hampered as regards our productive capital expenditure and our finances generally if the amount of debt falling due for discharge were of excessive amount. These reasons have weighed with us in limiting the conversion period to three years. We have also had to bear in mind that one main justification for a conversion scheme is the inducement which it offers to the public to subscribe to the loans issued at a time of difficulty and crisis, and we cannot afford to have this inducement weakened by an undue prolongation of the opportunities for conversion.

"68. It would be premature as yet to decide what the exact terms of the 1916 loan shall be in respect of interest and currency, though I may say now that the loan will on this occasion be repayable at the end of some specific, though probably somewhat distant, date. Nor can I yet state the conversion rate which will be offered for 3½ per cent and 3 per cent paper. These are matters which will still require very careful consideration; but I may say at once that the effective amount of our new loan, that is excluding the new debt created by conversion of previous issues, will, as I have already indicated, be not less than £4 million outside the Post Office section (to which, I may observe, the same conversion facilities will apply) and that we shall be prepared to accept subscriptions up to £8 million. We are willing to take that large amount this year partly to make the remedy of conversion more immediate and efficacious, and partly to strengthen our financial position generally in view of the war. But we in no way contemplate, or pledge ourselves to, similarly large flotations in 1917 and 1918; and investors who stand aside from this year's issue in the expectation of being as readily able to obtain conversion rights in the two following years will run the risk of disappointment in that respect.

"69. I may mention here that we have decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to introduce a new form of Government securities in the shape of bearer-bonds, to meet the convenience of persons in large business centres who wish to dispose of, or raise money upon, Government paper with greater ease and rapidity than are afforded by our existing promissory notes with the formalities attendant upon the transfer of these from one holder to another. We have no desire, however, to alter or abandon the present form of promissory note, which is much valued for purposes of safety by those who wish to hold Government paper permanently or for considerable periods. Accordingly the bearer-bond form will be purely optional and the fullest facilities will be given for the conversion of promissory notes of the existing form into bearer-bonds and *vice versa*. This reform will be introduced as soon as certain legal points which are under consideration have been settled, and when the best form of the new bearer-bond has been determined on.

Ways and Means Estimate for 1916-17.

"70. Before setting out the figures in the manner adopted in paragraph 20 above, I would emphasise that they are very materially affected by the facts

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that, as I have already said, we cannot count on any home borrowing next year; that, on the contrary, we ought to give some little help to the Home Government in maintaining a grip over the London money market by repaying a portion of the Secretary of State's outstanding India Bills; and that, in view of the limitations of the Indian money market, we must take a cautious view as to the immediate response to our offer of conversion facilities. Consequently, even though it is proposed to meet the Imperial deficit entirely by taxation, and convert it into a surplus, we have had to cut down the capital expenditure programme to the lowest possible limits, allowing only £3 million for Railways and £1½ for Irrigation and Delhi.

"The figures we have to deal with are then as follows:

Outlay.	£ million.	*Resources.*	£ million.
Provincial deficit . . .	0·4	From balances . . .	0·3
Capital Expenditure—		Imperial surplus . .	1·1
Railway	3·0	Rupee borrowing . .	4·3
Irrigation . . .	0·9	Unfunded debt . . .	0·3
Delhi	0·3	Famine insurance and miscellaneous items	0·2
Discharge of debt . . .	2·0	Special war receipts . .	0·4
	6·6		6·6

"71. I have already explained the amount of the Provincial deficit and the Imperial surplus as arrived at by the new taxation, and now add the following elucidatory remarks in respect of other items.

"*Railway Programme.*—As I have said, the financial position requires us to cut this down to a very low figure. We are advised, indeed, that it is very questionable whether a larger allotment could be profitably spent in view of the great difficulty, in present circumstances, in obtaining railway material from home and its extremely high cost. The present price of rails, for instance, landed in India, is nearly double the pre-war price, while the Tata Works, on which we could normally rely for local supplies, are now mainly occupied in the manufacture of steel for munitions. Our own railway workshops too are largely engaged in the same work.

"The £3 million programme has been fixed so as to continue progress, but generally at a reduced rate, on works already in hand which could not without loss or great inconvenience be interrupted. Provision has also been made for the restoration of the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, but only such new works are included—for example, water-supply schemes where the existing supply seems likely to fail—as could not with safety be postponed. The bulk of the expenditure proposed is consequently on open lines.

"*Irrigation.*—Here too the financial position has to be taken into account, and prevents our doing more than repeat the revised estimate provision of £900,000.

"*Expenditure on Delhi.*—This, as in the current year, is confined to what is absolutely necessary to keep things going without deterioration of material and disbanding of necessary establishments.

"*Discharge of debt.*—We provide here £500,000 for the discharge of India bonds issued in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway, which fall due in the coming year. We also provide £1½ million for the discharge of some of the short-term sterling India Bills issued by the Secretary of State in 1914-15, a measure which, as I have indicated, will be a contribution on our part to the retention of the Home market for borrowings by His Majesty's Government in connection with the war. We shall also, incidentally, save a certain amount in interest charges. The temporary loans we raised in 1914-15, which still stood at £14 million at the commencement of the current year, will thus have been reduced to £9½ million, *i.e.*, to £4 million from the Gold Standard Reserve (*vide* paragraph 21) and £5½ million in sterling India Bills.

"72. I have already said as much as I can at present in respect of the *rupee loan.* We take the amount of this for the purpose of the present calculations at £4·3 million, of which £300,000 is estimated as accruing from the Post Office section. But, as

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I have already indicated, we are prepared to accept subscriptions up to a further sum not exceeding £4 million. To the extent that we obtain these we shall employ them in paying off our remaining debt to the Gold Standard Reserve.

"It is very necessary, in present conditions, to conserve the Indian money market for the requirements of Government to a greater extent than is normally necessary. We do not propose to go at all as far in this direction as His Majesty's Government have had to do at home, but we are fully justified in issuing instructions, as we have done, that local bodies shall, as far as possible, keep down their development expenditure which is financed from borrowing; and that all loan flotations by such bodies, as well as branch line companies' loans, shall be held absolutely in abeyance from the present date until our coming loan has been floated.

"For *unfunded debt* we take a net incoming of £300,000 only, as we must be cautious in regard to the Post Office deposits, and we are for the present anticipating that there will be a reduction in these by direct withdrawals, or by transfer to the Post Office section of the loan, to the extent of £700,000 in the coming year.

"Under *special war receipts* we assume a receipt of £400,000 from the continued employment of enemy vessels.

"73. These and other transactions bring us to an estimated closing balance of £17·4 million on the 31st March 1917, exclusive of holdings for the Gold Standard Reserve temporarily included in the balances of the Home Treasury. This is about £1 million more than the normal minimum balance required in India and England together; but it will be readily understood that in present conditions, which in several directions expose our balances to exceptional strain, it is necessary to have some margin. This is the more desirable in that, as I have already said (paragraph 32), we shall eventually have to make good the large sums—of which we are making temporary use—that we are deriving from the employment of captured enemy vessels and the liquidation of hostile firms.

Remarks on certain special heads.

"I now furnish some supplementary information in regard to certain special and important heads.

A.—Opium.

"74. In paragraph 36 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1914-15, I referred to the question of the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium which had accumulated in the China ports as the one problem of our past opium trade with China still remaining for solution. At the commencement of this year the amount of stocks still unsold was considerable and the rate at which they were passing into consumption was slow, while all the consuming provinces in China except three had been declared free of cultivation and were consequently closed to Indian opium in accordance with the terms of the Opium agreement of 1911. Arrangements had also been made in accordance with that agreement for the inspection, early last summer, of Kiangsu with the object of applying the closure to this province also. These arrangements were however cancelled at the request of the Chinese Government, on the ground that investigations had shown that certain districts were not free from poppy cultivation; and shortly afterwards it became known that an arrangement had been arrived at between the Chinese authorities and the opium merchants which would have the effect of removing restrictions which had previously hampered the latter's trade. This was followed by the announcement, a few months later, that the whole of the stocks lying in Hongkong and a portion of those remaining in Shanghai had been purchased by representatives of the Chinese Government. It may fairly be assumed that the small remaining balance of the stocks is not likely to cause any embarrassment to the Government of India, and so a further, and apparently final, stage has been reached in the connection of this country with China in the matter of the opium trade.

"75. Shortly after the outbreak of war we found it desirable to raise—from R1,200 to R1,600 per chest—the upset price fixed in respect of the opium which is auctioned monthly for export to the non-China markets. During 1915 the full amount of the opium offered at this price was sold and, in view of the active conditions of the trade towards the close of the year, it was decided, as I have previously mentioned, to make a further enhancement of the upset price to R1,800 with effect from January 1916. The price obtained at our auction sales rose at once on the

announcement of this decision in September and has recently been above the new minimum.

"76. I mentioned last year that we had arranged to sell direct to the Government of the Straits Settlements the amount of opium required by that Government for its opium monopoly. A similar arrangement has since been concluded with the Government of Hongkong, and the amount of opium which has been announced for auction is exclusive of the requirements of these two Governments.

"77. Incidentally the war has led to an increased demand for medicinal preparations made from opium and, supplies from Turkey being interrupted, it has been arranged with the Secretary of State to test the suitability of Indian opium for this purpose by placing a quantity at the disposal of the London market. The permanent success of the experiment cannot, of course, be established till the return of peace conditions, but we have been able so far to sell 1,400 chests at a substantial profit and anticipate a larger sale in the coming year. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that in this way the production of Indian opium has relieved a want which must otherwise have been acutely felt.

B.—Military Services.

"78. The table below shows the gross and net expenditure on Military Services for the coming year and the four years preceding :—

	Gross.					Net, *i.e.*, deducting receipts.
	Army.	Marine.	Military Works.	Special Defences.	Total.	All Military heads.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912-13 . . .	19,576,526	479,928	887,379	9,267	20,953,100	19,565,466
1913-14 . . .	19,789,239	512,845	947,297	16,384	21,265,765	19,896,113
1914-15 . . .	20,336,559	463,370	996,071	13,603	21,809,603	20,434,915
1915-16 (Budget) .	19,973,700	650,400	744,300	21,100	21,389,500	20,169,200
1915-16 (Revised) .	21,650,200	519,100	830,200	16,300	23,015,800	21,842,700
1916-17 (Budget) .	21,579,100	707,600	858,300	20,900	23,165,900	22,000,000

"79. The total net expenditure in 1915-16 is now expected to reach the figure of £21·8 million or about £1⅔ million more than the Budget. I have already referred (in paragraph 14) to the main causes contributing to this large excess and need only add the following supplementary remarks. The developments of military science have rendered it necessary to increase the efficiency of the army in India in various directions while the war proceeds, *e.g.*, by the provision of mechanical transport, at a cost of £78,000, and of an aviation squadron, at a cost of £74,000. The expenditure on Military Works is now estimated to exceed the Budget figure by £86,000, chiefly on account of urgent improvements to frontier roads, the provision of accommodation for the Indian sick and wounded returned from the front, and improvements to the Cordite factory and to the Ordnance factory at Ishapore. A fall in receipts of £47,000, which is chiefly due to war conditions, also contributes to the increase in net expenditure.

"In certain respects the programme of expenditure has not been fulfilled; for instance, the Admiralty were unable to make progress with the construction of the Royal Indian Marine vessels referred to in my speech of last year, and this has involved a lapse of £149,000. On the other hand, the outlay on home stores for marine requirements is higher by £23,000. Other minor variations combine to account for the balance of the estimated excess.

"80. For the year 1916-17 a sum of £22 million has been allotted as the net Military expenditure, again on the assumption, which governs all our calculations, that the war will continue throughout the next financial year.

"In view of the general financial situation, only absolutely necessary and urgent measures are being provided for. The causes which affected Military expenditure during 1915-16 will remain for the most part operative in 1916-17. There will, it is true, be considerably less expenditure on sea transport charges, since the contribution during the current year included arrear payments on account of 1914-15. We also

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anticipate reduced expenditure on certain other measures connected with internal defence; and there will be a saving in connection with the mechanical transport companies, due to the initial expenditure being met for the most part during the current year. On the other hand, we anticipate increased expenditure of £189,000 in connection with the vessels the construction of which at home had to be postponed during the current year, and on replacement of stores and coal, and a somewhat higher provision has to be made for measures in connection with military arrangements on the North-West frontier. Broadly speaking, however, the anticipated expenditure in 1916-17 would be a little lower than in 1915-16 but for the fact that, as I have already explained, we have thought it wise to provide a margin (of rather over half a million pounds) to meet unforeseen demands.

"81. The Indian Army still continues to play a conspicuous part, side by side with representatives of every portion of the Empire, in the great war which the King-Emperor and his Allies are waging for the cause of liberty and right. Nor, as I indicated in my speech in the closing budget debate last March, is this the only respect in which India has borne her share of the Empire's burdens. She has rendered invaluable aid by recruiting and training large numbers of soldiers; by furnishing supplies of all sorts—foodstuffs, clothing, ordnance, equipment and munitions; by training and despatching horses; by lending to the Admiralty a great part of her Royal Indian Marine fleet; and by fitting out transports. The total value of the supplies and services of all sorts which she has thus undertaken on behalf of the War Office amounted, including some similar expenditure brought to account at home, to about £10 million in 1914-15 and is estimated at about £18 million in 1915-16 and £20$\frac{3}{4}$ million in 1916-17. These figures include also the outlay in civil departments on the manufacture of munitions which is now in full progress. They do not, however, include the services, representing a recoverable outlay of £850,000 in 1915-16 and about £1 million in 1916-17, which we are able to render to the Australian Government.

"82. I mentioned in paragraph 65 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement the assistance given by the Indian princes in respect of their Imperial Service Corps and in special gifts towards the cost of the war. The latter now total about £900,000. Further, considerable sums have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief to be spent in the purchase of horses, motor cars, motor ambulances, etc., or in any way which His Excellency may think advisable for the good of the army. It is of course impossible to mention all these individual gifts, which find no place in the Budget; but I would refer particularly to a recent personal gift of one lakh from His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal, as well as of 2 lakhs from the Nepal Durbar, who also are bearing all the ordinary pay charges of a Nepalese contingent now serving in India.

"83. The Council will readily understand that the task of deciding the many complex questions relating to the incidence of expenditure as between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government, and of devising a simple and efficient system of accounting, has been a most difficult one. It was found necessary, early in the current year, to create a special appointment of Central War Controller to deal with these matters, and Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., was appointed to the post. I gladly take this opportunity of acknowledging the conspicuous ability and untiring energy with which he has discharged his duties, and the appreciation they have met with at home as well as here.

C.—Famine Relief.

"84. I have already mentioned that the faulty distribution of the monsoon has led to distress in certain areas. This, however, has fortunately, so far, been on a comparatively small scale. Some direct expenditure on relief in the tracts affected by floods in Assam and the United Provinces was necessary. Distress due to drought exists at present in the Bankura district of Bengal; in the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts of Bihar and Orissa; in Ajmer-Merwara, and in the Karauli State in Rajputana; whilst that in the Tipperah district of Bengal is due to floods. Test works have been opened in these tracts and gratuitous relief is also being distributed. The maximum number, so far, on test works in all the affected tracts has been 21,000 and on gratuitous relief 23,000. The Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum, with an area of 1,200 square miles and a population of 80,000, is

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however the only area which passed beyond the stage of observation and test, scarcity having been formally declared in October last. Distress there, however, is practically over for the present, though some recrudescence is anticipated when the harvesting of winter rice is finished. Assistance in the shape of agricultural loans has been necessary in these tracts, as well as in Assam; whilst owing to the scarcity of fodder in Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana and the Punjab the usual concessions for the carriage of fodder at reduced rates have been introduced in large areas. Special railway concessions have also been granted in order to encourage the emigration of cattle from Ajmer-Merwara.

"The actual expenditure incurred in relief is fortunately, however, on a very small scale. It may be taken at £93,000 in the current year, of which £40,000 is debited to the head 33—Famine Relief and mainly represents the cost of fodder concessions. The total outlay at present anticipated in the coming year is £73,000, of which £46,000 is intended for fodder concessions and outlay on direct relief and appears under the Famine Relief head.

"85. In the current year we provided £500,000 out of the Famine Insurance Grant of £1 million for protective works. The Famine Relief outlay of £40,000 is a first charge on the remaining moiety, and £460,000 is left for the reduction or avoidance of debt, of which £295,000 comes under the Imperial and £165,000 under the Provincial section.

"In the coming year we are slightly reducing the provision for protective works which is taken at £433,000. Of the remainder, famine relief accounts for £46,000, while £424,000 under Imperial and £97,000 under Provincial are allotted to the reduction or avoidance of debt, the Provincial allotment in the coming year being somewhat reduced as one more of the provinces has now obtained its maximum famine credit. I may add that I have not forgotten the promise, to which I referred in paragraph 69 of my speech last year, to consider the possibility of improving the system of Provincial famine credits. We have not yet had a final reply from one of the provinces mainly interested, but we shall hope to put the matter before the Secretary of State in the course of the coming year.

D.—Expenditure from Special Grants, Educational, Medical, etc.

"86. I give below a table similar to that exhibited in paragraphs 46 and 70 of my speech introducing the last two Financial Statements:—

[In thousands of pounds.]

	Total grants given (1911-12 to 1916-17).		Total expenditure incurred* (1911-12 to 1916-17).	Balance expected to be available on 1st April 1917.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Non-recurring.	
(1) Education	763	3,253	2,213	1,040
(2) Sanitation	245	1,738	1,172	566
(3) Medical Relief, etc.	...	58	54	4
(4) Agriculture, etc.	...	177	169	8
(5) Grants for other special purposes	...	1,545	1,415	130
(6) Grants for general purposes (Discretionary grants)	...	667	381	286
Total	1,008	7,438	5,404	2,034
Add—Savings on recurring grants during foregoing period (about)				697
Total amount expected to be available from special grants on the 1st April 1917				2,731

figures only are given as the recurring grants are treated as having been fully worked up to, any m those grants in particular years being added at the foot of the statement.

of continued financial stringency, we have, naturally, had again to ernments to restrict their drawings on the portion of their balances ts the unspent remainder of these special grants, and we have also outlay from the portion of previous recurring grants which have ir own disposal. Any short expenditure by the Government of India

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[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

from these recurring grants in the current and coming years will however, be made good when financial prosperity is restored.

E.—Financial position of the Provinces.

"87. The financial history of the provinces in the current year, as I have already shown, has been one of severe restriction of expenditure, and this must inevitably be continued in the coming year also. The only important change in the financial arrangements with Local Governments which I have to mention now is the final decision on the question of improving the terms of the Burma provincial settlement, in connection with which I mentioned in paragraph 72 of my last year's speech that we had decided to increase the permanent resources of the Local Government to the extent of £100,000 a year. We had also under consideration at the time a further concession, which has since received the approval of the Secretary of State, namely, the guarantee to this province of a minimum aggregate of revenue advancing progressively every year. The annual increment of revenue thus assured to the province is £53,000, and the guarantee extends until 1923-24. It does not actually become operative until the conclusion of the war; but the total minimum guaranteed revenue on which the province will then begin will be fixed as if its revenues had started at the full amount anticipated in the calculations on which the provincial settlement of April 1911 was based, *plus* the additional £100,000 mentioned above, and had subsequently increased every year at the guaranteed rate. The arrangement is a new feature of our provincial settlement system, and one which we are not likely to extend, as it originates from two factors special to Burma, namely, *first*, the unusually fluctuating character of her revenues as a whole, and, *secondly*, the special necessity in her case, for making an assured provision for a steady scheme of development of communications. Such a scheme cannot be taken up and carried on in the absence of some assurance of a growth of minimum revenue sufficient to provide for an adequate working programme without constant set-backs when an indifferent year happens to succeed one of special prosperity. We ourselves believe fully in the elasticity of the Burma revenues; and we felt that, if this confidence in the future growth of provincial revenues could be turned into a certainty, so far as the Local Government is concerned, by the procedure proposed, a great difficulty in attacking this problem of road development could be met.

"88. We have also during this year made good progress with the problem of attempting to define and enlarge the financial powers of Local Governments and of authorities subordinate to them on the one hand, and of the various Imperial authorities on the other. Our hope is to evolve a systematic and liberal scheme of delegation which will help to solve, with greater simplicity and generality than has hitherto been attempted, many questions of decentralisation which have been under consideration for a number of years past, as well as certain parallel questions of audit control to which, as Hon'ble Members are aware, much attention has recently been paid. In this Your Excellency has taken a special personal interest, and I should have been glad if it had been possible to make a more definite announcement on the subject on the present occasion. But the matter is one in which we cannot act alone, for no definite scheme can be introduced without the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

F.—Railways. (Capital Outlay.)

"89. The following statement gives the figures of Railway capital expenditure on State-owned lines included within the Railway programme for the coming year and the four years preceding:—

—	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16, Revised.	1916-17, Budget.
	£	£	£	£	£
Open lines including rolling stock .	7,134,200	10,303,100	10,534,300	4,250,100	2,730,000
Lines under construction—					
(*a*) started in previous years . .	2,658,700	1,871,500	898,800	660,700	270,000
(*b*) started in current year . .	103,200	131,700	...	35,900	...
Total .	9,896,100	12,306,300	11,433,100	4,946,700	3,000,000

[*Sir William Meyer.*] [1ST MARCH, 1916.]

"90. As I have already stated, the financial position has necessitated a large reduction in our Budget programme for 1915-16, and also requires us to cut down expenditure in the coming year to a very low figure. The greater part of the reduced outlay for 1916-17 will, as usual, be devoted to the improvement of open line equipment, including provision for the repair of damage done to the hill section of the Assam Bengal Railway by the abnormal floods of last July.

"The difficulty of obtaining imported material without interference with more important work and at reasonable cost has limited the proposals for the purchase of new rolling stock to extremely modest dimensions, though, in order to provide work for the railway shops which build coaches and wagons, some material has to be bought from abroad. Works will absorb the greater part of the allotment, and what cannot be made in the country will be found from the stores already collected whenever possible.

"91. The small amount which remains over for construction expenditure we propose to utilise in continuing, as far as possible, progress on lines already in hand which cannot well be interrupted without loss or considerable inconvenience. Very nearly half of it goes to the Burdwan-Howrah Chord which, as explained last year, may be regarded as a work of open line improvement designed to relieve the congestion of traffic on existing lines between Calcutta and the coal-fields. Work has here reached an advanced stage, and in order to render the outlay already incurred remunerative it is necessary to provide for its early completion.

"Another work of this description is the overhead connection with the Victoria terminus in Bombay, the provision for which will enable moderate progress to be made. The only other important line requiring notice is the Itarsi-Nagpur, on which considerable progress has been made in the current year. The northern section from Itarsi to Parassia, a length of 134 miles, has already been opened to traffic, and it is expected that the southern section from Nagpur to Katol will be ready for opening within the next 3 or 4 months. We have provided a small sum for the completion of this section, but funds will not permit of work being proceeded with on the remaining section Katol to Amla. Circumstanced as we are it is out of the question to make provision from programme funds for any new line of railway.

"92. It is all the more gratifying, therefore, to find that the activity of Branch Line companies has been in no way abated. Last year I informed the Council that the total mileage of railways sanctioned for construction by such companies was 234, and that several District Board projects were about to mature. Since then we have sanctioned the construction of four new lines, of a total length of 72 miles, to be financed by certain District Boards in Madras, and have also authorised the flotation of Branch Line companies for the construction of five new railways comprising a total mileage of 258. One of these, the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railway, is a project of importance which has been under consideration for years past; and the company undertaking its construction is the largest railway concern recently floated in India. These facts bear evidence to the popularity of the terms which we now offer to investors in such undertakings.

"93. The following figures show the capital outlay on all State lines up to the end of each year from 1912-13 and the net return obtained, after deducting working expenses and interest charges:—

[In thousands of pounds.]

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16, Revised.	1916-17, Budget.
Capital at charge at end of each year .	340,103	351,302	361,556	365,097	366,827
Net working profit from railways excluding interest charges . .	17,272	17,616	15,614	17,123	16,461
Percentage of net working profit to capital outlay	5·08	5·01	4·32	4·69	4·49
Net working profit from railways after meeting interest charges . .	4,803	4,790	2,158	3,348	2,505
Percentage to capital outlay of net profits after meeting interest charges.	1·41	1·36	·60	·92	·68

[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

"94. The return on Railway capital (excluding interest charges) was estimated in the current year's budget at 4·01 per cent. We now estimate it at 4·69 per cent, in consequence of the large increase in net railway earnings which I have already dealt with in my review of the Revenue estimates. For next year we put it at 4·49 per cent consequent on the smaller estimate of net earnings provided for in the Budget.

"The charges for interest in the current and ensuing years work out to 3·77 and 3·81 per cent respectively on the capital outlay, so that the final net profit on railways in each of these years is 0·92 per cent and 0·68 per cent. But as I said last year, the interest charges include certain annuity and sinking fund payments which really go to the discharge of debt.

G.—Irrigation. (Capital outlay.)

"95. The financial position of our great Irrigation undertakings may be gathered from the following table, which brings up to date the information given in previous Financial Statements. The figures are in thousands of pounds:—

Particulars.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16 (Revised).	1916-17 (Budget).
1	2	3	4	5	6
Productive Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	33,347	34,645	35,777	36,696	37,601
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	4,065	4,338	4,325	4,379	4,417
Total expenses, including interest on debt	2,263	2,306	2,452	2,561	2,587
Net profit	1,802	2,032	1,873	1,818	1,830
Percentage of net profit to capital outlay	5·40	5·87	5·24	4·95	4·87
Protective Works.					
Capital outlay to end of each year	4,205	4,796	5,345	5,860	6,274
Total receipts, including land revenue due to irrigation	81	112	101	113	119
Total expenses, including interest on debt	188	213	247	275	290
Net loss	107	101	146	162	171
Percentage of net loss to capital outlay	2·55	2·10	2·73	2·76	2·73
Minor Works and Navigation.					
Direct Receipts	266	263	254	268	280
Expenditure	842	914	986	898	889
Net loss	576	651	732	630	609

"96. On the 31st March 1915 the total length of main and branch canals and distributaries which had been constructed on irrigation works of all classes amounted to 62,758 miles, a figure which, it is expected, will have increased by some 500 miles during the current financial year. These channels command an area of approximately 50 million acres of culturable land, and in 1914-15 actually irrigated almost

25½ million acres. The area of irrigation of 1915-16 is, however, expected to show a decline to about 24 million acres as the deficient rainfall in parts of Northern India diminished the available water-supply.

"97. In addition to the canals in use there are 39 major projects which are either under construction, awaiting sanction, or being examined by the professional advisers of Government. Of these 14 are productive and 25 protective; they are designed to irrigate 7½ million acres and to cost £30 million.

"During the current year only one new work of any magnitude was sanctioned, namely, the Gokak canal, a work of the protective class estimated to cost £1·3 million. It will extend the benefits of irrigation to portions of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts in the Bombay Presidency, and to tracts in Kolhapur and certain other adjacent Native States Work on this project has not however yet been started, and it is unlikely that a beginning can be made while the present financial stringency endures.

"98. In paragraph 84 of my speech of last year I referred to five projects of the first importance which had been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some considerable time. The investigation of the Sukkur, Kistna, and Sutlej projects is still proceeding, while the Cauvery reservoir scheme continues to be held up pending the settlement of certain questions respecting the division of the waters of the Cauvery river as between Madras and the Mysore State. An alternative scheme for the utilisation of the waters of the Sarda river in the United Provinces has been advanced by the local Government and is now being examined. The Koch Dam project in the Punjab has been abandoned as financially impracticable.

"99. The opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal by Your Excellency in December last marked the practical completion of the Punjab Triple Canals project, for upon this canal the two other linked systems—the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals—depend for their supplies in the *rabi* season. During the first eight months of the current financial year the two last-named works had irrigated an area exceeding half a million acres, while, on full development, the triple system as a whole will serve an area of 1,870,000 acres annually. Colonisation on the Lower Bari Doab made good progress during the year.

"In the United Provinces good progress was made with the erection of a permanent weir and regulator at Hardwar, the site of the headworks of the Upper Ganges Canal. This work, it is hoped, will be finished in the course of the present calendar year, and will greatly improve the efficiency of the canal.

"In the Central Provinces the Weinganga and Tandula Canals are approaching completion : it is hoped that irrigation from the former will begin in 1916 and from the latter in 1917.

"Satisfactory progress continues to be made with the important protective works in the Bombay Deccan, *viz.*, the Pravara, Godavari, and Nira Right Bank Canals.

"In Burma the Twante Canal is nearly finished. This is a purely navigation work and is intended to improve communications between Rangoon and the rich rice-producing lands of the Irrawaddy delta. It will, it is hoped, be ready for use by the end of 1916.

H.—Delhi Expenditure. (Capital Outlay.)

"100. We provided £267,000 in this year's Budget for expenditure under the head 51—Initial expenditure on the new Capital. This has been somewhat exceeded, owing largely to existing commitments resulting from the higher scale on which the programme for 1914-15 had been based, and the actual expenditure is now estimated at £333,000. For the coming year we repeat this year's Budget provision.

"The Delhi Committee have been engaged during the present year in carrying on preliminary operations, such as levelling the site, collecting materials, manufacturing bricks and similar miscellaneous work. The Indian clerks' quarters and the menials' quarters, which were commenced in 1914, have been completed; bungalows have been provided for the occupation of the works staff; and progress has been made with the detailed schemes and estimates. But the only important buildings on which a beginning has yet been made are Government House and the Secretariat, on which a moderate rate of progress will be maintained. The programme of work in 1916-17 will be on similar lines; and the staff employed will be kept down to the

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minimum necessary to supervise the work in hand and to ensure the completion of the estimates at a reasonably early date, while the larger schemes, such as those relating to sanitation, electric lighting and irrigation, must await an improvement in financial conditions.

"The *pro forma* account of expenditure on the Delhi Province which was first given last year has been brought up to date and is produced as an appendix to the Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum.

Council drawings, Exchange and Paper Currency Reserve.

"101. As I explained in paragraph 10 of my speech last year, a considerable portion of the aggregate remittance which we have to make to the Secretary of State to finance his home expenditure is now being carried out indirectly, owing to the fact that we are incurring a large amount of military expenditure in India on behalf of the Home Government which the Secretary of State recovers from the War Office. The result from our point of view is of course the same as if he had drawn Council Bills on us to that extent and had correspondingly reduced our capacity to meet his further drawings. We estimated in the Budget that we should thus incur £7·5 million of recoverable military expenditure in India, but this has risen, with the development of the operations which we assist in financing, including the manufacture of munitions, to £14·6 million. In addition, the system adopted, at the instance of His Majesty's Government, of financing the purchase of wheat by direct payments on this side to the firms employed as our purchasing agents has involved a further expenditure of £2·9 million, which the Secretary of State recovered by the sale of the wheat at home. We also placed £2 million at the disposal of the Bank of England in India, against which the Bank made a similar payment to the Secretary of State. Finally, as previously mentioned (paragraph 81), we incurred some recoverable outlay—about £0·9 million—on behalf of the Australian Government.

"Altogether, then, our recoverable disbursements here have amounted to £20·4 million. The effect of the wheat purchases and sales in depleting our balances here and inflating those of the Secretary of State was, however, corrected, when exchange fell in June—September and reverse bills were sold, by crediting the proceeds (£4·7 million) to our treasury funds in India, while the Secretary of State met the bills at home from his own balances.

"102. Thus the net demand on our treasury balances as a result of these forms of indirect remittance amounted to £15·7 million, or about £8 million more than the Budget had contemplated. We were thus unable to meet the Secretary of State's Council drawings (from those balances) to the full extent anticipated, and yet these were on an unexpectedly large scale. The depression of exchange to which I have just referred was of comparatively short duration. It was doubtless connected in part with the system adopted for financing the wheat purchases, as well as with the demand for remittance in connection with the home war loan; and when these transactions had been adjusted, and the period of renewed activity which normally sets in towards the beginning of the cold weather had started, the situation was reversed, and eventually an exceedingly strong demand set in for trade remittances, which, in accordance with our accepted policy, has been fully met. The Secretary of State's Council drawings are now estimated to amount this year to £16½ million. Of this sum, £3·7 million has been met from our treasury balances, as against £7·1 anticipated in the Budget; and £7·5 million through the Gold Standard Reserve. The London portion of that Reserve had been weakened by having to meet heavy demands for reverse remittances after the outbreak of war, and we have been glad to take the opportunity afforded by a period of strong exchange to re-transfer to it the free portion of the balance which was thus accumulated in India, as well as the £3 million which we have repaid out of the temporary loan of £7 million which we took from the Reserve in the early part of the war. We still retain in India (in our treasury balances) the remaining portion of that loan.

"103. The remaining drawings of the current year (£5·3 million) are being taken against the Paper Currency Reserve. As Hon'ble Members are aware, this is the normal practice when the trade demand for remittance exceeds the amounts which can conveniently be met from our treasury balances. But while in ordinary conditions the proceeds of bills thus drawn against the Paper Currency Reserve are

'earmarked' at home in gold, the Secretary of State has felt obliged, in the financial situation at home created by war conditions, to make a very sparing use of this procedure. To meet this difficulty without detracting from the "availability" of the Reserve, if I may coin a word, we took power by our recent Currency Ordinance to enable him to invest up to a limited extent in short term securities, such as Treasury bills, the sums which he would normally have earmarked in actual gold, and he is utilizing this power up to the extent of £3 million. At the same time we took the opportunity of making it clear that additional investments from the Currency Reserve, when made in India under the powers taken by the Currency Act of last year (V of 1915), can be effected by creating fresh Government paper *ad hoc* and placing it in the Reserve, thus enabling us to carry out the intention, previously announced, of obtaining, when necessary, additional resources for the assistance of trade or for our own possible requirements. The Currency Act just mentioned remains in force up to six months after the close of the war, and we shall ask the Council in the course of the present session to give the same duration to the useful supplementary legislation contained in the recent Ordinance.

"104. In 1916-17 we again expect that the bulk of the funds required by the Secretary of State will be met, as in the present year, by the recovery from the Home Government of expenditure—estimated to amount to £17·1 million—which we shall incur on its behalf in India, besides which there will again be expenditure, amounting to about £1 million, on behalf of the Australian Government. The Secretary of State will therefore require to draw on us in the ordinary way to the extent of £5·1 million only. As usual, however, these announcements are merely provisional, and full discretion is retained to vary the amounts in such manner as may be found advisable.

"105. The average rate of exchange in the current year, calculated on the Secretary of State's drawings, is taken at 16 068 pence per rupee.

Gold Standard Reserve.

"106. The following statement shows the holdings in the Gold Standard Reserve on the 1st April last and at the date of the last published statement. I have also added figures showing how we expect the Reserve to stand on the 31st March in order to bring out important changes in its constitution to which some allusion has already been made.

[In thousands of pounds.]

—	Book credit in India.	Gold set aside in the Bank of England.	Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.	Gold held in India.	Temporary loan to Treasury balances in India.	Invested in London.	TOTAL.
1st April 1915	70	1,250	8	5,238	7,000	12,149*	25,715
31st January 1916	...	1,000	6,038	...	7,000	11,850†	25,888
As estimated on 31st March 1916.	...	1,000	6,166	245	4,000	14,866‡	26,277

* This represents the value of the securities at the minimum prices fixed for them as on the 31st March 1915.

† This represents the value of the securities as on the 31st October 1915.

‡ This represents the value as on the 31st October 1915 (the date of the last valuation) of the securities then held and the cost price of securities purchased since that date.

"107. It will be seen that there will still be a 'loose' balance in India of £245,000. This represents interest which we have to pay for our temporary loan from the Reserve, and as it will not be credited till the 31st March next, there will not be time in the current year for its withdrawal, like the remainder of the balance, by the sale of council bills. The balance with which the year opened, and the repaid portion of the loan we had taken in 1914-15, were withdrawn—to the extent of £7·5 million in all—by the sale of council bills as already described; and the remainder was remitted to England by adjustments through the Paper Currency Reserve* in connection with a very interesting and expedient transaction.

* We transferred the money to that Reserve here, while the Secretary of State was thus enabled to take a corresponding sum out of his Paper Currency holdings to credit of the Gold Standard Reserve in London.

[1st MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

"At the time when the 4½ per cent British war loan of 1915 was floated, the Gold Standard Reserve held consols to the nominal value of about £3¼ million. It was decided to take advantage of the conversion scheme attached to the war loan to exchange these holdings into the new and more easily realisable security. This was effected partly by a direct subscription to the loan on behalf of the Reserve, the remittance above mentioned from our balance in India being made for this purpose, and partly by the purchase of conversion rights. The result of the transaction is that consols yielding a total interest of £81,660 a year have been replaced by much superior war loan securities yielding £97,992. Including the further war loan stock which we obtained by direct subscription, our total war loan holding in the Gold Standard Reserve now amount to £3½ million.

Currency notes.

"108. In paragraph 94 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement, I alluded to the fact that during the period of emergency which followed immediately upon the outbreak of war we made special arrangements to secure the unimpeded encashment of our currency notes, and I announced that it would be our object to maintain, and if possible to develop, the facilities then granted. Definite steps have now been taken towards this end. The Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency recommended that Government should increase, whenever and wherever possible, the number of places at which notes can be encashed as of right, as well as the extra-legal facilities for encashment. Definite consideration of the Royal Commission's report having been postponed on account of the war, a decision on their recommendation in favour of additional statutory facilities has necessarily to stand over for the time being. We have not, however, thought it advisable to let the matter rest entirely, and we have accordingly revised the rules and practice relating to the issue and encashment of notes at Government treasuries. In our revised rules it is expressly laid down that all possible endeavour shall be made to meet the requirements of a payee as to the form of currency which he desires to take, and that all applications for the exchange of coin for notes, or of notes for coin, shall ordinarily be met; while we have undertaken to make these facilities real and effective by suitable arrangements for the supply of the coin required.

"109. This arrangement relates primarily to those cases in which the treasuries are under Government management. We had, however, already recognised that the most favourable opportunities for developing the note circulation on these lines would probably occur at the larger trade centres, at most of which the Presidency Banks have branches and transact treasury business on behalf of Government, and accordingly the policy of enlisting the co-operation of the Presidency Banks has been steadily pursued. Substantial results have now been achieved in this direction. Thus arrangements have been made with the Banks for the issue and free encashment of notes at a considerable number of their existing branches, while new branches have been opened by the Bank of Madras at four places all of which are of considerable importance from the point of view of trade.

"The main features of the new arrangements are that the Government have undertaken, for currency purposes, to keep the Presidency Banks in funds at each branch, and to supply them with any form of currency asked for as far as this may be required to permit of the free issue and exchange of universal currency notes, *i.e.*, those up to R100. In consideration of the Banks carrying out these duties on behalf of Government, we have in one instance, in which the arrangements are for the present on a temporary and experimental footing, agreed to reimburse the out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Bank in connection with the establishment of an exchange department. In other cases we have given a guarantee in respect of the amount of Government funds which, under existing arrangements, are held at the Banks' branches for the transaction of treasury business. This takes the shape either of a guaranteed minimum balance, or of a guaranteed average balance of a specified sum during the busy period of each year. In fixing the remuneration of the Banks in this form the Government have had in view the policy alluded to in another connection in paragraph 11 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statement, by which the balances in the Presidency Banks are kept at as high a level as is compatible with other public interests with the object of enabling a reasonable amount of assistance to be given to trade. The arrangements above described have thus been made to serve a double purpose.

"110. There are certain other matters connected with our paper currency system which deserve mention. The most important of these is the reform effected during the past year by which the practice of re-issuing currency notes has been discontinued. In future all notes presented at a currency office will be at once cancelled however short a time they may have been in circulation. This change of procedure follows the practice of the Bank of England, and has a special advantage as a measure of protection against forgery and fraud, as it is a common device for counterfeit notes to be deliberately soiled or stained in order to obscure the defects of the imitation. When, as is likely to result from the change of procedure, clean notes form the bulk of the circulation, such counterfeit notes will stand a smaller chance of passing current. The change is also likely, on other grounds, to increase the popularity of our notes, as we have found that the public are averse from receiving re-issued notes and not infrequently present them at once at the counter to be changed. I may mention, as a practical example of the way in which this reform has been appreciated, that the Controller of Currency has informed me that the Royal Calcutta Turf Club now issue clean notes only from their totalisators!

"We hope in due course to be able to extend the new procedure to currency notes tendered at district treasuries, but there are certain practical difficulties in the way of the immediate extension of the prohibition to so wide a range of offices.

"111. We have also had under consideration a proposal to prohibit the cutting of currency notes, which is at present very largely resorted to when these are sent by post. This proposal has, however, been dropped in view of the unfavourable criticism it elicited, the chief ground of objection being that, in view of existing Indian conditions in regard to banking facilities, the use of notes for remittance purposes is indispensable to a large section of the public, and that the prohibition or penalising of the remittance of notes in separate halves would injuriously affect the popularity of the paper currency as a whole. There was, however, one step which Government could safely take to diminish the undoubted inconvenience that results from our offices having to handle notes which have been cut, namely, by prohibiting the practice by which, in certain cases, notes were cut in our currency offices before being remitted to treasuries. It has recently been arranged to discontinue this and to check a similar practice in district treasuries.

"112. As I indicated in the beginning of my speech, our currency circulation—partly, I may claim, as a result of the reforms above indicated—is now in a very satisfactory condition, as will be seen from the following statement which gives the active note circulation, *i.e.*, excluding notes held in reserve treasuries and the headquarter offices of the Presidency Banks, on the 1st February in each of the last five years:—

1912	46·75	crores.
1913	51·29	„
1914	51 91	„
1915	45·09	„
1916	54·11	„

"The figure for the 1st February last is in fact a record in the statistics of our active circulation—a very notable circumstance, I think, considering the critical times through which we are passing.

The Wheat Scheme.

"113. I have already had to make some reference to the Government wheat scheme in connection with the course of exchange and the Secretary of State's Council drawings. I may now say something as to the leading features of the scheme itself. It will be remembered that towards the end of 1914 Indian wheat prices began to rise to an alarmingly high level, and that this rise was practically continuous during the first three months of 1915, in spite of the action taken by Government to limit exports during that period. Prices were being forced up by the effect of the external demand on stocks which were unusually short; and the prospects of the approaching harvest did not, as is ordinarily the case, succeed in easing the situation. So the problem which faced us was to secure that Indian prices should be divorced from world prices, and at the same time to provide an outlet for the surplus crop, which then promised to be large, alike for the benefit of the Indian cultivator and in order to meet the requirements of

[1st MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

the United Kingdom where wheat was in great demand. We therefore resolved, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, to control the export trade by prohibiting all private exports of wheat save some 95,000 tons already covered by existing contracts, and decided that we would ourselves purchase and export all future supplies that might be required for the United Kingdom, to which country our exports were, generally speaking, to be confined. For this purpose we employed the leading export firms as our agents and placed their operations under the control of a Wheat Commissioner. The latter, in consultation with the Government, instructed the purchasing firms month by month in regard to the quantities they might purchase for us and regulated the maximum price at which such purchases could be made. The price was originally fixed at a fairly high level, so as to get into touch with the market, but it was gradually reduced as tenders of wheat increased, and by the middle of June the Government *f. o. b.* price was brought down to R4-10-9 per maund at Karachi. At that time, this figure represented internal prices appreciably above those actually current, but later on the unsatisfactory development of the south-west monsoon brought current prices up to, and finally above, the Government export rate. Consequently, while in the early stage of the scheme the real check on exports was through the maximum allotments to the purchasing firms, since the prices offered would in themselves have attracted much larger quantities, the position has been reversed since the middle of July, export having practically stopped owing to the Government price not being acceptable to dealers in comparison with internal prices, especially in view of the possibility of these rising materially later through poor winter rains. From July onwards, however, the requirements of the United Kingdom became less urgent, so that the stoppage of exports was of no material consequence to it, and was satisfactory to us as decreasing the competition for wheat and thus tending to keep down a rise in prices. Moreover, owing to a fall in prices at home and subsequently, in the autumn, to a great increase in freight charges, further shipment to the United Kingdom of wheat purchased at the price we offered would have resulted in loss. I may mention here that the wheat we shipped home was disposed of under the direction of a Wheat Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government and containing representatives of the India Office, the Treasury and the Board of Agriculture.

"114. The scheme speedily provided the check on prices in India which was its main object. In Northern India, just before the scheme came into operation, internal prices at various representative centres ranged between 6¼ and 8¾ seers per rupee. By the middle of May they had fallen to between 9 and 11¼ seers; and in spite of some subsequent rise, caused mainly by the unsatisfactory character of the south-west monsoon in the Punjab, and the delay in the arrival of the winter rains, they are still below the level at which they stood when the scheme came into operation. The scheme has also worked without hardship to the producer. Thus taking the Punjab, the most important portion of India affected, the cultivator there is in normal times well satisfied with a local wholesale price of R3 per maund which corresponds roughly, allowing for transport and other charges, to a price of R4-2-0 *f. o. b.* at Karachi, whereas it will be seen from what I have said already that the prices offered have been considerably higher than this. We have also some information to the effect that the cultivators appreciate the offer of a definite price by Government. The shipment of wheat under the scheme likewise produced an excellent effect in Great Britain, in lowering the prices there at a time when this was much needed: thus the home prices which were at one time 69*s* a quarter had fallen to 52*s*. in the first half of June. For the success which has attended the scheme we are greatly indebted to the ability, tact and zeal of Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.I.E., who discharged the duties of Wheat Commissioner till he took up, in October last, the post of Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department. The total amount of wheat exported up to date this year amounts to about 650,000 tons.

"115. As regards the profits derived from the scheme, these, owing mainly to the enormous cost of freight and the larger supplies that came into the United Kingdom from other quarters, have been much less than might have been anticipated a year ago, and up to date they amount to about £150,000. A definite balance sheet cannot yet be struck, however, as the scheme is to continue in operation, in the interests of the Indian consumer, after the close of the current year, and we shall have to take into account the results of future transactions. In any case there can be no loss to India while the scheme continues in operation on its present lines, and thus still includes the guarantee of His Majesty's Government against such a contingency;

and though we should of course have been glad of a large profit, this was not one of our primary inducements to undertake the scheme. The main object, so far as India is concerned, was, as described in Your Excellency's words in the final Budget debate last year, "to ensure a moderate level of prices, to safeguard the consumer and yet not to disappoint the cultivator of his legitimate profits"; and, as you also said on that occasion, such profits as may finally ensue will be employed in some special way to the advantage of the people.

"116. In regard to food-prices generally, I should like to draw attention to our very fortunate position as compared with some of the principal belligerent countries in Europe. Thus it appears from returns compiled by the Director of Statistics that in January last retail food-prices in Calcutta were only 7 per cent above what they had been at the beginning of the war, whereas, as we have recently learned from the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette*, the rise has been 47 per cent in Great Britain, 83 per cent in Germany, and no less than 112 per cent in Austria.

Conclusion.

"117. Now, my Lord, I draw my remarks to a close. It has been a source of great concern to the Government of India that the last Budget to be presented under Your Excellency's auspices should be marked by the necessity of a large increase in taxation. But we should be flinching from our duty, and unmindful of the example which has been set to us in other parts of the Empire, were we to shrink from this, while the increased burdens which we have proposed are small in comparison with those which have to be borne by other countries participating in the war. We may also, I think, derive some satisfaction from the fact that, whereas on the last occasion on which additional taxation had to be imposed (in 1910)—that necessity arose from the domestic circumstances of India—our present measures arise only through the participation of India in the greatest war which any of us are likely to see, and in which the whole future of the Empire is in issue. And when I recall the Resolution unanimously passed in this Council on the 24th February 1915, which affirms 'the unswerving resolution of Indians to support the honour, dignity and prestige of the Empire regardless of the sacrifice it may entail on them,' I am confident that the measures we propose will receive full acquiescence in the Council and in the country.

"118. In conclusion, I desire once again to express my heartfelt acknowledgments to the officers of the Finance Department for the way in which they have dealt, in their various spheres, with the very difficult conditions through which we have passed during the current year and which are likely to continue throughout the year to come. I can only repeat what I said last year that I am most deeply indebted to their loyal and efficient aid."

THE INDIAN MEDICAL (BOGUS DEGREES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"My Lord, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by such persons of such titles."

THE INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"My Lord, as I indicated just now in my speech on the Financial Statement, I have to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act. It is from this measure, as I have already explained, that we expect to obtain the largest share of the additional revenue which we require. In introducing the Financial Statement, I have stated in some detail our proposals in connection with the import and export duties, and Hon'ble Members will perhaps allow me to refer them to my previous remarks for an explanation of the changes we contemplate and of the considerations underlying these changes.

[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer.*]

I need not, therefore, go over this ground again, and will confine my remarks to a few points arising out of the Bill to which I have not yet had occasion to refer.

"The Import Tariff which we propose to substitute for the existing Tariff is stated in Schedule I of the Bill. Part I specifies the articles which are to remain exempt from duty, and in addition to the remarks which I have already offered in explanation of our reasons for restricting the free list, I have only to observe that, with one exception, all the articles which appear in Part I are now already exempt from duty under the provisions of the existing Schedule, or under notifications issued under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act. The exception is the exemption now proposed in favour of nickel and bronze coin of the Government of India, which will now formally be placed in the same category as other current British Indian coin. The only other point to which I need draw the attention of Hon'ble Members, in connection with this part of the Schedule, is the inclusion in the statutory free list of all the special concessions which have hitherto been conceded to the cotton industry. These are stated in Nos. 18, 19 and 27 of the Import Schedule.

"Part II of the Import Schedule states the special rates to be applied to those articles, which, for one reason or another, are taxed at specific rates varying with each individual case. I have already explained in introducing the Financial Statement the changes which we propose in connection with the taxation of these articles, and the grounds on which we rely for a modification of the existing method and pitch of assessment.

"In Part III are included the articles which are to be liable to duty at 2½ per cent. There are at present only two cases in which such a rate is applied, namely, vinegar and green copperas, this privileged rate, as compared with our general tariff of 5 per cent, being a consequence of special tariff arrangements with France. We now propose to enlarge the list of articles which are to be taxed at this rate; and we include in it firstly, those manufactures of iron and steel which have hitherto been accorded preferential treatment and pay only one per cent, and secondly the more important articles which have hitherto been exempted altogether, but are no longer to be so. While we are unable, in existing financial conditions, and also for the reasons which I have already explained, to continue to these imports the fiscal treatment they have enjoyed in the past, we are still recognising their title to privileged treatment by taxing them at 5 per cent below our proposed general tariff rate. In regard to machinery, it will be observed that we do not propose to apply the rate of 2½ per cent to machinery, as defined in No. 58 of the Schedule, imported by the owner of a cotton spinning and weaving mill. This exemption is a corollary to the policy of placing an excise duty on cloth woven in Indian mills equivalent to the import duty on similar goods, and so long as the excise duty remains in force, we do not desire to modify the concession of total exemption which that industry has enjoyed.

"One small point needs to be mentioned in connection with the proposed taxation of railway material. If Hon'ble Members will refer to item No. 63 of the Schedule, they will see that this item includes a proviso defining component parts of railway material. This definition follows the similar definition, prescribed in No. 58, applicable to component parts of machinery; and this definition has, as a matter of fact, been in force for many years under our executive instructions. We are now merely giving statutory recognition to an existing practice which has the support of a statutory prescription applicable to articles of a character very similar to railway material. As I have already explained in connection with the Financial Statement we have always endeavoured to maintain equivalence of taxation between these two classes of imports.

"Part IV calls for no detailed remarks. The general tariff rate will be raised to 7½ per cent; and this rate will apply also in future to a number of articles, many of no special importance, which have hitherto, for no very valid reason, found their way into the free list.

"The Import Schedule, it will be observed, distinguishes articles according as they are free, or dutiable at special rates, or at 2½ per cent or at 7½ per cent. This form will, it is believed, assist Hon'ble Members in their consideration

[*Sir William Meyer; The President.*] [1ST MARCH, 1916.]

of our proposals. We shall, however, for the convenience of importers, publish, after the Bill has become law, a Schedule in which the items of the statutory Schedule will be arranged, as far as possible, in alphabetical order. In another respect, too,—and here perhaps to a more marked extent—the proposed Import Schedule differs from the existing Schedule No. IV which states the general import duties. In the latter, in the case of a number of articles tariff values have been stated on which the import duty is assessed. Under section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, however, Government have the power to fix and modify such values, and these values are variable from time to time according to fluctuations in the price of the articles. Again, it is found necessary from time to time to fix tariff values for articles previously assessed on their market value. Therefore any values which might to-day be inserted in the Tariff Schedule would almost certainly stand in need of revision at the end of the year when, according to our usual procedure and in consultation with importers, a new set of values would be fixed for the ensuing year. Thus examination of the values which are now given in the Schedule published at the end of last year by the Department of Commerce and Industry will show that these differ greatly from those originally inserted in the Schedule which formed part of the Act of 1894. We therefore think it advisable to show no tariff values in the proposed Schedule. But we do not propose to abandon this method of assessment, which has considerable advantages to the trade and to the Customs authorities. We propose, as soon as possible after the Bill has become law, to publish, under its clause 3 (2), a Schedule in the alphabetical form to which I have just referred showing the tariff valuations as fixed at the last revision in December, 1915, for those articles in respect of which it has been considered necessary to fix such values.

"Schedule II states the rates of duties which we propose for the export duties on jute and tea. The definition of jute in this Schedule excludes Bimlipatam jute which, though commonly described as jute, is not, botanically, of the same family as the *Corchorus capsularis* or *Corchorus olitorius* grown in Bengal, and does not command the same value as the latter.

"Finally, I may explain, with reference to clause 1 of the Bill, that since the Bill, if passed into law, will have retrospective effect from the 1st of March, it is necessary to provide for the recovery of any duties which may be short levied on the 1st of March and subsequent days until the enactment of the Bill. We have instructed Collectors of Customs to inform the trade that the new duties will be applied on and from the 1st of March so as to give importers and exporters the opportunity of paying duty at the enhanced or new rates immediately, on the understanding that should any change be made during the passage of the Bill in the rate of duty applicable to any particular article, an adjustment will subsequently be made in respect of any sums paid as duty at the rates shown in the Bill. To provide, however, for the case of an importer or exporter declining to make payment at the new rates pending the enactment of the Bill, power has been taken in its clause 1 to recover duty at the rates as they will be when the Bill becomes law under the procedure which already applies in the case of short levies of duty by accident, or negligence, or collusion.

"My Lord, I now move for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill, and in view of the urgency which I explained in my speech introducing the Financial Statement, I beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being at once referred to a Select Committee."

His Excellency the President :—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir

[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; The President.*]

William Clark, the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Ravaningar, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. T. Gurdon, the Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low, the Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Stewart, the Hon'ble Mr T. W. Birkett and myself, with instructions to report by the 7th March, 1916."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—" My Lord, may I be permitted to say something ?"

His Excellency the President :—" There is no discussion to-day. Will you please sit down."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—" My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Income-tax Act of 1886. The object of the proposed legislation is to enhance the revenue obtained from the income-tax. The system of taxation proposed, and the fiscal results anticipated, have been stated in considerable detail in my speech of this morning introducing the Financial Statement for 1916-17, and I explained also that it is proposed to restrict the amendments of the Income-tax Act to those which are necessary to carry out the new scheme of taxation. Any other amendment of the Income-tax Act must wait for a period of greater leisure. I need not go over this ground again now. The new graduated scale contemplated represents, however, a considerable departure from previous practice, and necessarily involves certain changes of procedure, which I now proceed to mention.

" Under the existing Act interest on securities is taxed by deduction at the source. This is the method of assessment ordinarily followed in such cases in other countries. Further, where the system of deduction at the source exists side by side with a graduated scale of income-tax, it is necessary, in order to ensure a full yield, that the claim of the State should be made at the maximum rate in the first instance. This arrangement too is already in force under the existing Act and, as my Hon'ble friends are aware, will be continued. I may mention incidentally that the system of deducting tax at the source is specially necessary in India, as otherwise assessees under Part I, namely, those taxed on salaries and pensions, would escape paying income-tax on the interest on any securities they may hold, inasmuch as they are not at present required to submit a return of their income from all sources, this being required of assessees under Part IV only.

" Individual holders of securities are, however, allowed an abatement of the tax paid on interest, or complete exemption, with reference to their position on the graduated scale as determined by their total personal income. Under the existing Act this relief may be obtained before the tax is actually paid, by producing a certificate signed by the Collector to the effect either that the assessee's income is not taxable at all, or is taxable at 4 pies in the rupee instead of 5 pies.

" With the extension of the principle of graduation contemplated in the present Bill, it is felt that this latter arrangement would result in inconvenience. The number of persons—hitherto negligible—who are entitled to claim abatement in respect of income-tax paid on interest on securities will now be considerable, and the retention of the existing procedure for obtaining relief would, amongst other things, involve the risk of delay in the payment of interest. The assessee, we think, would much prefer to have his interest on Government paper, company's debentures and the like paid in regularly and automatically

as it falls due, and be left to urge his claim for abatement at his convenience and for all his securities together. It is therefore thought desirable, in the interests both of the taxpayer and of the Administration, that for the future a system of refunds should be prescribed, in lieu of the present system of anticipatory application, as the means of remedying any excess payments of the tax made at the source through the imposition of the maximum rate.

"A similar question of procedure arises as a result of the concession, allowed by the rule of assessment laid down in Part II of the amended Schedule in clause 8 of the Bill, by which individual shareholders in companies are to be granted abatement or exemption calculated with reference to their total personal income. Hitherto this has not been allowed. We feel that the recovery of the enhanced maximum rate now proposed without any provision for remissions would not be equitable or expedient. Following therefore the case of securities, we again propose that, while the tax should be taken at the maximum rate in the first instance, excess payments shall be subsequently refunded on application being made in due course.

"In order to facilitate the working of the refund system in these cases, it is proposed that, in regard to assessments under both Part II and Part III of the Second Schedule prescribed in clause 8 of the Bill, the total annual income of an individual applying for relief shall be taken for this purpose to be the income of the preceding income-tax year. This provides a convenient and equitable criterion which will, amongst other things, enable refund claims to be dealt with more expeditiously than would be possible if it were necessary to wait until the income of the year in which the tax is paid could be ascertained.

"Finally, it is proposed to prescribe a new period of limitation for the presentation of refund claims generally, this period to be one year instead of the three months at present prescribed in regard to cases falling under section 33 of the Act. This seems desirable, in order to smooth still further the application of the new graduated scale and to reduce the risk of hardship to a minimum, and explains the provisions of clauses 5 and 7 of the Bill, while clause 6 makes it clear that the rule-making power given by section 38 of the present Act is to extend also to the procedure to be followed on applications for refund.

"One other matter may be mentioned, namely, the provision in clause 4 of the Bill, which will have the effect of determining compositions effected under section 31 of the existing Act when the new rates of taxation come into operation. The amendment proposed takes the form of a general and permanent provision, as it is desirable, in view of the possibility of future modifications of the income-tax rates, that the law should be so framed as not to permit of any arrangement being made, special to individual taxpayers, which will prevent a new rate of income-tax—be this in the shape of enhancement or reduction—from becoming fully operative immediately on its introduction.

"With these remarks, My Lord, I beg leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"My Lord, I now introduce the Bill. I have already explained its main provisions, and in view of the urgency of the case, which I have also explained, I beg that Your Excellency will be pleased to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being referred at once to Select Committee."

His Excellency the President:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"My Lord, I move now that the Bill, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes the Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, the Hon'ble

[1ST MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer; Pandit Madan Mohan alaviya; The President.*]

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Cobb, the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, the Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Hon'ble Mr. L. Davidson and myself, with instructions to report by the 7th March, 1916."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" May I have Your Lordship's permission to say a few words ? "

His Excellency the President :—" There is no discussion on the Financial Statement, and this, I consider, is a portion of that Statement."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—" May I submit for Your Excellency's consideration—."

His Excellency the President :—" You can submit afterwards. Not now."

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI;
The 8th March, 1916.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in Answer to Question No. 8).

Statement showing details of sanatoria for tuberculosis in India.

Province.	Total number of sanatoria for tuberculosis in province.	Number of institutions under		Extent and kind of Government assistance.
		Government management.	Private management.	
Madras	1	*Nil.*	1	One half of the cost of maintenance subject to a maximum of ₹10,000 a year.
Bombay	3	*Nil.*	3	*Nil.*
Bengal	*Nil.*	Grants varying from ₹1,800 to ₹10,000 (total ₹67,550) made for construction of phthisical wards at 18 local fund hospitals, local funds bearing cost of upkeep. One phthisical ward is maintained by Government. Contribution of ₹10,000 made to a ward at Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, which will shortly be ready. There is also a ward at Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjeeling to which Government have not specifically contributed.		
United Provinces . .	2	*Nil.*	2	Yearly grant of ₹3,000 in one case and yearly grant of ₹17,000 in the other.
Punjab	1 (With a hospital for advanced cases.)	*Nil.* (With a hospital for advanced cases.)	1	Building grant of ₹30,000 during current year. (The hospital belongs to Patiala State.)
Burma	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Bihar and Orissa . .	„	A ward for special treatment of tuberculosis is nearing completion in Ranchi, and it is proposed to build others near selected sadr hospitals. Initial cost will be borne by Government and maintenance charges by local bodies administering the hospitals concerned.		
Central Provinces . .	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Assam				
North-West Frontier Province.				
Coorg				
Delhi				

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in Answer to Question 12.)

Statement shewing the action taken in regard to hostile trading concerns in India.

Province.	(1) Number of hostile trading concerns who were granted individual licences.		(2) Number of hostile trading concerns.					(3)	(4)
			(a)			(b)	(c)		
	(a) To trade for the purposes of liquidation only.	(b) To continue trading under control or otherwise.	Whose licences for the purposes of liquidation have expired or been revoked.	Whose licences to trade under control or otherwise have been revoked.	Whose applications for licences have been refused.	Whose liquidation under licence has been completed to the extent necessary to enable the concerns to be closed down.	Whose liquidation has been so far completed that they are now licensed only to dispose of indent stocks, to collect debts or to conduct suits.	Balances credited to Government up to the 15th January 1916 on account of the assets of concerns liquidated or under liquidation.	Estimated value of assets of concerns liquidated or under liquidation which remained to be collected on the 15th January 1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Bengal	17	57	17(a)	7	6	10	7	R29·21*	R20·60
Bombay (including Sind and Aden)	33	33	31(a)	1		23	8	„ 75·93	„ 23·17
Burma	14	13	...	...	...	10	1	„ 10·76	„ 5·20‡
Oudh Provinces	9	29	2	3	11	7	...	„ 0·15†	„ 7·48
TOTAL	73	132	50	11	39	50	16	R126·09	R55·85

(a) Out of these the number of firms shown in column 8 have been granted the special licences described in that column.
*About R10 lakhs more is likely to be shortly credited to Government in Bengal.
†About R0·78 lakh is likely to be shortly credited to Government in Madras.
‡This excludes the value of mills and real property owned by rice milling firms.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.] DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 9th March 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. A disturbance affected the northwest frontier at the beginning of the week and caused light falls of rain and snow in north Baluchistan, Kashmir and the hills of the North-West Frontier Province. Weather was slightly unsettled in the southwest of the Bay on the 7th and 8th and this resulted in a few thunderstorms on the south Madras coast.

2. *Burma.*—Mergui had a light fall of rain.

Northeast India, including Orissa, and the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Rain or snow fell at a few stations in Kashmir and rain at Robat, Chaman and Drosh.

The Peninsula.—Thunderstorms occurred at Pamban, Tinnevelly and Cochin.

3. The amounts of precipitation exceeding half an inch were 0·91″ at Sonamarg on th 4th and 0·80″ at Pamban on the 6th.

4. The only divisions where appreciable precipitation occurred during the week were Kashmir, Malabar and Madras Southeast. In Malabar rainfall was in excess by more than 20 per cent, in Madras Southeast it was normal, and in Kashmir it was more than 20 per cent in defect. The absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of the year in Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

The rainfall from 3rd December to date is 20 per cent or more in defect over by far the greater part of the country, the deficiency amounting to about two inches or more in the case of the Punjab, Kashmir, Chota Nagpur, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. There has been no rain whatever in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Hyderabad South, the Madras Deccan and the Konkan, but no rain usually falls during this period in the Konkan. The deficiency is also large in the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. The rainfall of the period is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Berar.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 9th March 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 9th March 1916			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·1	—0·1	11·8	8·2	+3·6	+44	+46
Lower Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	2·9	1·1	+1·8	+164	+222
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	0·8	+0·6	+75	+100
Assam	0	0·6	—0·6	2·2	3·4	—1·2	—35	—21
Bengal	0	0·3	—0·3	0·3	1·8	—1·5	—83	—80
Orissa	0	0·3	—0·3	0·6	2·2	—1·6	—73	—68
Chota Nagpur	0	0·4	—0·4	0·5	2·3	—2·3	—82	—79
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·5	—0·9	—60	—57
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	1·9	—1·0	—53	—50
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·1	2·7	—1·6	—59	—58
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	1·1	3·9	—2·8	—72	—69
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·2	1·9	—1·7	—89	—88
Kashmir	0·5	0·9	—0·4	6·4	8·3	—1·9	—23	—20
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·3	—0·3	1·5	2·8	—1·3	—46	—40
Baluchistan	0	0·3	—0·3	3·4	4·4	—1·0	—23	—17
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·8	—0·8	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·5	0·3	+0·2	+67	+67
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	2·1	—1·2	—57	—55
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·3	1·5	—0·2	—13	—7
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·1	1·6	—0·5	—31	—27
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	—0·2	0·9	1·9	—1·0	—53	—47
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·8	—0·2	—25	—14
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0	0	0·3	0·6	—0·3	—50	—50
Malabar	0·2	0·1	+0·1	1·0	2·2	—1·2	—55	—62
Madras, South-East	0·1	0·1	0	3·4	5·8	—2·4	—41	—42
Madras Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·6	—0·6	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	10·2	2·4	—2·2	—92	—91

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 9th March 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th March 1916.

Burma.—The week was practically rainless. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice have been almost completed in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice and harvesting of miscellaneous crops are proceeding satisfactorily. Standing crops are in good condition. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon shows a further rise to Rs. 109 per hundred baskets and is still above normal.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight rain fell in places but more rain is generally wanted for agricultural operations. Harvesting of mustard has been almost finished. Pressing of sugarcane, preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation and hoeing and pruning of tea still continue. Ploughing of land for paddy and jute is in progress and sowing has commenced. Prospects of tea are good. The price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease is reported from six districts.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress but rain is wanted to facilitate the operation. Sowing of jute and autumn paddy has commenced in low lands in certain districts. Harvesting of spring crops continues and that of sugarcane is approaching completion. Prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be fair. Scarcity of fodder is increasing in Bankura. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen slightly as compared with that of the preceding week.

The weekly report on scarcity is as follows:—In the Bankura district the condition of the people and the state of affairs in the affected areas are generally unchanged but the distress is tending to increase. There is some scarcity of fodder and water. Private charitable funds are giving assistance. Loans continue to be given freely. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 13,219 and on gratuitous relief 17,333 total 30,552. The number of persons relieved on private works was 4,174. In the Tippera district the distress is disappearing in the affected areas in the south of the Brahmanbaria subdivision, relief operations in parts of which have been closed, but considerable distress prevails in other parts of the subdivision. There is no marked change in the condition of the people and in the state of affairs in the affected areas except in the south of the Brahmanbaria subdivision. Distribution of loans continues. The Sarail Wards Estate is giving relief. But for sporadic cholera cases the public health is good. The price of rice is 7¼ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 4,773 and on gratuitous relief 5,579, total 10,352.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of oilseeds and pressing of sugarcane continue. Preparation of land for the next season's crops is in progress. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except in Hazaribagh where the latter is reported to be scarce. Cattle disease is reported from several districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 2,088 and in Singbhum 3,271. Gratuitous relief was given to 403 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—The week was practically rainless. Demand for rain is still reported from the north-western districts. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops, pressing of and preparation of land for sugarcane, sowing of extra crops and irrigation of poppy continue. Ploughing of fields for autumn corps and extraction of opium have commenced in places. Standing crops are doing well though high winds have caused some slight damage in the western districts. The condition of agricultural stock is good and little cattle disease is reported. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere but the former continues to be dear in parts. The market supply is adequate. Prices are practically stationary with a slight downward tendency in many districts.

Punjab.—The weather is dry and rain is urgently wanted everywhere. The condition and prospects of irrigated wheat and other crops are generally fair and of unirrigated crops are below average in parts of the south, east a west. Unirrigated crops are withering for

want of rain. Sowings of extra spring crops continue and are generally normal. Pressing of sugarcane has been completed with yield normal. Cattle are generally healthy but are becoming weak owing to scarcity of fodder. Water for drinking and canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are falling slightly and range between warning and above scarcity rates. Price of wheat :—Ambala 9, Lahore 9½, Ferozepore and Rawalpindi 10 and Lyallpur 10½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is clear and temperate. Standing crops are average in Peshawar and in irrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan, above average in Bannu and poor in unirrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of sugarcane in the Bannu tahsil and of sugarcane, chillies, tobacco, onions, melons, *moth*, vegetables, maize and *chari* in Peshawar continue. Harvesting of sugarcane is still proceeding in the Bannu tahsil with outturn below average. The condition of cattle is good except in unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district where it is bad. Fodder is sufficient except in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district and dear in Dera Ismail Khan. The public health is good. Prices are high but are falling everywhere except in the case of maize which is stationary in Bannu.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 10 and maize from 11 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is average. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient except in a few places.

Kashmir. The rainfall during the week was fair. The condition of crops is fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder is insufficient in Baramula and sufficient elsewhere. Water is inadequate. Prices are high.

Rajputana.—The weather is clear and cool. Spring crops are being irrigated where possible and are in fair to good condition. Crops on dry lands in Merwara are withering. Considerable damage to crops is reported from Kotah and Tonk owing to frost. Fodder is generally scarce. Cattle are generally in a weak condition owing to the deficiency of fodder in affected areas and are becoming more emaciated in Merwara. The water supply is generally sufficient except in Kotah and Tonk. Cattle disease is reported from Dungarpur, Banswara and Kotah. Prices are falling in Partabgarh, Jhalawar, Kishengarh and Bharatpur, rising in Tonk and Karauli and stationary elsewhere The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 1,691 and in Kishengarh 990. The number on relief works in Karauli was 687. Gratuitous relief was given to 1,735 persons in Merwara.

Central India.—During the week 43 cents of rain fell in Basoda, 1 inch in Gird and 16 cents in the Malwa prant of the Gwalior State. No rain was received elsewhere. Rain has been insufficient in the northern districts of Gwalior, some parganas of the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and in the Orchha, Baoni, Jigni, Beri and Nagawan Ribai States of the Bundelkhand Agency and sufficient elsewhere. Sugarcane is being sown in Gwalior and pressed in Bhopal. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress almost everywhere. Standing crops are generally in good condition. The probable outturn is fair in Bundelkhand, normal in parts of Baghelkhand and good elsewhere. Gram has been damaged by severe cold in the Indore State. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore and the Southern States. The fodder supply is generally good except in parts of Gwalior. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear. The days are hot but the nights and the mornings still continue cool. But for the damage already reported from frost and hail in a few districts all spring crops are in good condition and their harvesting is in progress. Preparation of land for the next season is in hand in several districts. Cattle are in good condition and fodder and water are ample everywhere. Price fluctuations indicate a downward tendency. Gram and *juar* are cheaper by 2½ and 2 seers per rupee respectively in Buldana and Narsingpur.

Feudatory States.—Prospects of the spring crops are good and their harvesting continues. Fluctuations in prices are very slight.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in the Upper Sind Frontier, two talukas of Karachi, Thar and Parkar and parts of Baroda and by winds in the Upper Sind Frontier. Cotton picking continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur and Kathiawar. Harvesting of spring crops is generally progressing. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of five districts of Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in Larkhana, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in Sind and the Deccan and are generally steady elsewhere. The number of persons on gratuitous relief in Kathiawar was 140.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are in fair to good condition but they have been damaged somewhat by rats in parts of the Usmanabad district. Late rice crop is in good condition and is being weeded and sown Cattle disease prevails in four talukas. Prices of food grains are constant. Coarse rice is selling at 10 and white *juar* at 13 seers per rupee in Hyderabad city The highest price of *juar* in districts is 10 seers per rupee in Gulbarga, Medak and Karimnagar and the lowest 24 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are steady throughout the State. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy and *ragi* is fair to good. Sugarcane has been planted in parts. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Picking of coffee has been almost completed and threshing of rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Fodder for cattle is sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in Cochin and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair to good condition generally except in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevelly and require more rain in parts of North Arcot and Tanjore. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally Sowings of paddy sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are nearing completion normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, the Carnatic, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is generally sufficient but it is scanty in Kurnool and Malabar and in parts of eight other districts. Fodder is generally available but it is scarce in parts of three districts. Prices have risen slightly.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 10th March 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 4th March 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	5	2
		Delhi-Rural Area	5	4
		TOTAL	10	6
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	83	65
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Port	1	1
		Bulsar Port	...	1
		Surat Town and Port	29	28
		Surat District	28	12
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra „	1	1
		Thana „	2	2
		Kalyan „	7	7
		Thana District	4	5
	Central	Nasik District	226	161
		Ahmednagar District	113	61
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	4	9
		Poona District	105	88
		Satara „	85	65
		Sholapur Town	41	33
		Sholapur District	380	389
	Southern	Alibag Port	2	3
		Kolaba District	4	2
		Vengurla Port	5	1
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum „	162	104
		Dharwar „	10	66
		Kanara „	2	...
		Hubli Town	19	19
		Bijapur District	134	100
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	14	11
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	1	2
		Nawabshah „	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	13	8
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	233	170
		Akalkot State	34	26
		Savanur „	18	20
		Surat Agency	3	2
		Kathiawar Agency	..	...
		Bijapur Agency	6	5
		Satara „	23	14
		TOTAL	1,892	1,431
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	13	11
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	26(a)	18(b)
		North Arcot „	72 (c)	43(c)
		South Arcot „	1(b)	...
		Cuddapah „	...	...
		Chittoor „	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	15	12
		South Canara District	4(d)	4(d)
		Salem Town	4	4
		Salem District	130(a)	83
		Madura „	10(b)	6
		Chinglepat „	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	107(c)	64(a)
		Nilgiris District	...	...
		Malabar „	...	...
		Ramnad Town	...	...
		Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Tanjore District	...	...
		Dhanushkodi Port	...	...
		TOTAL	382	245

In the return for the week ending 26th February 1916 the following corrections should be made :—

Ahmednagar District *read* 61 deaths *for* 39 deaths.
Poona „ „ 47 „ „ 61 „
Satara „ „ 39 „ „ 47 „

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported. (c) Three imported. (d) Four imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum ,,	1	1
		Bankura ,,	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs District	...	...
		Calcutta	4	4
		Murshidabad District	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur ,,	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakha'i District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	5	5
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	5	5
		Patna District	413	313
		Gaya Town	8	5
		Gaya District	110	69
		Shahabad District	307	241
	Tirhut	Saran District	696	503
		Champaran District	23	27
		Muzaffarpur ,,	57	57
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	205	134
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	163	104
		Purnea ,,	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh ,,	...	...
		TOTAL	1,987	1,488
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	83	75
		Muzaffarnagar District	23	14
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	...	...
		Mainpuri ,,	1	...
		Etah ,,	1	3
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	40	16
		Moradabad District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	2	2
	Allahabad	Etawah District	...	1
		Cawnpore City	24	28
		Cawnpore District	23	23
		Fatehpur ,,	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	114	103
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Jaunpur ,,	189	154
		Ghazipur ,,	464	380
		Ballia ,,	288	262
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	126	73
		Basti ,,	31	40
		Azamgarh ,,	697	539
	Kumaon ...	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	4	4
		Lucknow District	13	13
		Unao ,,	72	53
		Rai Bareli ,,	131	105
		Sitapur ,,	10	16
		Hardoi ,,	7	7
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	45	41
		Gonda ,,	138	96
		Bahraich ,,	5	7
		Sultanpur ,,	58	41
		Partabgarh ,,	29	26
		Bara Banki ,,	61	57
		TOTAL	2,674	2,190

In the return for the week ending 26th February 1916 against the Azamgarh district *read* 358 cases 268 deaths *for nil.*

In the return for the week ending 26th February 1916 the following corrections should be made :—

Lucknow City *read* 2 deaths *for nil.*

Unao District ,, 57 cases for 54 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	40	24
		Gurgaon „	...	...
		Karnal „	...	...
		Ambala „	89	75
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur „	...	...
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Lahore District	2	1
		Amritsar „	...	...
		Gurdaspur „	4	3
		Sialkot „	4	1
		Gujranwala „	8	5
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	3	2
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan.	Montgomery District	2	2
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	36	36
		Kalsia „	7	4
		Jind „	8	7
		TOTAL	203	160
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab District	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town	88	80
		Insein District	1	...
		Hanthawaddy District	2	2
		Tharrawaddy „	41	12
		Pegu District	11	10
		Prome „	15	15
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada „	37	34
		Myaungmya „	...	...
		Pyapon „	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Tounguo District	...	...
		Moulmein Town	10	9
		Thaton District	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Pakokku „	...	...
		Minbu District	1	1
		Magwe „	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	61	57
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	...	...
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
		Sagaing „	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	2	2
		Meiktila „	4	3
		Yamethin „	7	7
		Myingyan „	13	9
		TOTAL	293	272
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	22	20
		Nagpur District	96	36
		Bhandara „	36	20
		Wardha „	16	10
		Chanda „	6	2
	Jubbulpore.	Seoni Town	6	1
		Seoni District	57	43
		Mandla „	15	7
	Nerbudda	Nimar District	4	5
		Burhanpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	23	14
		Chindwara Town	13	8
		Chindwara District	23	12
	Berar	Amraoti Town	2	1
		Amraoti District	344	270
		Yeotmal District	26	17
		Akola Town	2	26
		Akola District	353	265
		Buldana „	246	186
		TOTAL	1,309	953

In the return for the week ending 26th February 1916 against the Pyapon District *read* 3 cases, 3 deaths *for nil* and in the footnote against Mandalay Town *read* 137 cases, *for* 127 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	21	19
		Bangalore City	3	...
		Bangalore District	17	19
		Mysore City	2	1
		Mysore District	40	26
		Hassan „	1	...
		Kadur „	10	7
		Kolar „	12	14
		Kolar Gold Fields	10	6
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	5	4
		Chitaldroog „	48	26
		TOTAL	163	125
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Raichur District	13	9
		Gulbarga „	99	78
		Usmanabad „	83	75
		Bidar „	54	44
		Medak „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	1	1
		Bir District	1,472	1,284
		Parbhani District	194	145
		Nizamabad „	...	...
		Nander „	91	75
		Nalgonda „	10	13
		Warangal „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	237	174
		TOTAL	2,254 (a)	1,893 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Bhopal State	...	...
		Gwalior „	4	5
		Jaora City	8	4
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	1	5
		Indore State	...	1
		Indore Residency Bazars	...	..
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow „	3	3
		TOTAL	19 (b)	18 (b)
RAJPUTANA.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	3	1
		TOTAL	3	1
		GRAND TOTAL	11,194	8,792

(a) From the 21st to the 27th February 1916.
(b) For the week ending 26th February 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

	Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
		During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*27th February 1914.*	*26th February 1915.*	26th February 1916.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*27th February 1914.*	*26th February 1915.*	26th February 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5' 6" gauge.	Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	2,669	2,676	2,686	8,88,766	9,62,957	10,04,000	333	360	374	3,78,04,160	3,66,92,445	3,89,53,000	11,48,840	...	22,60,555	...
	Bezwada Extension	414	21	21	21	9,717	8,451	10,700	463	402	509	3,56,921	4,00,719	4,30,000	73,079	...	29,281	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	657	998	1,001	1,001	7,51,410	7,62,443	8,14,000	753	761	813	3,19,05,812	3,04,76,001	3,22,75,000	3,69,188	...	17,98,999	...
	Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	1,576	1,570	1,587	7,05,463	6,75,658	6,94,000	448	430	437	3,45,36,876	2,99,02,350	3,13,63,000	...	31,73,876	14,60,650	...
	East Indian	777	2,571	2,571	2,572	21,87,223	23,90,222	22,83,000	851	930	888	9,41,31,502	9,36,33,352	9,51,40,000	10,08,498	...	15,06,648	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	581	2,537	2,552	2,605	21,10,121	20,64,455	24,19,000	834	809	929	7,67,57,504	6,89,27,124	7,97,15,000	29,57,496	...	1,07,57,876	...
	Agra-Delhi Chord	489	126	126	126	45,767	66,269	61,000	364	526	484	20,62,875	28,62,237	23,88,000	3,25,125	...	...	4,74,237
	Baran-Kotah	72	40	40	40	4,088	4,602	4,500	101	114	112	1,55,475	1,29,227	1,89,000	33,525	...	59,773	...
	Bhopal-Itarsi	405	57	57	57	30,394	27,272	31,600	536	478	554	14,70,436	10,74,619	12,51,000	...	2,19,436	1,76,381	...
	Cawnpore-Banda	54	33	77	76	1,889	3,199	6,600	57	42	87	58,125	1,79,881	2,73,000	2,14,875	...	93,119	...
	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	2,553	2,553	2,551	7,98,922	8,23,458	8,51,000	313	323	334	3,35,15,377	3,33,91,951	3,65,78,000	30,62,623	...	31,86,049	...
	North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	4,012	4,010	4,010	16,31,422	16,29,566	18,50,000	407	406	461	7,89,43,151	7,47,47,910	7,57,62,000	...	31,81,151	10,14,090	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	1,600	1,601	1,603	4,62,486	5,50,198	4,65,000	289	344	290	2,15,83,487	1,81,03,351	2,01,23,000	...	14,60,487	20,19,649	...
	Hardwar-Dehra	280	32	32	32	8,419	8,836	11,100	263	276	347	4,29,127	4,10,949	4,43,000	13,873	...	32,051	...
3' 3½" gauge.	Assam-Bengal	156	812	848	864	1,57,844	1,51,892	1,24,000	196	179	144	63,08,651	61,46,399	60,60,000	...	2,48,651	...	86,399
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	302	1,828	1,828	1,828	6,68,558	6,61,700	8,15,000	366	362	446	2,68,75,748	2,58,36,803	2,82,35,000	13,59,252	...	23,98,197	...
	Burma	310	1,342	1,342	1,342	5,83,597	5,38,727	4,69,000	435	401	349	1,99,98,691	1,91,31,217	1,76,00,000	...	23,98,691	...	15,31,217
	Burma Extensions	169	187	187	187	58,821	42,447	54,000	315	227	289	18,70,329	14,36,860	14,88,000	...	3,82,329	51,140	...
	Southern Shan States	35	23	48	70	1,109	5,362	5,000	48	111	71	28,258	65,678	2,73,000	2,44,742	...	2,07,322	...
	Dhone-Kurnool	68	32	32	32	2,821	2,854	2,600	88	89	81	1,11,365	99,886	1,11,000	...	365	11,114	...
	Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	124	124	124	22,536	19,334	19,800	181	156	160	11,94,936	8,91,333	10,90,000	...	1,04,936	1,98,667	...
	Lucknow-Bareilly	119	304	313	308	45,103	51,003	47,600	148	163	155	19,59,894	17,45,537	17,68,000	...	1,91,894	22,463	...
	Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	411	411	411	76,464	72,613	71,900	186	177	175	34,62,808	32,99,067	33,62,000	...	1,00,808	62,938	...
	South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	1,454	1,455	1,455	5,55,494	5,01,073	5,47,000	382	343	376	2,55,04,347	2,45,68,450	2,63,47,000	8,42,653	...	17,78,550	...
	Travancore Branch	159	108	108	108	16,774	17,178	18,700	155	159	173	8,24,252	8,11,835	8,94,000	69,748	...	82,165	...
	Tirhoot	232	785	788	826	2,28,055	1,90,993	2,01,000	291	242	243	93,16,506	85,76,419	81,90,000	...	11,26,506	...	3,86,419
2' 6" gauge.	Broach-Jambusar	14	...	30	30	...	917	1,400	...	31	47	...	(a)15,789	73,000	73,000	...	57,211	...
2' 0" gauge.	Jorhat (Provincial)	73	32	32	32	2,663	2,109	3,900	82	66	122	1,17,737	1,09,922	1,46,000	28,263	...	36,078	...
	TOTAL	392	26,267	26,433	26,584	1,20,60,926	1,22,35,798	1,28,86,400	459	463	485	51,12,84,350	48,36,67,311	51,05,20,000	...	7,64,350	2,68,52,689	...
	All other Railways.																	
	Amritsar-Patti	241	56	56	56	12,780	14,996	11,000	228	268	196	6,72,498	6,33,901	6,39,000	...	33,498	5,099	...

5' 6" gauge.	Nagda-Ujjain	146	34	34	34	8,288	9,296	9,600	228	169	170	2,79,789	2,29,370	2,28,000	...	30,780	12,000	...
	Nizam's Guaranteed State	338	334	334	334	1,22,007	1,20,706	1,32,000	365	361	395	58,40,863	51,59,618	55,59,000	...	2,81,863	3,99,382	...
	Petlad-Cambay	182	34	34	34	6,328	6,783	5,800	186	199	170	2,69,837	2,87,342	3,00,000	30,163	...	12,658	...
	Phagwara-Rahon (*d*)	...	...	...	27	...	...	2,600	...	...	96	...	...	1,14,000	1,14,000	...	1,14,000	...
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	239	108	108	108	47,982	26,922	29,000	444	249	269	17,93,505	12,08,649	14,24,000	...	3,69,505	2,15,351	...
	Sialkot-Narowal (*e*)	...	...	...	38	...	...	3,800	...	...	100	...	...	5,900	5,900	...	5,900	...
	Southern Punjab (Main line)	240	425	425	425	1,45,857	1,07,919	1,19,000	343	254	280	52,03,425	48,27,708	55,42,000	3,38,575	...	7,14,292	...
	Jullundur-Doab	65	103	133	133	4,955	9,055	10,500	48	68	79	2,30,923	3,81,015	4,02,000	1,71,077	...	20,985	...
	Ludhiana Extension	149	155	155	155	29,385	26,759	32,000	190	173	206	12,15,339	10,78,810	12,37,000	21,661	...	1,58,190	...
	Sutlej Valley	55	208	208	208	13,476	12,950	14,500	65	62	70	5,98,988	5,30,160	5,93,000	...	5,988	62,840	...
	Tapti Valley	164	155	155	155	41,734	41,741	38,800	268	268	250	14,11,170	11,49,806	14,15,000	3,830	...	2,65,194	...
3' 3¾" gauge.	Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	34	2,233	2,350	2,200	66	70	65	1,13,788	1,13,825	1,12,000	...	1,788	...	1,825
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	92	89	89	89	8,673	8,911	7,900	98	100	89	3,54,492	3,76,729	3,52,000	...	2,492	...	24,729
	Bengal and North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	1,242	2,00,011	2,29,042	2,09,000	161	185	168	97,06,586	97,85,283	90,00,000	...	7,06,586	...	7,85,283
	Bengal-Dooars	201	153	153	153	34,459	33,931	27,800	225	222	178	15,21,427	14,68,575	15,00,000	...	21,427	31,425	...
	Bezwada-Masulipatam	150	52	52	52	7,957	8,739	8,600	153	168	165	3,21,012	3,64,178	3,65,000	43,988	...	822	...
	Bhavnagar State	130	227	246	246	33,596	32,537	38,500	148	132	156	13,61,710	14,71,957	14,47,000	85,290	...	...	24,957
	Cooch Behar State	157	33	33	33	6,912	5,411	4,900	209	157	148	2,67,567	2,43,698	2,36,000	...	31,567	...	7,698
	Dibru-Sadiya	289	86	86	86	28,542	29,152	31,200	332	339	363	12,31,332	11,81,950	12,76,000	44,668	...	94,050	...
	Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	199	16,947	18,270	16,500	92	92	83	7,14,459	7,70,927	7,75,000	60,541	...	4,073	...
	Gondal-Porbandar State	124	211	220	220	39,007	30,185	31,400	185	137	143	12,50,519	12,60,591	13,08,000	57,481	...	47,409	...
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	184	442	442	442	1,28,575	97,279	1,18,000	291	220	267	39,10,447	38,22,459	40,78,000	1,67,553	...	2,55,541	...
	Jaipur State	77	73	73	73	7,385	7,553	6,400	101	103	83	2,79,268	2,61,533	3,13,000	33,732	...	51,467	...
	Jamnagar	107	54	54	54	6,804	6,156	7,300	126	114	135	2,60,665	2,68,158	2,76,000	15,335	...	7,842	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	87	1,030	1,074	1,079	99,509	97,261	1,26,000	96	91	117	49,24,799	42,96,973	55,66,000	6,41,201	...	12,69,027	...
	Junagad State	105	113	114	121	20,625	12,240	14,700	183	107	121	5,53,656	5,57,339	5,94,000	40,344	...	36,661	...
	Kolhapur State	206	29	29	29	9,159	7,032	6,400	316	240	220	3,02,820	2,76,376	2,80,000	...	22,820	3,624	...
	Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	100	4,749	4,279	4,200	47	43	42	2,01,453	1,86,009	1,89,000	...	12,453	2,991	...
	Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	93	15,225	15,197	14,600	164	163	157	7,07,933	7,02,885	6,79,000	...	28,933	...	23,885
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	55	9,546	12,078	11,700	173	219	213	4,60,489	4,63,295	4,86,000	25,511	...	22,705	...
	Rohilkund and Kumaon	124	268	268	268	37,057	36,396	34,800	138	136	130	18,79,414	15,65,293	16,74,000	...	2,05,414	1,08,707	...
	Sangli State	148	5	5	5	975	884	700	195	177	140	35,080	34,040	35,500	420	...	1,460	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	198	65	65	65	13,551	13,187	14,400	208	203	222	5,94,925	6,01,875	6,16,000	21,075	...	14,125	...
	Tanjore District Board	163	103	112	112	17,956	16,867	18,100	174	151	162	8,94,499	8,58,993	9,16,000	21,501	...	57,007	...
	Udaipur-Chitorgarh	76	67	67	67	7,399	4,809	4,000	110	71	60	2,77,445	2,34,618	2,66,000	...	11,445	31,382	...
2' 6" gauge.	Bangalore-Chikballapur (*f*)	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,100	...	...	39	...	...	43,300	43,300	...	43,300	...
	Barsi	185	116	116	117	37,344	24,996	25,700	332	216	220	11,45,029	9,84,087	9,31,000	...	2,14,029	...	53,087
	Bilimora-Kalamba	15	...	26	26	...	637	600	...	24	23	...	(*g*) 10,236	34,700	34,700	...	24,464	...
	Champaner-Shivrajpur	62	20	20	20	1,778	812	700	89	41	35	79,567	53,862	55,500	...	24,067	1,638	...
	Dhond-Baramati	36	...	27	27	...	1,007	1,400	...	37	52	...	(*h*) 42,068	63,100	63,100	...	21,032	...
	Ellichpur-Yeotmal	82	48	67	117	2,663	8,384	11,700	56	125	100	50,701	2,56,949	3,96,000	3,45,299	...	1,39,051	...
	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	94	142	142	147	15,099	13,671	11,400	106	96	78	5,85,785	6,14,727	5,72,000	...	13,785	...	42,727
	Godhra-Lunavada	35	24	25	25	784	1,365	900	33	55	36	8,256	40,964	44,200	35,944	...	3,236	...
	Jacobabad-Kashmore	16	...	76	76	...	1,409	3,600	...	19	47	...	(*i*) 15,220	1,13,000	1,13,000	...	97,780	...
	Kolar District	29	11	11	11	520	626	800	47	57	73	4,335	32,868	40,100	35,765	...	7,232	...
	Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	26	490	567	500	19	22	19	22,871	22,798	24,900	2,029	...	2,102	...
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj	82	28	28	28	2,331	2,394	2,300	84	85	82	91,656	1,06,308	1,16,000	24,344	...	9,692	...
	Petlad-Vaso	12	...	15	19	...	630	500	...	42	26	...	(*j*) 6,754	43,300	43,300	...	36,546	...
	Rajpipla State	67	37	37	37	3,332	2,954	2,700	89	80	73	1,12,028	1,08,800	1,03,000	...	9,028	...	5,800
2' 0" gauge.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	428	51	51	51	27,008	15,655	16,600	530	307	325	10,93,926	10,36,112	10,94,000	74	...	57,888	...
	Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (*k*)	...	...	...	100	...	...	6,100	...	...	61	...	...	1,72,000	1,72,000	...	1,72,000	...
	Pipar-Bilara	19	25	25	25	434	474	400	17	19	16	23,745	23,494	24,800	1,055	...	1,306	...
	TOTAL	152	7,516	7,809	8,167	13,98,799	12,92,206	13,61,500	186	165	167	5,82,12,328	5,49,87,048	5,89,41,900	7,29,572	...	39,54,852	...
	GRAND TOTAL	337	33,783	34,242	34,751	1,34,59,725	1,35,28,004	1,42,47,900	398	395	410	56,94,96,678	53,86,54,359	56,94,61,900	...	34,778	3,08,07,541	...

(*a*) From 23rd November 1914. (*b*) Opened from 10th June 1915. (*c*) Opened from 15th February 1916. (*d*) Opened from 10th June 1915. (*e*) Opened from 16th February 1916 (*f*) Opened from 1st April 1915. (*g*) From 23rd July 1914. (*h*) From 20th May 1914. (*i*) From 1st December 1914. (*j*) From 10th December 1914. (*k*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

Simla, the 9th March 1916.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
February 29, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1.

Comparison with previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st December 1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1914.

Province.	Rice (Common)		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (Gur)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending 31st December of																			
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	191
Burma . .	100	111	100	129	...	...	...	...	100	117	100	95	100	108	100	100	...	...	100	12
Assam . . .	100	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	116	100	119	100	11
Bengal . . .	100	95	100	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	88	100	100	100	111	100	125	100	12
Bihar and Orissa .	100	95	100	103	100	104	100	94	100	88	100	94	100	113	100	119	100	117	100	12
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	100	97	100	96	100	103	100	109	100	101	100	77	100	100	100	118	100	122	100	10
Punjab . . .	100	98	100	94	100	122	100	111	100	97	100	81	100	108	100	117	100	143	100	8
North-West Frontier Province . .	100	86	100	105	100	132	100	140	100	114	100	92	100	109	100	117	100	151	100	9
Sind and Baluchistan . . .	100	105	100	95	100	111	100	109	100	109	100	82	100	91	100	129	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	100	109	100	93	100	119	100	124	...	...	100	82	100	119	100	115	100	112	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar .	100	100	100	91	...	...	100	107	...	...	100	76	100	117	100	117	...	...	100	10
Madras . . .	100	102	...	...	...	...	100	91	...	...	100	92	100	97	100	95	100	120	100	11
India . . .	100	100	100	100	100	115	100	111	100	104	100	86	100	106	100	114	100	126	100	11

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2.

Comparison with previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending 31st December 1915 as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province.	Rice (common).		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																			
	15th Dec. 1915	31st Dec. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	31st Dec. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	31st Dec. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	31st Dec. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	31st Dec. 1915	15th Dec 1915	31st Dec. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	31st Dec. 1915	15th Dec 1915	31st Dec. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	31st Dec. 1915	15th Dec. 1915	31st Dec 191
Burma . . .	100	89	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	10
Assam . . .	100	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	100	100	10
Bengal . . .	100	95	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	97	100	93	100	99	100	97	100	10
Bihar and Orissa .	100	96	100	100	100	81	100	89	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	103	100	95	100	10
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	100	99	100	101	100	103	100	102	100	102	100	102	100	96	100	99	100	88	100	10
Punjab . . .	100	100	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	104	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	121	100	10
North-West Frontier Province.	100	100	100	100	100	104	100	96	100	104	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	113	100	10
Sind and Baluchistan.	100	100	100	103	100	99	100	101	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	120	...	...
Bombay . .	100	101	100	107	100	102	100	100	...	...	100	101	100	104	100	101	100	97	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	93	100	99	...	...	100	103	...	...	100	98	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	9
Madras . . .	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	100	94	100	101	100	100	100	93	100	10
India . . .	100	98	100	101	100	98	100	99	100	101	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	108	100	101

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅔ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending 31st December of the years 1913, 1914 and 1915.

	Wheat			Rice (common)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer rietinum*)		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	5 2 0	6 2 0	4 6 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	5 2 0	3 8 0
Bombay	6 2 2	...	...	4 11 3	4 12 2	...	3 2 0	...	...	4 3 2	...	...	3 12 11	...	...
Karachi	4 10 0	5 4 0	4 2 0	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 12 0	3 6 0	3 1 8	2 12 0	3 13 6	3 7 0	3 3 0	...	...	3 8 6
Madras	...	...	...	5 4 10	5 9 6	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 5	5 0 8	3 15 6
Rangoon	...	5 9 0	5 2 7	3 8 3	3 7 8	3 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9 2	5 3 11	3 12 8
Dacca	...	6 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	5 0 0	5 4 0	3 10 0	5 6 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	...	4 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	4 6 0	3 1 8
Ranchi	6 0 0	6 4 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	...	4 0 0	...	...	3 14 0	...	4 2 0	5 6 0	3 12 0
Cuttack	5 9 0	5 9 0	4 5 8	3 15 1	4 1 8	3 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 8	4 5 9	3 12 11
Benares	4 14 3	5 1 7	3 10 5	5 6 1	5 8 3	5 8 3	3 5 4	3 0 11	3 7 11	3 7 0	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 14 11	4 3 9	3 9 9
Cawnpore	5 0 0	5 6 0	4 4 0	5 4 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	3 8 0	3 13 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 9 0	3 7 0
Meerut	4 9 0	5 0 0	3 12 9	5 11 0	5 8 3	5 11 3	3 6 0	3 7 9	3 1 3	4 0 0	3 7 9	3 10 3	3 5 3	4 5 3	3 1 3
Agra	5 5 4	5 8 3	4 1 7	6 10 8	6 6 4	6 2 5	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 6 5	3 12 11	3 5 4	3 12 1	3 3 2	4 3 4	3 6 5
Lucknow	5 0 0	5 8 4	4 3 4	4 13 6	4 7 1	5 0 0	3 3 2	3 1 2	3 10 3	3 11 6	3 3 2	3 7 8	3 8 9	4 7 1	3 7 8
Ferozepur	4 5 3	4 8 0	3 7 0	5 11 6	5 4 0	5 5 3	3 3 3	3 5 3	3 1 3	3 13 0	3 8 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 13 0	2 10 6
Lahore	4 7 0	4 13 6	3 10 0	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	3 1 3	...	2 8 0	3 13 0	3 7 6	3 0 0	3 3 3	3 15 3	3 3 0
Amritsar	4 5 0	4 10 0	3 5 3	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 5 3	3 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 3	4 0 0	3 1 3
Rawalpindi	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 9 0	5 11 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	4 2 0	3 4 0	2 15 6	3 6 6	4 0 0	3 2 6
Lyallpur	4 2 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	3 8 0	...	2 12 0	3 1 0	3 13 0	2 15 0
Umballa	4 9 0	5 0 0	...	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	3 0 0	2 12 0	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	2 14 0	4 0 0	...
Delhi	4 12 0	5 5 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	6 11 0	3 10 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	3 3 0
Peshawar	4 7 7	4 3 10	3 11 6	5 9 0	6 7 5	6 2 5	3 4 6	1 12 11	2 4 5	4 3 10	3 3 8	3 0 1	3 8 0	4 2 6	2 14 9
Quetta	4 10 6	4 9 0	3 13 6	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	5 6 8	5 11 7	...	5 8 0	4 15 2	...	2 12 5	...	...	3 10 4	3 3 1	3 14 3	4 1 1	4 14 4	...
Ahmednagar	3 10 9	6 14 4	...	...	...	5 8 7	2 9 8	2 4 4	...	2 12 8	2 10 10	3 0 4	3 10 7	...	3 9 8
Ahmedabad	5 5 4	5 14 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	3 7 8	3 2 0	3 8 0	4 7 0	3 11 0	4 4 0	3 10 2	4 6 0	3 8 0
Nagpur	4 9 7	4 11 4	3 11 7	4 3 8	4 3 8	4 9 10	2 6 5	2 13 2	3 4 2	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 13 6	3 9 2
Jubbulpur	4 14 10	5 2 7	3 13 0	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	2 10 8	2 10 8	3 3 2	...	...	...	3 10 2	4 5 2	3 1 2
Godavari	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 6	5 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	5 6 11	4 11 1	5 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMB

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		R
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	19
Burma [a]—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	40·25	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavoy	...	...	32·99	26·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	30·19	30·19	71·91	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	35·16	34·78	...	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maubin	...	...	39·51	42·67	88·88	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bassein	...	...	43·81	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	37·21	38·79	68·08	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Toungoo	...	...	32·99	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	41·29	34·04	54·7	51·61	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	
Pakôkku	...	...	50·39	35·75	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam [a]—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	25	50	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	25	31·25	37·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gauhati	27·5	25	48·75	49·37	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal [a]—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	30	30	42·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacca	30	27·5	52·5	52·5	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	37·5	30	70	65	51·25	61·25	...	...	...	38·75	...	...	...	...	
Western—															
Burdwan	33·75	25	47·5	50	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapur	23·12	25	46·25	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—															
Pabna	28·75	33·44	53·75	53·12	...	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur	22·5	30	50	60	52·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihar and Orissa [a]—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	...	...	50	52·5	65	52·5	...	...	50	31·25	...	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	66·56	53·12	53·12	...	...	31·37	28·59	...	...		...	
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	50	46·87	50	52·5	...	...	32·5	31·25	30·62	32·5	40	...	
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	39·58	...	55·62	55·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	26·25	28·23	53·8	55·16	48·91	50·99	58·07	54·17	37·97	36·09	33·33	30·57	34·37	33·33	
Central—															
Cawnpore	26·25	25	52·5	47·5	50	53·75	55	58·12	36·87	34·69	31·25	29·37	38·12	31·25	
Jhánsi	...	...	53·33	57·19	49·79	52·97	..	...	33·65	39·22	28·23	26·72	36·3	29·69	
Western—															
Meerut	...	25	56·87	55·16	45·62	50	53·44	57·34	36·41	33·28	33·75	...	40	...	
Agra	64·63	31·51	66·67	63·96	53·33	55·16	56·72	61·51	34·74	33·33	33·33	33·33	38·07	33·33	
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	26·25	23·75	50	47·03	47·5	50	53·28	57·19	34·37	40	35	30	36·25	31·25	
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	48·44	44·43	50	55·21	58·96	61·51	...	...	31·98	30·73	37·19	31·98	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	30	30	56·72	55	51·67	50·62	...	...	38·12	...	34·69	30·94	...	32·5	

[a] The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of e fortnight

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	59·26	50	68·82	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	45·71	52·46	65·98	64	62·75	60·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	68·82	69·56	75·29	69·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	50	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	42·95	43·24	75·29	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	21·84	18·71	34·97	48·35	68·82	68·82	64	65·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	34·41	...	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
...	...	...	57·14	64	72·73	72·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(Balaganj) Sylhet
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	60	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	61·25	...	...	...	...	...	110	50	63·12	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	60	...	80	75	...	...	...	...	80	...	62·5	65	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	70	75	...	...	...	...	100	...	60	65	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	36·25	37·5	51·25	65	65	...	42·5	...	...	57·5	56·25	57·5	72·5	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	45	52·5	55	61·56	...	...	...	...	60	...	57·5	65	Burdwan
...	...	...	45·62	...	76·25	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	70	75 and 80	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	83·12	80	...	...	...	...	...	45	60	68·12	Pabna
...	...	...	70	...	67·5	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
...	23·75	31·25	45	45	70	63·75	41·25	39·37	...	...	65	50	45 to 55	50 to 60	Bhágalpur
...	27·5	30·78	40	53·12	66·56	57·19	40	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	28·12	32·5	35	43·75	57·5	56·37	37·5	36·25	...	...	56·25	47·5	50	63·75	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	43·54	43·59	76·15	68·07	43·54	55·62	...	...	...	...	68·07	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	28·59	30·83	39·32	42·34	62·97	54·17	...	...	...	...	48·38	53·02	47·92	55·16	Benares
															Central—
...	30·62	30	32·5	45·62	58·75	58·75	52·5	40	25	18·44	50	47·5	46·25	61·25	Cawnpore
...	27·55	...	31·72	44·22	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	43·28	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	33·75	32·66	33·28	43·28	56·72	57·34	...	...	...	...	61·25	...	46·87	62·56	Meerut
...	29·48	29·58	31·98	42·08	57·13	61·51	...	57·13	27·08	18·54	50	23·38	48·44	45·62	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	30	27·81	35·16	...	56·25	...	...	...	24·06	19·06	48·41	45	48·44	57·5	Shahjahanpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	31·98	28·59	35·47	44·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·43	47·03	50	66·67	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	32·5	31·87	37·5	46·87	61·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	640	...	...	22·86	27·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	32	16·89	...	...		...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	..	28·07	19·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·31	533·33	...	.	39·26	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	...	581·82	581·82	.		32	28·57	..	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Hensada	...	..	492·31	533·33	..		28·57	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	.		36·16	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	640	640	..	...	31·41	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	..	581·82	640		...	38·32	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...		581·82	581·82	...	...	36·36	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	495	510	72·5	62·5	27·5	19·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	490	360	77·5	65	28·12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	510	425	92·5	75	30	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	550	550	100	82·5	25	16·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	530	550	100	90	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	...	77·5	480	480	70	58·75	53·75	23·75	...	46·25	...	...	...	22·5
Western—														
Burdwan	...	..	450	420	52·5	45	23·75	20·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	..	520 to 550	450 to 500	87·5	75	26·56	20·62	...	130 and 145	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	54·	480	80	55	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	.	54·	650	130	70	30	30	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	80	60	510	425	57·5	47·5	31·25	26·25	125	90	...	...	...	...
Musaffarpur	...	...	457·5	400	44·37	40	28·59	22·81	266·56	200	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	45	53·75	400	380	65·31	47·5	28·75	21·25	20	20	...	...	...	5
Orissa—														
Cuttack	68·07	75	495·21	400	53·33	68·07	29	29	90	92·34	...	...	5·62	5
United Provinces—														
(*a*) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	48·91	52·4	510·26	458·28	72·19	55·16	24·48	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	53·75	57·5	430	420	55	45	20·62	18·44	102·5	120	72·5	65	...	...
Jhánsi	44·43	46·72	412·81	353·12	...	50	20·47	20·47	...	...	128·12	88·91	...	5
Western—														
Meerut	...	61·56	441·56	374·53	66·72	40	22·19	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	61·51	61·51	400	376·72	69·53	52·97	21·04	17·76	160	135	110	87·5	10	5·68
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	50	51·56	460	360	55	45	21·25	20·62	170	175	102·5 and 126·25	55 and 90	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	50	470	430	53·33	44·43	20	21·61	...	90	85	...	...	5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	460	390	50	38·75	20·78	20·78	...	..	...	...	...	...

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·16	20·58	...	...	...	...	3	2·5	*Tenasserim—* Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·99	32·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	*Pegu (deltaic)—* Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	14·29	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·94	Bassein
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Pegu (inland)—* Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	28·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Upper Burma—* Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·44	*Arakan—* Akyab
														Assam—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·95	*Surma—* (Balaganj) Sylhet
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·69	2·69	*Brahmaputra—* Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·12	Gauhati
														Bengal—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·84	*Eastern—* Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·31	Dacca
...	11·25	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	...	...	...	...	2·17	2·22	*Deltaic—* Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·28	*Western—* Burdwan
...	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·16	Midnapur
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	*Northern—* Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·44	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	31·25	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·98	*Bihar, north—* Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	30·78	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·05	Muzaffarpur
5	5	...	...	8·75	6·87	1··75	26·25	..	...	...	...	2	2	*Bihar, south—* Patna
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	*Orissa—* Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·62	*Eastern—* Benares
...	...	...	2·81	6·56	11·25	24·37	28·12	65	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	*Central—* Cawnpore
6·56	...	8·91	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	2·56	2·55	Jhánsi
...	...	...	...	7·19	13·28	24·22	26·56	...	...	...	...	2·56	2	*Western—* Meerut
12·5	12·5	...	...	10	10	30·16	30·73	...	...	80	80	2·5	2·62	Agra
...	...	...	...	10	11·25	40	33·75	50 and 60	60 and 65	40 and 80	60 and 80	2·56	2·53	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
...	...	...	...	10	13·33	23·75	31·25	...	30	...	...	2·47	2·5	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	...	...	...	11·25	12·5	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·44	2·37	*Northern—* Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—continued

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ra
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	191
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	53·44	57·19	...	...	40	34·79	34·79	30·78	43·23	38·44	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferospur	32·03	30·62	57·19	52·5	43·88	45	47·03	52·5	34·84	26·87	32·03	33·28	38·12	35	...
Central—															
Lahore	30·78	32·03	51·56	57·19	44·37	48·44	47·03	55·16	30·78	28·59	30·78	...	38·12	34·68	...
South-eastern—															
Delhi	...	...	66·25	66·25	47·5	53·12	52·5	55·62	36·25	32·5	36·25	31·25	40	35	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	32·03	33·28	55	55	43·12	46·25	45·78	48·28	...	...	32·81	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Rawalpindi	...	...	56·87	56·25	45	42·5	50	45·62	38·75	25·62	35	25	41·25	32·5	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	55	57·5	41·25	46·25	45	51·25	32·5	27·5	26·25	...	35	...	...
Multan	28·75	30	48·75	48·75	42·19	47·5	45·62	51·25	36·41	31·87	32·19	26·56	37·97	35	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	...	...	55·62	64·63	44·74	42·4	46·35	45·36	30·05	22·76	32·81	18·07	42·4	32·29	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...		45·16	43·54	...	...	...	...	30·16	26·98	33·44	33·44	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	...	52·5	53·12	46·25	52·5	...	...	...	...	33·75	31·04	38·44	34·37	...
Shikarpur	26·56	26·09	64·37	58·44	43·12	48·75	...	...	40·94	35	35·62	37·66	36·87	32·66	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	45·62 to 47·5	45 to 46·25	71·25 to 80	70	36·87	35	33·12	30	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Konkan—															
Bombay	27·71	28·38	47·03	47·6	61·35	...	...	...	42·5	...	31·25	...	41·98	...	...
Deccan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	38·54	40·88	...	...	...	...	21·67	20·83	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	50·57	45·83	42·76	48·7	...	...	...	...	21·04	22·24	30·57	25·73	...
Poona	31·82	...	55	49·48	54·17	57·24	...	...	...	...	27·76	...	36·46	31·93	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	26·04	22·71	27·92	26·77	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	...	31·3	31·09	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	55·47	60·16	...	...	...	...	34·58	32·08	43·23	33·49	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	66·25	55	53·33	58·75	...	...	38·12	33·75	34·79	31·25	44·37	36·87	...
Central Provinces *—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	42·31	42·31	46	47·06	66·62	61·5	...	...	24	28·25	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	42·12	42·12	49·25	51·62	59·25	61·5	...	...	26·69	26·69	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	...	...	37	38	44	49	53	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	45·44	45·5	47·62	58·5	...	...	...	...	27·5	18·75	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	47·75	44·75	46·25	51	...	...	...	...	24·69	21·25	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	34	34·1	31·7	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	27·8	...	...	...
Cuddapah	37	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	32·8	28·2	25·9	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5
East Coast, south—															
Madras	31·1	33·1	53	55·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	40·6	33·9	54·4	49·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	30	35·1	32·8	...
Mysore —															
Mysore	22	26	56	64	56	60	60	...	...	...	24	29	...	...	25
Bangalore	24	36	56	64	56	60	67·76	...	...	...	28	40	...	...	24

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	36·98	31·09	37·34	44·48	...	...	...	69·53	...	...	94·06	94·06	...	...	Ajmer
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	30·78	33·28	30·78	38·12	80	63·75	...	...	30·16	24·06	66·72	66·72	...	66·87	Ferozpur
															Central—
...	32·66	36·41	32·03	39·53	61·56	72·66	48·44	53·28	30·16	24·69	55·16	57·19	48·44	61·56	Lahore
															South-eastern—
...	31·87	31·25	32·5	41·87	52·5	59·37	...	...	27·5	21·25	55	65	47·5	60	Delhi
															Submontane—
...	31·41	...	32·03	40	...	...	...	...	32·5	25	...	...	48·75	60	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	33·75	28·75	34·06	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	44·37	44·37	50	Rawalpindi
															Western—
...	28·75	32·5	30·62	38·12	...	...	...	...	32·5	...	...	...	45·62	40	Lyallpur
...	32·19	30·25	31·25	38·12	76·25	...	38·75	33·75	30·78	22·87	60	37·5	37·5	37·5	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	32·81	28·7	35	41·56	55·62	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	49·22	Peshawar
...	...	...	36·09	36·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·09	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·87	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	36·25	44·37	70	...	...	...	33·12	24·37	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
..	42·19	33·59	...	...	71·25 to 81·25	75 to 85	62·81	58·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Konkan—
...	...	...	38·07	...	64·9	..	48·23	...	25·52	...	58·91	...	...	...	Bombay
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	47·45	...	71·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	43·54	47·45	63·75	56·2	...	...	16·67	18·3	51·04	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	40·68	48·96	69·58	...	..	...	20·62	20·62	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	..	36·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Ahmednagar
...	...	..	...	49·48	...	...	...	...	19·74	15·99	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	36·35	43·75	68·12	58·75	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	...	38·75	46·44	57·12	51	...	...	19·37	16·25	...	51	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
..	...	...	36·37	43·25	59·25	57·12	44·44	44·44	21·25	19·06	47·06	47·12	53·37	42·06	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	36·25	45	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	36·62	52·25	58·31	50	...	...	18·87	14·75	50·94	...	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	39·5	48·75	56·62	47·5	...	...	19·12	13·87	61·19	50·75	...	...	Amraoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
...	...	...	60·7	62·2	...	...	...	...	27·2	28·5	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
34·4	...	...	...	...	53·2	51·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
			46·3	46·2	46·3	46·2	...	...	23·8	23·9	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
															East Coast, central—
25·3	...	...	...	...	47·6	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
			46·5	50·4	...	...	63·4	63·4	57·6	57·7	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	61·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
28·2	...	...	...	...	...	..									
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	37·2	37·1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
															Mysore—
															Mysore
30	...	...	28	36	69	84	70	40	...	...	...	..	...	...	Bangalore
32	...	...	32	44	80	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	61·56	73·75	492·34	400	69·53	58·28	...	..	...	...	...	...	13·96	7·2
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	66·72	70	492·34	400	66·72	47·5	20	16·87	133·28	100	94·06	70	...	...
Central—														
Lahore	66·72	64·06	512·08	426·72	66·72	47·03	15·94	15·16	114·22	160	114·22	88·91	10	10
South-eastern—														
Delhi	67·5	...	505	441·25	63·75	41·25	17·5	17·5	80	90	115	70	13·33	11·4
Submontane—														
Amritsar	66·25	65	480	410	64·06	44·37	14·69	14·37	...	...	85	65	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	452·5	455	85	47·03	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	465	400	60	41·25	15	20	...	80	...	...	10	10
Multan	52·5	55	446·25	390	66·56	46·56	16·72	16·72	110	125	133·28	90	10	4·8
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	482·97	412·92	77·08	51·2	15·36	15·88	136·15	123·07	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	...	495	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	512·5	395	70	...	...	...	67·5	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	485 to 535	390 to 450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Bombay	64·37	...	500	457·13	92·5	82·97	...	...	...	...	92·5	57·13	11·2	7·6
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	333·85	383·33	98·18	87·76	...	...	...	...	94·53	56·25	...	...
Poona	...	...	438·59	382·45	89·48	78·96	...	...	189·48	214·01	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	56·3	...	...	...	73·33		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	60·47	66·01	...	340	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	486·51	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	..	440	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	62·19	63·81	433·31	433·31	...	...	21·87	20	100	125	110	72	5·87	6·25
Central—														
Jubbulpore	44·44	50	420	360	...	...	21·06	23·5	80	80	100	66·69	4·44	4
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	420	360	...	...	22·5	25·5	140	160	80	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	59·5	57	400	381	..	...	18·87	19·5	95·25	107	...	...	...	6
Amraoti	61·5	60·5	440	320	...	...	20	19	124·44	124·44	...	...	...	9·56
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	77·5	98·3	487·8	503	92·8	76·8	19·5	20·5	...	...	96	48·1	...	...
Salem	...	...	486·5	513·7	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	67	31·3	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	58	...	507·9	476·2	95·2	95·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	427·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·4	44·5	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164·5	154·2	75·2	49·4	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	400	366·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	70·8	74·1	559·6	559·6	98·8	79·1	18·8	12·8	115·2	197·6	74·1	49	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	466·7	533·3	...	...	17·3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	540·5	574·4	...	...	17·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	84·2	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	141·1	141·1	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	72	80	497·13	580	111·41	150	...	...	214·27*	240*	77·13	80	4·79	3·78
Bangalore	60	76	582·86	651·41	102·81	102·81	...	...	274·27*	240*	85·68	137·13	8·8	8·8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
8·59	7·29	13·65	6·15	...	...	...	36·41	...	110	80 to 90	80	2·56 and 3·5	3·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	10	18·91	23·59	33·28	112·5	135	175	175	2·59	2·59	Ferozepur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	8·91	9·53	27·5	28·59	150	140	170	170	2·62	2·69	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	10	8·12	10	15·62	23·75	28·12	50	80	150	150	2·19	2·19	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	9·37	8·75	24·37	25	120	120	...	...	2·78	2·76	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·44	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	7·97	5·62	23·12	30	100	80	140	140	2·81	2·81	Lyallpur
...	...	10	4·37	7·34	7·34	25·62	28·75	100	100	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	6·77	6·15	26·77	19·79	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·91	3·06	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Karachi
...	...	...	...	8·12	6·56	..	20·62	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·52	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	9·37	7·66	28·12	35·68	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·5	2·5	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Konkan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·77	33·91	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·28	Bombay
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·5	66·25	...	...	2·37	2·44	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2·09	2·08	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·36	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·27	45·62	...	...	...	...	2·08	2·12	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·42	...	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·56	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
4	2·5	...	...	...	...	30·75	33·31	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	8·25	...	...	...	...	...	90	94	56	54	2·19	2·12	Akola
...	...	6·12	...	...	...	...	...	50	70	50	75	2·19	2·19	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	4	8·1	...	...	90·4	90·4	...	...	60	60	2·25	2·53	Coimbatore
7·7	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100*	100*	...	...	2·17	2·22	Salem
														Central—
...	...	10 3	10·3	...	...	...	...	100*	100*	140	140	2·27	2·76	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·62	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·76	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
5·7	5·8	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	1·79	1·8	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	35·3	195*	195*	...	...	1·78	1·79	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	10·8	90*	170*	...	...	2·1	2·17	Tanjore
..	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	38·3	...	...	...	...	2·52	2·44	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	60	2·06	2·06	Madura
														Mysore—
5·1	4·37	4·43	4·37	...	...	40	...	100	50 to 100	100	50 to 100	2·78	2·81	Mysore
8·8	8·8	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 1	5 1	...	...	11 3	7 5	12 2	7 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 7	10 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 5	4 11	...	...	7 5	8 2	9 12	9 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 3	7 11	14 7	9 13	...	...	...	...
Henzada	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 5	7 4	10 6	9 1	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 2	7 4	12 2	11 10	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 2	7 11	11 3	8 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 9	7 14	11 3	9 6	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	6 14	7 5	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 7	7 11	13 4	9 2	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	4 10	4 10	...	...	7 1	7 1	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 —	13 6	14 12	...	...	...	...
Arakan —												
Sandoway	2 10	2 10	...	...	10 10	9 2	12 12	10 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	5 5	5 5	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 —	9 9	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	4 11	4 11	...	...	4 1	4 1	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 8	8 8	...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 4	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	7 —	6 —	...	...	4 12	4 10	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	4 14	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 5	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...		7 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 5	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 15	4 15	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 3	11 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 11	4 11	9 6	8 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 1	8 13	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	11 3	11 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	3 10	3 10	8 5	8 5	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	16 —	16 —	5 10	5 10	10 2	10 2	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 5	9 5	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	4 10	4 10	8 13	8 15	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	25 10	25 10	15 9	12 7	9 6	5 10	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	..	...	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 4	...	...	5 4	5 8	11 —	13 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 7	9 7	4 11	4 11	9 8	9 8	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	...	..	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	..	...	...	4 8	4 —	18 —	19 —	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	.	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	14 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 14	8 —	...		5 12	5 12	13 —	14 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	.	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	.	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	12 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	.	6 8	6 8	..	.	5 —	5 —	10 14	10 14	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	13 8	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	13 5	13 5	Maimensingh
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	13 —	13 —	Tippera
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	5 4	...	13 —	13 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	16 —	24-Parganas
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 8	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 6	17 4	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagara)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	13 —	13 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 2	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 9	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	..	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	...	6 14	8 —	6 14	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 2	7 11	9 14	8 13	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 8	6 8	10 8	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 —	6 —	...	11 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	7 5½	7 7	8 6	10 —	...	...	8 2	7 14	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 8	7 4	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	9 —	6 —
Patna	8 —	7 12	12 —	9 12	...	...	8 —	7 12	13 —	11 8	10 —	8 12
Shahabad	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	7 —	7 4	..	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	...		...	...
Ranchi	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	..	7 12	8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	7 9½	7 5	10 11	10 2	...	...	8 11½	8 7	...	...	..	..
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 8	...	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 4	6 9	...	..	...	..	9 3	7 3	...	..	..	..
Cuttack	7 3	7 3	...	...			...	...	...	...		..
Balasore	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 9	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Benares	7 11	7 11	10 —	9 12	5 11½	5 11½	7 5	7 1	11 15	12 7	11 6	11 6
Ghazipur	7 7	7 7	10 6	10 6	4 15	4 15	7 10	7 11	13 6	15 8	10 11	11 12
Jaunpur	7 8	7 8	10 10	10 4	3 12	3 12	7 12	7 8	11 12	11 8	...	...
Allahabad	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 —	4 12	4 12	7 8	8 8	12 15	13 —	11 —	11 —
Central—												
Bánda	8 4	8 8	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	7 4	8 4	16 4	15 —	12 —	11 8
Fatehpur	7 4	7 8	10 8	10 12	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 —	11 8	11 4
Hamirpur	7 —	7 12	9 4	9 4	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	13 6	13 4	11 12	11 12
Jalaun	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 8
Cawnpore	7 12	7 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 4	11 12	10 4	...
Jhansi	7 12½	8 —	11 10½	12 9½	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 1½	13 14¾	13 14	10 12½	10 15½
Etáwah	7 8	8 4	11 2	11 4	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	11 14	12 4	10 10	10 14
Farrukhabad	8 3	8 3	10 4	11 4	4 1	4 4	8 14	8 8	12 —	11 4	10 9	10 15
Mainpuri	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	5 —	4 —	9 8	9 —	12 —	13 —	11 4	11 4
Etah	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 12	4 —	4 —	8 4	8 12	12 4	13 8	10 12	11 8
Western—												
Meerut	8 —	8 4	10 12	11 12	3 —	3 —	6 12	6 12	11 8	...	10 —	10 4
Agra	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	5 12	5 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 4	10 —
Muttra	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 4	12 —	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 8
Bulandshahr	8 6	8 8	12 4	12 8	3 —	3 8	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 4	11 4	10 8	11 4
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 2	7 2	10 6	9 12	5 8	5 13	8 2	8 2	13 —	14 4	11 11	10 6
Azamgarh	7 4	7 4	10 4	10 4	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 11	7 11	9 8	9 8	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	10 14	10 14
Basti	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	..	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadai ay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	12 8	13 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	...	16 —	...	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 8	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 4	13 8	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	14 —	15 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	15 —	15 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	14 —	14 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	10 8	10 8	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	17 —	5 5	5 5	13 —	13 13	Purnea
...	...	..	...	...	9 —	16 8	15 —	...	5 10	12 8	13 12	Bhágalpur
12 1	12 10	...	...	8 13	8 13	14 4	14 4	5 8	5 8	15 6	15 6	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarpur
13 —	13 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 8	Sáran
11 —	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	13 8	13 8	6 —	5 12	12 8	12 8	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	14	13 —	8 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...		9 7	9 8	14 11	15 14	8 6	8 4	12 10	13 8	Monghyr
15 —	11 —	10 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	14 8	14 —	6 —	6 4	13 8	15 —	Gaya
...	12 8	9 —	...	11 —	10 12	14 ..	...	...	6 6	11 8	11 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 12	12 12	6 8	6 8	16 ..	16 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	..	8 8	9	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	Singbhum
	..	...		9 ..	9 —	13 ..	13 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Mánbhum
13 —	13 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	4 8	4 —	12 8	13 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	.	10 2	10 2	15 12	15 3	6 12	6 12	13 8	13 8	Paláman
13 8	14 8	..	...	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...		...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 15	6 1	22 —	22 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 4	5 4	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	5 —	4 12	14 —	14 —	Balasore
...	...	..	...	8 8	8 12	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
12 —	12 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	10 9	10 13½	...	10 —	13 4½	13 4½	6 —	5 11½	16 5	16 5	Benares
...	...	...	...	9 15	10 6	13 —	13 —	7 1	7 1	16 10	16 10	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 6	11 12	11 10	6 5	6 4	16 13	16 13	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	..	6 8	6 —	18 —	19 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 8	19 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	18 —	Jalaun
...	...	9 —	9 8	11 12	12 —	12 12	12 12	6 8	6 8	18 9	22 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 4	14 13¼	5 8	5 8	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	13 2	13 4	6 8	6 4	19 —	19 12	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	10 15	11 4	12 5	12 5	7 —	6 7	19 12	21 2	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 8	14 8	8 —	8 —	18 —	20 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	14 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 12	12 —	11 12	13 4	6 12	7 —	18 —	...	Meerut
..	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	13 —	13 —	6 8	5 8	18 8	22 12	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 —	11	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	21 8	21 8	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 8	18 —	21 —	Aligarh
..	.	...	.	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 4	6 8	6 4	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 5	13 —	6 8	6 8	16 14	16 14	Ballia
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 8	12 4	6 6	6 6	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	..	10 4	10 4	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 12	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Gorakhpur
...	.	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 4	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 —	8 6	11 8	11 12	3 —	3 —	7 10	7 10	11 4	...	11 —	11 4
Budaun	8 8	8 14	10 2	10 10	3 8	3 8	7 11	8 8	13 —	14 —	11 —	11 8
Pilibit	8 4	8 —	11 4	11 4	4 —	4 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	10 8	11 4
Bareli	8 —	8 2	11 4	11 4	3 15	3 12	7 11	7 4	12 —	12 13	10 11	11 6
Moradabad	8 4	8 6	10 8	11 —	4 4	4 4	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 12	10 6	11 1
Bijnor	8 2	8 —	11 12	12 6	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 12	9 14
Muzaffarnagar	8 12	8 12	11 —	12 1	6 9	7 4	8 —	8 —	12 10	12 —	9 12	10 8
Saháranpur	8 4	8 4	11 2	11 2	3 3	3 3	6 6	6 6	12 12	12 12	11 2	11 2
Dehra-Dun	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 8	3 —	3 —	6 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 8	...	...	6 —	8 —
Almora	6 —	6 8	10 —	12 —	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	..
Garhwál	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 4	7 8	10 8	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	10 8	10 12
Sultanpur	7 4	7 8	10 12	10 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	11 8	10 12	10 12
Rae-Bareli	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 2	7 —	11 12	12 8	11 12	12 —
Unao	7 10	7 14	10 4	10 4	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 4	11 12	11 12	10 10	11 —
Lucknow	7 12	7 12	11 4	11 —	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	8 8	8 4	11 4	11 8	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 8	7 8	10 2	9 14	...	..	6 10	6 6	11 —	10 10	10 4	10 4
Barabanki	7 9	7 9	9 3	9 6	4 —	4 6	7 15	8 4	10 9	10 9	10 —	10 8
Gonda	8 —	7 12	9 12	9 12	4 8	4 8	8 12	8 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Bahraich	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 8	12 —	12 4
Sitapur	8 —	8 —	10 12	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	10 12	10 12
Kheri	8 —	8 —	10 12	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 8	11 8	12 —	10 12	12 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 6	8 5	10 10	11 —	5 1	4 11	5 14	5 6	10 13	10 11	7 11	7 15
Ajmer	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 12	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Kishangarh	7 12	7 8	10 8	11 —	3 4	3 —	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 —	9 —	9 —
Tonk	8 13	8 12	13 2	13 2	4 6	4 6	5 7	5 7	14 3	13 11	10 15	11 8
Jaipur	7 12	8 —	11 2	10 14	5 1	5 1	5 5	5 5	11 15	11 11	9 5	9 5
Karauli	9 1	9 2	11 9	11 9	6 4	5 10	7 8	6 9	12 3	11 9	10 7½	10 5
Dholpur	8 —	8 —	11 7½	11 8⅓	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	12 9	12 12½	11 2½	11 6½
Bharatpur	8 —	8 —	10 14	10 14	4 5	4 5	4 14	4 14	11 10	11 10	9 12	9 12
Alwar	8 7	8 3½	10 13	10 8	5 4	5 4	6 14	6 14	11 12	11 12½	9 12	9 15½
Nasirabad	7 12	7 12	...	..	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Western—												
Bikaner	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 8
Jaisalmer	7 8	7 10	...	...	4 10	4 12	6 —	5 14	9 3	9 6	7 12	8 8
Jodhpur	6 12 to 7 1	6 13½ to 7 1¼	12 —	9 12½	5 6	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 3	11 12	8 8 and 9 8	8 14½
Central India—												
Indore	9 —	9 4	10 8	11 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	10 8	10 12
Neemuch	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 8	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	8 8	8 8	...	...	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8
Ferozepur	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 12	8 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Gujranwala	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 8	...	7 12	...
Gujrat	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	10 0	...	9 8	10 —
Jhelam	8 12	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8		...	10 —	10 8

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 4	13 12	7 —	7	...	19 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 2	11 14	15 —	15 —	7 1	7 8	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 7	14 1	6 10	6 12	19 7	20 10	Bareli
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 5	13 4	13 13	7 12	7 12	17 12	20 10	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 —	6 12	18 —	18 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 12	12 6	12 10	5 8	5 8	17 8	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	12 12	12 12	6 6	6 6	21 4	21 4	Saháranpur
12 —	12 —	...	...	11 —	10 12	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	Naini Tal
10 —	10 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	20 —	19 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 -	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	..	12 8	5 12	5 12	16 —	17 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	17 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	7 8	8 12	10 10	10 6	11 10	11 6	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
12 8	13 8	9 4	10 4	10 1	9 15	11 8	11 7	7 —	6 15	19 8	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 12	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	12 9	13 4	6 4	6 4	19 —	19 —	Bahraich
...	...	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 4	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	20 —	Sitapur
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	9 12	10 —	12 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	8 1	7 9	10 10	10 2	11 —	10 11	...	5 6	18 5	17 8	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	5 6	9 8	10 4	10 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	20 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 —	11 4	...	...	21 —	24 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 8	12 10	...	...	19 10	19 11	Tonk
...	...	9 9	9 9	9 10 and 11 2	9 10 and 10 14	12 4	12 4	10 1	10 9	22 4	24 7	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 3	11 9	...	...	19 6	21 —	Karauli
...	...	7 —	6 8	12 10½	12 12½	...	...	7 —	6 12	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	10 14	11 —	12 6	12 2	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 11	11 9½	12 —	12 2½	11 4	11 4	19 1	24 12½	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	21 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 3	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 7½	...	...	6 —	5 8	24 —	25 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	11 4	11 8	14 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Neemúch
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	4 12	4 12	18 —	18 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 —	12 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	5 8	5 8	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Delhi	8 —	8 —	10 8	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	10 8	11 8	9 8	10 —
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 —	9 12	10 —
Karnál	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	13 8	10 —	10 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 10	6 4	12 12	14 —	10 —	10 —
Ludhiána	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 —
Jullundur	9 4	9 4	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	8 —
Hoshiárpur	9 —	9 4	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 —	10 —	9 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	8 12	8 8
Siálkot	9 —	9	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 4	7 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	5 4	8 —	9 4	8 —	9 —
Kángra	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 8	8 8	11 4	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 4	13 —	9 5	9 4
Attock	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 8	10 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	10 8	9 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Jhang	9 8	9 8	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
Lyallpur	9 8	9 8	12 4	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	...	10 8	...
Multan	9 4	9 4	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	10 4	10 —
Montgomery	9 5	9 5	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 4	10 4
Muzaffargarh	9 4	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 —	7 13	8 12	8 12	..	...	7 8	7 12	9 6	10 —	8 12	8 7
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 10	7 14	11 —	11 4	3 9	3 9	7 4	7 4	...	...	9 4	9 4
Pesháwar	8 11	8 11	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 3	6 13	6 13	11 —	11 —	9 2	10 —
Kohát	8 6	8 6	11 12	12 1	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 8	10 3	10 3
Bannu	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 7	4 1	4 1	7 3	7 3	15 —	15 10	10 —	10 —
Dera Ismael Khan	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	3 4	3 8	5 8	5 8	13 —	12 —	11 4	11 4
Tochi	7 8	7 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8	8 4	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	6 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	7 8	7 13	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	...		6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Hyderabad	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	7 4	7 —	8 4	10 —	11 4	10 —	10 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 4	10 4
Shikárpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Upper Sind Frontier	8 12	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	11 8	12 —	11 8	11 8
Quetta	8 7 to 8 12	8 3 to 8 9	10 5½	10 8	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 7	11 10	8 3	8 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 1	7 1	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12
Ratnagiri	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 14	6 14	11 4	10 10	9 7	9 7
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	...	6 5	6 5	6 12	6 12	...	...	7 14	8 5
Bombay	5 3	5 3	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 13	6 13	11 —	11 —	8 10	8 10
Thanna	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 12	6 12	11 12	11 12	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 6	7 6	7 12	7 12	15 —	15 —	11 14	11 14
Belgaum	9 13	9 9	...	...	8 10	8 7	9 2	8 15	15 14	15 14	12 10	13 2
Satara	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 7	6 7	11 10	11 5	11 6	11 6
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	18 2	19 —	12 7	12 14
Bijapur	10 3	10 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	21 10	21 10	12 8	12 8
Poona	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 10	5 —	6 11	6 11	13 3	13 3	10 13	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	8 14	8 2	...	...	5 8	5 14	6 4	6 10	15 2	16 8	12 10	13 5
Násik	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	8 7	7 15	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 8	6 8	12 11	12 11	11 —	10 9
Jalgaon	7 2	7 2		...	6 8	6 8	7 10	7 10	14 —	13 9	10 8	10 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	6 15	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 6	7 6	11 2	11 2	9 —	9 4
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8
Kaira	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Baroda	7 4	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 8
Ahmedabad	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	10 8	11 —	8 8	9 —
Godhra	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Diss	8 4	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 4	8 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 14	8 10	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	12 —	13 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 —	9 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 15	7 15	15 8	15 12	...	...
Betul	9 12	9 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 5	8 5	17 4	17 4	...	...
Chhindwara	8 12	8 12	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 3	9 3	16 10	14 4	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	9 2	9 2	15 10	15 10	...	...
Wardha	8 3	8 3	...	...	4 12	5 1	8 14	8 13	16 10	15 7	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	.	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	..	11 12	12 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	..	12 8	12 8		...	7 —	6 —	18 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	13 4	12 —	6 —	6 4	21 —	21 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 12	9 12	13 4	13 4	11 8	11 8	6 4	6 4	24 —	24 —	Ambala
...	...	7 8	7 8	12 12	12 12	14 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Ludhiána
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	12 8	12 4	..	...	20 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	10 8	...	.	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 8	12 —	12 8	6 —	6 —	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	...		24 —	24 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	10 10	6 —	5 12	16 —	17 —	Simla
.	.	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	..	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 8	5 8	5 —	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	.	...	.	11 4	11 8	11 8	12 —	6	6 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	.	12 —	12 —	13 —	13	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 4	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	.	12 12	13 —	13 4	13	7	7 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...		12 8	12 8	12 4	12 4	12 —	12 8	5 —	5 —	23 —	23 —	Multan
..	...	...	...	12 8	12 10	13 8	13 —	...	...	22 —	21 8	Montgomery
.		..	...	11 8	11 8	...	..	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...		..	..	10 10	10 10	5 —	5 —	4 6	4 6	22 8	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province
	.	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 —	11 —	..	..	20 10	20 10	Hazára
		9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 13	6 13	25 —	25 —	Peshawar
		15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	10 13	10 13		...	26 12	26 12	Kohát
.	..	...	..	11 14	11 14	12 13	12 8	.	...	31 4	31 4	Bannu
.	.	..	.	10 15	10 15	10	10 —	...		25 —	25 —	Dera Ismael Khan
	..	..		...	...	11 4	12 8	.	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
...		...	..	8 8	9 —	15 8	16 —		..	17 8	17 8	Kurram
...	..	...	.	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	Malakand
...	..	..	...	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...		Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan
...	..	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	..	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...		..		10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár
...	...	...	.	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...	20 —	20 —	(Mirpur Khas)
..	...	.	..	10 8	10 8	...	.	5 8	5 8	21 8	21 8	Shikárpur
..		...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		...		10 1½	10 —	8 15	9 —	4 10 to 5 4	4 11 to 5 5	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	13 5	...	...	9 —	9 —	...		6 3	6 3	22 8	19 11	Karwar
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 13	20 13	Ratnagiri
.	..	...	...	7 3	7 3	..	..	5 14	5 6	22 6	22 6	Alibág
9 —	9 —		..	8 12	8 12	..	..	5 12	5 12	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8			8 6	8 6			6 10	6 10	24 —	24 —	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	18 9	18 9	Dharwar
15 6	15 6	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	4 14	4 14	18 10	17 12	Belgaum
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	6 2	6 2	19	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	8 12	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 8	5 15	20 6	20 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 3	5 3	20 8	20 8	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 3	...	...	6 5	6 5	18 12	18 12	Ahmednagar
15 10	16 13	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	22 12	22 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 10	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 8	17 14	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	...	...	6 2	6 10	19 2	18 —	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 9	24 9	Broach
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 14	...	...	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	.	5 8	5 12	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
11 —	11 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	..	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	..	5 4	5 4	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	17 8	17 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	...	...	9 2	9 2	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	16 —	16 —	Betul
...	..	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	-	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	7 3	7 13	17 6	17 6	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1915—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 5	7 5	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	15 —	15 —	...	...
Saugor	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 8	8 4	15 —	14 8	...	...
Damoh	8 7	8 2	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 —	7 11	15 14	14 11	...	...
Jubbulpore	7 14	7 12	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 —	10 1	10 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 —	8 6	...	...	7 8	7 6	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	...	...
Bálághát	7 6	7 —	...	...	5 11	5 5	10 13	9 7	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 9	8 9	...	...	4 15	4 15	10 3	10 3	..	16 10	...	..
Chánda	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 15	4 15	8 11	8 11	15 7	15 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	9 14	..	...	...	...
Raipur	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	9 1	8 10	...	...	8 —	6	10 —	9 2	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 12	9 10	...	...	4 11	5 4	6 12	7 4	15 —	15 11	...	...
Akola	7 6	8 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	13 —	14 —	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 14	...	16 3	16 3	...	...
Yeotmal	7 11	7 11	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 6	7 8	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 6	6 3	...	...	4 1	4 1	9 5	9 14	11 13	12 10	14 4	14 4
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	..	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	.	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	.
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	12 9	12 9	10 4	10 4
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...		...		8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 11	17 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	17 11	17 4	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	...	...	...	15 1	...
Godávari	...	...	...	..	..	..	8 4	8 4	...	...	17 13	18 8
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 9	13 9	13 —	12 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 14	9 14	15 1	15 1	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	..		..	...
Chingleput	...	...	.	...	..	..	7 14	7 14		..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 1	8 11	..	..	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —		...	13 —	13 7
Tanjore	...			.	...	..	...	...		...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...		...	..	...	...	6 10	7 —	13 5	13 5	15 1	15 1
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	..	..	...	...	...	7 13	8 4	13 6	12 15	11 10	11 10
Madura	...	.	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	10 12	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	5 11	5 6	7 —	6 6	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 10	4 14	...	...	4 10	4 10	5 1	5 1	9 5	9 5	8 —	8 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —continued
												Central—
...		..	...	11 13	11 4	...		7 1	7 —	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	17 4	Saugor
...	...	..	...	11 11	10 6	..	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	5 12	6 —	15 —	15 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	.	9 11	9 —	...	...	6 1	6 1	15 2	15 2	Bálághát
...	...	...	..	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 1	6 1	15 10	15 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	17 —	17 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	..	.	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 13	12 13	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 8	...	14 8	14 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 1	5 1	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	..	14 15	11 15	..	...	6 9	7 1	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...		6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	...	7 —	...	20 —	20 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	6 15	6 15	14 13	14 13	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
18 7	16 10	...	...	8 8	8 5	...	...	9 12	9 5	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 13	19 15	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
13 5	13 5	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	12 13	12 13	Nilgiris
...	14 13	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	16 3	16 1	Salem
												Central—
17 1	17 5	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	19 1	19 1	Bellary
16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	Anantapur
18 3	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 8	19 8	Cuddapah
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	17 2	17 1	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Ganjam
12 4	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	...	Vizagapatam
12 6	11 14	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
12 13	11 13	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	17 10	20 2	Guntur
15 13	15 13		..	...	...	...	...		...	24 —	24 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 —	13 —	...	...	..	.	.	...		...	16 11	23 2	Madras
12 5	12 5	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	.	21 2	23 13	Chingleput
16 4	16 4	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	17 1	17 10	N. Arcot
13 5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	24 3	24 3	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	..	..	..		...	.	..	22 6	22 6	Tanjore
16 4	16 4		...	...	..	...	..	...		22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 1	14 13	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	26 13	26 5	Tinnevelly
14 1	14 1	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
16 —	16 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	5 4	16 4	16 4	Mysore
15 —	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8		...	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Bangalore
15 8	16 8	...	...	12 —	13 —	.	...	5 8	5 8	18 —	17 —	**Coorg—** Coorg
...	...	...	..	7 7	7 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24, 1916.

Final General Memorandum on the COTTON crop of 1915-16.

This memorandum is based on reports furnished by provinces, which comprise the entire cotton area of India. It deals with the final reports on both the early and the late crops of the season 1915-16.

The total area reported is 17,967,000 acres, which is 6,628,000 acres, or nearly 27 per cent, short of the revised figure of last year. The total estimated yield is 3,819,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is also 27 per cent less than the revised figure of last year.

The detailed figures for each of the provinces are stated below (in *thousands*):—

Provinces	Acres (thousands)		Bales (thousands)	
	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15
Bombay (*a*)	4,249	6,953	893	1,544
Central Provinces and Berar	4,061	4,708	1,196	1,097
Madras (*a*)	2,188	2,115	357	245
Punjab (*a*)	918	1,857	196	486
United Provinces (*a*)	834	1,551	263	486
Sind (*a*)	169	336	51	116
Burma	190	270	27	42
Bihar and Orissa (*b*)	68	70	16	16
Bengal (*a*)	88	90	30	34
North-West Frontier Province	26	60	6	14
Ajmer-Merwara	23	54	2	15
Assam	32	34	10	12
Hyderabad	3,220	3,605	450	400
Central India	999	1,519	216	293
Baroda	566	843	117	229
Rajputana	244	421	66	166
Mysore	92	109	14	14
Total	17,967	24,595	3,819	5,209

On the basis of these figures, the average outturn per acre of the present crop for all India is 85 lbs, which is the same as last year's average yield.

A statement showing the present estimates of area and yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton is given below. Of the total yield Oomras represent 56 per cent, Bengal-Sind 16 per cent, Broach 6 per cent, Coompta-Dharwars, and Westerns and Northerns 5 per cent each, and Dholleras and Tinnevellys 4 per cent each.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Description of Cotton	Area (acres)	Yield (bales of 400 lbs.)
Oomras—		
Khandesh	1,215,000	338,000
Central India	999,000	216,000
Barsi and Nagar(*c*)	3,429,000	483,000
Berar	2,869,000	830,000
Central Provinces	1,192,000	276,000
Total	9,704,000	2,143,000
Dholleras	1,180,000	150,000
Bengal-Sind—		
United Provinces	834,000	262,000
Rajputana	267,000	68,000
Sind-Punjab	1,112,000	253,000
Others	72,000	18,000
Total	2,285,000	601,000
Broach	1,036,000	229,000
Coompta-Dharwars	858,000	198,000
Westerns and Northerns	1,263,000	177,000
Cocanadas	275,000	46,000
Tinnevellys	671,000	146,000
Salems including Cambodias	280,000	48,000
Comillas, Burmas, and other sorts (*d*)	415,000	81,000
GRAND TOTAL	17,967,000	3,819,000

The provincial reports are summarised below:—

Bombay (26·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The latest reports show the total area under both early and late cotton to be 4,249,000 acres (1,242,000 acres being in Native States excluding Baroda), which is 39 per cent below the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 893,000 bales (including 193,000 bales in Native States), showing a decrease of 42 per cent as compared with last year. Since the publication of the December report the crop in North Gujarat and Kathiawar has further deteriorated from want of moisture and in places has withered. Elsewhere it has progressed fairly well except in places where recent cloudy weather caused some shedding of flowers and bolls. In the Deccan some improvement in outturn is reported from East Khandesh. In the Karnatak the rain in December and continuous unfavourable winds later on have injuriously affected the crop in most places, particularly the exotic varieties, which have further suffered from cloudy weather inducing disease in places. The indigenous crop is somewhat better.

(*a*) Including Native States.
(*b*) Excluding Native States for which the yield is roughly estimated at about 1,000 bales.
(*c*) Includes Hyderabad.
(*d*) Includes 92,000 acres and 14,000 bales for Mysore, the trade descriptions of which have not been reported.

The area and outturn of cotton by trade descriptions in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda but excluding Sind) are :—

		Acres.	Bales.
Oomras	Khandesh	1,215,407	338,020
	Barsi and Nagar	208,582	33,155
Dholleras		1,179,710	150,168
Bengal-Sind (Rajputana)		565	177
Broach		1,035,910	228,787
Coompta-Dharwars		857,733	197,905
Westerns		317,567	62,626

Central Provinces and Berar (20·1 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 4,061,000 acres, (1,192,000 acres in the Central Provinces and 2,869,000 acres in Berar), which is 14 per cent below that of last year. The decrease is attributed to the comparatively low prices of last year. The yield is estimated at 1,106,000 bales (276,000 bales in the Central Provinces and 830,000 bales in Berar), being 1 per cent above last year's yield. The trade description of cotton grown in these provinces is Oomras.

Madras (10·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is estimated at 2,188,000 acres (23,000 acres being in the Banganapalle State), which is 4 per cent above last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 357,000 bales (2,000 bales being in the Native State), which is 46 per cent in excess of the revised figure according to the final accounts of last year. The season is reported to be generally favourable except in North Arcot, South Arcot, and Chitoor. This is especially the case in the tracts growing "Northerns and Westerns" variety, where practically full normal crops are expected. In the "Tinnevellys" area the crop has not so far shown any serious effects from late sowings. That crop is always late, and there is time still for a check in growth, but the present reports are good. The area and outturn of cotton according to trade descriptions are as follows :—

	Acres	Bales
Tinnevellys	671,500	145,960
Salems including Cambodias	279,900	47,700
Northerns and Westerns	944,600	114,700
Cocanadas	275,100	46,400
Others	17,300	1,800

Punjab (7·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is now reported to be 918,000 acres (76,000 acres being in Native States), which shows a fall of about 51 per cent as compared with last year. The total yield is estimated at 196,000 bales (27,000 bales being in Native States), showing a decrease of 60 per cent below last year's yield. As reported in the December forecast, the monsoon rainfall was entirely insufficient, the west of the province suffering most from drought, which caused flowers to fall off and encouraged insect pests.

United Provinces (5·6 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 834,000 acres (including 13,000 acres in the Rampur State), being 46 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 262,000 bales (3,000 bales being in the Rampur State), which is also 46 per cent short of last year's yield. As stated in the December forecast, the season has not been a favourable one for the cotton crop.

Sind (1·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown is reported to be 169,000 acres (3,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), which is about half the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 51,000 bales (including 1,000 bales in the Khairpur State), showing a fall of 56 per cent as compared with last year. The crop is reported to have been good in Khairpur, but only fair elsewhere through deficiency of water supply.

Burma (0·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is now reported to be 190,000 acres, being 30 per cent less than last year. The yield is estimated at 27,000 bales, which is 36 per cent below last year's yield. The decrease is partly due to low prices obtained last year and partly to unfavourable season. The early rains were untimely for sowing and the capricious late rains did not improve prospects, with the result that the outturn in all districts is below normal.

Bihar and Orissa (0·4 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area under both the early and the late crops (68,000 acres) is 3 per cent less than that of last year. The yield is estimated at 16,000 bales, which is the same as last year. The crop in the Native States, for which no statistics are available, is roughly estimated at some 1,000 bales. The weather conditions were favourable for the early crop. For the late crop the conditions were unfavourable in the beginning, owing to floods in North Bihar. The prospects, however, improved later on and the condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good.

Bengal (0·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area sown with both early and late crops is estimated at 88,000 acres, which is 2 per cent short of last year's area. The yield is estimated at 30,000 bales, being 12 per cent below last year. The weather was favourable for the early crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bankura, and Maimensingh, but unfavourable in Midnapore and in the Hill Tippera State on account of drought in the former and excessive rain in the latter. A fair crop has been harvested for the province. The condition of the late crop is generally reported to be favourable. The area and outturn of cotton according to trade descriptions are :—

	Acres	Bales
Bengal-Sind	4,000	2,000
Comillas	84,000	28,000

North-West Frontier Province (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is reported to be 26,000 acres, being 57 per cent below that of last year. The yield is estimated at 6,000 bales, which is also 57 per cent short as compared with last year.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 23,000 acres and 2,000 bales as compared with 54,000 acres and 15,000 bales last year.

Assam (0·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The estimates of area and yield now stand at 32,000 acres and 10,000 bales as compared with 34,000 acres and 12,000 bales reported last year. The crop has been poor in all the cotton-growing districts except Sibsagar and the Lushai Hills, the main causes being excessive rain at the time of sowing and shortage of rain in October and November.

Hyderabad (14·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area is reported to be 3,220,000 acres, which is 11 per cent shorter than last year's area. According to the estimates of the district authorities, the outturn this year amounts to 1,020,000 bales as against their estimate of 611,000 bales last year. The Director-General of Revenue to the Nizam's Government is of opinion that some of the district estimates are incorrect and that the estimate for the present year may be taken at about 450,000 bales approximately as compared with 400,000 bales estimated by him

last year, or an increase of 12 per cent. Some rain fell in the month of December, which did not very much change the condition of things.

Central India (5·9 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total yield is estimated at 216,000 bales on an area of 999,000 acres. These figures indicate a decrease of 26 per cent in yield and 34 per cent in area as compared with last year. The detailed figures are as follows :—

	1915-16		1914-15	
	Acres.	Bales.	Acres.	Bales.
Gwalior	360,953	50,021	524,293	91,485
Indore	303,185	61,578	515,238	82,448
Bhopal	132,786	54,216	160,805	53,742
Baghelkhand	22,596	4,212	24,486	4,015
Bundelkhand	27,175	10,097	27,489	9,133
Malwa	67,561	10,362	123,931	21,189
Southern States	84,383	25,244	143,098	30,510
Total	998,639	215,730	1,519,390	292,522

Baroda (3·3 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 566,000 acres compared with 843,000 acres last year or a decrease of 33 per cent. The yield is estimated at 117,000 bales, which is 49 per cent less than last year.

Rajputana (1·8 per cent of the total area under cotton in India).—The total area and yield are estimated at 244,000 acres and 66,000 bales as against 421,000 acres and 166,000 bales last year. There is thus a decrease of 42 per cent in area and of 60 per cent in yield. The late and deficient rains affected the crop and the outturn was low. The detailed figures for the States are as follows :—

	1915-16		1914-15	
	Acres	Bales	Acres	Bales
Bikaner	21	1	116	45
Marwar	25,827	1,643	54,158	8,689
Sirohi	275	112	260	106
Mewar	60,000	18,000	95,000	40,000
Dungarpur	...	...	3,000	750
Banswara	542	120	1,673	520
Partabgarh	2,962	2,073	7,022	5,617
Kushalgarh	9	...	185	22
Shahpura	7,029	2,413	8,997	3,588
Tonk	14,323	2,348	24,474	4,191
Bundi	2,500	1,000	11,955	4,760
Kotah	12,979	1,821	25,802	6,309
Jhalawar	4,428	961	15,149	3,266
Kishangarh	3,167	959	7,659	4,486
Jaipur	43,662	18,764	49,716	19,734
Alwar	17,538	2,222	37,795	8,500
Karauli	2,714	1,055	3,769	1,714
Bharatpur	30,905	8,546	67,076	43,778
Dholpur	15,377	3,960	26,910	9,855
TOTAL	244,258	65,998	420,716	165,930

Mysore (0·5 per cent of the total area under cotton in India) reports 92,000 acres compared with 109,000 acres last year, showing a decrease of 16 per cent. The yield is estimated at 14,000 bales, which is about the same as last year's.

The following statement compares the estimates of the total outturn for the last three years with the sum of net exports and internal consumption, this latter being computed on a basis arrived at in agreement with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, (the figures are in *thousands*) :—

	Year ending 31st August		
	1915	1914	1913
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Net exports	2,118	3,647	2,228
Mill consumption	1,771	1,816	1,805
Consumption outside mills (conjectural)	1,000	450	450
	4,889	5,913	4,483
Estimated yield	5,209	5,066	4,610
Excess (+) or deficit (—)	+320	—847	+127

The **exports** of raw cotton by sea to foreign countries in the last five cotton years (September to August) have been as follows (in *thousand* bales) :—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Japan	739	1,076	1,169	1,392	1,351
Germany	354	238	298	647	...
Belgium	323	193	237	421	1
Other countries.	937	497	566	1,182	787
Total	2,353	2,004	2,270	3,642	2,139

The following statement shows **imports** of raw cotton into the ports by rail and river and by sea during the last three cotton years (September to August) in *thousand* bales :—

Imports into	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Calcutta	187	272	365
City of Bombay	2,628	3,722	2,598
Karachi	475	641	277
Madras ports	306	351	191
Total	3,596	4,986	3,431

The course of **prices** is indicated by the following figures, which represent the price of Broach cotton at Bombay in rupees per candy of 784 lbs :—

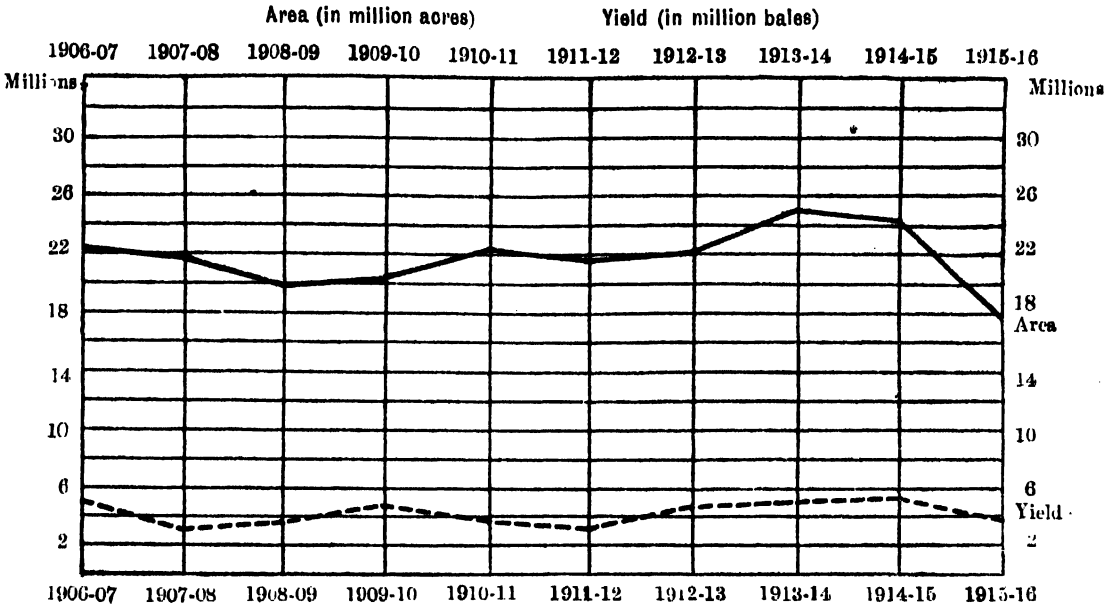
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
September	304	296	305	169	279
October	285	270	324	150	307
November	250	296	309	160	283
December	252	313	311	175	286

The **chart** below shows the present figures of area and yield for all India as compared with the finally revised figures of the preceding nine years.

Cotton crop in foreign countries.—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the cotton crop of

1915 in foreign countries is :—United States of America—30,900,000 acres and 13,300,000 bales of 400 lbs. each (or 10,640,000 bales of 500 lbs. each) against 36,700,000 acres and 20,100,000 bales of 400 lbs. each (or 16,080,000 bales of 500 lbs. each) in the preceding year. Egypt—1,200,000 bales against 1,700,000 bales last year. It appears from unofficial sources that the area under cotton in Egypt in 1915-16 is 1,200,000 acres. The news of the Russian crop is said to be good.

AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Final Estimate of Cotton Crop of India.

Provinces and States	1915-16 (Provisional estimates)		1914-15 (Final figures) *		1913-14 (Final figures) *	
	area (acres)	yield (bales)	area (acres)	yield (bales)	area (acres)	yield (bales)
Bombay (a)	4,249,000	893,000	6,953,000	1,544,000	6,574,000	1,439,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,061,000	1,106,000	4,708,000	1,097,000	4,754,000	961,000
Madras (a)	2,188,000	357,000	2,115,000	245,000	2,725,000	308,000
Punjab (a)	918,000	196,000	1,857,000	486,000	2,053,000	612,000
United Provinces (a)	834,000	262,000	1,551,000	486,000	1,586,000	484,000
Sind (a)	169,000	51,000	336,000	116,000	341,000	135,000
Burma	190,000	27,000	270,000	42,000	290,000	54,000
Bihar and Orissa (b)	68,000	16,000	70,000	16,000	73,000	17,000
Bengal (a)	88,000	30,000	90,000	34,000	87,000	24,000
North-West Frontier Province	26,000	6,000	60,000	14,000	59,000	14,000
Ajmer-Merwara	23,000	2,000	54,000	15,000	57,000	15,000
Assam	32,000	10,000	34,000	12,000	33,000	12,000
Hyderabad	3,220,000	450,000	3,605,000	400,000	3,653,000	400,000
Central India	999,000	216,000	1,519,000	293,000	1,426,000	273,000
Baroda	566,000	117,000	848,000	229,000	749,000	175,000
Rajputana	244,000	66,000	421,000	166,000	470,000	132,000
Mysore	92,000	14,000	109,000	14,000	93,000	11,000
Total	17,967,000	3,819,000	24,595,000	5,209,000	25,023,000	5,066,000

* These are revised estimates as finally adjusted by the provincial authorities.
(a) Including Native States.
(b) Excluding Native States, for which the yield is roughly estimated at about 1,000 bales.
NOTE.—A bale contains 400 lbs of cleaned cotton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25, 1916.

Final General Memorandum on the SUGARCANE Crop of 1915-16.

This memorandum is based upon reports furnished by provinces, which contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India.

The total area is estimated at 2,375,000 acres as against 2,311,000 acres, the revised figure of last year, showing an increase of 3 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 2,636,000 tons as against 2,462,000 tons, the revised figure of last year, or an increase of 7 per cent. The crop this year has, on the whole, fared better than last year, the average yield per acre being 2,486 lbs against 2,386 lbs in 1914-15.

Detailed figures for each province are given below :—

Provinces	Yield (1,000 tons)		Area (1,000 acres)		Yield per acre (lbs)	
	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15
United Provinces .	1,354	1,153	1,264	1,192	2,399	2,167
Punjab . . .	269	295	346	366	1,742	1,805
Bihar and Orissa .	259	277	262	266	2,214	2,333
Bengal . . .	259	250	233	233	2,490	2,403
Madras . . .	148	158	86	74	3,855	4,783
Bombay and Sind(a)	261	240	96	90	6,000	5,973
Assam . . .	28	31	36	39	1,742	1,781
North-West Frontier	32	36	31	32	2,312	2,520
Central Provinces and Berar . .	26	22	21	19	2,773	2,594
Total .	2,636	2,462	2,375	2,311	2,486	2,386

(a) Including Native States.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crop is grown on a very small scale in certain other tracts in British India, and the average area of such tracts for the last five years has been some 23,900 acres. An addition of approximately 1 per cent or 26,000 tons should therefore be made to the total estimated yield on this account.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

United Provinces (52·3 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area under sugarcane amounts to 1,264,000 acres as compared with 1,192,000 acres last year, showing an increase of 6 per cent. The increase in area is shared by all the divisions except Meerut and Fyzabad. The total yield is estimated at 1,354,000 tons of raw sugar as against 1,153,000 tons last year, or an increase of 17 per cent. Conditions were favourable for an increase in the area under cane : the prices of *gur* were high, and the heavy rain, which fell in the latter part of the cold weather last year, facilitated preparation of the ground. The outturn has not, however, proved quite so good as was anticipated in the previous forecasts. A certain proportion of the crop was sown on low-lying ground, and has not recovered from heavy flooding. In the Agra division the crop suffered from scanty rain and is estimated at 75 per cent of the normal. Elsewhere it did well and is estimated to yield 90 to 100 per cent of the normal. For the province as a whole, the crop is estimated at 95 per cent of the normal, as against 85 per cent in the preceding year.

Punjab (15·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated at 346,000 acres as against 366,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 5 per cent. The total yield of *gur* is estimated at 269,000 tons as against 295,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 9 per cent. The decrease in area is attributed to insufficiency of rainfall and shortage of canal water. Of the important cane-growing districts Rohtak, Hoshiarpur, and Gurdaspur report a decrease of over 15 per cent each, while Lyallpur reports an increase of 26 per cent due to high prices of sugar. The failure of the monsoon affected the crop adversely, but the two well-defined periods of rainfall in the middle and at the end of September and the showers received in the first week of October saved the crops, and the yield was generally normal except in some of the south-eastern and central districts where it was below normal. It must be noted, however, that although in more than one district much of the standing crop has this year been utilised for fodder, no deduction has been made for this purpose.

Bihar and Orissa (10·9 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated at 262,000 acres, which is 1·5 per cent below the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 259,000 tons, which is 6·5 per cent short of that of last year. The weather conditions have been generally favourable, except in parts of Angul and Sambalpur where want of irrigation was felt in the early part of the season, and in some districts of Tirhut where the crop was damaged to some extent by floods in August. According to the estimates of the District Officers the average outturn for the province works out to 98 per cent of the normal ; the provincial Director of Agriculture, however, says that continued drought during March, April, May, and part of June severely prejudiced the crop in the most important districts in North Bihar, and that in many places floods supervening on this dry weather further lowered the vitality of the plant and by bringing up *usar* (salts) stunted its growth, with the result that a very poor crop has been reaped in North Bihar, especially in Tirhut. In view of this, the Director is of opinion that the District Officers' estimates are rather over than under the mark, and he accordingly puts the provincial average outturn at 90 per cent of the normal, on which the estimate of total yield stated above is based.

Bengal (9·5 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area planted with sugarcane is estimated to be 233,000 acres, which is the same as last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 259,000 tons, as against 250,000 tons last year, or an increase of 4 per cent. Since the issue of the preliminary forecast in August last, the weather conditions have been, on the whole, satisfactory. The rainfall in August, September, and October generally had a slight tendency to defect, but there was sufficient moisture in the fields for the growth of the crop. During August some damage was caused here and there by excessive rainfall and floods, especially to the crop on the low-lying tracts of the Eastern Bengal districts. The fall in November was somewhat in excess, but a dry December followed. The average outturn is estimated at 85 per cent of the normal against 82 per cent last year.

The total quantity of raw sugar likely to be obtained from the juice of date and palmyra palm in

Bengal is estimated at 99,000 tons as against 96,000 tons last year. The provincial Director of Agriculture estimates the total quantity of *gur* in the province from all sources (cane, date and palmyra palm) this year to be 358,000 tons as against 346,000 tons last year.

Madras (**4 per cent** of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated at 86,000 acres, which is 16 per cent in excess of the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 148,000 tons as against 158,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 6 per cent. In South Vizagapatam the crop has undoubtedly suffered from heavy and continuous rain with the result that the cane was waterlogged and much was diseased. In the central districts and South Arcot, on the other hand, a period of drought had to be faced, but with subsequent rains the crop recovered. The crop has done best in Bellary. High prices for jaggery in Vizagapatam has led to very early crushing. The average outturn for the province is estimated at 84 per cent of the normal against 92 per cent last year.

Bombay and Sind (**2·7 per cent** of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is reported to be 96,000 acres (37,000 acres being in Native States), which is 7 per cent in excess of last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 261,000 tons (89,000 tons being in Native States), as against 240,000 tons last year, or an increase of 9 per cent. The increase in area is attributed to a plentiful supply of water at the planting season. The crop suffered in North Gujarat and Kathiawar through scanty rains, but the fall at the end of the season was very beneficial. In South Gujarat conditions were somewhat better and the crop was generally fair. Elsewhere in the Presidency the rains were timely and plentiful, and the crop has thriven well. In Sind the crop was only fair, owing to deficient water supply.

Assam (**1·5 per cent** of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area planted this year is estimated at 36,000 acres, which is about 8 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 28,000 tons as against 31,000 tons last year, or a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. In the earlier part of the season the crop in Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, and Nowgong suffered from heavy rainfall and floods, but the effect of the weather on the crop was favourable in other districts. The average outturn is estimated at 91 per cent of the normal against 95 per cent last year.

North-West Frontier Province (**1·3 per cent** of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated at 31,000 acres, which is 3 per cent below the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 32,000 tons as against 36,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 11 per cent. The decrease has occurred in Hazara, Bannu, and Peshawar, and is due to insufficient rain and also to damage caused by insects in Bannu.

Central Provinces and Berar (**0·9 per cent** of the total area under sugarcane in British India).—The total area is estimated at 21,000 acres, which is about 11 per cent above the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 26,000 tons as against 22,000 tons last year, or an increase of 18 per cent. The conditions at sowing time were favourable and the germination was successful. The monsoon broke out in the last week of June. The rainfall was generally well distributed and sufficient for agricultural purposes. Light showers were also received in the last weeks of November and December and these benefited the crop. For the Central Provinces and Berar together the average yield is estimated at 111 per cent of the normal.

Imports.—The following figures show the amount of sugar imported by sea from the different foreign countries in the last two official years (April to March) and in the ten months (April to January) of 1914-15 and 1915-16.

Countries.	1913-14	1914-15	1914-15 (ten months)	1915-16 (ten months)
Refined 16 (D. S. and above)	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	578,136	312,390	272,149	368,021
Mauritius	136,556	81,556	68,309	44,207
Austria-Hungary	74,001	21,405	21,404	20
Straits Settlements	2,878	1,752	1,574	1,393
China	1,483	2,786	1,676	10,963
Germany	686	103	103	15
Egypt	77	2,495	...	3,216
Other countries	1,283	1,074	312	9,153
Total	795,100	423,561	365,527	436,988
Unrefined (15 D. S. and below)				
Java	4,859	4,358	3,158	1,224
Mauritius	3,012	162	96	5,270
Other countries	7	15	4	2
Total	7,878	4,535	3,258	6,496

Prices.—The following figures show the prices of sugar at the end of January 1916, and the average declared value of imports in the same month, as compared with the figures at the corresponding periods of the two preceding years :—

	Cawnpore.		Calcutta.		Declared value.
	Refined per cwt.	Raw per cwt.	Refined* per cwt.	Raw per cwt.	Refined per cwt.
	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.
1914	13 4	5 15	9 3	6 13	8 10
1915	15 0	6 2	15 5	7 0	13 12
1916	17 6	7 13	17 0	8 3	15 10

* Average of Java, Mauritius, and Cossipur

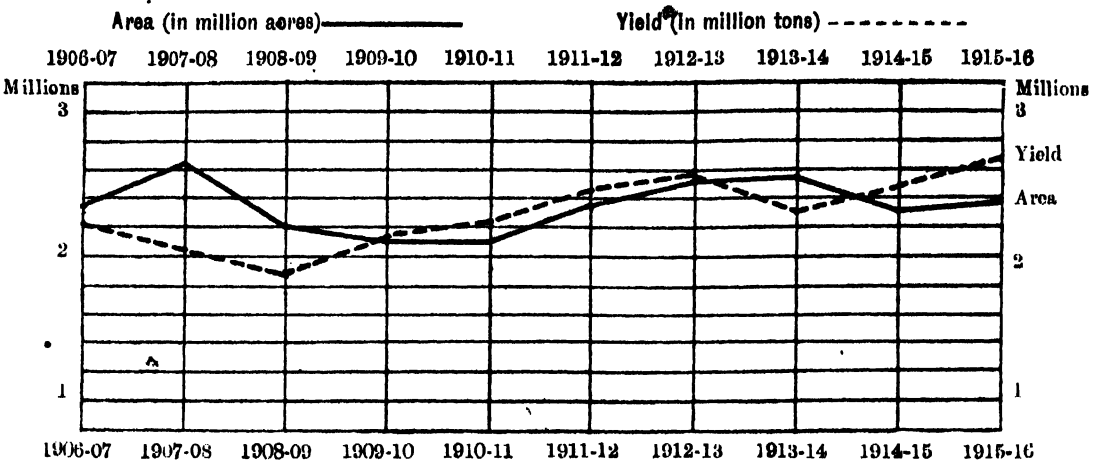
Chart.—The chart below illustrates the present estimates of area and yield with the revised figures for the preceding nine years. The curve for area represents millions of acres and that for yield (the dotted line) millions of tons.

Sugarcane crop in foreign countries.—From the latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it seems that the area planted with sugarcane in Java is estimated at 384,000 acres as against 372,000 acres last year. In Egypt the weather has been favourable and water-supply sufficient ; canes are now being cut and sent into factories, a striking feature this year being the unusually large area sown under sugarcane in most provinces.

From unofficial sources it appears that in Cuba light rains occurred, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which is unusual for this time of the year As regards the Louisiana crop, it is reported from New Orleans that in no recent years has there been so much cane planted for the next crop by the first of January as there has been this year. The weather is reported to be favourable for the Hawaiian crop The estimates of the cane sugar crop of the season 1915-16 in the principal cane-producing countries appear to be as follows, as compared with the figures of the preceding season :—

Cane sugar.	1915-16 Tons.	1914-15 Tons.
Cuba	3,000,000	2,593,000
Java	1,264,000	1,303,000
Hawaiian Islands	585,000	577,000
Porto Rico	350,000	315,000
Mauritius	210,000	277,000
Australia	150,000	240,000
Argentine	175,000	330,000
Brazil	194,000	240,000
United States (Louisiana and Texas)	151,000	220,000
Formosa and Japan	375,000	262,000
Mexico	75,000	110,000
Natal	95,000	92,000
Egypt	110,000	76,000

AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Final Estimate of the Sugarcane Crop of 1915-16

Provinces	Area			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
United Provinces	1,264,000	1,192,000	1,246,000	+ 6·0	+ 1·4
Punjab	346,000	366,000	374,000	— 5·5	— 7·5
Bihar and Orissa	262,000	266,000	258,000	— 1·5	+ 1·6
Bengal	233,000	233,000	224,000	...	+ 4·0
Madras	86,000	74,000	95,000	+ 16·2	— 9·5
Bombay and Sind (*a*)	96,000	90,000	91,000	+ 6·7	+ 5·5
Assam	36,000	39,000	40,000(*b*)	— 7·7	— 10·0
North-West Frontier Province	31,000	32,000	31,000	— 3·1	...
Central Provinces and Berar	21,000	19,000	23,000	+ 10·5	— 8·7
Total	2,375,000	2,311,000	2,382,000	+ 2·8	— 0·3

Provinces	Yield of raw sugar (*gúr*)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Per cent	Per cent
United Provinces	1,354,000	1,153,000	1,171,000	+ 17·4	+ 15·6
Punjab	269,000	295,000	243,000	— 8·8	+ 10·7
Bihar and Orissa	259,000	277,000	275,000	— 6·5	— 5·8
Bengal	259,000	250,000	248,000	+ 3·6	+ 4·4
Madras	148,000	158,000	144,000	— 6·3	+ 2·8
Bombay and Sind (*a*)	261,000	240,000	220,000	+ 8·7	+ 18·6
Assam	28,000	31,000	(*b*) 33,000	— 9·7	— 15·2
North-West Frontier Province	32,000	36,000	34,000	— 11·1	— 5·9
Central Provinces and Berar	26,000	22,000	25,000	+ 18·2	+ 4·0
Total	2,636,000	2,462,000	2,393,000	+ 7·1	+ 10·2

(*a*) Including Native States (*b*) Average of three years

Note.—The estimates of yield are based on the total areas sown without any allowance being made for cane used for chewing, fodder, seed, or other purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24, 1916

Final General Memorandum on the RICE crop of 1915-16.

This memorandum is based upon reports received from provinces, which contain 99 per cent of the total area under rice in British India. The statistics of acreage, outturn, etc., refer to all rice crops, both early and late, in the reporting provinces, with the exception of summer rice of the United Provinces, which, however, is insignificant, amounting to about 18,000 acres.

The total area reported is 76,792,000 acres as compared with 76,625,000 acres, the revised final area of last year. The present figure, therefore, shows an increase of 167,000 acres or 0·2 per cent as compared with 1914-15. The total yield is estimated at 32,877,000 tons as against 27,242,000 tons, the revised final estimate of last year, or an increase of 21 per cent. The present estimates for both area and yield are the highest on record.

The season has, especially in regard to the winter or *aman* rice in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, been favourable. Some damage to the crop was, however, caused through deficient rainfall in the Bombay Presidency and by floods in parts of Assam.

The detailed figures for each of the provinces are given below :—

Final estimates.

Provinces.	Yield.		Area.		Yield per acre.	
	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1914-15.
	tons (1,000)	tons (1,000)	acres (1,000)	acres (1,000)	lbs	lbs
Bengal (*a*)	8,276	6,411	20,916	20,450	886	702
Bihar and Orissa (*a*)	8,768	5,947	16,249	16,130	1,209	826
Madras	4,764	4,247	10,668	10,876	1,000	875
Burma	4,275	3,675	10,024	9,993	955	824
United Provinces (*b*)	2,334	2,032	6,408	6,200	805	734
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,693	1,655	5,097	5,088	744	720
Assam (*a*)	1,334	1,420	4,051	4,045	738	786
Bombay (*c*)	1,000	1,396	2,165	2,650	1,035	1,180
Sind (*c*)	380	406	1,042	1,117	817	814
Coorg	53	53	82	81	1,448	1,466
Total	32,877	27,242	76,792	76,625	959	796

(*a*) Includes summer, autumn, and winter rice.
(*b*) Excludes summer rice.
(*c*) Includes Native States.

The total yield now estimated is higher than the heaviest crop of 1911-12 by 2·8 million tons. The average yield per acre, it may be noted, works out to 959 lbs. as against 796 lbs. in 1914-15, 855 lbs. in 1913-14, 891 lbs. in 1912-13, 1,041 lbs. in 1911-12, 1,077 lbs. in 1910-11, and 1,074 lbs. in 1909-10.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, rice is grown in certain other tracts in British India, and the average area so grown for the five years ending 1913-14 has been some 760,000 acres. An addition of approximately 1 per cent should, therefore, be made to the total estimated outturn on this account.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Bengal (26·7 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under winter rice is reported to be 15,105,000 acres as against 15,084,000 acres last year. The total yield is estimated at 6,459,000 tons as against 4,788,000 tons last year, or an increase of 35 per cent. As reported in the December forecast, the season up till October was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, for the growth of the crop. Since then, somewhat excessive rainfall in the latter part of November caused slight damage in a few places, but did not affect the condition of the crop as a whole. From the district returns it appears that a bumper crop has been harvested in the 24-Parganas, Khulna, and Bakarganj, the average outturn per acre being 117, 123, and 120 per cent, respectively, of the normal. Five other districts (*viz.*, Howrah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra) also report more than a normal crop. In seven districts (*viz.*, Midnapur, Rajshahi, Pabna, Malda, Faridpur, Chittagong and Noakhali) the outturn was normal. Five districts (*viz.*, Jessore, Birbhum, Hooghly, Darjeeling and Mymensingh) report percentages between 82 and 92, and six districts (Nadia, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Dacca, Tippera, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts) report between 60 and 78 per cent. Bankura returns as low a percentage as 42. The provincial outturn works out to 97 per cent of the normal as against 72 per cent last year.

Adding the above figures to those for the summer and autumn crops, given in the second forecast issued in December last, and reproduced in the appended table, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Bengal amount to 20,916,000 acres and 8,276,000 tons as against 20,450,000 acres and 6,411,000 tons last year. Thus, while the acreage increased by 466,000 acres or 2 per cent only, the estimated yield rose by 1,865,000 tons or 29 per cent.

Bihar and Orissa (21·9 per cent of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under winter rice is estimated at 12,429,000 acres, which is 0·6 per cent in excess of last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 7,534,000 tons as compared with 4,767,000 tons last year, or an increase of 58 per cent. As reported in the December forecast, the good rainfall in September and October materially benefited the crops throughout the province. The heavy rainfall received in the coast districts of Orissa in the second week of November, however, did some damage to the crops in that area. Floods occurred in the central portion of the Tirhut division commanded by the Sikrana or Bur Gandek river both in September and October, and in certain places no winter rice crop at all was secured. The districts of Bhagalpur, Purnea, Cuttack, and Sambalpur report crops above normal, varying from 102 to 115 per cent. Shahabad, Champaran Balasore, and Palamau expect a normal crop. Eleven districts report crops of 80 to 98 per cent of the normal, while Monghyr and Singhbhum report crops of 75 and 71 per cent respectively. According to these estimates, the provincial outturn works out to 94 per cent of the normal. But the provincial Director remarks that the percentage outturn has plainly been underestimated in many districts, and in view of the material benefit conferred by the late rain, the average outturn for the province cannot be less, and is probably more, than 110 per cent. The estimate of the total yield given above is based on this estimate (110 per cent) of the Provincial Director.

If to the above figures, those for the summer and autumn crops, given in the second rice forecast issued in December last, and reproduced in the appended table, are added, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in the province amount to 16,249,000 acres and 8,768,000 tons as against 16,130,000. acres and 5,947,000 tons last year. These figures indicate an increase of 0·1 per cent in area and 47 per cent in yield.

Madras (**13·6 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The total estimated area under rice is 10,668,000 acres, which is about 2 per cent less than the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 4,764,000 tons as against 4,247,000 tons last year, or an increase of 12 per cent. The year has been, on the whole, good for the crop except in Chingleput, South Arcot, and the adjoining tracts of Nellore and Chittoor, where rains have been deficient and late and yields will be below normal.

Burma (**13 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under rice is reported to be 10,024,000 acres as against 9,993,000 acres last year. The total yield is estimated at 4,275,000 tons, which is 16 per cent in excess of the yield of last year. In Insein, Pyapon, and Toungoo a cyclonic storm in December is reported to have done some damage to the standing crops, in consequence of which the yield of Toungoo has been reduced from 113 per cent to normal. On the whole, the crop has threshed out well, and the average yield for the province is estimated at 93 per cent of the normal as against 80 per cent last year. The probable surplus available for export is estimated at 2,800,000 tons of cargo rice (=2,375,000 tons of cleaned rice).

United Provinces (**7·8 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The area is estimated at 6,498,000 acres (of which 4,375,000 acres were sown with early crop), which is 5 per cent in excess of last year's area. The total estimated yield amounts to 2,334,000 tons compared with 2,032,000 tons last year, showing an increase of 15 per cent. The season has, on the whole, been favourable for the rice crop. Except in the Meerut and Agra divisions where the rainfall was deficient throughout the monsoon period, early rice has been nearly everywhere a good crop. Late rice has been still better as the monsoon continued late. Taking both early and late rice together, the crop for the province as a whole is estimated at 95 per cent of the normal as compared with 85 per cent last year.

Central Provinces and Berar (**6·3 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area is estimated at 5,097,000 acres as against 5,083,000 acres last year. The total yield is estimated at 1,693,000 tons as against 1,655,000 tons last year, showing an increase of 2 per cent. Sowings were made under favourable conditions, but a break seriously interrupted transplanting operations, and insects caused a little damage in Chattisgarh. Subsequent heavy rainfall, however, enabled the cultivators to complete transplanting operations, and though the crop was distinctly late, the excellent rain in September and the beginning of October immensely benefited the plants. Seasonal conditions were, on the whole, favourable for rice. Bhandara had a 150 per cent crop, and the outturn in Damoh, Jubbulpur, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Wardha, Chanda, Drug, Raipur, and Yeotmal ranged from 101 to 110 per cent, and in the remaining districts a 120 per cent crop was reaped. The provincial outturn works out to 117 per cent of the normal as against 115 per cent last year.

Assam (**5·9 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area under winter rice is estimated at 3,102,000 acres as against 3,104,000 acres last year. The total yield is estimated at 1,089,000 tons, which is 5 per cent below last year's yield. The season opened unfavourably, but conditions improved since the October forecast was issued. The weather was seasonable in November and December, there being little rain. In Darrang a bumper crop is estimated, while the outturn in Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, and Nowgong is either slightly above normal or normal. The district estimates indicate an average outturn of 78 per cent of the normal for the province, as against 86 per cent last year.

If the figures for the summer and autumn rice, given in the December forecast and reproduced in the appended table, were added to the figures of winter rice above, the total area and yield of all kinds of rice in Assam would amount to 4,051,000 acres and 1,334,000 tons as against 4,045,000 acres and 1,420,000 tons last year, showing a decrease of 0·1 per cent in area and 6 per cent in yield.

Bombay (**2·3 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The area and yield of the spring rice in the districts of Kanara, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum are estimated at 15,000 acres and 8,000 tons, which are the same as in the preceding year.

With the figures for the autumn rice given in the December forecast, the total area and yield of both kinds of rice in Bombay come to 2,165,000 acres and 1,000,000 tons as against 2,650,000 acres and 1,396,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 18 per cent in area and 28 per cent in yield.

Sind (**1·4 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—As stated in the December forecast, the total area sown is 1,042,000 acres (7,000 acres being in the Khairpur State), which is about 7 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is 380,000 tons as against 406,000 tons last year, showing a decrease of 6 per cent.

Coorg (**0·1 per cent** of the total area under rice in British India).—The total area sown is 82,000 acres, which is 1 per cent above last year's area. The total outturn is reported to be 53,000 tons, which is practically the same as last year.

Exports.—The figures below state the total quantity of rice exported from British India to foreign countries by sea in the last five calendar years :—

Year	From Burma	From Bengal and Bihar and Orissa	From Madras, Bombay and Sind	Total
	tons	tons	tons	tons
1911 . .	1,936,900	448,700	204,900	2,590,500
1912 . .	2,086,300	553,000	171,000	2,810,300
1913 . .	1,955,300	389,300	234,300	2,578,900
1914 . .	1,499,900	262,200	259,500	2,021,600
1915 . .	888,900	83,400	314,100	1,286,400

The coastwise exports from Burma to Indian ports in the same years have been :—

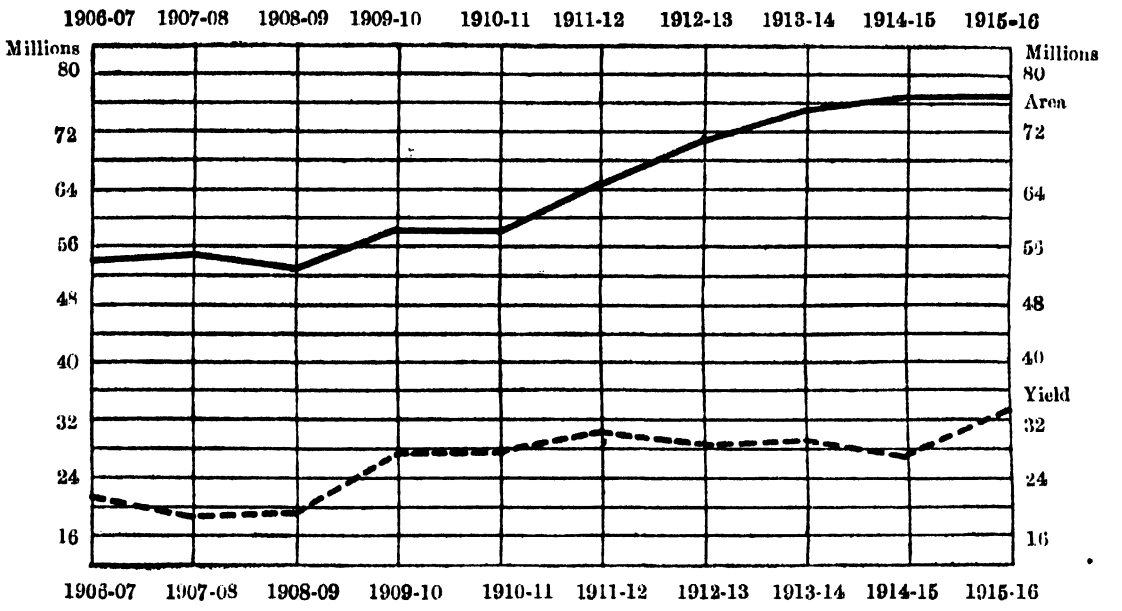
	tons
1911	293,700
1912	188,200
1913	768,900
1914	1,072,400
1915	1,351,100

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the present figures of area and yield as compared with those of the preceding nine years.

Rice Crop in Foreign Countries.—From the latest information published in January by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that in Japan the total area under rice is estimated at 7,559,000 acres and the yield at 9,893,000 tons as against 7,431,000 acres and 10,125,000 tons last year. In the United States of America the total area and yield are estimated at 803,000 acres and 580,000 tons as against 693,000 acres and 474,000 tons last year. In Italy the estimates are 356,000 acres and 551,000 tons as against 361,000 acres and 535,000 tons last year. In Egypt the total area is estimated at 331,000 acres as against 37,000 acres last year.

From unofficial sources it appears that the rice crop in Korea is estimated at 1,572,000 tons as against 1,689,000 tons last year. In Formosa the total crop of the year is estimated at 694,000 tons and the exportable surplus at 208,000 tons. The rice crop in the Philippines promises well. The prospects of the Indo-China crop for 1915 are bright as the harvest is said to have been much above the average.

AREA AND YIELD OF RICE



G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Final Estimate of the Rice Crop of 1915-16

Provinces	Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Bengal — Summer crop	375,000	376,000	352,000	— 0·3	+ 6·5
Bengal — Autumn „	5,436,000	4,990,000	5,518,000	+ 8·9	— 1·5
Bengal — Winter „	15,105,000	15,084,000	15,031,000	+ 0·1	+ 0·5
Bengal — Total Bengal	20,916,000	20,450,000	20,901,000	+ 2·3	+ 0·1
Bihar and Orissa — Summer crop	40,000	53,000	42,000	— 24·5	— 4·8
Bihar and Orissa — Autumn „	3,780,000	3,718,000	3,450,000	+ 1·7	+ 9·6
Bihar and Orissa — Winter „	12,429,000	12,359,000	13,612,000	+ 0·6	— 8·7
Bihar and Orissa — Total Bihar and Orissa	16,249,000	16,130,000	17,104,000	+ 0·7	— 5·0
Madras	10,668,000	10,876,000	10,605,000	— 1·9	+ 0·6
Burma	10,024,000	9,993,000	8,462,000	+ 0·3	+ 18·5
United Provinces	6,498,000	6,200,000	6,031,000	+ 4·8	+ 7·7
Central Provinces and Berar	5,097,000	5,083,000	4,873,000	+ 0·3	+ 4·6
Assam — Summer crop	220,000	216,000	(*b*)	+ 1·9	...
Assam — Autumn „	729,000	725,000	788,000(*c*)	+ 0·6	— 7·5
Assam — Winter „	3,102,000	3,104,000	3,091,000(*c*)	— 0·1	+ 0·4
Assam — Total Assam	4,051,000	4,045,000	...	+ 0·1	...
Bombay (*a*) — Autumn crop	2,150,000	2,635,000	(*b*)	— 18·4	...
Bombay (*a*) — Spring „	15,000	15,000	(*b*)	...	...
Bombay (*a*) — Total Bombay	2,165,000	2,650,000	(*b*)	— 18·3	...
Sind (*a*)	1,042,000	1,117,000	(*b*)	— 6·7	...
Coorg	82,000	81,000	82,000	+ 1·2	...
TOTAL	76,792,000	76,625,000	...	+ 0·2	...

Final Estimate of the Rice Crop of 1915-16.—contd.

Provinces	Yield (in tons) of cleaned rice			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year (1915-16)	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1914-15)	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Bengal . . . . . Summer crop	160,000	175,000	148.000	—8·6	+8·1
Bengal . . . . . Autumn „	1,657,000	1,448,000	1,518,000	+14·4	+9·2
Bengal . . . . . Winter „	6,459,000	4,788.000	7,095.000	+34·9	—9·0
Total Bengal	8,276,000	6,411,000	8,761,000	+29·1	—5·5
Bihar and Orissa . . . Summer crop	12,000	19 000	14.000	—36·8	—14·3
Bihar and Orissa . . . Autumn „	1,222,000	1,161,000	1,109,000	+5·3	+10·2
Bihar and Orissa . . . Winter „	7,534,000	4.767,000	7,282,000	+58·0	+3·5
Total Bihar and Orissa	8,768,000	5,947,000	8.405,000	+47·4	+4·3
Madras	4.764,000	4,247.000	4,003,000	+12·2	+19·0
Burma	4,275.000	3,675,000	3,589,000	+16·3	+19·1
United Provinces	2,334,000	2,032,000	1,680,000	+14·9	+38·9
Central Provinces and Berar	1,693,000	1,655.000	1,193,000	+2·3	+41·9
Assam . . . . . Summer crop	99,000	97.000	(*b*)	+2·1	...
Assam . . . . . Autumn „	146,000	172,000	204,000(*c*)	—15·1	—28·4
Assam . . . . . Winter „	1,089,000	1,151.000	1.349,000(*c*)	—5·4	—19·3
Total Assam	1,334,000	1,420,000	...	—6·1	...
Bombay (*a*) . . . . . Autumn crop	992,000	1,388,000	(*b*)	—28·5	...
Bombay (*a*) . . . . . Spring „	8,000	8,000	(*b*)		
Total Bombay	1,000,000	1,396,000	...	—28·4	...
Sind (*a*)	380.000	406,000	(*b*)	—6·4	...
Coorg	53,000	53,000	48,000		+10·4
TOTAL	32,877,000	27,242,000	...	+20·7	...

(*a*) Including Native States (*b*) Not available (*c*) Average of 3 years

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 9th March, 1916.

No. 15.—With reference to Notification No. 70, dated the 25th October, 1915, the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

H. M. SMITH,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th March, 1916.

No. 16.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act, 1916.

(5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 103.)

An Act to amend the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915.

[*27th January, 1916.*]

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

ndment of 5 5, c. 23, s. 1.

1.—(1) The Army Council, and any general officer whom the Army Council may appoint for the purpose, shall be a superior military authority within the meaning of the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915.

(2) Sub-section (5) of section 1 of that Act shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if for the words "intervals of not less than three months" there were substituted the words "intervals of not more than three months," and sub-section (8) as if for the words 'superior authority" there were substituted the words "superior military authority."

title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Amendment Act, 1916, and the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915, and this Act may be cited together as the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Acts, 1915 and 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 7th March 1916.

No 900.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914 (V of 1914), read with the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), and the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), and in modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department no. 1374, dated the 12th September 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind in regard to the area administered by him the powers delegated to the local Government of Bombay under the said notification.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Delhi, the 9th March 1916.

No. 214.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr. E. E. Biss to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the 8th April 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th March 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 263.—The undermentioned non-departmental warrant officer, Indian Unattached List, to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 29th February 1916 :—

The Durham Light Infantry.

Serjeant-Major Arthur William Hawke.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 264.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Ramchander Kaushash,—14th February 1916.

Bhumonjee Nowrojee Burjorjee, M.B.—20th February 1916.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 265.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Harold Alfred Mizen, attached 8th Rajputs. Dated 19th November 1915.

George Mitchell, attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs. Dated 18th November 1915.

Basil Jerome Amies attached 21st Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

Francis Bernard Roseveare, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 19th November 1915.

Angus Claude Bromham, attached 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment). Dated 19th November 1915.

Hubert Baines, attached 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 19th November 1915.

Robert Philip Lancaster Ranking, attached 5th Cavalry. Dated 18th November 1915.

Bernard Stanley Challen, attached 72nd Punjabis. Dated 19th November 1915.

Joseph Watson Laughton, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 27th November 1915.

Alfred Marshall Langton Harrison, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 18th November 1915.

Herbert Reginald Robinson, attached 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry). Dated 28th November 1915.

Greville Wynn Thomas, attached 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 18th November 1915.

Edward Pye Rich, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 19th November 1915.

Joseph Edward Hirst, attached 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment). Dated 16th November 1915.

Felix Tolcher Birdwood, attached 36th Sikhs. Dated 19th November 1915.

Leopold Brilliant, attached 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 17th November 1915.

Alan David Wilson, attached 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated 19th November 1915.

Alan Daniel Mackinlay Gordon Laing, attached 79th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 26th November 1915.

Edward Christopher Robinson, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 18th November 1915.

John Leslie Longbottom, attached 67th Punjabis. Dated 17th November 1915.

Gordon Nasmyth Mackintosh, attached 36th Sikhs. Dated 19th November 1915.

William Reginald Howe Browne, attached 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 17th November 1915.

Raphael Joseph Power, attached 46th Punjabis. Dated 19th November 1915.

John Miles Stapylton, attached 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated 19th November 1915.

Gordon Ericksen Hansen, attached 52nd Sikhs. Dated 19th November 1915.

Frederick Rutley Walker, attached 31st Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Cotton rags ;

Linen rags ;

Waste paper.

(2) That the heading "Railway waggons" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading :—

Railway waggons and their component parts.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Canes and sticks, unmounted, whether for basket making or not ;

Cordage and twine of Manila hemp ;

Europhen ;

Files ;

Pocket lamp cases and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries ;

Rum and imitation rum.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The 11th March 1916.

No. 868.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Reflections on the Political Situation in India with a Personal Note and Extracts from Indian and English newspapers, etcetera, by Lajpat Rai of Lahore, India."

POST OFFICE.

The 11th March 1916.

No. 845-45.—The Post Office holiday on account of Holi will be observed in the Bihar and Orissa Province on the 20th March 1916, instead of the 18th idem, as stated in the Notification in this Department No. 96-191, dated the 8th January 1916.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th March 1916.

No. 876-58.—Mr. J. M. Coode, Director of Telegraph Engineering, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month and 9 days, with effect from the 17th January 1916.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 4th March 1916.

No. 184-F. E.—Mr. C. B. Barry, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty in the Finance Department with effect from the 25th February 1916.

The 7th March 1916.

No. 203-F. E.—The privilege leave for 23 days granted to Mr. Brijlal Nehru, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma, in Notification No. 167-F. E., dated the 24th February 1916, published on page 226 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th February 1916, has been extended by 2 days.

The 10th March 1916.

No. 208-Accts.-Camp.—The services of Mr. C. A. Matley, D.Sc., F.G.S., Examiner of Ordnance Factories Accounts in the office of the Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, which were extended up to the 6th March 1916 in this Department Gazette Notification No. 373-Accts., dated the 23rd April 1915, have, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, been transferred permanently to the Government of India.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Delhi, the 11th March 1916.

No. 1973-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Official Trustee, Madras, to act as Custodian for the province of Coorg for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act.

CUSTOMS.

The 11th March 1916.

No. 1898-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 28th day of January 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Delhi, the 6th March 1916.

No. 372-C.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*b*) of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, the Government of Bombay have appointed the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. M Hudson, I.C.S., an Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust in place of Mr. J. Mc'Neill, I.C.S.

No. 375-C.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*b*) of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, the Government of the Punjab has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. P. J. Fagan, I.C.S., a Member of the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust in place of Sir M. W. Fenton, K.C.S.I.

FORESTS.

The 10th March 1916.

No. 388-F.—In the Notification of this Department No 243-F.-25-2 dated the 18th January 1916, *for* the words 'for two years' *substitute* 'for one year, ten months and two days.'

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th March 1916.

No. 976-D.—His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been pleased to continue to Major-General His Highness Maharaja Bahadur Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C., for life, the personal salute of 17 guns which he received as Regent of the Jodhpur State.

The 9th March 1916.

No. 1022-D.—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2455-I. B., dated the 15th December 1910, appointing the Reverend Alfred Garland of the Wesleyan Mission to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1033-D.—Mr. J. L. Maffey, a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is placed on special duty in that Department, with effect from the 7th March 1916.

Simla, the 9th March 1916.

No. 389-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. P. Macdonald, of the Political Department, is placed on Boundary Settlement duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 28th February 1916, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Francis Victor Reginald Woodhouse, attached 99th Deccan Infantry. Dated 24th November 1915.

Guy Nadin, 12th Cavalry. Dated 18th November 1915.

Eric Norman Goddard, attached 107th Pioneers. Dated 18th November 1915.

Thomas Wynford Rees, attached 73rd Carnatic Infantry. Dated 24th November 1915.

James Jarvie Purves, attached 35th Sikhs. Dated 18th November 1915.

Cyril Francis Hodgson, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 16th November 1915.

Donald Clive Anderson, attached 122nd Rajputana Infantry. Dated 18th November 1915.

Edward Frederick Christopher Ford Weatherly, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 18th November 1915.

Maurice Leslie Hayne, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 18th November 1915.

Robert Frederick George Adams, attached 19th Punjabis. Dated 16th November 1915.

Joseph Clifford Heraper, attached 113th Infantry. Dated 18th November 1915.

Ronald Gervase Mountain, attached 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 17th November 1915.

Francis Valentine Goold Barton, 1st Brahmans. Dated 18th November 1915.

Richard Mowbray Newton-King, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 20th November 1915.

Geoffrey Woodburn Gemmell, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs. Dated 18th November 1915.

Gordon Edward Hawkes, attached 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 18th November 1915.

Kenneth Christopher Beresford Dawes, 24th Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

Edward Arthur Titchmarsh, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs. Dated 19th November 1915.

James Newton Soden, attached 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 17th November 1915.

Ernest Dudley Cant, attached 84th Punjabis. Dated 20th November 1915.

John Pratt, attached 5th Cavalry. Dated 18th November 1915.

Michael Long Barrett, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Dated 19th November 1915.

Arthur Hugh Jay Snelling, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs. Dated 18th November 1915.

Mead Slade, 64th Pioneers. Dated 28th November 1915.

Oliver Alfred Rowlinson, attached 80th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 23rd November 1915.

Geoffrey Edward Fenwicke-Clennell, attached 106th Hazara Pioneers. Dated 16th November 1915.

Cecil Mickleburgh Spaull, attached 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 30th November 1915.

James Francis Victor Lalor, attached 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 19th November 1915.

Thomas Gazzard, attached 32nd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 18th November 1915.

Charles Frederick Dann, attached 25th Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

Oswald Bede Plowden Russell, attached 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 17th November 1915.

George Edward Tinney, attached 25th Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

Reginald Keith Peckover, 33rd Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

Charles Edmund Vyvyan Phillips, attached 106th Hazara Pioneers. Dated 16th November 1915.

Basil Marcus Blackburn, 61st King George's Own Pioneers. Dated 23rd November 1915.

George Henry Connor, 33rd Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

Douglas Arthur Charles Dunn, attached 8th Rajputs. Dated 19th November 1915.

Thomas Edward Hayward, attached 32nd Sikh Pioneers. Dated 18th November 1915.

Melvin Howard Challoner Cutler, attached 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 18th November 1915.

Stanley Jepson, 40th Pathans. Dated 19th November 1915.

Joseph Gordon Kilpin, attached 25th Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

William Stewart Moore, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 20th November 1915.

Geoffrey Plomer, attached 107th Pioneers. Dated 18th November 1915.

Frederick Malcolm Ross Salvesen, attached 87th Punjabis. Dated 19th November 1915.

Reginald Ladbrooke Shaw, attached 48th Pioneers. Dated 19th November 1915.

Godfrey Herbert Thomas, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 20th November 1915.

John Cuthbert Coates, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 19th November 1915.

Walter Northey Cecil Barlow, attached 30th Punjabis. Dated 19th November 1915.

Harold Ayton Wilkinson, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 18th November 1915.

Robert Joseph Dudley Teague, attached 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment). Dated 16th November 1915.

Robert Kent Henson, attached 25th Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

Roderic Philip Williams, attached 72nd Punjabis. Dated 19th November 1915.

John Harris Mitchell, attached 36th Sikhs. Dated 19th November 1915.

Geoffrey Percival Troughton-Dean, 24th Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

Basil John Devenish-Meares, attached 38th Dogras. Dated 20th November 1915.

Henry Allan Leggatt, attached 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). Dated 18th November 1915.

Lionel Hugh Forrest, 47th Sikhs. Dated 19th November 1915.

Stevenson Eden Walker, 47th Sikhs. Dated 20th November 1915.

John Dennis Twinberrow, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 18th November 1915.

Edward Claude Pine-Coffin, attached 22nd Punjabis. Dated 17th November 1915.

Robert Davis, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 22nd November 1915.

Dermot Patrick O'Shea, 69th Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

Wilfrid Arthur Whitehead, 76th Punjabis. Dated 18th November 1915.

John Walter Williams, attached 87th Punjabis. Dated 19th November 1915.

Robert Victor Hoare, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 28th November 1915.

Douglas Hems Ellison, 95th Russell's Infantry. Dated 20th November 1915.

Dennis Adair Garbett, 96th Berar Infantry. Dated 21st November 1915.

Theodore Franklyn Pearse, 120th Rajputana Infantry. Dated 22nd November 1915.

Penry Gerard Willoughby Bullock, attached 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force). Dated 28th November 1915.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 266.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Griffin, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st March 1916.

No. 267.—Second Lieutenant Stanley Lewin Nathan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant, while holding the appointment of Commandant, Prisoners of War Camp, Indian Expeditionary Force "D," subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 9th January 1916.

No. 268.—The following officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, appointed from the Territorial Force, are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates shewn against their names :—

Second Lieutenant Marcus Hamilton Raikes, from the 7th August 1915, but to rank from the 10th November 1914.

Second Lieutenant Wilfred Harold Swift, from the 6th September 1915, but to rank from the 1st April 1915.

Second Lieutenant William Leonard Pollard Willison, from the 6th September 1915, but to rank from the 1st April 1915.

No. 269.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Robert George Cazalet.	Dated 1st March 1916.
George Howitt Rothera.	Dated 4th March 1916.
Arthur Kirke Smith.	
Lionel Douglas William Hearsey.	Dated 10th March 1916.
George Ingles.	

Infantry Branch.

Herbert George Clark.	Dated 1st January 1916.
James Arthur Dooley.	Dated 21st February 1916.
Reginald Lloyd Herbert.	Dated 28th February 1916.
David James Harrison.	Dated 29th February 1916.
George Weston Clements.	Dated 8th March 1916.

No. 270.—The date of appointment of Hugh Watson as a Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is the 6th June 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 930, dated the 24th September 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 271.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 6th January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 4th January 1916.

War Office,

6th January 1916.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B.

1, Hyde Park Gardens,
London, W.,
11th December 1915.

MY LORD—

For the understanding of the operations about to be described I must first set forth the situation as it appeared to me early in July.

The three days' battle of the 6th-8th May had shown that neither of my forces, northern or southern, were strong enough to fight their way to the Narrows. On the 10th of May I had cabled asking that two fresh divisions might be sent me to enable me to press on and so prevent my attack degenerating into trench warfare. On the 17th of May I again cabled, saying that if we were going to be left to face Turkey on our own resources we should require two Army Corps additional to my existing forces at the Dardanelles. The 52nd (Lowland) Division had been sent me, but between their dates of despatch and arrival Russia had given up the idea of co-operating from the coast of the Black Sea. Thereby several Turkish divisions were set free for the Dardanelles, and the battle of the 4th June, locally successful as it was, found us just as weak, relatively, as we had been a month earlier.

During June Your Lordship became persuaded of the bearing of these facts and I was promised three regular divisions plus the infantry of two Territorial divisions. The advance guard of these troops was due to reach Mudros by the 10th of July; by the 10th of August their concentration was to be complete.

Eliminating the impracticable, I had already narrowed down the methods of employing these fresh forces to one of the following four :—

(*a*) Every man to be thrown on to the southern sector of the Peninsula to force a way forward to the Narrows.

(*b*) Disembarkation on the Asiatic side of the Straits, followed by a march on Chanak.

(*c*) A landing at Enos or Ebrije for the purpose of seizing the neck of the isthmus at Bulair.

(*d*) Reinforcement of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, combined with a landing in Suvla Bay. Then with one strong push to capture Hill 305, and, working from that dominating point, to grip the waist of the Peninsula.

As to (*a*) I rejected that course—

(1) Because there were limits to the numbers which could be landed and deployed in one confined area.

(2) Because the capture of Krithia could no longer be counted upon to give us Achi Baba, an entirely new system of works having lately appeared upon the slopes of that mountain—works so planned that even if the enemy's western flank was turned and driven back from the coast the central and eastern portions of the mountain could still be maintained as a bastion to Kilid Bahr.

(3) Because, if I tried to disengage myself both from Krithia and Achi Baba by landing due west of Kilid Bahr, my troops would be exposed to artillery fire from Achi Baba, the Olive Grove, and Kilid Bahr itself; the enemy's large reserves were too handy; there were not fair chances of success.

As to (*b*), although much of the Asiatic coast had now been wired and entrenched, the project was still attractive. Thereby the Turkish forces on the peninsula would be weakened;

our beaches at Cape Helles would be freed from Asiatic shells; the threat to the enemy's sea communications was obvious. But when I descended into detail I found that the expected reinforcements would not run to a double operation. I mean that, unless I could make a thorough, whole-hearted attack on the enemy in the peninsula I should reap no advantage in that theatre from the transference of the Turkish peninsula troops to reinforce Asia, whereas, if the British forces landed in Asia were not strong enough in themselves seriously to threaten Chanak, the Turks for their part would not seriously relax their grip upon the peninsula.

To cut the land communications of the whole of the Turkish peninsular army, as in (*c*), was a better scheme on paper than on the spot. The naval objections appeared to my co-adjutor, Vice-Admiral de Robeck, well-nigh insurmountable. Already, owing to submarine dangers, all reinforcements, ammunition and supplies had to be brought up from Mudros to Helles or Anzac by night in fleet-sweepers and trawlers. A new landing near Bulair would have added another 50 miles to the course such small craft must cover, thus placing too severe a strain upon the capacities of the flotilla. The landing promised special hazards owing to the difficulty of securing the transports and covering ships from submarine attack. Ibrije has a bad beach, and the distance to Enos, the only point suitable to a disembarkation on a large scale, was so great that the enemy would have had time to organise a formidable opposition from his garrisons in Thrace. Four divisions at least would be required to overcome such opposition. These might now be found; but, even so, and presupposing every other obstacle overcome, it was by no manner of means certain that the Turkish army on the peninsula would thereby be brought to sue for terms, or that the Narrows would thereby be opened to the Fleet. The enemy would still be able to work supplies across the Straits from Chanak. The swiftness of the current, the shallow draft of the Turkish lighters, the guns of the forts, made it too difficult even for our dauntless submarine commanders to paralyse movement across these land locked waters. To achieve that purpose I must bring my artillery fire to bear both on the land— and water communications of the enemy.

This brings me to (*d*), the storming of that dominating height, Hill 305, with the capture of Maidos and Gaba Tepe as its sequel.

From the very first I had hoped that by landing a force under the heights of Sari Bair we should be able to strangle the Turkish communications to the southwards, whether by land or sea, and so clear the Narrows for the Fleet. Owing to the enemy's superiority, both in numbers and in position; owing to underestimates of the strength of the original entrenchments prepared and sited under German direction; owing to the constant dwindling of the units of my force through wastage; owing also to the intricacy and difficulty of the terrain, these hopes had not hitherto borne fruit. But they were well founded. So much at least had clearly enough been demonstrated by the desperate and costly nature of the Turkish attacks. The Australians and New Zealanders had rooted themselves in very near to the vitals of the enemy By their tenacity and courage they still held open the doorway from which one strong thrust forward might give us command of the Narrows.

From the naval point of view the auspices were also favourable. Suvla Bay was but one mile further from Mudros than Anzac, and its possession would ensure us a submarine-proof base and a harbour good against gales, excepting those from the south-west. There were, as might be expected, some special difficulties to be overcome. The broken, intricate country— the lack of water—the consequent anxious supply questions. Of these it can only be said that a bad country is better than an entrenched country, and that supply and water problems may be countered by careful preparation.

Before a man of the reinforcements had arrived my mind was made up as to their employment, and by means of a vigorous offensive from Anzac, combined with a surprise landing to the north of it, I meant to try and win through to Maidos, leaving behind me a well-protected line of communications starting from the bay of Suvla.

Another point which had to be fixed in advance was the date. The new troops would gain in fighting value if they could first be given a turn in the trenches. So much was clear. But the relief of the troops already holding those trenches would have been a long and difficult task for the Navy, and time was everything, seeing that everywhere the enemy was digging in as fast as he possibly could dig. Also, where large numbers of troops were to be smuggled into Anzac and another large force was to land by surprise at Suvla, it was essential to eliminate the moon. Unless the plunge could be taken by the second week in August the whole venture must be postponed for a month. The dangers of such delay were clear. To realise them I had only to consider how notably my prospects would have been bettered had these same reinforcements arrived in time to enable me to anticipate the moon of July.

Place and date having shaped themselves, the intervening period had to be filled in with as much fighting as possible. First, to gain ground; secondly, to maintain the moral ascendancy which my troops had by this time established; thirdly, to keep the enemy's eyes fixed rather upon Helles than Anzac.

Working out my ammunition allowance, I found I could accumulate just enough high explosive shell to enable me to deliver one serious attack per each period of three weeks. I was thus limited to a single effort on the large scale, plus a prescribed unceasing offensive routine, with bombing, sniping and mining as its methods.

The action of the 12th and 13th of July was meant to be a sequel to the action of the 28th June. That advance had driven back the Turkish right on to their second main system of defence just south of Krithia. But, on my centre and right, the enemy still held their

forward system of trenches, and it was my intention on the 12th July to seize the remaining trenches of this foremost system from the sea at the mouth of the Kereves Dere to the main Sedd-el-Bahr-Krithia road, along a front of some 2,000 yards.

On our right the attack was to be entrusted to the French Corps; on the right centre to the 52nd (Lowland) Division. On the 52nd Division's front the operation was planned to take place in two phases: our right was to attack in the morning, our left in the afternoon. Diversions by the 29th Division on the left of the southern section and at Anzac were to take place on the same day, so as to prevent the enemy's reserves from reinforcing the real point of attack.

At 7-35 A.M., after a heavy bombardment, the troops, French and Scottish, dashed out of their trenches and at once captured two lines of enemy trenches. Pushing forward with fine *élan* the 1st Division of the French Corps completed the task assigned to it by carrying the whole of the Turkish forward system of works, namely, the line of trenches skirting the lower part of the Kereves Dere. Further to the left the 2nd French Division and our 155th Brigade maintained the two lines of trenches they had gained. But on the left of the 155th Brigade the 4th Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, pressed on too eagerly. They not only carried the third line of trenches, but charged on up the hill and beyond the third line, then advanced indeed until they came under the "feu de barrage" of the French artillery. Nothing could live under so cruel a cross fire from friend and foe, so the King's Own Scottish Borderers were forced to fall back with heavy losses to the second line of enemy trenches which they had captured in their first rush.

During this fighting telephone wires from forward positions were cut by enemy's shell fire, and here and there in the elaborate network of trenches numbers of Turks were desperately resisting to the last. Thus though the second line of captured trenches continued to be held as a whole, much confused fighting ensued; there were retirements in parts of the line, reserves were rapidly being used up, and generally the situation was anxious and uncertain. But the best way of clearing it up seemed to be to deliver the second phase of the attack by the 157th Brigade just as it had originally been arranged. Accordingly, after a preliminary bombardment, the 157th Brigade rushed forward under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, and splendidly carried the whole of the enemy trenches allotted as their objective. Here, then, our line had advanced some 400 yards, while the 155th Brigade and the 2nd French Division had advanced between 200 and 300 yards. At 6 P.M., the 52nd Division was ordered to make the line good; it seemed to be fairly in our grasp.

All night long determined counter-attacks, one after another, were repulsed by the French and the 155th Brigade, but about 7-30 A.M., the right of the 157th Brigade gave way before a party of bombers, and our grip upon the enemy began to weaken.

I therefore decided that three battalions of the Royal Naval Division should reinforce a fresh attack to be made that afternoon, 13th July, on such portions of our original objectives as remained in the enemy's hands. This second attack was a success. The 1st French Division pushed their right down to the mouth of the Kereves Dere; the 2nd French Division attacked the trenches they had failed to take on the preceding day; the Nelson Battalion, on the left of the Royal Naval Division attack, valiantly advanced and made good, well supported by the artillery of the French. The Portsmouth Battalion, pressing on too far, fell into precisely the same error at precisely the same spot as did the 4th King's Own Scottish Borderers on the 12th, an over-impetuosity which cost them heavy losses.

The 1/5th Royal Scots Fusiliers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Pollok-McCall; the 1/7th Royal Scots, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Peebles; the 1/5th King's Own Scottish Borderers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Millar; and the 1/6th Highland Light Infantry, commanded by Major J. Anderson, are mentioned as having specially distinguished themselves in this engagement.

Generally, the upshot of the attack was this. On our right and on the French left two lines had been captured, but in neither case was the third, or last, line of the system in their hands. Elsewhere a fine feat of arms had been accomplished, and a solid and enduring advance had been achieved giving us far the best sited line for defence with much the best field for machine-gun and rifle fire we had hitherto obtained upon the peninsula.

A machine-gun and 200 prisoners were captured by the French; the British took a machine-gun and 329 prisoners. The casualties in the French Corps were not heavy, though it is with sorrow that I have to report the mortal wound of General Masnou, commanding the 1st Division. Our own casualties were a little over 3,000; those of the enemy about 5,000.

On 17th July Lieutenant-General Hunter Weston, commanding the 8th Corps, left the peninsula for a few days' rest, and, to my very deep regret, was subsequently invalided home. I have already drawn attention to his invincible self-confidence; untiring energy and trained ability.

As I was anxious to give the Commander of the new troops all the local experience possible I appointed Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir Frederick Stopford, whose own Corps were now assembling at Mudros, temporarily to succeed Lieutenant-General Hunter Weston, but on July 24th, when General Stopford had to set to work with his own Corps, Major-General W. Douglas, General Officer Commanding, 42nd Division, took over temporary command of the 8th Corps; while Major-General W. R. Marshall, General Officer Commanding, 87th Brigade, assumed temporary command of the 42nd Division.

Only one other action need be mentioned before coming to the big operations of August. On the extreme right of Anzac the flank of a work called Tasmania Post was threatened by the extension of a Turkish trench. The task of capturing this trench was entrusted to the 3rd Australian Brigade. After an artillery bombardment, mines were to be fired, whereupon four columns of 50 men each were to assault and occupy specified lengths of the trench. The regiment supplying the assaulting columns was the 11th Australian Infantry Battalion.

At 10-15 P.M. on 31st July the bombardment was opened. Ten minutes later and the mines were duly fired. The four assaulting parties dashed forward at once, crossed our own barbed wire on planks, and were into the craters before the whole of the débris had fallen. Total casualties: 11 killed and 74 wounded; Turkish killed, 100.

By the time this action was fought a large proportion of my reinforcements had arrived, and, on the same principle which induced me to put General Stopford in temporary command at Helles, I relieved the war-worn 29th Division at the same place by the 13th Division under Major-General Shaw. The experiences here gained, in looking after themselves, in forgetting the thousand and one details of peace soldiering and in grasping the two or three elementary rules of conduct in war soldiering, were, it turned out, to be of priceless advantage to the 13th Division throughout the heavy fighting of the following month.

And now it was time to determine a date for the great venture. The moon would rise on the morning of the 7th at about 2 A.M. A day or two previously the last reinforcements, the 53rd and 54th Divisions, were due to arrive. The first day of the attack was fixed for the 6th of August.

Once the date was decided a certain amount of ingenuity had to be called into play so as to divert the attention of the enemy from my main strategical conception. This—I repeat for the sake of clearness—was:—

(1) To break out with a rush from Anzac and cut off the bulk of the Turkish Army from land communication with Constantinople.

(2) To gain such a command for my artillery as to cut off the bulk of the Turkish Army from sea traffic whether with Constantinople or with Asia.

(3) Incidentally, to secure Suvla Bay as a winter base for Anzac and all the troops operating in the northern theatre.

My schemes for hoodwinking the Turks fell under two heads: First, strategical diversions meant to draw away enemy reserves not yet committed to the peninsula. Secondly, tactical diversions meant to hold up enemy reserves already on the peninsula. Under the first heading came a surprise landing by a force of 300 men on the northern shore of the Gulf of Xeros; demonstrations by French ships opposite Mitylene along the Syrian coast; concentration at Mitylene; inspections at Mitylene by the Admiral and myself; making to order of a whole set of maps of Asia and Egypt, as well as secret service work, most of which bore fruit. Amongst the tactical diversions were a big containing attack at Helles Soundings, registration of guns, etc., by Monitors between Gaba Tepe and Kum Tepe. An attack to be carried out by Anzac on Lone Pine trenches, which lay in front of their right wing and as far distant as the local terrain would admit from the scene of the real battle. Thanks entirely to the reality and vigour which the Navy and the troops threw into them, each one of these ruses was, it so turned out, entirely successful, with the result that the Turks, despite their excellent spy system, were caught completely off their guard at dawn on the 7th of August.

Having settled upon the manner and time of the diversions, orders had to be issued for the main operation. And here I must pause a moment to draw your Lordship's attention to the extraordinary complexity of the staff work caused by the unique distribution of my forces. Within the narrow confines of the positions I held on the peninsula it was impossible to concentrate even as much as one-third of the fresh troops about to be launched to the attack. Nor could Mudros and Imbros combined absorb the whole of the remainder. The strategic concentration which precedes a normal battle had in my case to be a very wide dispersion. Thus of the forces destined for my offensive, on the day before the battle, part were at Anzac, part at Imbros, part at Mudros, and part at Mitylene. These last three detachments were separated respectively by 14, 60 and 120 miles of sea from the arena into which they were simultaneously to appear. To ensure the punctual arrival of all these masses of inexperienced troops at the right moment and spot, together with their material, munitions, stores, supplies, water, animals and vehicles, was a prodigious undertaking demanding not only competence, but self-confidence; and I will say for my General Staff that I believe the clearness and completeness of their orders for this concentration and landing will hereafter be studied as models in military academies. The need for economy in sea transport, the awkwardness and restriction of open beaches, the impossibility of landing guns, animals or vehicles rapidly—all these made it essential to create a special, separate organisation for every single unit taking part in the adventure. A pack mule corps to supply 80,000 men had also to be organised for that specific purpose until such time as other transport could be landed.

As to water, that element of itself was responsible for a whole chapter of preparations. An enormous quantity had to be collected secretly, and as secretly stowed away at Anzac, where a high-level reservoir had to be built, having a holding capacity of 30,000 gallons, and fitted out with a regular system of pipes and distribution tanks. A stationary engine

was brought over from Egypt to fill that reservoir. Petroleum tins, with a carrying capacity of 80,000 gallons were got together, and fixed up with handles, etc., but the collision of the "Moorgate" with another vessel delayed the arrival of large numbers of these just as a breakdown in the stationary engine upset for a while the well-laid plan of the high-level reservoir. But Anzac was ever resourceful in face of misadventures, and when the inevitable accidents arose it was not with folded hands that they were met.

Turning to Suvla Bay, it was believed that good wells and springs existed both in th Biyuk, Anafarta Valley and in Suvla Plain. But nothing so vital could possibly be left to hearsay, and although, as it turned out, our information was perfectly correct, yet the War Office were asked to despatch with each reinforcing division water receptacles for pack transport at the rate of half a gallon per man.

The sheet-anchor on which hung the whole of these elaborate schemes was the Navy. One tiny flaw in the perfect mutual trust and confidence animating the two services would have wrecked the whole enterprise. Experts at a distance may have guessed as much; it was self-evident to the rawest private on the spot. But with men like Vice-Admiral de Robeck, Commodore Roger Keyes, Rear-Admiral Christian and Captain F. H. Mitchell at our backs, we soldiers were secured against any such risk, and it will be seen how perfect was the precision the sailors put into their job.

The hour was now approaching, and I waited for it with as much confidence as is possible when to the inevitable uncertainties of war are to be added those of the weather. Apart from feints, the first blow was to be dealt in the southern zone

In that theatre I had my own Poste de Commandement. But upon the 6th of August attacks in the south were only to form a subsidiary part of one great concerted attack Anzac was to deliver the knock-down blow; Helles and Suvla were complementary operations. Were I to commit myself at the outset to any one of these three theatres I must lose my sense of proportion Worse, there being no lateral communication between them, as soon as I landed at one I was cut off from present touch with both of the others. At Imbros I was 45 minutes from Helles, 40 minutes from Anzac, and 50 minutes from Suvla. Imbros was the centre of the cable system, and thence I could follow each phase of the triple attack and be ready with my two divisions of reserve to throw in reinforcements where they seemed most to be required. Therefore I decided to follow the opening moves from General Headquarters.

At Helles the attack of the 6th was directed against 1,200 yards of the Turkish front opposite our own right and right centre, and was to be carried out by the 88th Brigade of the 29th Division. Two small Turkish trenches enfilading the main advance had, if possible, to be captured simultaneously, an affair which was entrusted to the 42nd Division.

After bombardment the infantry assaulted at 3-50 P.M. On the left large sections of the enemy's line were carried, but on our centre and right the Turks were encountered in masses, and the attack, pluckily and perseveringly as it was pressed, never had any real success. The 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, in particular forced their way into the crowded enemy trench opposite them, despite the most determined resistance, but, once in, were subjected to the heaviest musketry fire from both flanks, as well as in reverse, and were shattered by showers of bombs. Two separate resolute attacks were made by the 42nd Division, but both of them recoiled in face of the unexpected volume of fire developed by the Turks.

After dark officer's patrols were sent up to ascertain the exact position of affairs. Heavy Turkish counter-attacks were being pressed against such portions of the line we still retained. Many of our men fought it out where they stood to the last, but by nightfall none of the enemy's line remained in our possession.

Our set-back was in no wise the fault of the troops. That ardour which only dashed itself to pieces against the enemy's strong entrenchments and numerous, stubborn defenders on the 6th of August would, a month earlier, have achieved notable success. Such was the opinion of all. But the *moral*, as well as the strength of the Turks, had had time to rise to great heights since our last serious encounters with them on the 21st and 28th of June and on the 12th of July. On those dates all ranks had felt, as an army feels, instinctively, yet with certitude, that they had fairly got the upper hand of the enemy, and that, given the wherewithal, they could have gone on steadily advancing. Now that self-same, half-beaten enemy were again making as stout a resistance as they had offered us at our original landing!

For this recovery of the Turks there were three reasons: one moral, one material, and one fortuitous.

(1) The news of the enemy's advance on the Eastern front had come to hand and had been advertised to us on posters from the Turkish trenches before we heard about it from home.

(2) Two new divisions had come down south to Helles to replace those we had most severely handled.

(3) The enemy trenches selected for our attack were found to be packed with troops and so were their communication trenches, the reason being, as explained to us by prisoners, that the Turkish Commander had meant to launch from them an attack upon us. We had, in fact, by a coincidence as strange as it was unlucky, anticipated a Turkish offensive by an hour or two at most!

Sure enough, next morning, the enemy in their turn attacked the left of the line from which our own troops had advanced to the assault. A few of them gained a footing in our trenches and were all killed or captured. The remainder were driven back by fire.

As the aim of my action in this southern zone was to advance if I could, but in any case to contain the enemy and prevent him reinforcing to the northwards, I persevered on the 7th with my plans, notwithstanding the counter-attack of the Turks which was actually in progress. My objective this time was a double line of Turkish trenches on a front of about 800 yards between the Mal Tepe Dere and the west branch of the Kanli Dere. After a preliminary bombardment the troops of the 125th Brigade on the right and the 129th on the left made the assault at 9-40 A.M. From the outset it was evident that the enemy were full of fight and in great force, and that success would only be gained after a severe struggle. On the right and on the centre the first enemy line was captured, and small parties pushed on to the second line, where they were unable to maintain themselves for long. On the left but little ground was gained, and by 11 A.M., what little had been taken had been relinquished. But in the centre a stiff battle raged all day up and down a vineyard some 200 yards long by 100 yards broad on the west of the Krithia road. A large portion of the vineyard had been captured in the first dash, and the East Lancashire men in this part of the field gallantly stood their ground here against a succession of vigorous counter-attacks. The enemy suffered very severely in these counter-attacks, which were launched in strength and at short intervals. Both our Brigades had also lost heavily during the advance and in repelling the fierce onslaughts of the enemy, but, owing to the fine endurance of the 6th and 7th Battalions of the Lancashire Fusiliers, it was found possible to hold the vineyard through the night, and a massive column of the enemy which strove to overwhelm their thinned ranks was shattered to pieces in the attempt.

On 8th August Lieutenant-General Sir F. J. Davies took over command of the 8th Army Corps, and Major-General W. Douglas reverted to the command of the 42nd Division. For two more days his troops were called upon to show their qualities of vigilance and power of determined resistance, for the enemy had by no means yet lost hope of wresting from us the ground we had won in the vineyard. This unceasing struggle was a supreme test for battalions already exhausted by 48 hours' desperate fighting and weakened by the loss of so many good leaders and men; but the peculiar grit of the Lancastrians was equal to the strain, and they did not fail. Two specially furious counter-attacks were delivered by the Turks on the 8th August, one at 4-40 A.M., and another at 8-30 P.M., where again our bayonets were too much for them. Throughout the night they made continuous bomb attacks, but the 6th Lancashire Fusiliers and the 4th East Lancashire Regiment stuck gamely to their task at the eastern corner of the vineyard. There was desparate fighting also at the northern corner, where the personal bravery of Lieutenant W. T. Forshaw, 1-9th Manchester Regiment who stuck to his post after his detachment had been relieved (an act for which he has since been awarded the V.C.), was largely instrumental in the repulse of three very determined onslaughts.

By the morning of the 9th August things were quieter, and the sorely tried troops were relieved. On the night of the 12th—13th the enemy made one more sudden, desperate dash for their vineyard—and got it! But, on the 13th, our bombers took the matter in hand. The Turks were finally driven out; the new fire trenches were wired and loopholed, and have since become part of our line.

These two attacks had served their main purpose. If the local successes were not all that had been hoped for, yet a useful advance had been achieved, and not only had they given a fresh, hard fighting enemy more than he had bargained for, but they had actually drawn down Turkish reinforcements to their area. And how can a Commander say enough for the troops who, aware that their task was only a subsidiary one, fought with just as much vim and resolution as if they were storming the battlements of Constantinople.

I will now proceed to tell of the assault on Chunuk Bair by the forces under General Birdwood and of the landing of the 9th Corps in the neighbourhood of Suvla Bay. The entire details of the operations allotted to the troops to be employed in the Anzac area were formulated by Lieutenant-General Birdwood, subject only to my final approval. So excellently was this vital business worked out on the lines of the instructions issued that I had no modifications to suggest, and all these local preparations were completed by August 6th in a way which reflects the greatest credit, not only on the Corps Commander and his staff, but also upon the troops themselves, who had to toil like slaves to accumulate food, drink and munitions of war. Alone the accommodation for the extra troops to be landed necessitated an immense amount of work in preparing new concealed bivouacs, in making interior communications, and in storing water and supplies, for I was determined to put on shore as many fighting men as our modest holding at Anzac could possibly accommodate or provision. All the work was done by Australian and New Zealand soldiers almost entirely by night, and the uncomplaining efforts of these much-tried troops in preparation are in a sense as much to their credit as their heroism in the battles that followed. Above all, the water problem caused anxiety to the Admiral, to Lieutenant-General Birdwood and to myself. The troops to advance from Suvla Bay across the Anafarta valley might reckon on finding some wells—it was certain, at least, that no water was waiting for us on the crests of the ridges of Sari Bair! Therefore, first, several days' supply had to be stocked into tanks along the beach and thence pumped up into other tanks half-way up the mountains; secondly, a system of mule transport had to be worked out, so that in so far as was humanly possible, thirst should not be

allowed to overcome the troops after they had overcome the difficulties of the country and the resistance of the enemy.

On the nights of the 4th, 5th, and 6th August the reinforcing troops were shipped into Anzac very silently at the darkest hours. Then, still silently, they were tucked away from enemy aeroplanes or observatories in their prepared hiding places. The whole sea route lay open to the view of the Turks upon Achi Baba's summit and Battleship Hill. Aeroplanes could count every tent and every ship at Mudros or at Imbros. Within rifle fire of Anzac's open beach hostile riflemen were looking out across the Ægean no more than twenty feet from our opposing lines. Every modern appliance of telescope, telegraph, wireless was at the disposal of the enemy. Yet the instructions worked out at General Headquarters in the minutest detail (the result of conferences with the Royal Navy, which were attended by Brigadier-General Skeen, of General Birdwood's Staff) were such that the scheme was carried through without a hitch. The preparation of the ambush was treated as a simple matter by the services therein engaged, and yet I much doubt whether any more pregnant enterprise than this of landing so large a force under the very eyes of the enemy, and of keeping them concealed there three days, is recorded in the annals of war.

The troops now at the disposal of General Birdwood amounted in round numbers to 37,000 rifles and 72 guns, with naval support from two cruisers, four monitors and two destroyers. Under the scheme these troops were to be divided into two main portions. The task of holding the existing Anzac position, and of making frontal assaults therefrom, was assigned to the Australian Division (plus the 1st and 3rd Light Horse Brigades and two battalions of the 40th Brigade); that of assaulting the Chunuk Bair ridge was entrusted to the New Zealand and Australian Division (less the 1st and 3rd Light Horse Brigades), to the 13th Division (less five battalions), and to the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade and to the Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade. The 29th Brigade of the 10th Division (less one battalion) and the 38th Brigade were held in reserve.

The most simple method of developing this complicated series of operations will be first to take the frontal attacks from the existing Anzac position, and afterwards to go on to the assault on the more distant ridges. During the 4th, 5th and 6th of August the works on the enemy's left and centre were subjected to a slow bombardment, and on the afternoon of the 6th August an assault was made upon the formidable Lone Pine entrenchment. Although, in its essence, a diversion to draw the enemy's attention and reserves from the grand attack impending upon his right, yet, in itself, Lone Pine was a distinct step on the way across to Maidos. It commanded one of the main sources of the Turkish water supply, and was a work, or, rather, a series of works, for the safety of which the enemy had always evinced a certain nervousness. The attack was designed to heighten this impression.

The work consisted of a strong *point d'appui* on the south-western end of a plateau, where it confronted, at distances varying from 60 to 120 yards, the salient in the line of our trenches named by us the Pimple. The entrenchment was evidently very strong; it was entangled with wire, and provided with overhead cover, and it was connected by numerous communication trenches with another *point d'appui* known as Johnston's Jolly on the north as well as with two other works on the east and south. The frontage for attack amounted at most to some 220 yards and the approaches lay open to heavy enfilade fire, both from the north and from the south.

The detailed scheme of attack was worked out with care and forethought by Major-General H. B. Walker, Commanding 1st Australian Division, and his thoroughness contributed, I consider, largely to the success of the enterprise.

The action commenced at 4-30 P.M. with a continuous and heavy bombardment of the Lone Pine and adjacent trenches, H.M.S. "Bacchante" assisting by searching the valleys to the north-east and east, and the Monitors by shelling the enemy's batteries south of Gaba Tepe. The assault had been entrusted to the 1st Australian Brigade (Brigadier-General N. M. Smyth), and punctually at 5-30 P.M. it was carried out by the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Australian Battalions, the 1st Battalion forming the Brigade reserve. Two lines left their trenches simultaneously, and were closely followed up by a third. The rush across the open was a regular race against death, which came in the shape of a hail of shell and rifle bullets from front and from either flank. But the Australians had firmly resolved to reach the enemy's trenches, and in this determination they became for the moment invincible. The barbed wire entanglement was reached and was surmounted. Then came a terrible moment, when it seemed as though it would be physically impossible to penetrate into the trenches. The overhead cover of stout pine beams resisted all individual efforts to move it, and the loopholes continued to spit fire. Groups of our men then bodily lifted up the beams and individual soldiers leaped down into the semi-darkened galleries amongst the Turks. By 5-47 P.M. the 3rd and 4th Battalions were well into the enemy's vitals, and a few minutes later the reserves of the 2nd Battalions advanced over their parados, and driving out, killing or capturing the occupants, made good the whole of the trenches. The reserve companies of the 3rd and 4th Battalions followed, and at 6-20 P.M. the 1st Battalion (in reserve) was launched to consolidate the position.

At once the Turks made it plain, as they have never ceased to do since, that they had no intention of acquiescing in the capture of this capital work. At 7-0 P.M. a determined and violent counter-attack began, both from the north and from the south. Wave upon wave the enemy swept forward with the bayonet. Here and there a well-directed salvo of bombs

emptied a section of a trench, but whenever this occurred the gap was quickly filled by the initiative of the officers and the gallantry of the men.

The enemy allowed small respite. At 1-30 that night the battle broke out afresh. Strong parties of Turks swarmed out of the communication trenches, preceded by showers of bombs. For seven hours these counter-attacks continued. All this time consolidation was being attempted, although the presence of so many Turkish prisoners hampered movement and constituted an actual danger. In beating off these desperate counter-attacks very heavy casualties were suffered by the Australians. Part of the 12th Battalion, the reserve of the 3r Brigade, had therefore to be thrown into the *mêlée*.

Twelve hours later, at 1-30 P.M. on the 7th, another effort was made by the enemy, lasting uninterruptedly at closest quarters till 5 P.M., then being resumed at midnight and proceeding intermittently till dawn. At an early period of this last counter-attack the 4th Battalion were forced by bombs to relinquish portion of a trench, but later on, led by their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel McNaghten, they killed every Turk who had got in.

During the 8th of August advantage was taken of every cessation in the enemy's bombing to consolidate. The 2nd Battalion, which had lost its commanding officer and suffered especially severely, was withdrawn and replaced by the 7th Battalion, the reserve to the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

At 5 A.M. on 9th August the enemy made a sudden attempt to storm from the east and south-east after a feint of fire attack from the north. The 7th Battalion bore the brunt of the shock, and handled the attack so vigorously that by 7-45 A.M. there were clear signs of demoralisation in the enemy's ranks. But, although this marked the end of counter-attacks on the large scale, the bombing and sniping continued, though in less volume, throughout this day and night, and lasted till 12th August, when it at last became manifest that we had gained complete ascendancy. During the final grand assault our losses from artillery fire were large, and ever since the work has passed into our hands it has been a favourite daily and nightly mark for heavy shells and bombs.

Thus was Lone Pine taken and held. The Turks were in great force and very full of fight, yet one weak Australian brigade, numbering at the outset but 2,000 rifles, and supported only by two weak battalions, carried the work under the eyes of a whole enemy division, and maintained their grip upon it like a vice during six days' successive counter-attacks. High praise is due to Brigadier-General N. M. Smyth and to his battalion commanders. The irresistible dash and daring of officers and men in the initial charge were a glory to Australia. The stout-heartedness with which they clung to the captured ground in spite of fatigue, severe losses, and the continual strain of shell fire and bomb attacks may seem less striking to the civilian; it is even more admirable to the soldier. From start to finish the artillery support was untiring and vigilant. Owing to the rapid, accurate fire of the 2nd New Zealand Battery, under Major Sykes, several of the Turkish onslaughts were altogether defeated in their attempts to get to grips with the Australians. Not a chance was lost by these gunners, although time and again the enemy's artillery made direct hits on their shields. The hand-to-hand fighting in the semi-obscurity of the trenches was prolonged and very bitterly contested. In one corner eight Turks and six Australians were found lying as they had bayonetted one another. To make room for the fighting men the dead were ranged in rows on either side of the gangway. After the first violence of the counter-attacks had abated, 1,000 corpses—our own and Turkish—were dragged out from the trenches.

For the severity of our own casualties some partial consolation may be found in the facts, first, that those of the enemy were much heavier, our guns and machine-guns having taken toll of them as they advanced in mass formation along the reverse slopes; secondly, that the Lone Pine attack drew all the local enemy reserves towards it, and may be held, more than any other cause, to have been the reason that the Sulva Bay landing was so lightly opposed, and that comparatively few of the enemy were available at first to reinforce against our attack on Sari Bair. Our captures in this feat of arms amounted to 134 prisoners, seven machine-guns, and a large quantity of ammunition and equipment.

Other frontal attacks from the existing Anzac positions were not so fortunate. They fulfilled their object in so far as they prevented the enemy from reinforcing against the attack upon the high ridges, but they failed to make good any ground. Taken in sequence of time, they included an attack upon the work known as German Officer's Trench, on the extreme right of our line, at midnight on August 6th—7th, also assaults on the Nek and Baby 700 trenches opposite the centre of our line, delivered at 4-30 A.M. on the 7th. The 2nd Australian Brigade did all that men could do; the 8th Light Horse only accepted their repulse after losing three-fourths of that devoted band who so bravely sallied forth from Russell's Top. Some of the works were carried, but in these cases the enemy's concealed machine guns made it impossible to hold on. But all that day, as the result of these most gallant attacks, Turkish reserves on Battleship Hill were being held back to meet any dangerous development along the front of the old Anzac line, and so were not available to meet our main enterprise, which I will now endeavour to describe.

The first step in the real push—the step which above all others was to count—was the night attack on the summits of the Sari Bair ridge. The crest line of this lofty mountain range runs parallel to the sea, dominating the underfeatures contained within the Anzac position, although these fortunately defilade the actual landing-place. From the main ridge a series of spurs run down towards the level beach, and are separated from one another by deep,

jagged gullies choked up with dense jungle. Two of these leading up to Chunuk Bair are called Chailak Dere and Sazli Beit Dere; another deep ravine runs up to Koja Chemen Tepe (Hill 305), the topmost peak of the whole ridge, and is called the Aghyl Dere.

It was our object to effect a lodgment along the crest of the high main ridge with two columns of troops, but, seeing the nature of the ground and the dispositions of the enemy, the effort had to be made by stages. We were bound, in fact, to undertake a double subsidiary operation before we could hope to launch these attacks with any real prospect of success.

(1) The right covering force was to seize Table Top, as well as all other enemy positions commanding the foothills between the Chailak Dere and the Sazli Beit Dere ravines. If this enterprise succeeded it would open up the ravines for the assaulting columns, whilst at the same time interposing between the right flank of the left covering force and the enemy holding the Sari Bair main ridge.

(2) The left covering force was to march northwards along the beach to seize a hill called Damakjelik Bair, some 1,400 yards north of Table Top. If successful it would be able to hold out a hand to the 9th Corps as it landed south of Nibrunesi Point, whilst at the same time protecting the left flank of the left assaulting column against enemy troops from the Anafarta valley during its climb up the Aghyl Dere ravine.

(3) The right assaulting column was to move up the Chailak Dere and Sazli Beit Dere ravines to the storm of the ridge of Chunuk Bair.

(4) The left assaulting column was to work up the Aghyl Dere and prolong the line of the right assaulting column by storming Hill 305 (Koja Chemen Tepe), the summit of the whole range of hills.

To recapitulate, the two assaulting columns, which were to work up three ravines to the storm of the high ridge, were to be preceded by two covering columns. One of these was to capture the enemy's positions commanding the foothills, first to open the mouths of the ravines, secondly to cover the right flank of another covering force whilst it marched along the beach. The other covering column was to strike far out to the north until, from a hill called Damajelik Bair, it could at the same time facilitate the landing of the 9th Corps at Nibrunesi Point, and guard the left flank of the column assaulting Sari Bair from any forces of the enemy which might be assembled in the Anafarta valley.

The whole of this big attack was placed under the command of Major-General Sir A. J. Godley, General Officer Commanding New Zealand and Australian Division. The two covering and the two assaulting columns were organized as follows:—

Right Covering Column, under Brigadier-General A. H. Russell.—New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade, the Otago Mounted Rifles Regiment, the Maori Contingent and New Zealand Field Troop.

Right Assaulting Column, under Brigadier-General F. E. Johnston.—New Zealand Infantry Brigade, Indian Mountain Battery (less one section), one Company New Zealand Engineers.

Left Covering Column, under Brigadier-General J. H. Travers.—Headquarters 40th Brigade, half the 72nd Field Company, 4th Battalion, South Wales Borderers, and 5th Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.

Left Assaulting Column, under Brigadier-General (now Major-General) H. V. Cox.—29th Indian Infantry Brigade, 4th Australian Infantry Brigade, Indian Mountain Battery (less one section), one Company New Zealand Engineers.

Divisional Reserve.—6th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, and 8th Battalion, Welsh Regiment (Pioneers) at Chailak Dere, and the 39th Infantry Brigade and half 72nd, Field Company at Aghyl Dere.

The right covering column, it will be remembered, had to gain command of the Sazli Beit Dere and the Aghyl Dere ravines, so as to let the assaulting column arrive intact within striking distance of the Chunuk Bair ridge. To achieve this object it had to clear the Turks off from their right flank positions upon Old No. 3 Post and Table Top.

Old No. 3 Post connected with Table Top by a razor back, formed the apex of a triangular piece of hill sloping gradually down to our No. 2 and No. 3 outposts. Since its recapture from us by the Turks on 30th May working parties had done their best with unstinted material to convert this commanding point into an impregnable redoubt. Two lines of fire trench, very heavily entangled, protected its southern face—the only one accessible to us—and, with its head cover of solid timber baulks and its strongly rivetted outworks, it dominated the approaches of both the Chailak Dere and the Sazli Beit Dere.

Table Top is a steep-sided, flat-topped hill, close on 400 feet above sea level. The sides of the hill are mostly sheer and quite impracticable, but here and there a ravine, choked with scrub, and under fire of enemy trenches, gives precarious foothold up the precipitous cliffs. The small plateau on the summit was honeycombed with trenches, which were connected by a communication alley with that underfeature of Sari Bair, known as Rhododendron Spur.

Amongst other stratagems the Anzac troops, assisted by H.M.S. "Colne," had long and carefully been educating the Turks how they should lose Old No. 3 Post, which could hardly have been rushed by simple force of arms. Every night, exactly at 9 P.M., H.M.S. "Colne" threw the beam of her searchlight on to the redoubt, and opened fire upon it for exactly ten

minutes. Then, after a ten minutes' interval, came a second illumination and bombardment commencing always at 9-20 and ending precisely at 9-30 P.M.

The idea was that, after successive nights of such practice, the enemy would get into the habit of taking the searchlight as a hint to clear out until the shelling was at an end. But on the eventful night of the 6th, the sound of their footsteps drowned by the loud cannonade, unseen as they crept along in that darkest shadow which frings a searchlight's beam—came the right covering column. At 9-30 the light switched off, and instantly our men poured out of the scrub jungle and into the empty redoubt. By 11 P.M., the whole series of surrounding entrenchments were ours!

Once the capture of Old No. 3 Post was fairly under way, the remainder of the right covering column carried on with their attack upon Bauchop's Hill and the Chailak Dere. By 10 P.M., the northernmost point, with its machine-gun, was captured and by 1 o'clock in the morning the whole of Bauchop's Hill, a maze of ridge and ravine, everywhere entrenched, was fairly in our hands.

The attack along the Chailak Dere was not so cleanly carried out—made, indeed just about as ugly a start as any enemy could wish. Pressing eagerly forward through the night, the little column of stormers found themselves held up by a barbed-wire erection of unexampled height, depth and solidity, which completely closed the river bed—that is to say, the only practicable entrance to the ravine. The entanglement was flanked by a strongly-held enemy trench running right across the opening of the Chailak Dere. Here that splendid body of men, the Otago Mounted Rifles, lost some of their bravest and their best, but in the end, when things were beginning to seem desperate, a passage was forced through the stubborn obstacle with most conspicuous and cool courage by Captain Shera and a party of New Zealand Engineers, supported by the Maoris, who showed themselves worthy descendants of the warriors of the Gate Pah. Thus was the mouth of the Chailak Dere opened in time to admit of the unopposed entry of the right assaulting column.

Simultaneously the attack on Table Top had been launched under cover of a heavy bombardment from H.M.S. "Colne." No General on peace manœuvres would ask troops to attempt so break-neck an enterprise. The flanks of Table Top are so steep that the height gives an impression of a mushroom shape—of the summit bulging out over its stem. But just as faith moves mountains, so valour can carry them. The Turks fought bravely. The angle of Table Top's ascent is recognised in our regulations as "impracticable for infantry." But neither Turks nor angles of ascent were destined to stop Russell or his New Zealanders that night. There are moments during battle when life becomes intensified, when men become supermen, when the impossible becomes simple—and this was one of those moments. The scarped heights were scaled, the plateau was carried by midnight. With this brilliant feat the task of the right covering force was at an end. Its attacks had been made with the bayonet and bomb only; magazines were empty by order; hardly a rifle shot had been fired. Some 150 prisoners were captured as well as many rifles and much equipment, ammunition and stores. No words can do justice to the achievement of Brigadier-General Russell and his men. There are exploits which must be seen to be realised.

The right assaulting column had entered the two southerly ravines—Sazli Beit Dere and Chailak Dere—by midnight. At 1-30 A.M., began a hotly contested fight for the trenches on the lower part of Rhododendron Spur, whilst the Chailak Dere column pressed steadily up the valley against the enemy.

The left covering column, under Brigadier-General Travers, after marching along the beach to No. 3 Outpost, resumed its northerly advance as soon as the attack on Bauchop's Hill had developed. Once the Chailak Dere was cleared the column moved by the mouth of the Aghyl Dere, disregarding the enfilade fire from sections of Bauchop's Hill still uncaptured. The rapid success of this movement was largely due to Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie, a very fine man, who commanded the advance guard consisting of his own regiment, the 4th South Wales Borderers, a corps worthy of such a leader. Every trench encountered was instantly rushed by the Borderers until, having reached the predetermined spot, the whole column was unhesitatingly launched at Damakjelik Bair. Several Turkish trenches were captured at the bayonet's point, and by 1-30 A.M., the whole of the hill was occupied, thus safeguarding the left rear of the whole of the Anzac attack.

Here was an encouraging sample of what the New Army, under good auspices, could accomplish. Nothing more trying to inexperienced troops can be imagined than a long night march exposed to flanking fire, through a strange country, winding up at the end with a bayonet charge against a height formless and still in the starlight, garrisoned by those spectres of the imagination, worst enemies of the soldier.

The left assaulting column crossed the Chailak Dere at 12-30 A.M., and entered the Aghyl Dere at the heels of the left covering column. The surprise, on this side, was complete. Two Turkish officers were caught in their pyjamas; enemy arms and ammunition were scattered in every direction.

The grand attack was now in full swing, but the country gave new sensations in cliff climbing even to officers and men who had graduated over the goat tracks of Anzac. The darkness of the night, the density of the scrub, hands and knees progress up the spurs, sheer physical fatigue, exhaustion of the spirit caused by repeated hairbreadth

escapes from the hail of random bullets—all these combined to take the edge off the energies of our troops. At last, after advancing some distance up the Aghyl Dere, the column split up into two parts. The 4th Australian Brigade struggled, fighting hard as they went, up to the north of the northern fork of the Aghyl Dere, making for Hill 305 (Koja Chemen Tepe). The 29th Indian Infantry Brigade scrambled up the southern fork of the Aghyl Dere and the spurs north of it to the attack of a portion of the Sari Bair ridge known as Hill Q.

Dawn broke and the crest line was not yet in our hands, although, considering all things, the left assaulting column had made a marvellous advance. The 4th Australian Infantry Brigade was on the line of the Asma Dere (the next ravine north of the Aghyl Dere) and the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade held the ridge west of the Farm below Chunuk Bair and along the spurs to the north-east. The enemy had been flung back from ridge to ridge; an excellent line for the renewal of the attack had been secured, and (except for the exhaustion of the troops) the auspices were propitious.

Turning to the right assaulting column, one battalion, the Canterbury Infantry Battalion, clambered slowly up the Sazli Beit Dere. The remainder of the force, led by the Otago Battalion, wound their way amongst the pitfalls and forced their passage through the scrub of the Chailak Dere, where fierce opposition forced them ere long to deploy. Here, too, the hopeless country was the main hindrance, and it was not until 5-45 A.M. that the bulk of the column joined the Canterbury Battalion on the lower slopes of Rhododendron Spur. The whole force then moved up the spur, gaining touch with the left assaulting column by means of the 10th Gurkhas, in face of very heavy fire and frequent bayonet charges. Eventually they entrenched on the top of Rhododendron Spur, a quarter of a mile short of Chunuk Bair—*i.e.*, of victory.

At seven A.M. the 5th and 6th Gurkhas, belonging to the left assaulting column, had approached the main ridge north-east of Chunuk Bair, whilst, on their left, the 14th Sikhs had got into touch with the 4th Australian Brigade on the southern watershed of the Asma Dere. The 4th Australian Brigade now received orders to leave half a battalion to hold the spur, and, with the rest of its strength, plus the 14th Sikhs, to assault Hill 305 (Koja Chemen Tepe). But by this time the enemy's opposition had hardened, and his reserves were moving up from the direction of Battleship Hill. Artillery support was asked for and given, yet by nine A.M. the attack of the right assaulting column on Chunuk Bair was checked, and any idea of a further advance on Koja Chemen Tepe had to be, for the moment, suspended. The most that could be done was to hold fast to the Asmak Dere watershed whilst attacking the ridge north-east of Chunuk Bair, an attack to be supported by a fresh assault launched against Chunuk Bair itself.

At 9-30 A.M. the two assaulting columns pressed forward whilst our guns pounded the enemy moving along the Battleship Hill spurs. But in spite of all their efforts their increasing exhaustion as opposed to the gathering strength of the enemy's fresh troops began to tell—they had shot their bolt. So all day they clung to what they had captured and strove to make ready for the night. At 11 A.M. three battalions of the 39th Infantry Brigade were sent up from the general reserve to be at hand when needed, and, at the same hour one more battalion of the reserve was dispatched to the 1st Australian Division to meet the drain caused by all the desperate Lone Pine fighting.

By the afternoon the position of the two assaulting columns was unchanged. The right covering force were in occupation of Table Top, Old No. 3 Post and Bauchop Hill, which General Russell had been ordered to maintain with two regiments of Mounted Rifles, so that he might have two other regiments and the Maori Contingent available to move as required. The left covering force held Damakjelik Bair. The forces which had attacked along the front of the original Anzac line were back again in their own trenches. The Lone Pine work was being furiously disputed. All had suffered heavily and all were very tired.

So ended the first phase of the fighting for the Chunuk Bair ridge. Our aims had not fully been attained, and the help we had hoped for from Suvla had not been forthcoming. Yet I fully endorse the words of General Birdwood when he says: "The troops had performed a feat which is without parallel."

Great kudos is due to Major-Generals Godley and Shaw for their arrangements; to Generals Russel, Johnston, Cox, and Travers for their leading; but most of all, as every one of these officers will gladly admit, to the rank and file for their fighting. Nor may I omit to add that the true destroyer spirit with which H. M. S. "Colne" (Commander Claude Seymour, R.N.) and H. M. S. "Chelmer" (Commander Hugh T. England, R.N.) backed us up will live in the grateful memories of the Army.

In the course of this afternoon (7th August) reconnaissances of Sari Bair were carried out and the troops were got into shape for a fresh advance in three columns, to take place in the early morning.

The columns were composed as follows:—

Right column, Brigadier-General F. E. Johnston.—26th Indian Mountain Battery (less one section), Auckland Mounted Rifles, New Zealand Infantry Brigade, two battalions, 13th Division, and the Maori Contingent.

Centre and Left Columns.—Major-General H. V. Cox.—21st Indian Mountain Battery (less one section), 4th Australian Brigade, 39th Infantry Brigade (less one battalion),

with 6th Battalion South Lancashire Regiment attached, and the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade.

The right column was to climb up the Chunuk Bair ridge; the left column was to make for the prolongation of the ridge north-east to Koja Chemen Tepe, the topmost peak of the range.

The attack was timed for 4-15 A.M. At the first faint glimmer of dawn observers saw figures moving against the sky-line of Chunuk Bair. Were they our own men, or were they the Turks? Telescopes were anxiously adjusted; the light grew stronger; men were seen climbing up from our side of the ridge; they *were* our own fellows—the topmost summit was ours!

On the right General Johnston's column, headed by the Wellington Battalion and supported by the 7th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Auckland Mounted Rifles Regiment, the 8th Welsh Pioneers, and the Maori Contingent, the whole most gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Malone, had raced one another up the steep. Nothing could check them. On they went, until with a last determined rush, they fixed themselves firmly on the south-western slopes and crest of the main knoll known as the height of Chunuk Bair. With deep regret I have to add that the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Malone fell mortally wounded as he was marking out the line to be held. The 7th Gloucesters suffered terrible losses here.

The fire was so hot that they never got a chance to dig their trenches deeper than some six inches, and there they had to withstand attack after attack. In the course of these fights every single officer, company serjeant-major, or company quartermaster-serjeant, was either killed or wounded, and the battalion by mid-day consisted of small groups of men commanded by junior non-commissioned officers or privates. Chapter and verse may be quoted for the view that the rank-and-file of an army can not long endure the strain of close hand-to-hand fighting unless they are given confidence by the example of good officers Yet here is at least one instance where a battalion of the New Army fought right on, from midday till sunset, without *any* officers.

In the centre the 39th Infantry Brigade and the 29th Indian Brigade moved along the gullies leading up to the Sari Bair ridge—the right moving south of the Farm on Chunuk Bair, the left up the spurs to the north-east of the Farm against a portion of the main ridge north-east of Chunuk Bair, and the col to the north of it. So murderous was the enemy's fire that little progress could be made, though some ground was gained on the spurs to the north-east of the farm.

On the left the 4th Australian Brigade advanced from the Asmak Dere against the lower slopes of Abdul Rahman Bair (a spur running due north from Koja Chemen Tepe) with the intention of wheeling to its right and advancing up the spur. Cunningly placed Turkish machine-guns and a strong entrenched body of infantry were ready for this move, and the Brigade were unable to get on. At last, on the approach of heavy columns of the enemy, the Australians, virtually surrounded, and having already suffered losses of over 1,000, were withdrawn to their original position. Here they stood at bay, and, though the men were by now half dead with thirst and with fatigue, they bloodily repulsed attack after attack delivered by heavy columns of Turks.

So stood matters at noon. Enough had been done for honour and much ground had everywhere been gained. The expected support from Suvla hung fire, but the capture of Chunuk Bair was a presage of victory; even the troops who had been repulsed were quite undefeated—quite full of fight—and so it was decided to hold hard as we were till nightfall, and then to essay one more grand attack, wherein the footing gained on Chunuk Bair would this time be used as a pivot.

In the afternoon the battle slackened, excepting always at Lone Pine, where the enemy were still coming on in mass, and being mown down by our fire. Elsewhere the troops were busy digging and getting up water and food, no child's play, with their wretched lines of communication running within musketry range of the enemy.

That evening the New Zealand Brigade, with two regiments of New Zealand Mounted Rifles and the Maoris, held Rhododendron Spur and the south-western slopes of the main knoll of Chunuk Bair. The front line was prolonged by the columns of General Cox and General Monash (with the 4th Australian Brigade). Behind the New Zealanders were the 38th Brigade in reserve, and in rear of General Monash two battalions of the 40th Brigade. The inner line was held as before, and the 29th Brigade (less two battalions), had been sent up from the general reserve, and remained still further in rear.

The columns for the renewed attack were composed as follows:—

No. 1 Column, Brigadier-General F. E. Johnston.—26th Indian Mountain Battery (less one section), the Auckland and Wellington Mounted Rifles Regiments, the New Zealand Infantry Brigade, and two battalions of the 13th Division.

No. 2 Column, Major-General H. V. Cox.—21st Indian Mountain Battery (less one section), 4th Australian Brigade, 39th Brigade (less the 7th Gloucesters, relieved), with the 6th Battalion South Lancashire Regiment attached, and the Indian Infantry Brigade.

No. 3 Column, Brigadier-General A. H. Baldwin, Commanding 38th Infantry Brigade.—Two battalions each from the 38th and 29th Brigades and one from the 40th Brigade;

No. 1 column was to hold and consolidate the ground gained on the 6th, and, in co-operation with the other columns, to gain the whole of Chunuk Bair, and extend to the south-east. No. 2 column was to attack Hill Q. on the Chunuk Bair ridge, and No. 3 column was to move from the Chailak Dere, also on Hill Q. This last column was to make the main attack, and the others were to co-operate with it.

At 4-30 A.M. on August 9th the Chunuk Bair ridge and Hill Q were heavily shelled. The naval guns, all the guns on the left flank, and as many as possible from the right flank (whence the enemy's advance could be enfiladed), took part in this cannonade, which rose to its climax at 5-15 A.M., when the whole ridge seemed a mass of flame and smoke, whence huge clouds of dust drifted slowly upwards in strange patterns on to the sky. At 5-16 A.M., this tremendous bombardment was to be switched off on to the flanks and reverse slopes of the heights.

General Baldwin's column had assembled in the Chailak Dere, and was moving up towards General Johnstone's headquarters. Our plan contemplated the massing of this column immediately behind the trenches held by the New Zealand Infantry Brigade. Thence it was intended to launch the battalion in successive lines, keeping them as much as possible on the high ground. Infinite trouble had been taken to ensure that the narrow track should be kept clear, guides also were provided; but in spite of all precautions the darkness, the rough scrub-covered country, its sheer steepness, so delayed the column that they were unable to take full advantage of the configuration of the ground, and, inclining to the left, did not reach the line of the Farm—Chunuk Bair till 5-15 A.M. In plain English, Baldwin, owing to the darkness and the awful country, lost his way—through no fault of his own. The mischance was due to the fact that time did not admit of the detailed careful reconnaissance of routes which is so essential where operations are to be carried out by night.

And now, under that fine leader, Major C. G. L. Allanson, the 6th Gurkhas of the 29th Indian Infantry Brigade pressed up the slopes of Sari Bair, crowned the heights of the col between Chunuk Bair and Hill Q, viewed far beneath them the waters of the Hellespont, viewed the Asiatic shores along which motor transport was bringing supplies to the lighters. Not only did this battalion, as well as some of the 6th South Lancashire Regiment, reach the crest, but they began to attack down the far side of it, firing as they went at the fast retreating enemy. But the fortune of war was against us. At this supreme moment Baldwin's column was still a long way from our trenches on the crest of Chunuk Bair, whence they should even now have been sweeping out towards Q along the whole ridge of the mountain. And instead of Baldwin's support came suddenly a salvo of heavy shell. These falling so unexpectedly among the stormers threw them into terrible confusion. The Turkish commander saw his chance; instantly his troops were rallied and brought back in a counter-charge, and the South Lancashires and Gurkhas, who had seen the promised land and had seemed for a moment to have held victory in their grasp, were forced backwards over the crest and on to the lower slopes whence they had first started.

But where was the main attack—where was Baldwin? When that bold but unlucky commander found he could not possibly reach our trenches on the top of Chunuk Bair in time to take effective part in the fight he deployed for attack where he stood, *i.e.*, at the farm to the left of the New Zealand Brigade's trenches on Rhododendron Spur. Now his men were coming on in fine style and, just as the Turks topped the ridge with shouts of elation, two companies of the 6th East Lancashire Regiment, together with the 10th Hampshire Regiment, charged up our side of the slope with the bayonet. They had gained the high ground immediately below the commanding knoll on Chunuk Bair, and a few minutes earlier would have joined hands with the Gurkhas and South Lancashires and combined with them, would have carried all before them. But the Turks by this time were lining the whole of the high crest in overwhelming numbers. The New Army troops attacked with a fine audacity, but they were flung back from the height and then pressed still further down the slope, until General Baldwin had to withdraw his command to the vicinity of the Farm, whilst the enemy, much encouraged, turned their attention to the New Zealand troops and the two New Army battalions of No. 1 Column still holding the south-west half of the main knoll of Chunuk Bair. Constant attacks urged with fanatical persistence, were met here with a sterner resolution, and although, at the end of the day, our troops were greatly exhausted, they still kept their footing on the summit. And if that summit meant much to us, it meant even more to the Turks. For the ridge covered our landing places, it is true, but it covered not only the Turkish beaches at Kilia Leman and Maidos, but also the Narrows themselves and the road leading northward to Bulair and Constantinople.

That evening our line ran along Rhododendron Spur up to the crest of Chunuk Bairs where about 200 yards were occupied and held by some 800 men. Slight trenches had hastily been dug, but the fatigue of the New Zealanders and the fire of the enemy had prevented solid work being done. The trenches in many places were not more than a few inches deep. They were not protected by wire. Also many officers are of opinion that they had not been well sited in the first instance. On the South African system the main line was withdrawn some twenty-five yards from the crest instead of being actually on the crestline itself, and there were not even look-out posts along the summit. Boer skirmishers would thus have had to show themselves against the skyline before they could annoy. But here we were faced by regulars taught to attack in mass with bayonet or bomb. And the power of collecting overwhelming numbers at very close quarters rested with whichever side held the true skyline in force. From Chunuk Bair the line ran down to the Farm and almost due north to the Asam

Dere southern watershed, whence it continued westward to the sea near Asmak Kuyu. On the right the Australian Division was still holding its line and Lone Pine was still being furiously attacked. The 1st Australian Brigade was now reduced from 2,900 to 1,000, and the total casualties up to 8 P.M. on the 9th amounted to about 8,500. But the troops were still in extraordinarily good heart, and nothing could damp their keenness. The only discontent shown was by men who were kept in reserve.

During the night of the 9th-10th, the New Zealand and new Army troops on Chunuk Bair were relieved. For three days and three nights they had been ceaselessly fighting. They were half dead with fatigue. Their lines of communication started from sea level, ran across trackless ridges and ravines to an altitude of 800 ft., and were exposed all the way to snipers' fire and artillery bombardment. It had become imperative, therefore, to get them enough food, water, and rest; and for this purpose it was imperative also to withdraw them. Chunuk Bair, which they had so magnificently held, was now handed over to two battalions of the 13th Division, which were connected by the 10th Hampshire Regiment with the troops at the farm. General Sir William Birdwood is emphatic on the point that the nature of the ground is such that there was no room on the crest for more than this body of 800 to 1,000 rifles.

The two battalions of the New Army chosen to hold Chunuk Bair were the 6th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and the 5th Wiltshire Regiment. The first of these arrived in good time and occupied the trenches. Even in the darkness their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Levinge, recognised how dangerously these trenches were sited, and he began at once to dig observation posts on the actual crest and to strengthen the defences where he could. But he had not time given him to do much. The second battalion, the Wiltshires, were delayed by the intricate country. They did not reach the edge of the entrenchment until 4 A.M., and were then told to lie down in what was believed, erroneously, to be a covered position.

At daybreak on Tuesday, 10th August, the Turks delivered a grand attack from the line Chunuk Bair-Hill Q against these two battalions, already weakened in numbers, though not in spirit, by previous fighting. First our men were shelled by every enemy gun, and then, at 5-30 A. M., were assaulted by a huge column, consisting of no less than a full division plus a regiment of three battalions. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, whilst the Wilts, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated. The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest, turned the right flank of our line below, swarmed round the Hampshires and General Baldwin's column, which had to give ground, and were only extricated with great difficulty and very heavy losses.

Now it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and Australian Artillery, the Indian Mountain Artillery Brigade, and the 69th Brigade Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a lifetime. As the successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge gaps were torn through their formation, and an iron rain fell on them as they tried to re-form in the gullies.

Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their recapture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up Battleship Hill under heavy and accurate fire from our guns, and still they kept topping the ridges and pouring down the western slopes of the Chunuk Bair as if determined to regain every thing they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but also to a battery of ten machine guns belonging to the New Zealand Infantry Brigade, which played upon their serried ranks at close range until the barrels were red hot. Enormous losses were inflicted, specially by these ten machine-guns; and, of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line, only the merest handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunuk Bair.

At this same time strong forces of the enemy (forces which I had reckoned would have been held back to meet our advance from Suvla Bay) were hurled against the Farm and the spurs to the north-east, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered as the climax of the four days' fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced, and the troops driven clean down the hill. At the foot of the hill the men were rallied by Staff Captain Street, who was there supervising the transport of food and water. Without a word, unhesitatingly, they followed him back to the Farm, where they plunged again into the midst of that series of struggles in which generals fought in the ranks and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat. So desperate a battle cannot be described. The Turks came on again and again, fighting magnificently. Our men stood to it, and maintained, by many a deed of daring, the old traditions of their race. There was no flinching. They died in the ranks where they stood. Here Generals Cayley, Baldwin, and Cooper and all their gallant men achieved great glory. On this bloody field fell Brigadier-General Baldwin, who earned his first laurels on Cæsar's Camp at Ladysmith. There, too, fell Brigadier-General Cooper, badly wounded; and there, too, fell Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Nunn, commanding the 9th Worcestershire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Levinge, commanding the 6th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Carden, commanding the 5th Wiltshire Regiment.

Towards this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the General Reserve were now hurried, but by 10 A.M. the effort of the enemy was spent. Soon their shattered remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them, and by night, except prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope.

That same day, 10th August, two attacks, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, were delivered on our positions along the Asmak Dere and Damakjelik Bair. Both were repulsed with heavy loss by the 4th Australian Brigade and the 4th South Wales Borderers, the men of the New Army showing all the steadiness of veterans. Sad to say, the Borderers lost their intrepid leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie, in the course of this affair.

By evening the total casualties of General Birdwood's force had reached 12,000, and included a very large proportion of officers. The 13th Division of the New Army, under Major-General Shaw, had alone lost 6,000 out of a grand total of 10,500. Baldwin was gone, and all his staff. Ten commanding officers out of thirteen had disappeared from the fighting effectives. The Warwicks and the Worcesters had lost literally every single officer. The old German notion that no unit would stand a loss of more than 25 per cent. had been completely falsified. The 13th Division and the 29th Brigade of the 10th (Irish) Division had lost more than twice that proportion, and, in spirit, were game for as much more fighting as might be required. But physically, though Birdwood's forces were prepared to hold all they had got, they were now too exhausted to attack —at least until they had rested and reorganised. So far they *had* held on to all they had gained, excepting only the footholds on the ridge between Chunuk Bair and Hill Q,' momentarily carried by the Gurkhas, and the salient of Chunuk Bair itself, which they had retained for forty-eight hours. Unfortunately, these two pieces of ground, small and worthless as they seemed, were worth, according to the ethics of war, 10,000 lives, for by their loss or retention they just marked the difference between an important success and a signal victory.

At times I had thought of throwing my reserves into this stubborn central battle, where probably they would have turned the scale. But each time the water troubles made me give up the idea, all ranks at Anzac, being reduced to one pint a day. True thirst is a sensation unknown to the dwellers in cool, well-watered England. But at Anzac, when mules with water "pakhals" arrived at the front, the men would rush up to them in swarms just to lick the moisture that had exuded through the canvas bags. It will be understood, then that until wells had been discovered under the freshly-won hills, the reinforcing of Anzac by even so much as a brigade was unthinkable.

The grand coup had not come off. The Narrows were still out of sight and beyond field gun range. But this was not the fault of Lieutenant-General Birdwood or any of the officers and men under his command. No mortal can command success; Lieutenant-General Birdwood had done all that mortal man can do to deserve it. The way in which he worked out his instructions into practical arrangements and dispositions upon the terrain reflect high credit upon his military capacity. I also wish to bring to your Lordship's notice the valuable services of Major-General Godley, commanding the New Zealand and Australian Division. He had under him at one time a force amounting to two divisions, which he handled with conspicuous ability. Major-General F. C. Shaw, commanding 13th Division, also rose superior to all the trials and tests of these trying days. His calm and sound judgment proved to be of the greatest value throughout the arduous fighting I have recorded.

As for the troops, the joyous alacrity with which they faced danger, wounds and death as if they were some new form of exciting recreation, has astonished me—old campaigner as I am. I will say no more, leaving Major-General Godley to speak for what happened under his eyes:—"I cannot close my report," he says, without placing on record my unbounded admiration of the work performed, and the gallantry displayed, by the troops and their leaders during the severe fighting involved in these operations. Though the Australian, New Zealand, and Indian units had been confined to trench duty in a cramped space for some four months, and though the troops of the New Armies had only just landed from a sea voyage, and many of them had not been previously under fire, I do not believe that any troops in the world could have accomplished more. All ranks vied with one another in the performance of gallant deeds and more than worthily upheld the best traditions of the British Army."

Although the Sari Bair ridge was the key to the whole of my tactical conception, and although the temptation to view this vital Anzac battle at closer quarters was very hard to resist, there was nothing in its course or conduct to call for my personal intervention.

The conduct of the operations which were to be based upon Suvla Bay was entrusted to Lieutenant-General The Hon. Sir F. Stopford. At his disposal was placed the 9th Army Corps, less the 13th Division and the 29th Brigade of the 10th Division.

We believed that the Turks were still unsuspicious about Suvla and that their only defences near that part of the coast were a girdle of trenches round Lala Baba and a few unconnected lengths of fire trench on Hill 10 and on the hills forming the northern arm of the bay. There was no wire. Inland a small work had been constructed on Yilghin Burnu (locally known as Chocolate Hills), and a few guns had been placed upon these hills, as well as upon Ismail Oglu Tepe, whence they could be brought into action either against the beaches of Suvla Bay or against any attempt from Anzac to break out northwards and attack Chunuk Bair. The numbers of the enemy allotted for the defence of the Suvla and Ejelmer areas (including the troops in the Anafarta villages, but exclusive of the general reserves in rear of the Sari Bair) were supposed to be under 4,000. Until the Turkish version of these events is in our hands it is not possible to be certain of the accuracy of this estimate. All that can be said at present is that my Intelligence Department were wonderfully exact in their figures as a rule and that, in the case in question, events, the reports made by prisoners, etc., etc., seem to show that the forecast was correct.

Arrangements for the landing of the 9th Corps at Suvla were worked out in minute detail by my General Headquarters Staff in collaboration with the staff of Vice-Admiral de Robeck, and every precaution was taken to ensure that the destination of the troops was kept secret up to the last moment.

Whilst concentrated at the island of Imbros the spirit and physique of the 11th Division had impressed me very favourably. They were to lead off the landing. From Imbros they were to be ferried over to the Peninsula in destroyers and motor-lighters Disembarkation was to begin at 10-30 P.M., half an hour later than the attack on the Turkish outposts on the northern flank at Anzac, and I was sanguine enough to hope that the elaborate plan we had worked out would enable three complete brigades of infantry to be set ashore by daylight. Originally it had been intended that all three brigades should land on the beach immediately south of Nibrunesi Point, but in deference to the representations of the Corps Commander I agreed, unfortunately, as it turned out, to one brigade being landed inside the bay.

The first task of the 9th Corps was to seize and hold the Chocolate and Ismail Oglu Hills together with the high ground on the north and east of Suvla Bay. If the landing went off smoothly, and if my information regarding the strength of the enemy were correct, I hoped that these hills, with their guns, might be well in our possession before daybreak. In that case I hoped, further, that the first division which landed would be strong enough to picket and hold all the important heights within artillery range of the bay, when General Stopford would be able to direct the remainder of his force, as it became available, through the Anafartas to the east of the Sari Bair, where it should soon smash the mainspring of the Turkish opposition to Anzacs.

On the 22nd July I issued secret instruction and tables showing the number of craft available for the 9th Corps Commander, their capacity, and the points whereat the troops could be disembarked; also what numbers of troops, animals, vehicles, and stores could be landed simultaneously. The allocation of troops to the ships and boats was left to General Stopford's own discretion, subject only to naval exigencies, otherwise the order of the disembarkation might not have tallied with the order of his operations.

The factors governing the hour of landing were: First, that no craft could quit Kephalos Bay before dark (about 9 P.M.); secondly, that nothing could be done which would attract the attention of the enemy before 10 P.M., the moment when the outposts on the left flank of the Anzac position were to be rushed.

General Stopford next framed his orders on these secret instructions, and after they had received my complete approval he proceeded to expound them to the general officer commanding 11th Division and general officer commanding 10th Division, who came over from Mudros for the purpose.

As in the original landing, the luck of calm weather favoured us, and all the embarkation arrangements at Kephalos were carried out by the Royal Navy in their usual ship-shape style. The 11th Division was to be landed at three places, designated and shown on the map as A, B, and C. Destroyers were told off for these landing-places, each destroyer towing a steam lighter and picket-boat. Every light was to be dowsed, and as they neared the shore the destroyers were to slip their motor-lighters and picket-boats, which would then take the beach and discharge direct on to it. The motor-lighters were new acquisitions since the first landing, and were to prove the greatest possible assistance. They moved five knots an hour under their own engines, and carried 500 men, as well as stores of ammunition and water. After landing their passengers they were to return to the destroyers, and in one trip would empty them also. Ketches with service launches and transport lifeboats were to follow the destroyers and anchor at the entrance of the bay, so that in case of accidents or delays to any one of the motor-lighters a picket-boat could be sent at once to a ketch to pick up a tow of lifeboats and take the place of a disabled motor-lighter. These ketches and tows were afterwards to be used for evacuating the wounded.

H.M.S. "Endymion" and H.M.S. "Theseus," each carrying a thousand men, were also to sail from Imbros after the destroyers, and, lying off the beach, were to discharge their troops directly the motor-lighters—three to each ship—were ready to convey the men to the shore, *i. e.*, after they had finished disembarking their own loads and those of the destroyers. When this was done—*i.e.*, after three trips—the motor lighters would be free to go on transporting guns, stores, mules, etc.

The following crafts brought up the rear:—

(1) Two ketches, each towing four horse boats carrying four 18-pounder guns and twenty-four horses.

(2) One ketch, towing horse-boats with forty horses.

(3) The sloop "Aster," with 500 men, towing a lighter containing eight mountain guns.

(4) Three ketches, towing horse-boats containing eight 18-pounder guns and seventy-six horses.

Water-lighters, towed by a tank steamer, were also timed to arrive at A beach at daylight. When they had been emptied they were to return at once to Kephalos to refill from the parent water-ship.

A specially fitted-out steamer, the "Prah" with stores (shown by our experience of 25th April to be most necessary)—*i.e.*, water-pumps, hose, tanks, troughs, entrenching tools,

and all ordnance stores requisite for the prompt development of wells or springs—was also sent to Suvla.

So much detail I have felt bound, for the sake of clearness, to give in the body of my despatch. The further detail, showing numbers landed, etc., etc., will be found in the appendix and tables attached.

When originally I conceived the idea of these operations, one of the first points to be weighed was that of the water supply in the Biyuk Anafarta valley and the Suvla plain. Experience at Anzac had shown quite clearly that the whole plan must be given up unless a certain amount of water could be counted upon, and, fortunately, the information I received was reassuring. But, in case of accidents, and to be on the safe side, so long ago as June had I begun to take steps to counter the chance that we might from one cause or another find difficulty in developing the wells. Having got from the War Office all that they could give me, I addressed myself to India and Egypt, and eventually from these three sources I managed to secure portable receptacles for 100,000 gallons, including petrol tins, milk cans, camel tanks, water bags and pakhals.

Supplementing these were lighters and water-ships, all under naval control. Indeed, by arrangement with the Admiral, the responsibility of the Army was confined to the emptying of the lighters and the distribution of the water to the troops, the Navy undertaking to bring the full lighters to the shore to replace the empty ones, thus providing a continuous supply.

Finally 3,700 mules, together with 1,750 water carts, were provided for Anzac and Suvla—this in addition to 950 mules already at Anzac. Representatives of the Director of Supplies and Transport at Suvla and Anzac were sent to allot the transport which was to be used for carrying up whatever was most needed by units ashore, whether water, food or ammunition.

This statement, though necessarily brief, will, I hope, suffice to throw some light upon the complexity of the arrangements thought out beforehand in order, so far as was humanly possible, to combat the disorganisation, the hunger and the thirst which lie in wait for troops landing on a hostile beach.

On the evening of 6th August the 11th Division sailed on its short journey from Imbros (Kephalos) to Suvla Bay and, meeting with no mischance, the landing took place, the brigades of the 11th Division getting ashore practically simultaneously; the 32nd and 33rd Brigades at B and C beaches, the 34th at A beach.

The surprise of the Turks was complete. At B and C the beaches were found to be admirably suited to their purpose, and there was no opposition. The landing at A was more difficult, both because of the shoal water and because there the Turkish pickets and sentries—the normal guardians of the coast—were on the alert and active. Some of the lighters grounded a good way from the shore, and men had to struggle towards the beach in as much as four feet six inches of water. Ropes in several instances were carried from the lighters to the shore to help to sustain the heavily accoutred infantry. To add to the difficulties of the 34th Brigade the lighters came under flanking rifle fire from the Turkish outposts at Lala Baba and Ghazi Baba. The enemy even, knowing every inch of the ground, crept down in the very dark night on to the beach itself, mingling with our troops and getting between our firing line and its supports. Fortunately the number of these enterprising foes was but few, and an end was soon put to their activity on the actual beaches by the sudden storming of Lala Baba from the south. This attack was carried out by the 9th West Yorkshire Regiment and the 6th Yorkshire Regiment, both of the 32nd Brigade which had landed at B beach and marched up along the coast. The assault succeeded at once, and without much loss, but both battalions deserve great credit for the way it was delivered in the inky darkness of the night.

The 32nd Brigade was now pushed on to the support of the 34th Brigade, which was held up by another outpost of the enemy on Hill 10 (117 R and S), and it is feared that some of the losses incurred here were due to misdirected fire. While this fighting was still in progress the 11th Battalion, Manchester Regiment, of the 34th Brigade was advancing northwards in very fine style driving the enemy opposed to them back along the ridge of the Karakol Dagh towards the Kiretch Tepe Sirt. Beyond doubt these Lancashire men earned much distinction, fighting with great pluck and grit against an enemy not very numerous perhaps but having an immense advantage in knowledge of the ground. As they got level with Hill 10 it grew light enough to see, and the enemy began to shell. No one seems to have been present who could take hold of the two brigades, the 32nd and 34th, and launch them in a concerted and cohesive attack. Consequently there was confusion and hesitation, increased by gorse fires lit by hostile shell, but redeemed, I am proud to report, by the conspicuously fine, soldierly conduct of several individual battalions. The whole of the Turks locally available were by now in the field, and they were encouraged to counter-attack by the signs of hesitation, but the 9th Lancashire Fusiliers and the 11th Manchester Regiment took them on with the bayonet, and fairly drove them back in disorder over the flaming Hill 10.

As the infantry were thus making good, the two Highland Mountain batteries and one battery, 69th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, were landed at B beach. Day was now breaking, and with the dawn sailed into the bay six battalions of the 10th Division, under Brigadier-General Hill, from Mitylene.

Here perhaps I may be allowed to express my gratitude to the Royal Navy for their share in this remarkable achievement, as well as a very natural pride at staff arrangements,

which resulted in the infantry of a whole division and three batteries being landed during a single night on a hostile shore, whilst the arrival of the first troops of the supporting division, from another base distant 120 miles, took place at the very psychological moment when support was most needed, namely, at break of dawn.

The intention of the Corps Commander was to keep the 10th Division on the left, and with it to push on as far forward as possible along the Kiretch Tepe Sirt towards the heights above Ejelmer Bay. He wished, therefore, to land these six battalions of the 10th Division at A beach and, seeing Brigadier-General Hill, he told him that as the left of the 34th Brigade was being hard pressed he should get into touch with General Officer Commanding, 11th Division, and work in support of his left until the arrival of his own Divisional General. But the Naval authorities, so General Stopford reports, were unwilling, for some reason not specified, to land these troops at A beach, so that they had to be sent in lighters to C beach, whence they marched by Lala Baba to Hill 10, under fire. Hence were caused loss, delay and fatigue. Also the angle of direction from which these fresh troops entered the fight was not nearly so effective.

The remainder of the 10th Division, three battalions (from Mudros), and with them the G. O. C Lieutenant-General Sir B. Mahon, began to arrive, and the Naval authorities having discovered a suitable landing place near Ghazi Baba, these battalions were landed there together with one battalion of the 31st Brigade, which had not yet been sent round to "C" beach. By this means it was hoped that both the brigades of the 10th Division would be able to rendezvous about half a mile to the north-west of Hill 10.

After the defeat of the enemy round and about Hill 10, they retreated in an easterly direction towards Sulajik and Kuchuk Anafarta Ova, followed by the 34th and 32nd Brigades of the 11th Division and by the 31st Brigade of the 10th Division, which had entered into the fight, not, as the Corps Commander had intended, on the left of the 11th Division, but between Hill 10 and the Salt Lake. I have failed in my endeavours to get some live human detail about the fighting which followed, but I understand from the Corps Commander that the brunt of it fell upon the 31st Brigade of the 10th (Irish) Division, which consisted of the 6th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the 6th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and the 6th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the last-named battalion being attached to the 31st Brigade.

By the evening General Hammersley had seized Yilghin Burnu (Chocolate Hills) after fight for which he specially commends the 6th Lincoln Regiment and the 6th Border Regiment. At the same time he reported that he was unable to make any further progress towards the vital point, Ismail Oglu Tepe. At nightfall his brigade and the 31st Brigade were extended from about Hetman Chair through Chocolate Hills, Sulajik, to near Kuchuk Anafarta Ova.

This same day Sir B. Mahon delivered a spirited attack along the Kiretch Tepe Sirt ridge, in support of the 11th Battalion Manchester Regiment, and, taking some small trenches *en route*, secured and established himself on a position extending from the sea about 155 p., through the high ground about the p. of Kiretch Tepe Sirt, to about 135 Z. 8. In front of him, on the ridge, he reported the enemy to be strongly entrenched. The 6th Royal Munster Fusiliers have been named as winning special distinction here. The whole advance was well carried out by the Irishmen over difficult ground against an enemy—500 to 700 Gendarmerie—favoured by the lie of the land.

The weather was very hot, and the new troops suffered much from want of water. Except at the southernmost extremity of the Kiretch Tepe Sirt ridge there was no water in that part of the field, and although it existed in some abundance throughout the area over which the 11th Division was operating, the Corps Commander reports that there was no time to develop its resources. Partly this seems to have been owing to the enemy's fire; partly to a want of that *nous* which stands by as second nature to the old campaigner; partly it was inevitable. Anyway, for as long as such a state of things lasted, the troops became dependent on the lighters and upon the water brought to the beaches in tins, pakhals, etc.

Undoubtedly the distribution of this water to the advancing troops was a matter of great difficulty, and one which required not only well-worked-out schemes from Corps and Divisional Staffs, but also energy and experience on the part of those who had to put them into practice. As it turned out, and judging merely by results, I regret to say that the measures actually taken in regard to the distribution proved to be inadequate, and that suffering and disorganisation ensued. The disembarkation of artillery horses was therefore at once, and rightly, postponed by the Corps Commander, in order that mules might be landed to carry up water.

And now General Stopford, recollecting the vast issues which hung upon his success in forestalling the enemy, urged his Divisional commanders to push on. Otherwise, as he saw, all the advantages of the surprise landing must be nullified. But the Divisional Commanders believed themselves, it seems, to be unable to move. Their men, they said, were exhausted by their efforts of the night of the 6th-7th and by the action of the 7th. The want of water had told on the new troops. The distribution from the beaches had not worked smoothly. In some cases the hose had been pierced by individuals wishing to fill their own bottles; in others lighters had grounded so far from the beach that men swam out to fill batches of water-bottles. All this had added to the disorganisation inevitable after a night landing, followed by fights here and there with an enemy scattered over a

country to us unknown. These pleas for delay were perfectly well founded. But it seems to have been overlooked that the half-defeated Turks in front of us were equally exhausted and disorganised, and that an advance was the simplest and swiftest method of solving the water trouble and every other sort of trouble. Be this as it may, the objections overbore the Corps Commander's resolution. He had now got ashore three batteries (two of them mountain batteries), and the great guns of the ships were ready to speak at his request. But it was lack of artillery support which finally decided him to acquiesce in a policy of going slow which, by the time it reached the troops, became translated into a period of inaction. The Divisional Generals were, in fact, informed that "in view of the inadequate artillery support," General Stopford did not wish them to make frontal attacks on entrenched positions, but desired them, so far as was possible, to try and turn any trenches which were met with. Within the terms of this instruction lies the root of our failure to make use of the priceless daylight hours of the 8th of August.

Normally, it may be correct to say that in modern warfare infantry cannot be expected to advance without artillery preparation. But in a landing on a hostile shore the order has to be inverted. The infantry must advance and seize a suitable position to cover the landing, and to provide artillery positions for the main thrust. The very existence of the force, its water supply, its facilities for munitions and supplies, its power to reinforce, must absolutely depend on the infantry being able instantly to make good sufficient ground without the aid of the artillery other than can be supplied for the purpose by *floating* batteries.

This is not a condition that should take the commander of a covering force by surprise. It is one already foreseen. Driving power was required, and even a certain ruthlessness, to brush aside pleas for a respite for tired troops. The one fatal error was inertia. And inertia prevailed.

Late in the evening of the 7th the enemy had withdrawn the few guns which had been in action during the day. Beyond half a dozen shells dropped from very long range into the bay in the early morning of the 8th, no enemy artillery fired that day in the Suvla area. The guns had evidently been moved back, lest they should be captured when we pushed forward. As for the entrenched positions, these in the ordinary acceptance of the term, were non-existant. The General Staff Officer whom I had sent on to Suvla early in the morning of the 8th reported by telegraph the absence of hostile gun-fire, the small amount of rifle fire, and the enemy's apparent weakness. He also drew attention to the inaction of our own troops, and to the fact that golden opportunities were being missed. Before this message arrived at general headquarters I had made up my mind, from the Corps Commander's own reports, that all was not well at Suvla. There was risk in cutting myself adrift, even temporarily, from touch with the operations at Anzac and Helles; but I did my best to provide against any sudden call by leaving Major-General W. P. Braithwaite, my Chief of the General Staff, in charge, with instructions to keep me closely informed of events at the other two fronts; and, having done this, I took ship and set out for Suvla.

On arrival at about 5 P.M. I boarded H.M.S. "Jonquil," where I found corps headquarters, and where General Stopford informed me that the General Officer Commanding, 11th Division, was confident of success in an attack he was to make at dawn next morning (the 9th). I felt no such confidence. Beyond a small advance by a part of the 11th Division between the Chocolate Hills and Ismail Oglu Tepe, and some further progress along the Kiretch Tepe Sirt ridge by the 10th Division, the day of the 8th had been lost. The commander of the 11th Division had, it seems, ordered strong patrols to be pushed forward so as to make good all the strong positions in advance which could be occupied without serious fighting; but, as he afterwards reported, "little was done in this respect." Thus a priceless twelve hours had already gone to help the chances of the Turkish reinforcements which were, I knew, both from naval and aerial sources, actually on the march for Suvla. But when I urged that even now, at the eleventh hour, the 11th Division should make a concerted attack upon the hills, I was met by a *non possumus*. The objections of the morning were no longer valid; the men were now well rested, watered, and fed. But the divisional commanders disliked the idea of an advance by night, and General Stopford did not care, it seemed, to force their hands.

So it came about that I was driven to see whether I could not, myself, put concentration of effort and purpose into the direction of the large number of men ashore. The Corps Commander made no objection. He declared himself to be as eager as I could be to advance. The representations made by the Divisional Commanders had seemed to him insuperable. If I could see my way to get over them no one would be more pleased than himself.

Accompanied by Commodore Roger Keyes and Lieutenant-Colonel Aspinall, of the Headquarters General Staff, I landed on the beach, where all seemed quiet and peaceful, and saw the Commander of the 11th Division, Major-General Hammersley. I warned him the sands were running out fast, and that by dawn the high ground to his front might very likely be occupied in force by the enemy. He saw the danger, but declared that it was a physical impossibility, at so late an hour (6 P.M.), to get out orders for a night attack, the troops being very much scattered. There was no other difficulty now, but this was insuperable; he could not recast his orders or get them round to his troops in time. But one brigade, the 32nd, was, so General Hammersley admitted, more or less concentrated and ready to move. The General Staff Officer of the division, Colonel Neil Malcolm, a soldier of experience, on whose opinion I set much value, was consulted. He agreed that the 32nd Brigade was now in a position to act. I, therefore, issued a direct order that, even if it were only with

this 32nd Brigade, the advance should begin at the earliest possible moment, so that a portion at least of the 11th Division should anticipate the Turkish reinforcements on the heights and dig themselves in there upon some good tactical point.

In taking upon myself the serious responsibility of thus dealing with a detail of divisional tactics I was careful to limit the scope of the interference. Beyond directing that the one brigade which was reported ready to move at once should try and make good the heights before the enemy got on to them I did nothing, and said not a word calculated to modify or in any way affect the attack already planned for the morning. Out of the thirteen battalions which were to have advanced against the heights at dawn four were now to anticipate that movement by trying to make good the key of the enemy's position at once and under cover of darkness.

I have not been able to get a clear and coherent account of the doings of the 32nd Brigade; but I have established the fact that it did not actually commence its advance till 4 A.M. on the 9th of August. The reason given is that the units of the brigade were scattered. In General Stopford's despatch he says that, "One company of the 6th East Yorks Pioneer Battalion succeeded in getting to the top of the hill north of Anafarta Sagir, but the rest of the battalion and the 32nd Brigade were attacked from both flanks during their advance, and fell back to a line north and south of Sulajik. Very few of the leading company or the Royal Engineers who accompanied it got back, and that evening the strength of the battalion was nine officers and 380 men."

After their retirement from the hill north of Anafarta Sagir (which commanded the whole battlefield) this 32nd Brigade then still marked the high-water level of the advance made at dawn by the rest of the division. When their first retirement was completed they had to fall back further, so as to come into line with the most forward of their comrades. The inference seems clear. Just as the 32nd Brigade in their advance met with markedly less opposition than the troops who attacked an hour and a half later, so, had they themselves started earlier, they would probably have experienced less opposition. Further, it seems reasonable to suppose that had the complete division started at 4 A.M. on the 9th, or, better still, at 10 P.M. on the 8th, they would have made good the whole of the heights in front of them.

That night I stayed at Suvla, preferring to drop direct cable contact with my operations as a whole to losing touch with a corps battle which seemed to be going wrong.

At dawn on the 9th I watched General Hammersley's attack, and very soon realised, by the well-sustained artillery fire of the enemy (so silent the previous day), and by the volume of the musketry, that Turkish reinforcements had arrived; that with the renewed confidence caused by our long delay the guns had been brought back; and that, after all, we were forestalled. This was a bad moment. Our attack failed; our losses were very serious. The enemy's enfilading shrapnel fire seemed to be especially destructive and demoralising, the shell bursting low and all along our line. Time after time it threw back our attack just as it seemed upon the point of making good. The 33rd Brigade at first made most hopeful progress in its attempt to seize Ismail Oglu Tepe. Some of the leading troops gained the summit, and were able to look over on to the other side. Many Turks were killed here. Then the centre seemed to give way. Whether this was the result of the shrapnel fire or whether as some say, an order to retire came up from the rear, the result was equally fatal to success. As the centre fell back the steady, gallant behaviour of the 6th Battalion, Border Regiment, and the 6th Battalion, Lincoln Regiment, on either flank was especially noteworthy. Scrub fires on Hill 70 did much to harass and hamper our troops. When the 32nd Brigade fell back before attacks from the slopes of the hill north of Anafarta Sagir and from the direction of Abrijka they took up the line north and south through Sulajik. Here their left was protected by two battalions of the 34th Brigade, which came up to their support. The line was later on prolonged by the remainder of the 34th Brigade and two battalions of the 159th Brigade of the 53rd Division. Their right was connected with the Chocolate Hills by the 33rd Brigade on the position to which they had returned after their repulse from the upper slopes of Ismail Oglu Tepe.

Some of the units which took part in this engagement acquitted themselves very bravely. I regret I have not had sufficient detail given me to enable me to mention them by name. The Divisional Commander speaks with appreciation of one freshly-landed battalion of the 53rd Division, a Hereford battalion, presumably the 1-1st Herefordshire, which attacked with impetuosity and courage between Hetman Chair and Kaslar Chair, about Azmak Dere, on the extreme right of his line.

During the night of the 8th-9th and early morning of the 9th the whole of the 53rd (Territorial) Division (my general reserve) had arrived and disembarked. I had ordered it up to Suvla, hoping that by adding its strength to the 9th Corps General Stopford might still be enabled to secure the commanding ground round the bay. The infantry brigades of the 53rd Division (no artillery had accompanied it from England) reinforced the 11th Division.

On August 10th the Corps Commander decided to make another attempt to take the Anafarta ridge. The 11th Division were not sufficiently rested to play a prominent part in the operation, but the 53rd Division, under General Lindley, was to attack, supported by General Hammersley. On the 10th there were one brigade of Royal Field Artillery ashore, with two mountain batteries, and all the ships' guns were available to co-operate. But the attack failed though the Corps Commander considers that seasoned troops would have

succeeded, especially as the enemy were showing signs of being shaken by our artillery fire. General Stopford points out, however, and rightly so, that the attack was delivered over very difficult country, and that it was a high trial for troops who had never been in action before, and with no regulars to set a standard. Many of the battalions fought with great gallantry, and were led forward with much devotion by their officers. At a moment when things were looking dangerous two battalions of the 11th Division (not specified by the Corps Commander) rendered very good service on the left of the Territorials. At the end of the day our troops occupied the line Hill east of Chocolate Hill—Sulajik, whilst the enemy—who had been ably commanded throughout—were still receiving reinforcements, and, apart from their artillery, were three times as strong as they had been on the 7th August.

Orders were issued to the General Officer Commanding 9th Corps to take up and entrench a line across the whole front from near the Azmak Dere, through the knoll east of the Chocolate Hill, to the ground held by the 10th Division about Kiretch Tepe Sirt. General Stopford took advantage of this opportunity to reorganise the divisions, and, as there was a gap in the line between the left of the 53rd Division and the right of the 10th Division, gave orders for the preparation of certain strong points to enable it to be held.

The 54th Division (infantry only) arrived, and were disembarked on August 11th and placed in reserve. On the following day—August 12th—I proposed that the 54th Division should make a night march in order to attack, at dawn on the 13th, the heights Kavak Tepe—Teke Tepe. The Corps Commander having reason to believe that the enclosed country about Kuchuk Anafarta Ova and the north of it was held by the enemy, ordered one brigade to move forward in advance, and make good Kuchuk Anafarta Ova, so as to ensure an unopposed march for the remainder of the division as far as that place. So that afternoon the 163rd Brigade moved off, and, in spite of serious opposition, established itself about the A. of Anafarta (J 18m. 4 and 7), in difficult and enclosed country. In the course of the fight, creditable in all respects to the 163rd Brigade, there happened a very mysterious thing. The 1-5th Norfolks were on the right of the line, and found themselves for a moment less strongly opposed than the rest of the brigade. Against the yielding forces of the enemy Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp, a bold, self-confident officer, eagerly pressed forward followed by the best part of the battalion. The fighting grew hotter, and the ground became more wooded and broken. At this stage many men were wounded or grew exhausted with thirst. These found their way back to camp during the night. But the Colonel with 16 officers and 250 men, still kept pushing on, driving the enemy before him. Amongst these ardent souls was part of a fine company enlisted from the King's Sandringham estates. Nothing more was ever seen or heard of any of them They charged into the forest, and were lost to sight or sound. Not one of them ever came back.

The night march and projected attack were now abandoned, owing to the Corps Commander's representations as to the difficulties of keeping the division supplied with food, water, etc., even should they gain the height. General Birdwood had hoped he would soon be able to make a fresh attack on Sari Bair, provided that he might reckon on a corresponding vigorous advance to be made by the 11th and 54th Divisions on Ismail Oglu Tepe. On August 13th I so informed General Stopford. But when it came to business, General Birdwood found he could not yet carry out his new attack on Sari Bair—and, indeed, could only help the 9th Corps with one brigade from Damakjelik Bair. I was obliged, therefore, to abandon this project for the nonce, and directed General Stopford to confine his attention of strengthening his line across his present front. To straighten out the left of this line General Stopford ordered the General Offier Commanding the 10th Division to advance on the following day (15th August), so as to gain possession of the crest of the Kiretch Tepe Sirt, the 54th Division to co-operate.

The 30th and 31st Infantry Brigades of the 10th Irish Division were to attack frontally along the high ridge. The 162nd Infantry Brigade of the 54th Division were to support on the right. The infantry were to be seconded by a machine-gun detachment of the Royal Naval Air Service, by the guns of H.M.S. "Grampus" and H.M.S. "Foxhound" from the Gulf of Saros, by the Argyll Mountain Battery, the 15th Heavy Battery, and the 38th Field Battery. After several hours of indecisive artillery and musketry fighting, the 6th Royal Dublin Fusiliers charged forward with loud cheers, and captured the whole ridge, together with eighteen prisoners. The vigorous support rendered by the naval guns was a feature of this operation. Unfortunately, the point of the ridge was hard to hold, and means for maintaining the forward trenches had not been well thought out. Casualties became very heavy, the 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers having only one officer left, and the 5th Inniskilling Fusiliers also losing heavily in officers. Reinforcements were promised, but before they could arrive the officer left in command decided to evacuate the front trenches. The strength of the Turks opposed to us was steadily rising, and had now reached 20,000.

On the evening of the 15th August General Stopford handed over command of the 9th Corps.

The units of the 10th and 11th Divisions had shown their mettle when they leaped into the water to get more quickly to close quarters, or when they stormed Lala Baba in the darkness. They had shown their resolution later when they tackled the Chocolate Hills and drove the enemy from Hill 10 right back out of rifle range from the beaches.

Then had come hesitation. The advantage had not been pressed. The senior Commanders at Suvla had had no personal experience of the new trench warfare; of the Turkish methods; of the paramount importance of time. Strong, clear leadership had not been promptly

enough applied. These were the reasons which induced me, with your Lordship's approval, to appoint Major-General H. de B. De Lisle to take over temporary command.

I had already seen General De Lisle on his way from Cape Helles, and my formal instructions—full copy in Appendix—were handed to him by my Chief of the General Staff. Under these he was to make it his most pressing business to get the Corps into fighting trim again, so that as big a proportion of it as possible might be told off for a fresh attack upon Ismail Oglu Tepe and the Anafarta spur. At his disposal were placed the 10th Division (less one brigade), the 11th Division, the 53rd and 54th Divisions—a force imposing enough on paper, but totalling, owing to casualties, under 30,000 rifles.

The fighting strength of ourselves and of our adversaries stood at this time at about the following figures:—Lieutenant-General Birdwood commanded 25,000 rifles, at Anzac; Lieutenant-General Davies, in the southern zone, commanded 23,000 rifles; whilst the French corps alongside of him consisted of some 17,000 rifles. The Turks had been very active in the south, doubtless to prevent us reinforcing Anzac or Suvla; but it is doubtful if there were more than 35,000 of them in that region. The bulk of the enemy were engaged against Anzac or were in reserve in the valleys east and north of Sari Bair. Their strength was estimated at 75,000 rifles.

The Turks then, I reckoned, had 110,000 rifles to our 95,000, and held all the advantages of ground; they had plenty of ammunition, also drafts wherewith to refill ranks depleted in action within two or three days. My hopes that these drafts would be of poor quality had been every time disappointed. After weighing all these points, I sent your Lordship a long cable. In it I urged that if the campaign was to be brought to a quick, victorious decision, large reinforcements must at once be sent out. Autumn, I pointed out, was already upon us, and there was not a moment to be lost. At that time (16th August) my British divisions alone were 45,000 under establishment, and some of my fine battalions had dwindled down so far that I had to withdraw them from the fighting line. Our most vital need was the replenishment of these sadly depleted ranks. When that was done I wanted 50,000 fresh rifles. From what I knew of the Turkish situation, both in its local and general aspects, it seemed, humanly speaking, a certainty that if this help could be sent to me *at once* we could still clear a passage for our fleet to Constantinople.

It may be judged, then, how deep was my disappointment when I learnt that the essential drafts, reinforcements and munitions could not be sent to me, the reason given being one which prevented me from any further insistence. So I resolved to do my very best with the means at my disposal, and forthwith reinforced the northern wing with the 2nd Mounted Division (organised as dismounted troops from Egypt and the 29th Division from the southern area. These movements, and the work of getting the 9th Corps and attached divisions into battle array took time, and it was not until the 21st that I was ready to renew the attack—an attack to be carried out under very different conditions from those of the 7th and 8th August.

The enemy's positions were now being rapidly entrenched, and, as I could not depend on receiving reinforcing drafts, I was faced with the danger that if I could not drive the Turks back I might lose so many men that I would find myself unable to hold the very extensive new area of ground which had been gained. I therefore decided to mass every available man against Ismail Oglu Tepe, a *sine quâ non* to my plans whether as a first step towards clearing the valley, or, if this proved impossible, towards securing Suvla Bay and Anzac Cove from shell fire.

The scheme for this attack was well planned by General De Lisle. The 53rd and 54th Divisions were to hold the enemy from Sulajik to Kiretch Tepe Sirt while the 29th Division and 11th Division stormed Ismail Oglu Tepe. Two brigades, 10th Division, and the 2nd Mounted Division were retained in Corps Reserve. I arranged that General Birdwood should co-operate by swinging forward his left flank to Susuk Kuyu and Kaiajik Aghala. Naturally I should have liked still further to extend the scope of my attack by ordering an advance of the 9th Corps all along their line, but many of the battalions had been too highly tried, and I felt it was unwise to call upon them for another effort so soon. The attack would only be partial, but it was an essential attack if any real progress was to be made. Also, once the Anafarta ridge was in my hands the enemy would be unable too reinforce through the gap between the two Anafartas, and then, so I believed, my left would find no difficulty in getting on.

My special objective was the hill which forms the south-west corner of the Anafarta Sagir spur. Ismail Oglu Tepe, as it is called, forms a strong natural barrier against an invader from the Ægean who might wish to march direct against the Anafartas. The hill rises 350 feet from the plain, with steep spurs jutting out to the west and south-west, the whole of it covered with dense holly oak scrub, so nearly impenetrable that it breaks up an attack and forces troops to move in single file along goat tracks between the bushes. The comparatively small number of guns landed up to date was a weakness, seeing we had now to storm trenches, but the battleships were there to back us, and as the bombardment was limited to a narrow front of a mile it was hoped the troops would find themselves able to carry the trenches and that the impetus of the charge would carry them up to the top of the crest. Our chief difficulty lay in the open nature and shallow depth of the ground available for the concentration for attack. The only cover we possessed was the hill Lala Baba, 200 yards from the sea, and Yilghin Burnu, half a mile from the Turkish front, the ground between these two

being an exposed plain. The 29th Division, which was to make the attack on the left, occupied the front trenches during the preceding night; the 11th Division, which was to attack on the right, occupied the front trenches on the right of Yilghin Burnu.

By some freak of nature Suvla Bay and plain were wrapped in a strange mist on the afternoon of the 21st of August. This was sheer bad luck, as we had reckoned on the enemy's gunners being blinded by the declining sun and upon the Turkish trenches being shown up by the evening light with singular clearness, as would have been the case on ninety-nine days out of a hundred. Actually we could hardly see the enemy lines this afternoon, whereas out to the westward targets stood out in strong relief against the luminous mist. I wished to postpone the attack, but for various reasons this was not possible, and so, from 2-30 P.M. to 3 P.M. a heavy but none too accurate artillery bombardment from land and sea was directed against the Turkish first line of trenches, whilst twenty-four machine-guns in position on Yilghin Burnu did what they could to lend a hand.

At 3 P.M., an advance was begun by the infantry on the right of the line. The 34th Brigade of the 11th Division rushed the Turkish trenches between Hetman Chair and Aire Kavak, practically without loss, but the 32nd Brigade, directed against Hetman Chair and the communication trench connecting that point with the south-west corner of the Ismail Oglu Tepe spur, failed to make good its point. The brigade had lost direction in the first instance, moving north-east instead of east, and though it attempted to carry the communication trench from the north-east with great bravery and great disregard of life, it never succeeded in rectifying the original mistake. The 33rd Brigade, sent up in haste with orders to capture this communication trench at all costs, fell into precisely the same error, part of it marching north east and part south-east to Susuk Kuyu.

Meanwhile the 29th Division, whose attack had been planned for 3-30 P.M., had attacked Scimitar Hill (Hill 70) with great dash. The 87th Brigade, on the left, carried the trenches on Scimitar Hill, but the 86th Brigade were checked and upset by a raging forest fire across their front. Eventually pressing on, they found themselves unable to advance up the valley between the two spurs owing to the failure of the 32nd Brigade of the 11th Division on their right. The brigade then tried to attack eastwards, but were decimated by a cross fire of shell and musketry from the north and south-east. The leading troops were simply swept off the top of the spur, and had to fall back to a ledge south-west of Scimitar Hill, where they found a little cover. Whilst this fighting was in progress the 2nd Mounted Division moved out from Lala Baba in open formation to take up a position of readiness behind Yilghin Burnu. During this march they came under a remarkably steady and accurate artillery fire. The advance of these English Yeomen was a sight calculated to send a thrill of pride through anyone with a drop of English blood running in their veins. Such superb martial spectacles are rare in modern war. Ordinarily it should always be possible to bring up reserves under some sort of cover from shrapnel fire. Here, for a mile and a half, there was nothing to conceal a mouse, much less some of the most stalwart soldiers England has ever sent from her shores. Despite the critical events in other parts of the field, I could hardly take my glasses from the Yeomen; they moved like men marching on parade. Here and there a shell would take toll of a cluster; there they lay; there was no straggling; the others moved steadily on; not a man was there who hung back or hurried. But such an ordeal must consume some of the battle-winning fighting energy of those subjected to it, and it is lucky indeed for the Turks that the terrain, as well as the lack of trenches, forbade us from letting the 2nd Mounted Division loose at close quarters to the enemy without undergoing this previous too heavy baptism of fire.

Now that the 11th Division had made their effort, and failed, the 2nd South Midland Brigade (commanded by Brigadier-General Earl of Longford) was sent forward from its position of readiness behind Yilghin Burnu, in the hope that they might yet restore the fortunes of the day. This brigade, in action for the first time, encountered both bush fires and musketry without flinching, but the advance had in places to be almost by inches, and the actual close attack by the Yeomen did not take place until night was fast falling. On the left they reached the foremost line of the 29th Division, and on the right also they got as far as the leading battalions. But, as soon as it was dark, one regiment pushed up the valley between Scimitar Hill and Hill 100 (on Ismail Oglu Tepe), and carried the trenches on a small knoll near the centre of this horseshoe. The regiment imagined it had captured Hill 100, which would have been a very notable success, enabling as it would the whole of our line to hang on and dig in. But when the report came in some doubt was felt as to its accuracy, and a reconnaissance by staff officers showed that the knoll was a good way from Hill 100, and that a strongly-held semi-circle of Turkish trenches (the enemy having been heavily reinforced) still denied us access to the top of the hill. As the men were too done, and had lost too heavily to admit of a second immediate assault, and as the knoll actually held would have been swept by fire at daybreak, there was nothing for it but to fall back under cover of darkness to our original line. The losses in this attack fell most heavily on the 29th Division. They were just under 5,000.

I am sorry not to be able to give more detail as to the conduct of individuals and units during this battle. But the 2nd South Midland Brigade has been brought to my notice, and it consisted of the Bucks Yeomanry, the Berks Yeomanry and the Dorset Yeomanry. The Yeomanry fought very bravely, and on personal, as well as public, grounds I specially deplore the loss of Brigadier-General Earl of Longford, K.P., M.V.O., and Brigadier-General P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., A.D.C.

The same day, as pre-arranged with General Birdwood, a force consisting of two battalions of New Zealand Mounted Rifles, two battalions of the 29th Irish Brigade, the 4th South Wales Borderers, and 29th Indian Infantry Brigade, the whole under the command of Major-General H. V. Cox, was working independently to support the main attack.

General Cox divided his force into three sections; the left section to press forward and establish a permanent hold on the existing lightly-held outpost line covering the junction of the 11th Division with the Anzac front; the centre section to seize the well at Kabak Kuyu, an asset of utmost value, whether to ourselves or the enemy; the right section to attack and capture the Turkish trenches on the north-east side of the Kaiajik Aghala.

The advance of the left section was a success; after a brisk engagement the well at Kabak Kuyu was seized by the Indian Brigade, and, by 4-30, the right column, under Brigadier-General Russell, under heavy fire, effected a lodgment on the Kaiajik Aghala, where our men entrenched, and began to dig communications across the Kaiajik Dere towards the lines of the 4th Australian Brigade south of the Dere. A pretty stiff bomb fight ensued, in which General Russell's troops held their own through the night against superior force. At 6 A.M. on the morning of the 22nd August, General Russell, reinforced by the newly-arrived 18th Australian Battalion, attacked the summit of the Kaiajik Aghala. The Australians carried 150 yards of the trenches, losing heavily in so doing, and were then forced to fall back again owing to enfilade fire, though in the meantime the New Zealand Mounted Rifles managed, in spite of constant counter-attacks, to make good another 80 yards. A counter-attack in strength launched by the Turks at 10 A.M., was repulsed; the new line from the Kaiajik Aghala to Susuk Kuyu was gradually strengthened, and eventually joined on to the right of the 9th Army Corps, thereby materially improving the whole situation. During this action the 4th Australian Brigade, which remained facing the Turks on the upper part of the Kaiajik Aghala, was able to inflict several hundred casualties on the enemy as they retreated or endeavoured to reinforce.

On the 21st of August we had carried the Turkish entrenchments at several points, but had been unable to hold what we had gained except along the section where Major-General Cox had made a good advance with Anzac and Indian troops. To be repulsed is not to be defeated, as long as the commander and his troops are game to renew the attack. All were eager for such a renewal of the offensive; but clearly we would have for some time to possess our souls in patience, seeing that reinforcements and munitions were short, that we were already outnumbered by the enemy, and that a serious outbreak of sickness showed how it had become imperative to give a spell of rest to the men who had been fighting so magnificently and so continuously. To calculate on rest, it may be suggested, was to calculate without the enemy. Such an idea has no true bearing on the feelings of the garrison of the peninsula. That the Turks should attack had always been the earnest prayer of all of us, just as much after the 21st August as before it. And now that we had to suspend progress for a bit, work was put in hand upon the line from Suvla to Anzac, a minor offensive routine of sniping and bombing was organised, and, in a word, trench warfare set in on both sides.

On 24th August Lieutenant-General the Hon. J. H. G. Byng, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., assumed command of the 9th Army Corps.

The last days of the month were illumined by a brilliant affair carried through by the troops under General Birdwood's command. Our object was to complete the capture of Hill 60 north of the Kaiajik Aghala, commenced by Major-General Cox on the 21st August. Hill 60 overlooked the Biyuk Anafarta valley, and was therefore tactically a very important feature.

The conduct of the attack was again entrusted to Major-General Cox, at whose disposal were placed detachments from the 4th and 5th Australian Brigades, the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade, and the 5th Connaught Rangers The advance was timed to take place at 5 P.M. on the 27th of August, after the heaviest artillery bombardment we could afford. This bombardment seemed effective; but the moment the assailants broke cover they were greeted by an exceeding hot fire from the enemy field guns, rifles, and machine-guns, followed after a brief interval by a shower of heavy shell, some of which, most happily, pitched into the trenches of the Turks. On the right the detachment from the 4th and 5th Australian Brigades could make no headway against a battery of machine-guns which confronted them. In the centre the New Zealanders made a most determined onslaught, and carried one side of the topmost knoll. Hand-to-hand fighting continued here till 9-30 P.M. when it was reported that nine-tenths of the summit had been gained. On the left the 250 men of the 5th Connaught Rangers excited the admiration of all beholders by the swiftness and cohesion of their charge. In five minutes they had carried their objective, the northern Turkish communications, when they at once set to and began a lively bomb-fight along the trenches against strong parties which came hurrying up from the enemy supports and afterwards from their reserves. At midnight fresh troops were to have strengthened our grip upon the hill, but before that hour the Irishmen had been out-bombed, and the 9th Australian Light Horse, who had made a most plucky attempt to recapture the lost communication trench, had been repulsed. Luckily, the New Zealand Mounted Rifles refused to recognize that they were worsted. Nothing would shift them. All that night and all next day, through bombing, bayonet charges, musketry, shrapnel, and heavy shell, they hung on to their 150 yards of trench. At 1 A.M. on August 29th the 10th Light Horse made another attack on the lost communication trenches to the left, carried them, and finally

held them. This gave us complete command of the underfeature, an outlook over the Anafarta Sagir valley, and safer lateral communications between Anzac and Suvla Bay.

Our casualties in this hotly contested affair amounted to 1,000. The Turks lost out of all proportion more. Their line of retreat was commanded from our Kaiajik Dere trenches, whence our observers were able to direct artillery fire equally upon their fugitives and their reinforcements. The same observers estimated the Turkish casualties as no less than 5,000. Three Turkish machine-guns and forty-six prisoners were taken, as well as three trench mortars, 300 Turkish rifles, 60,000 rounds of ammunition, and 500 bombs. Four hundred acres were added to the territories of Anzac. Major-General Cox showed his usual forethought and wisdom. Brigadier-General Russell fought his men splendidly.

My narrative of battle incidents must end here. From this date onwards up to the date of my departure on October 17th the flow of munitions and drafts fell away. Sickness, the legacy of a desperately trying summer, took heavy toll of the survivors of so many arduous conflicts. No longer was there any question of operations on the grand scale, but with such troops it was difficult to be downhearted. All ranks were cheerful; all remained confident that, so long at they stuck to their guns, their country would stick to them, and see them victoriously through the last and greatest of the crusades.

On the 11th October your Lordship cabled asking me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in an evacuation of the peninsula. On the 12th October I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On the 16th October I received a cable recalling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by your Lordship on my arrival, that His Majesty's Government desired a fresh, unbiassed opinion, from a responsible Commander, upon the question of early evacuation.

In bringing this dispatch to a close I wish to refer gratefully to the services rendered by certain formations, whose work has so far only been recognized by a sprinkling of individual rewards.

Much might be written on the exploits of the Royal Naval Air Service, but these bold flyers are laconic, and their feats will mostly pass unrecorded. Yet let me here thank them, with their Commander, Colonel F. H. Sykes, of the Royal Marines, for the nonchalance with which they appear to affront danger and death, when and where they can. So doing, they quicken the hearts of their friends on land and sea—an asset of greater military value even than their bombs or aerial reconnaissances, admirable in all respects as these were.

With them I also couple the *Service de l' Aviation* of the *Corps Expeditionnaire d'Orient*, who daily wing their way in and out of the shrapnel under the distinguished leadership of M. le Capitaine Césari.

The Armoured Car Division (Royal Naval Air Service) have never failed to respond to any call which might be made upon them. Their organisation was broken up; their work had to be carried out under strange conditions—from the bows of the "River Clyde," as independent batteries attached to infantry divisions, etc., etc.—and yet they were always cheerful, always ready to lend a hand in any sort of fighting that might give them a chance of settling old scores with the enemy.

Next I come to the Royal Artillery. By their constant vigilance, by their quick grasp of the key to every emergency, by their thundering good shooting, by hundreds of deeds of daring, they have earned the unstinted admiration of all their comrade services. Where all fought so remarkably the junior officers deserve a little niche of their own in the Dardanelles record of fame. Their audacity in reconnaissance, their insouciance under the hottest of fires, stand as a fine example not only to the Army, but to the nation at large.

A feature of every report, narrative or diary I have read has been a tribute to the stretcher bearers. All ranks, from Generals in command to wounded men in hospital, are unanimous in their praise. I have watched a party from the moment when the telephone summoned them from their dug-out to the time when they returned with their wounded. To see them run lightheartedly across fire-swept slopes is to be privileged to witness a superb example of the hero in man. No braver corps exists, and I believe the reason to be that all thought of self is instinctively flung aside when the saving of others is the motive.

The services rendered by Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) E. A. Altham, C.B., C.M.G., Inspector-General of Communications, and all the Departments and Services of the Lines of Communication assured us a life-giving flow of drafts, munitions and supplies. The work was carried out under unprecedented conditions, and is deserving, I submit, of handsome recognition.

With General Altham were associated Brigadier-General (temporary Major-General) C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., at first Commandant of the Base at Alexandria and later Deputy Inspector-General of Communications, and Colonel T E. O'Leary, Deputy Adjutant-General, 3rd Echelon. Both of these officers carried out their difficult duties to my entire satisfaction.

My Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Pollen, has displayed first-class ability in the conduct of his delicate and responsible duties.

Also I take the opportunity of my last dispatch to mention two of my Aides-de-Camp —Major F. L. Magkill-Crichton-Maitland, Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant Hon. G. St. J. Brodrick, Surrey Yeomanry.

I have many other names to bring to notice for distinguished and gallant service during the operations under review, and these will form the subject of a separate communication.

And now, before affixing to this despatch my final signature as Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, let me first pay tribute to the everlasting memory of my dear comrades who will return no more. Next, let me thank each and all, Generals, Staff, Regimental Leaders, and rank and file, for their wonderful loyalty, patience, and self-sacrifice. Our progress was constant, and if it was painfully slow—they know the truth. So I bid them all farewell with a special God-speed to the campaigners who have served with me right through from the terrible yet most glorious earlier days—the incomparable 29th Division; the young veterans of the Naval Division; the ever-victorious Australians and New Zealanders; the stout East Lancs, and my own brave fellow-countrymen of the Lowland Division of Scotland.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

IAN HAMILTON,
General, Commander-in-Chief,
Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Supplement, dated 28th January 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 28th January 1916, pages, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1202, 1206, 1207, 1210 and 1211.

War Office, London, S. W.,
28th January 1916.

The following despatch has been received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B.:—

1, Hyde Park Gardens,
London, W.,
11th December 1915.

My LORD,

I have the honour to submit herewith a list of the names of the officers and men whose services I wish to bring to your Lordship's notice in connection with the operations described in my despatch of 11th December 1915.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
IAN HAMILTON, General.

STAFF.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Moberly, D.S.O., 56th Punjabi Rifles.

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Captain P. L. Leared, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

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YEOMANRY.

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Nottinghamshire (South Nottinghamshire Hussars) Yeomanry.

Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Cole (Colonel, Indian Army).

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INFANTRY.

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Royal Warwickshire Regiment (Service Battalion).

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Temporary Major R. G. Shuttleworth (Captain, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry) (killed).

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East Yorkshire Regiment (Service Battalion).

* * * * * * * *

Temporary Captain A. S. C. Rogers (Lieutenant, 61st Pioneers) (killed).

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Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment (Service Battalion).

* * * * * * * *

Temporary Captain G. H. Chambers (Lieutenant, Indian Army).

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AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND FORCES.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

* * * * * * * *

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) A. Skeen, 24th Punjabis.

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Captain W. H. Hastings, 92nd Punjabis.

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INDIAN ARMY.

STAFF.

Major-General H. V. Cox, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.

Captain G. L. Pepys, D.S.O., 57th Rifles.

Captain W. M. Churchill, 12th Cavalry.

ARTILLERY.

Captain H. E. Kenyon, Royal Artillery.

21ST KOHAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

Major A. C. Fergusson, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain G. B. B. Trenchard, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Jemadar Chanda.

No. 452 Havildar Dost Mahomed.

No. 779 Gunner Mohamed Khan.

No. 370 Gunner Ali Ahmed.

14TH KING GEORGE'S OWN FEROZEPORE SIKHS.

Brevet Colonel P. C. Palin.

1/5TH BATTALION, GURKHA RIFLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Firth, 10th Gurkha Rifles, attached.

Captain P. M. Rennie, M.B., Indian Medical Service, attached.

Second Lieutenant N. R. C. Cosby, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Subadar Dhansing Gurung.

Subadar Mansaram Pun.

Jemadar Tejbir Thapa.

No. 7824 Havildar Chintaram Bura.

No. 1489 Naik Narbahadur Gurung.

No. 4766 Rifleman Dalbir Chand.

No. 3756 Rifleman Ratansing Gurung.

No. 4220 Rifleman Manbir Thapa.

No. 3837 Rifleman Mahabir Ghapti.

No. 2529 Rifleman Bhan Bir Rana.

No. 2783 Rifleman Kale Gurung.

1/6th BATTALION, GURKHA RIFLES.

Major C. J. L. Allanson, D.S.O.
Captain A. W. D. Cornish.
Captain E. S. Phipson, Indian Medical Service, attached.
Subadar Satal Singh.
Jemadar Bal Singh.
Jemadar Dhanraj Thapa.
No 4804 Rifleman Dhanbir Thapa.
No. 3312 Rifleman Lalbir Thapa.

2/10TH BATTALION, GURKHA RIFLES.

Lieutenant K. C. S. Erskine, 5th Gurkha Rifles, attached.
Second Lieutenant C. W. F. Scott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Subadar-Major Chittahang Limbu, *Bahadur*.
Subadar Chetradhoj Limbu.
Jemadar Bauraj Limbu.
No. 723 Rifleman Saimdhoj Raj.
No. 2003 Rifleman Bowdaman Rai.
No. 367 Rifleman Kishen Sing Rana.
No. 1768 Rifleman (Ward Orderly) Bhairag Sing.

INDIAN MULE CART TRAIN.

Staff Serjeant W. G. Dudding, 1st Mule Corps.
No. 6529 Naik Pir Khan, 10th Mule Corps.
No. 82 Kot Dafadar Bahawal Din, 9th Mule Corps.
No. 298 Kot Dafadar Yulam Rassol, 9th Mule Corps.
No. 381 Kot Dafadar Akbar Khan, 28th Mule Corps.
No. 93 Vet. Dafadar Prithu Chund, 32nd Mule Corps.
No. 1870 Driver Igbal Khan, 28th Indian Mule Corps.
No. 1733 Driver Lall Din, 28th Indian Mule Corps.
No. 1962 Driver Mohammed Khan, 28th Mule Corps.
No. 1237 Driver Noor Din, 1st Mule Corps.
No. 1390 Driver Sohaz, 2nd Mule Corps.
No. 1630 Driver Ishmail, 28th Mule Corps.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major W. R. Battye, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Major L. P. Brassey, M.B.
No. 880 1st Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ghaus Mohammed.
No. 1233 2nd Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sampuran Singh.
No. 1270 2nd Sub-Assistant Surgeon Amar Nath Puri.
No. 35 Havildar Chambel Singh (84th Punjabis), attached 108th Indian Field Ambulance.
No. 4547 Lance-Havildar Said Mahommed, 108th Indian Field Ambulance.
No. 4515 Army Bearer Bidhi Chand, 108th Indian Field Ambulance.
No. 129 Hospital Cook Isher Singh, 108th Indian Field Ambulance.

Supplement dated 2nd February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 1st February 1916, pages 1323, 1324, 1326 and 1327.

War Office,
2nd February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

* * * * * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

General Staff Officer.

2nd Grade—

Captain Walter C. Reid, 32nd Lancers, Indian Army. Dated 8th January 1916.

* * * * * * * *

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing.

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

Squadron Commanders—

From Flight Commanders—

Dated 17th January 1916.

Major Rudolph E. T. Hogg, C.I.E., 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

Royal Garrison Artillery.

* * * * * * * *

Serjeant Edmund Childs, from Indian Unattached List (late Royal Garrison Artillery), to be Second Lieutenant, and to be seconded for duty with Signal Service, India. Dated 17th January 1916.

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MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

Second Lieutenant E. P. Widdicombe, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be temporary Lieutenant whilst holding a special appointment. Dated 27th December 1915.

* * * * * * * *

Second Supplement dated 2nd February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 1st February 1916, pages 1335, 1336 and 1337.

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Downing Street, 2nd February 1916.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered in connection with military operations in the Field :—

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) George Wyndham Chichester Knatchbull, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) John Arthur Bald, Indian Army, Commanding 8th Battalion, Welsh Regiment.

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War Office, 2nd February 1916.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned rewards for Distinguished Service in the Field :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * * * * *

Major A. C. Fergusson, Royal Artil ery, Commanding 21st Kohat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force), Indian Army.

To be Honorary Major.

Commissary and Honorary Captain E. J. Goodhall, Indian Supply and Transport Corps (with effect from 1st December 1915).

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Anson Firth, 2/10th Gurkha Rifles (Indian Army).

* * * * * * * *

Major Walter Rothney Battye, M.B., F.R.C S., Indian Medical Service.

* * * * * * * *

Captain (temporary Major) Noel Campbell Kyrle Money, 22nd Punjabis (Indian Army) attached Connaught Rangers (Service Battalion).

Captain Edward Selby Phipson, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

* * * * * * * *

Awarded the Military Cross.

* * * * * * * *

Captain Geoffrey Willoughby Atkins, 25th Punjabis, Indian Army, attached Northumberland Fusiliers (Service Battalion).

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) George Harold Chambers, Indian Army, attached Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment (Service Battalion).

* * * * * * * *

Captain Arthur William Dauncey Cornish, 1/6th Gurkha Rifles (Indian Army).

* * * * * * * *

Fourth Supplement dated 3rd February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 1st February 1916, pages 1343 and 1544.

War Office,
3rd February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Flight Commanders—

From Flying Officers—

* * * * * * * *

Captain George Henderson, 38th King George's Own Central Indian Horse, Indian Army. Dated 19th January 1916.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette" dated the 4th February 1916, pages 1365, 1366, 1367, 1376, 1377 and 1378.

War Office,
4th February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing—

The date of the undermentioned appointments is 12th January 1916, and not as stated in the Gazette of 2nd February 1916 :—

Squadron Commanders—

From Flight Commanders—

Major Rudolph E. T. Hogg, C.I.E., 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Flying Officers—

Dated 21st October 1915.

* * * * * * * *

Captain Maurice G. Lee, 40th Pathans, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

Second Lieutenant C. H. Taylor, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

* * * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * * * * *

The Royal Irish Regiment.

Colour-Serjeant David Dillon, from Indian Unattached List (late The Royal Irish Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, and to be seconded for service as an Adjutant, Indian Volunteers. Dated 16th January 1916.

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
4th February 1916.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following Officers of the * * Indian Medical Service, * * * * * * :—

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Temporary Lieutenant to be temporary Captain.

John McIntire Falkiner. Dated 12th August 1915.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of the Temporary Rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

* * * * * * * *

Dated 11th December 1915.

Balwant Rai, F.R.C.S.I.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

* * * * * * * *

Second Lieutenant Frederick James Measman. Dated 6th November 1915 (on transfer to the British Service).

* * * * * * * *

Second Lieutenant Richard Mason Bear. Dated 1st December 1915.

* * * * * * * *

Second Supplement dated 5th February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 4th February 1916, pages 1462, 1463 and 1464.

War Office,
5th February 1916.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

* * * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * * * * *

The Hampshire Regiment.

* * * * * * * *

Second Lieutenant William Moffat Graham, from the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 6th February 1916.

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Third Supplement dated 7th February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 4th February 1916, pages 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471 and 1174.

War Office,
7th February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

General Staff Officers—

* * * * * * * *

2nd Grade.

Dated 2nd January 1916.

Major Charles J. B. Hay, D.S.O., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Indian Army, *vice* Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Cochrane, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

Major Vivian E. Muspratt, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Indian Army.

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ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

* * * * * * * *

Brigade Commander—

Lieutenant-Colonel Laurence L. Maxwell, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Indian Army, and to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Colonel (temporary Major-General) H. P. Leader, C.B. Dated 6th January 1916.

Brigade Majors—

Captain William M. A. Foster, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), Indian Army, *vice* Major V. E. Muspratt, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Indian Army. Dated 2nd January 1916.

* * * * * * * *

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Flight Commanders—

From Flying Officers.

Dated 27th January 1916.

* * * * * * * *

Captain Charles R. S. Bradley, 4th Cavalry, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army to be temporary Colonels whilst employed as Deputy Directors of Supplies and Transport :—

Dated 10th December 1915.

Frederick C. R. Fulton.
Alexander E. Dallas.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants whilst employed as Railway Transport Officers :—

Dated 27th November 1915.

Second Lieutenant W. H. H. Young, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Second Lieutenant B. Moody, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

* * * * * * * *

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

YEOMANRY.

Derbyshire.

Major Percy E. Ricketts, M.V.O., Indian Army, relinquishes his commission on appointment to a Service Battalion. Dated 8th November 1915.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette" dated the 8th February 1916, pages 1487, 1488 and 1489.

War Office,
3th February 1916

REGULAR FORCES.

The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants for service in the Field :—

* * * * * * * *

INFANTRY.

* * * * * * * *

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

Staff Serjeant Harry Knowles, from Indian Miscellaneous List (late Royal Horse Artillery). Dated 3rd January 1916.

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * * *

PERSONAL STAFF.

Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Richard B. Butler, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Indian Army. Dated 22nd October 1915.

* * * * * *

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lieutenants, 2nd Class.)

Dated 1st January 1916.

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Lieutenant Arthur Rowan, East Coast Volunteer Rifles, Indian Army, and to be temporary Lieutenant whilst so employed.

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HEADQUARTERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND DEPARTMENTS.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at the War Office :—

* * * * * * * *

General Staff Officers—

* * * * * * * *

2nd Grade—

Major Richard A. Steel, 17th Cavalry, Indian Army, from a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade. Dated 17th January 1916.

* * * * * * * *

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

* * * * * * * *

Balloon Officer—

Captain Latham V. S. Blacker, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), Indian Army. Dated 3rd December 1915.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 272.—The promotion of Captain Walter Hugh Jeffery, C.I.E., 73rd Carnatic Infantry, published in Army Department Notification No. 418, dated the 22nd May 1908, is antedated to the 27th July 1907.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 273.—Conductor Robert Benjamin Courtenay, Barrack Department, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Henry James Bristow, Barrack Department, to be Conductor and

Staff-Serjeant Frederick Francis Orridge, Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Kemp, Barrack Department, borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade; with effect from the 8th February 1916.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 274.—The following promotions are made :—

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar Mula Singh and Dafadar Rassia Ram to be Jemadars, with effect from the 24th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

35th Sikhs.

Jemadar Hardit Singh to be Subadar and Havildars Surain Singh and Gonda Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 20th February 1916; to complete the establishment.

41st Dogras.

Jemadar Mussadi (37th Dogras) to be Subadar and Havildars Ram Das (38th Dogras) and Hira Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 24th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

2nd (Provisional) Battalion, 67th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Abdullah Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 27th September 1915; Colour-Havildar Ahmad Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 22nd November 1915; to complete the establishment.

86th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar V. G. Perumal to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar P. Samuel to be Jemadar, with effect from the 12th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Daulat Rao Bhonsle to be Subadar, with effect from the 13th December 1915; Havildar Ramchandar Rao Erkunder to be Jemadar, with effect from the 20th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

107th Pioneers.

Jemadar Babu Rao Mohite to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th December 1915.

128th Pioneers.

Jemadar Shanur Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Bakhtawar Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Bagdal Rana to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th January 1915, but to take seniority from the 30th October 1914.

3rd Brahmans.

No. 275.—The promotions of Subadar Gangaparshad Sukul to the rank of Subadar-Major, Jemadar Bachanu Dichit to the rank of Subadar and Pay-Havildar Sattidin Sukul to the rank of Jemadar, have effect from the 8th June 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 15, dated the 7th January 1916.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

28th Mule Corps.

No. 276.—Kot-Dafadar Akbar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ram Singh, wounded on field service; with effect from 23rd September 1915.

32nd Mule Corps.

No. 277.—Kot-Dafadar Samundar Khan, appointed Jemadar on probation, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from 2nd November 1914.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 278.—Under the provisions of paragraph 10, Appendix III, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the Governor General in Council directs that, subject to His Majesty's approval, the services of 2nd-Lieutenant Oswald William Henry Pepper, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, shall be dispensed with, with effect from the 11th March 1916.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 279.—Second Lieutenant Fritz Metcalfe Ruff, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th March 1916.

REWARDS.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 280.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to each of the undermentioned for gallant and distinguished conduct during operations in the Kachin Hills, 1914-15 :—

No. 2831, 1st Grade Havildar (now Subadar) Wara Tang No. 2163, 2nd Grade Havildar Ranbahadur Khattri No. 4508, Sepoy Sao Tu No. 180, Lance-Naik Mohan Lall Bhaju No. 2839, Sowar Jowahr Singh No. 4205, Sowar Bhagwan Singh No. 4828, Sowar Mastan Singh No. 4912, Sowar Mehr Singh	Burma Military Police.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 281.—Captain William Martin Cubitt resigns his commission. Dated the 15th February 1916.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 282.—Arthur Earnest Bennett to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th February 1916.

William Wailling to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th February 1916.

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 283.—Second Lieutenant Harold Whayman Meakins to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 284.—Lieutenant John James Alexander Shaw to be Captain, *vice* J. N. List, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1916.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 285.—Austin Comer Board to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th February 1916.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 286.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Cantonment Code, 1912, published under the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March 1912, as subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made, namely :—

In section 29, sub-section (1), after clause (*o*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

(*p*) to meet any expenditure or make any payments specially authorised by the Governor General in Council.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 10th March 1916.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers were received in the Army Department between the 1st and 7th March 1916 :—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Remarks.
Major Gerald Alister Jamieson . .	9th Bhopal Infantry .	28th February 1916.	
Captain Cecil Stephen Bignold Martin .	90th Punjabis . .	2nd March 1916.	
Captain Kenneth Buchanan McKenzie .	123rd Outram's Rifles	25th September 1915.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant Henry Jame Fraser Harris .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	27th February 1916.	
Assistant Surgeon William John Samuel Maine.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	27th February 1916.	
Assistant Surgeon Alexis Renwick Emmett.	Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	12th February 1916.	Killed in action.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th March 1916.

No. 225-W.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, having inspected the double line Shegaon to Murtajapur, Great Indian Peninsula Railway (a length of 46.80 miles), authorised the opening of the Shegaon-Akola Section to public traffic with effect from 27th March 1915, and the Akola-Murtajapur Section, from 30th March 1915. The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

The 7th March 1916.

No. 408-P.-16.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned an engineering and traffic reconnaissance survey being carried out by the South Indian Railway, for a line of railway on the metre gauge between Arni, a station on the Villupuram-Katpadi Section of the South Indian Railway and Padalam or Madurantakam alternatively, a distance of about 60 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Padalam or Madurantakam-Arni Railway reconnaissance survey.

No. 442-P.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Railways Co., Ltd., of an extension of the Phagwara-Rahon Railway 5' 6" gauge, from Nawashahr to Jaijon *viâ* Garhshankar, a distance of about 19 miles

2. This extension will be known as the Nawashahr-Jaijon extension of the Phagwara-Rahon Section of the Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Railways.

The 8th March 1916.

No. 518-2-E.—Mr. R. Hartree, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent with temporary rank in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 2nd February 1916 and until further orders.

No. 518-3-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 67-E., dated the 6th January 1916, Messrs. G A. R. Trimming, H. H. Saunders, and E. G. Townshend, officiating District Locomotive Superintendents, North-Western Railway, reverted to their substantive rank of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 2nd February 1916.

The 9th March 1916.

No. 36-7-E.—Mr. Moizuddin, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is placed on special duty in connection with the investigation of the traffic prospects of the Garhwal Railway Surveys.

No. 36-8-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 36-E., dated the 9th March 1916, Mr. J. R. O'Connor, Station Master, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent of that Railway during the period of employment of Mr. Moizuddin on special duty.

No. 225-W.-16.—The Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 6, Bombay, having inspected the double line, Murtajapur to Badnera, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a length of 25·46 miles, authorised its opening to public traffic with effect from 9th November 1915. The Railway Board after considering his report have confirmed his action.

No. 272-E.—Mr. F. G. Royal Dawson, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, is granted combined leave for 7 months and 15 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days and furlough for the remaining period, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th April 1916 or subsequent date.

No. 272-1-E.—With reference to Notification No. 272-E., dated the 9th March 1916, Mr. H. R. Walton, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway and appointed to officiate as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, until further orders.

No. 272-2-E.—With reference to Notification No. 272-1-E., dated the 9th March 1916, Mr. E. S Christie, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal Railway, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders.

No. 272-3-E.—Mr. J. H. Heap, Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, is granted combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April 1916 or subsequent date.

No. 272-4-E.—With reference to Notification No. 272-3-E, Mr. W. A. C. Sisson, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway and appointed to officiate as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders.

No. 448-P.-16.—It is hereby notified, for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the Eastern Bengal Railway on behalf of the Khulna-Bagirhaut Railway Company, Limited, of a branch line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge, from Khulna to Bagirhaut, a distance of about 20·53 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Khulna-Bagirhaut Railway.

No. 451-P.-16.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Assam Bengal Railway on behalf of the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway Company, Limited, of a branch line of railway on the metre gauge from Katakhal, a station on Assam Bengal Railway, to Lalabazar, a distance of about 23·30 miles.

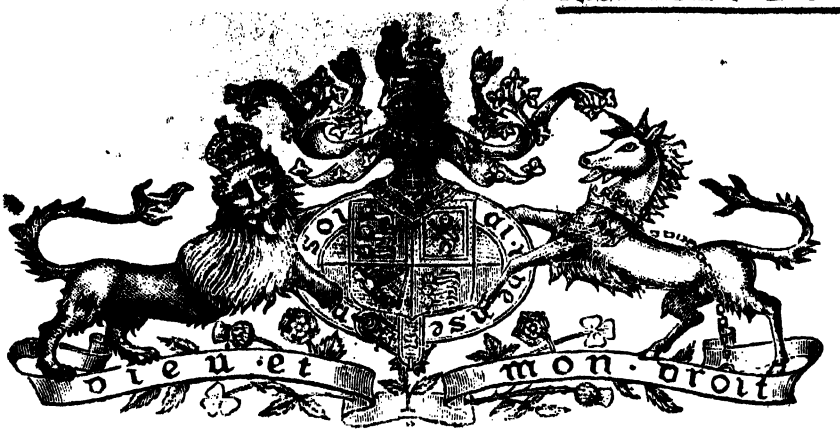
2. The line will be known as the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway.

No. 452-P.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Larkhana-Jacobabad (Sind) Light Railway Company of a branch line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Larkhana, a station on the North-Western Railway, to Jacobabad *vid* Kamber and Shahdadkot, a distance of about 75·45 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Larkhana-Jacobabad Railway.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. C. 600



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 9th September 1915.

On and after 6th November and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Delhi. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Delhi and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1916.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Patent Office Journal for 1915 is now published and can be obtained (price Re. 1) at the Patent Office. It contains details of patents applied for and sealed, a list of designs registered, and name and subject matter indexes.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 6.

2505. J. Brockbank. *An improved process and apparatus for grinding optical and other lenses.*

2506. London and Westminster Industrial Syndicate Ld. *Improvements in and relating to means for the application and transmission of motor power to bicycles and other light road vehicles, small lathes, drilling, sewing and other light machines.*

2507. R. Vidal. *Improved method for preserving, stripping and cleaning hides or skins.*

2508. J. P. Y. Zabala and Alpargatas (Powers Patents) Ld. *Improvements in plaiting or braiding machines and the like.*

March 7.

2509. R. M. Simpson. *Improvements in postmarking machines.*

2510. H. A. Humphrey and W. J. Rusdell. *Improvements in apparatus for raising or forcing liquids or elastic fluids.*

2511. J. L. Jardine. *Improved process for the production of an acid magnesium sulphite solution and the application of same for the extraction of cellulose from fibrous vegetable materials.*

2512. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ld. *Improvements in or connected with aerial conductors for wireless telegraphy.*

2513. C. Cortesi, E. Prassone, E. Erani and A. Contin. *Frigorifical apparatus working in closed cycle without movable parts.*

March 8.

2514. H. E. Willsie. *Ice-making machines.*

2515. G. Constantinesco and W. Haddon. *Improvements in power transmission.*

2516. T. B. Dixon. *Improvements in or relating to telegraphy.*

March 9.

2517. G. H. Willans and E. S. Luard. *Improvements in and relating to feed water heating and water circulating apparatus for locomotive and other boilers.*

2518. C. Bonafede. *Process for manufacturing bread and dough without previous grinding of the grains.*

2519. T. Kirkland and T. J. R. Kiernan. *Improvements in or relating to means for controlling the temperature or heated bodies.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2418. C. T. Walker. *Combination syphon and pump.*

2427. Woods-Gilbert Rail Planer Co., Ld. *Improvements in machines for dressing rails.*

2458. N. D. Rabady and W. H. Dyson. *Improvements in railway signals and in the method of operating them.*

2467. J. Hargreaves. *Improvements in looms.*

2480. E. W. Merry. *Improvements in the tanning of hides and skins.*

2481. G. Calvert. *Improvements in the manufacture of formaldehyde.*

2484. General Electric Co. *Improvements in and relating to wireless signal systems.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, Rs30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1955. California Macvan Co.
2297. Haywood, Kershaw, Saxby & Farmer, Ld., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld.
2333. Gray.
2348. Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ld.
2368. General Electric Co.
2369. Maclean.

PATENTS SEALED.

2285. Cox.
2335. Lawrence and Lawrence.
2355. Uberoi, Ld.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

492 of 1901. Roberts. (To 11 March 1917.)
323 of 1902. Kitson. (To 17 March 1917.)
103 of 1906. Blanchard and ors. (To 11 April 1917.)
189 of 1907. Brauning. (To 23 May 1917.)
417 of 1907. Mooney. (To 25 March 1917.)
80 of 1909. Boyd and ors. (To 18 March 1917.)
253 of 1909. Hesselman. (To 1 July 1917.)
346 of 1909. Harper. (To 1 March 1917.)
373 of 1909. Burmah Oil Co., Ld. (To 18 March 1917.)
399 of 1909. Mederer. (To 25 February 1917.)
461 of 1909. Webb and ors. (To 8 December 1916.)
534 of 1909. Brooks. (To 24 May 1917.)
158 of 1910. Yeo and ors. (To 3 May 1917.)
436 of 1910. Gilman and anr. (To 20 March 1917.)
297 of 1911. Burdon and ors. (To 13 March 1917.)
436 of 1911. Sunderland and anr. (To 13 March 1917.)
469 of 1911. Scott. (To 13 March 1917.)
513 of 1911. Venot and anr. (To 26 January 1918.)
601 of 1911. Bell and ors. (To 13 March 1917.)
670 of 1911. Hart. (To 13 March 1917.)
745 of 1911. Harris. (To 27 February 1917.)
127 of 1912. Girard and anr. (To 11 March 1917.)
172 of 1912. Constantinesco. (To 9 April 1917.)
182 of 1912. Levick (Jr.). (To 15 April 1917.)
259 of 1912. Burn & Co., Ld., and anr. (To 21 May 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1905.

253, (Russell & anr.)..

1908.

448, (Grand Rapids Veneer Works).

1909.

271, (Newton). 491, (Harrop). 545, (Monin).

APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT UNDER SECTION 17.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the following application to amend may at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

2248 of 1915. S. M. Rutnagur, of No. 27, Medows Street, Bombay, seeks leave to amend the specification of his application for a patent numbered as above. The proposed amendments as shown in the printed specification are as follows:—

On page 1.

Line 18. Inserting "while" after "shutter" and substituting "9" for "8".

Line 24. Substituting "or laths" for "of metal."

On page 2.

Line 14. Substituting "manner" for "way."

Line 18. Inserting "or laths" after "strips" and striking out "but in this case they are joined together by stays or wires and being made of flexible metal the whole is easily."

Line 20. Striking out "and removed when desired."

Line 21. Substituting "solid" for "wooden."

Line 38. Substituting "q" for "p."

Line 39. Inserting "solid" after "vertical."

Line 41 to Line 46. Striking out "I am aware of the prior specifications Nos. 1890 of 1914 and 2131 of 1915 in which ventilation is effected through vertical and inclined sashes and controlled by flaps or shutters. The present invention however provides *inter alia* a novel form of screen and shutter which cannot only be used in combination with the ventilating devices herein described but they can also be used with the vertical or inclined sashes described in the two previous specifications."

Line 47. Striking out "also."

Line 54. Substituting "a tortuous passage" for "space."

Line 56. Inserting "hollow" after "A", and substituting "or laths with" for "of metal joined together by stays so as to form."

Line 59. Substituting "a tortuous passage" for "space."

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGNS.

Class 13. Nos. 34 to 37. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England May 25, 1911. (Copyright in designs extended for five years.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

March 6th to March 11th.

Class 13. Nos. 3890 to 3892. Parbhudas Nagardas Kinariwala Sons & Co., Saiyadpura, Vavsheri, Surat. March 3.

Class 13. Nos. 3893 to 3955. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 4.

Class 14. Nos. 3956 to 3960. The Calico Printers' Association Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 4.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
„	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
„	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
„	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
„	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
„	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. ₹	a.
(a)	Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(d)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(e)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(f)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1908 and Chronological lists 1900-1904)	2	0
(g)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological list 1905-1911) each	3	0
(h)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(i)	Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
(j)	Specifications of Inventions each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th March 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000	0	0	
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000	0	0	
	1,54,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 1,16,59,105	14	11	
Public Deposits at Branches 1,49,16,453	13	4	
	2,65,75,559	12	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,22,89,254	1	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,00,435	7	6
Sundries	13,84,154	12	2
RUPEES	28,17,49,404	0	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	6,66,04,085	0	0
Other authorised Investments	92,90,190	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	5,51,80,269	9	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	5,57,19,524	9	7
Bills discounted and purchased	2,47,80,747	1	10
Balances with other Banks	40,78,908	9	2
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	28,94,407	7	8
Stamps	12,182	4	4
Sundries	5,07,721	8	9
	21,90,68,036	2	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 3,56,86,222	6	11	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,69,95,145	7	5	
	6,26,81,367	14	4
RUPEES	28,17,49,404	0	11

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,51,375 0 0
† Do do. do. „ 8,91,765 0 0

Rs. 12,43,140 0 0

By order of the Directors,
N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th March 1916.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.

Percentage 25·97.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R3 a copy.
(2)	"	"	1903-04	"	" 3 "
(3)	"	"	1904-05	"	" 3 "
(4)	"	"	1908-09	"	" 3 "
(5)	"	"	1909-10	"	" 3-8 "
(6)	"	"	1910-11	"	" 3-8 "
(7)	"	"	1912-13	"	" 2-8 "
(8)	"	"	1913-14	"	" 2-8 "
(9)	"	"	1914-15	"	" 3-8 "

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit and (9) all except those for Preliminary in Persian, Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Sanskrit and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit ; it also contains papers for Proficiency in Assamese, Bengali and Hindi.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvamsam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyī'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, edited by Mr. Otto Rothfold, I.C.S., one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain . . . . 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3. M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail . . . South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhote Lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3. M. Azizur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar, Bareilly.
4. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 12, Agha Muhammad Mehdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
12. M. Nisar Ahmad Khan . . . . . C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
13. M. Imdad Hussain . . . . . 9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna) . . . Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
4. M. Mohamed Sarwar . . . . . New Mohalla Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.
3. M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani . . . . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

1. M. Mohd. Arif. . . . . 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar . . . . . 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . . . 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman . . . . . 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi . . . . . 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab . . . . . Librarian, Calcutta Madrassah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat . . . . 25, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal . . . . . 25, Nurali Lane, P. O., Entally, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter . . . . . 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib . . . . . Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B. – It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of an absentee without leave from the 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Rawalpindi, this 8th day of March 1916.

Number, Rank, and Name—90668, Gunner Stacey, E. G. (*alias* Pearson).
Age—19 years, 4 months.
Height—5 feet 11 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow ; hair, dark ; eyes, dark brown.
Trade—*Nil.*
Date of enlistment—21st September 1915.
Place of enlistment—Rawalpindi.
Parish and county in which born—Port Louis, Mauritius, West Indies.
Date of absence—From 10-15 P.M., 7th March 1916.
Place of absence—Rawalpindi.
Small moles on right side chest, and cut. Defect left axilla.

N. I. E. FIENNES, Major, R. F.A.,
Commanding 4th Battery, R.F.A.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th March 1916.

No. 5418-*G.*—The following officiating appointments of Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, are made in the 3rd (Lahore) Division for the periods specified :—

I.—*From the 14th to the 28th February 1916.*

Mr. Chuni Lal Roy, Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

II.—*For the 17th and 18th February 1916.*

Mr. Ramji Dass, officiating Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mr. Pyari Mohon Debburman, B. Sc., Assistant in the Botanical Survey Department for Systematic work, is confirmed in his appointment on *Rs. 200—20—400 per mensem* with a house rent allowance of Rs. 30 per month until quarters are provided, and admitted to gazetted rank with effect from 21st March 1916, under the orders of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, conveyed in their letter No. 181—60-2, dated Simla, the 7th March 1916.

By Order,
A. T. GAGE, Major, I.M.S.,
Director, Botanical Survey of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th February 1916.

No. 254.—Sheikh Muhammad Kazim Husain, *Khan Sahib*, Superintendent, Didwana Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 9 days in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 245, dated the 2nd February 1916.

The 28th February 1916.

No. 260.—The following promotions and reversions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from	
Mr. Abdul Aziz Beg .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Officiating promotion.	10th January 1916.	Consequent on the grant of leave to Sheikh Muhammad Kazim Husain *Khan Sahib*, Superintendent.
Mr. E. D. Beatson .	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Officiating Assistant Commissioner on R500—30—800.	Do.	18th January 1916.	Consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. G. L. Fanthome .	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Saiyid Muhammad	Inspector, 3rd grade .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Do.	Do.	
Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. .	Do.	17th January 1916.	In the transit period of Mr. E. D. Beatson, Superintendent, on transfer from Farrukhabad to Agra.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Delhi, the 29th February 1916.

No. 1264-*C. & I.*—The following draft amendments which it is proposed to make in the rules made under Section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, which were published in Punjab Government Notification No. 90, dated 15th February 1909, are published for criticism. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st of April 1916, together with any remarks or suggestions received on or before that date :—

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

(1) In rule 6, Chapter IV, Part II, of the said rules, for the words " forty gallons " the words " sixty-five gallons " shall be substituted.

(2) In condition 3 of license form B, condition 1 of license form H, condition 1 (for dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in form H) of license form I, and condition 1 of license form K, appended to the said rules : —

(*a*) for the words " forty gallons " after the words " not more than " the words " sixty-five gallons " shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) the following shall be added as sub-clause (7) :—

" (7) When the capacity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons .... 10 B. W. G."

The 10th March 1916.

No. 1520-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current in Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the head-quarters of the Delhi District during the fortnight ending 29th February 1916.

WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND OF 82⅔ LBS. OR 40 SEERS OF 80 TOLAS EACH.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Rice, unhusked	...	Cotton seed	3 0 0
„ husked	6 10 0	Ghi	50 8 0
Wheat, white	4 12 0	Flour (Wheat)	5 0 0
Barley	3 8 0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	8 0 0
Oats	...	Turmeric (unground)	11 8 0
Jowár	3 3 0	Salt, Sambhar	2 8 0
Bájra	3 6 0	Raw Hides (Cow)	80 0 0
Maize	3 0 0	Bran	2 14 0
Gram	3 3 0	Grass (dry)	1 5 0
Arhar Dál	5 8 0	Bhusa (white)	1 0 0
Linseed	5 8 0	Jowar stalks	1 4 0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4 12 0	Bengal coal	0 10 0
Poppyseed	...	Kerosene Oil (per tin, Victoria)	2 3 3
Til (Jinjili seed)	6 4 0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150 0 0
Sugar (raw), Gur	6 2 0	Sheep per score	60 0 0
Cotton (cleaned)	19 0 0		

Retail prices current of food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Province at the close of the half month ending 29th February 1916.

(Seers of 80 tolas only.)

Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	Items.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	8	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dál)	...	
Barley	11	0	Firewood	60	0
Rice { Best sort	3	0	Bengal coal	53	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12	Salt, Sambhar { Wholesale	16	0
Jowár (Andropogon sorghum)	12	0	Salt, Sambhar { Retail	15	0
Bájra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	11	8	Bejhar	11	0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	12	0	Gur	6	0
Maize	13	0	Cotton (unginned)	...	

ERRATUM.

No. 1523.—In Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 685 Education, dated the 3rd February 1916, appointing a Committee to have authority over the area constituted a Municipality in Notification No. 683, dated 3rd February 1916, *For* (2) The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, 1st Circle, Delhi, *Read* (2) The Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, 2nd Circle, Delhi.

No. 1534-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned towns in Delhi Province during the week ending 4th March 1916 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi	225,471	104	66	170	68	53	121	...	...	2	55	4	41	2	16	1	20	15	35	39·21	27·29
	Notified Area	3,673	2	2	4	4	4	8	...	..	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	56·62	113·25
	Total	229,144	106	68	174	72	57	129	...	...	6	58	4	42	2	16	1	20	15	35	39·48	29·27

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st March 1916.

No. 306—1093.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 25th March 1915.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530-1093, dated the 14th October 1909:—

(1) In rule 6, Chapter IV, Part II, of the said rules for the words "forty gallons" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted.

(2) In condition 3 of license form B, condition 1 of license form H, condition 1 (for dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in form H) of license form I, condition 1 of license form K and condition 1 of license form M, appended to the said rules—

(*a*) for the words "forty gallons" after the words "not more than" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) the following shall be added as sub-clause 7:—

"(7) When the capacity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons..... 10 B. W. G."

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Central India Agency, Indore, the 7th March 1916.

No. 317-*C*.—In pursuance of section 4 (*a*) of the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898, and in modification of the notification of the Central India Agency No. 1338-C., dated the 3rd August 1915, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to fix the duty in respect of denatured spirit removed from the Nowgong distillery at seven and a half per cent. on the value of the spirit as determined by the Excise Commissioner for Central India.

The 13th March 1916.

No. 601-*D*.—The six months combined leave (privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough on medical certificate for 3 months) granted to the Reverend A. B. Roberts, Junior Chaplain of Mhow, in the Central India Agency Notification No. 1502-D., dated the 22nd June 1915, is hereby extended by 5 days, *i.e.*, to the 15th December 1915.

By order,

A. R. JELF,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 11th March 1916.

No. 354.—The next half yearly examination in the Pashtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on 3rd April 1916 and the following day commencing at 10-30 A.M., each day.

By order,
C. ACTON,
Second Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 11th March 1916.

No. 759-*R*.—The following draft amendment which it is proposed to make in the rules made under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) and published with the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2308, dated the 29th April 1909, is published for criticism.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th May 1916 with any remarks or suggestions which are received on or before that date :—

"(1) In rule 6, chapter IV, Part II of the said rules for the words "forty gallons" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted.

(2) In condition 3 of license form B, condition 1 of license form H, condition 1 (for dangerous petroleum in the case of holder of a license in form H) of license form I and condition 1 of license form K appended to the said rules :—

(*a*) for the words "forty gallons" after the words "not more than" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) the following shall be added as sub-clause (7) ;—

"(7) When the capacity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons..... .....10 B. W. G."

By order,
A. N. L. CATER,
Secretary.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 11th March 1916.

No. 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Gibbs, I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper to Government on transfer to temporary military duty, relinquished charge of the Medical Store Depôt Lahore Cantonment, on the forenoon of the 28th February 1916.

No. 4.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant W. J. Masterson, I.S.M.D. is appointed to hold charge of the Medical Store Depôt, Lahore Cantonment, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th February 1916 and until further orders.

Simla, the 13th March 1916.

No. 5.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant W. J. K. Stone, I. S. M. D. is appointed Superintendent, Military Pupil Class, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the 20th October 1915.

F. NORMAN WHITE, M.D., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 42 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 23rd February 1916.

In the matter of Maung Ba Sein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Sein, Clerk, residing at No. 66, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Sein.

CASE No. 43 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 24th February 1916.

In the matter of Maung Gale, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Gale, Clerk, residing at No. 21, 38th Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Gale.

CASE No. 44 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 25th February 1916.

In the matter of Maung Ba Pe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Pe, formerly surveyor of the Collector's office, Rangoon Town, now unemployed, residing at No. 10, North Street. Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 25th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Pe.

CASE No. 45 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 29th February 1916.

In the matter of John Aaron, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by John Aaron, Clerk, Gourie Rice Mill, Kemmendine, residing at Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 29th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said John Aaron.

CASE No. 47 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1916.

In the matter of A. Betts, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. Betts, residing at No. 22, Lower Kemmendine Road, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. Betts.

CASE No. 49 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1916.

In the matter of Maung Ba Aye, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Aye, Clerk, residing at No. 4, 105th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Aye.

CASE No. 50 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 7th March 1916.

In the matter of Edward Michael Grant, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Edward Michael Grant, Clerk, residing at No. 35, 38th Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of March 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Edward Michael Grant.

CASE No. 168 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th March 1916.

In the matter of Maung Po Htun, residing at No. 147, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Po Htun an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of March 1916.

CASE No. 236 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 7th March 1916.

In the matter of Gurudu Tharko Panchanam, Priest, residing at No. 32, 43rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Gurudu Tharko Panchanam, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of March 1916.

E. W. W. XAVIER,

Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 37 OF 1916.

Dated the 14th March 1916.

Re Walter Edward Alexander at present residing at No. 2, Greirson Road in Howrah and now of no employment and lately carrying on business as merchant at No. 3, Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Calcutta, and 41, Middle Road, Entally, as sole proprietor and under the name and style of Alexander & Co.

Ex parte the debtor. N. C. Bose, Esq.—Insolvent's solicitor.

On the 9th day of March 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 38 OF 1916.

Dated the 11th March 1916.

Re Bethul Dass Bias, residing at No. 201, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in piecegoods under the name and style of Moolchand Assaram at No. 201, Harrison Road, aforesaid, but at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Braja Lall Mukerjee—Insolvent's attorney.

On the 8th day of March 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 39 of 1913.

Dated the 11th March 1916.

Re Marcus Robert Cox, residing at No. 66, Dhurrumtolla Street in the town of Calcutta, Inspector of Excise and Salt Revenue, Bengal.

Ex parte the debtor. Debtor—In person.

On the 8th day of March 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 41 of 1916.

Dated the 14th March 1916.

Re Gnanendra Nath Bose and Bhupendra Nath Mitter, both residing at No. 65-4, College Street in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business in co-partnership as raising contractors at Kirkend in the District of Manbhum under the name, style and firm of Gnanendra Nath Bose and also lately carrying on business in co-partnership with Satyendra Nath Bose and Charu Krishna Roy as coal dealers at Delhi and Kirkend aforesaid under the name, style and firm of G. N. Bose & Co., and at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtors.

Subodh Chandra Mitter—Insolvent's solicitor.

On the 9th day of March 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 108 of 1911.

Dated the 10th March 1916.

Re Lachman Das (Hardoyal Poddar & Co. and Lachman Das Madan Lal).

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 3rd day of February 1914, the order of adjudication made herein on the 9th day of May 1911, was annulled.

No. 144 of 1915.

Dated the 13th March 1916.

Re Gunga Prosad Kanhya Lal.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 146 of 1914.

Dated the 11th March 1916.

Re Mookram Serowgi.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 21 OF 1916.

Dated the 1st March 1916.

In the matter of insolvency of Bhola Nath, son of Jogan Nath Gali, Batasan Chawri Bazar, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Bhola Nath to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this court and will be heard on the 30th day of March 1916.

SUIT No. 22 OF 1916.

Dated the 10th March 1916.

In the matter of insolvency of Mool Chand, son of Ganga Sahai Khate, Taihwara, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mool Chand to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this court and will be heard on 6th April 1916.

SUIT No. 23 OF 1916.

Dated the 10th March 1916.

In the matter of insolvency of J. Renton Denning, Esq., Secretary, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by J. Renton Denning, Esq., to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this court and will be heard on 19th April 1916.

Dated the 10th March 1916.

Notice to creditors of application for discharge (Section 44 (1)).

In the matter of insolvency of Nazir Husein and Bismilla Khunam of Delhi, Debtors.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the court for his discharge and that the court has fixed the 30th day of March 1916 at 10 o'clock for hearing the application.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 3 OF 1916.

Dated the 25th February 1916.

In the matter of Ram Chand, son of Bhagat Ram Vaish Aggarwal of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 20th December 1915, on behalf of the said debtor, and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 3 OF 1916.

Dated the 25th February 1916.

In the matter of Ram Chand, son of Bhagat Ram Vaish Aggarwal of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Ram Chand was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this court, dated 25th February 1916, and it appears to the court that appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against Ram Chand insolvent and L. Tara Chand pleader is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent and it is further ordered that the said receiver do give security to the extent of Rs. 500 and that his remuneration be fixed in future.

FORM No. 5.

Order appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 43 OF 1914.

Dated the 9th March 1916.

In the matter of Hari Shanker, Shiv Shanker, Majors, 3 Unkar Pershad, Minor, per Guardian Hari Shanker, Proprietors of Hari Shanker Shiv Shanker and Hazarimal Ganga Ram of Delhi Debtors.

Whereas the debtors named above were adjudicated insolvents by order of this Court, dated 20th August 1914, and it appears to the Court that appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvents is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvents and a receiving order is hereby made against the insolvents, and B. Lakshmi Narain, pleader, is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvents and it is further ordered that the said receiver do give security to the extent of Rs. 1,000 and that his remuneration be fixed in future.

FORM NO. 5.

Order appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 64 OF 1915.

Dated, the 11th March 1916.

In the matter of Imtiaz Beg, son of Mughal Beg, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Imtiaz Beg, was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 23rd December 1915, and it appears to the Court that appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 65 OF 1915.

Dated the 4th March 1916.

In the matter of Jaisha, son of Notu of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Jaisha was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 10th January 1916, and it appears to the Court that appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against the insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of adjudication.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 66 OF 1915.

Dated the 22nd February 1916.

In the matter of Allah Din, son of Bahadur Ghosi of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 6th December 1915, on behalf of the said insolvent and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT DELHI.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 66 OF 1915.

Dated the 22nd February 1916.

In the matter of Allah Din, son of Bahadur Ghosi of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Allah Din was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 22nd February 1916, and it appears to the Court that appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against the insolvent and Clerk of the Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

No. 8 OF 1916.

Mansa Ram, Applicant . . . . . Insolvent,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Dan Mal, son of Harlal, Ajmer	300	0	0
2. Anandelal of Ajmer	210	11	0
3. Jethmal, son of Heralal of Ajmer	150	0	0

Whereas the Insolvent Mansa Ram has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard on the 11th April 1916 at 11 A.M.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear either in person or through an authorised agent in the Court on the date fixed to oppose the application. In default the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 4th day of March 1916.

No. 11 OF 1916.

Rahim Baxsh, son of Mohamed Baxsh, Musalman of Nasirabad . Insolvent,

against

	Debt. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Babu Hira Singh, son of Sheo Singh, Rajput of Nasirabad	85	0	0
2. Chotey Lal, Mahajan of Nasirabad	62	0	0
3. Kishenmal, son of Jethmal, Mahajan of Nasirabad . .	16	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
4. Agar Singh, son of Ratanlal, Mahajan of Nasirabad .	19	0	0
5. Soovdey Lal, Mahajan of Nasirabad	13	0	0
6. Karim Bax, son of Ahmed Baxsh of Beawar . .	286	0	0
7. Chitarmal, son of Sorap Sukh, Treasurer, Nasirabad .	100	0	0
8. Kalloo, son of Khuda Baxsh, Musalman of Nasirabad .	60	0	0

Creditors.

Whereas the Insolvent Rahim Baxsh has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard at 11 A.M. on the 10th April, 1916.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court on the date fixed either in person or through the Court to oppose the application. In default of their appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 4th day of March 1916.

No. 12 OF 1916.

Radhalal, son of Girdharilal Mahajan Agerwala of Ajmer, Petitioner . . . . . Insolvent,

against

Debt.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Pandit Bishenlal, son of Pandit Pirbhu Lal, Brahman, of Ajmer	250	0	0
2. Pandit Pooran Chand Jha, Brahman, of Ajmer . .	250	0	0
3. Ram Keshen, of Ajmer	75	0	0
4. Kesho Ram Bhagwan Dass Khatri, Ajmer . .	53	0	0
5. Mirza Ahmed Beg, Dargah Bazar, Ajmer . . .	47	0	0
6. Phul Chand Munib of Ajmer	20	0	0
7. Chetarmal, son of Kajori Mal, of Ajmer . . .	36	0	0
8. Pannalal Manak Chand Bhainsa, Ajmer . .	30	4	2

Creditors.

Whereas the Insolvent Radhalal has filed an application under section 11 of Act III of 1907 and the application has been fixed for hearing for 14th April 1916, at 11 A.M.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either in person or through an authorised agent on the date fixed. In default the case will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 8th day of March 1916.

No. 53 OF 1915.

Dost Mohamed, Petitioner . . . . . Insolvent

against

1. Chunnilal of Ajmer . . . . . .
2. Jamal Udden of Ajmer . . . . . .
3. Babu Kesheo Ram of Ajmer . . . . .
4. Kalyan Mal of Ajmer . . . . . .
5. Mirza Yousaf Beg of Ajmer . . . . .
6. Jamna Dass of Ajmer . . . . . .
7. Kutab Ali of Ajmer . . . . . .
8. Sheikh Abdulla of Ajmer . . . .
9. The Co-operative Society of Ajmer . . . .

Creditors.

Whereas the Insolvent has filed a composition scheme under section 27 of Act III of 1907 and the case has been fixed for hearing for 8th April 1916, at 11 A.M.

The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court on the date fixed.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 8th day of April 1916.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 141 OF 1916.

Dated the 7th day of March 1916.

Re Matilal Khushaldas, doing business in gold and silver threads at Parsi Chali, Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort: an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Motilal Khushaldas

has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of January 1916 and of the form in which they were held:—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,065,076	760,000
Short loans	2,022,568	5,277,432
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	3,087,644	6,037,432
	9,125,076	

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 16th March 1916.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1916.

No. 318-*Ap*.—Mr. W. J. Gardiner, Superintendent, of post offices, 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 20th February 1916.

The 14th March 1916.

No. 332-*Ap*.—Mr. Kaushal Kishore, clerk, office of the Inspector-General, R. M. S. and Sorting, Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, R.M.S., 5th Grade, with effect from the 11th February 1916 and until further orders.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1916.

No. 378-*Ap.*—Babu Kali Prasanna Sen, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 17th March 1916.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1916.

No. 1121-*T.*—Mr. T. Lucas, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, was granted privilege leave from the 7th January 1916 to the 29th February 1916, both days inclusive.

Mr. P. J. D'Mello, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220—250, officiated as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Lucas.

Notification No. 527-T., dated the 10th February 1916 is cancelled.

C. H. HARRISON,
Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1916.

No. 1142-*T.*—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 9th March 1916 to 15th March 1916.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Ngape	Burma	8th March 1916	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Hadiaya	North-Western Railway	6th March 1916	Opened.
Sekha	Ditto.	" " "	"
Shahjahanpur	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway.	7th March 1916	"

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

" Calcutta Elgin Road " instead of " Calcutta Lansdowne Road."

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the North-Western Railway.

" Nawashahr Doaba " instead of " Nawashar ".

H. S. STYAN,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The following officiating and temporary promotions have been sanctioned consequent on the absence on leave of Mr. J. Wartenby, Superintendent, Class III, and Officiating Director, Class I, and Mr. W. King-Wood, C.I.E., Director, Class I, entering on furlough :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from	Sanctioned by
Mr. E. M. Norris.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II.	Officiating Director, Class I.	1st July 1915 .	Under Secretary of State for India.
Mr. E. M. Norris.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, and Officiating Director, Class I.	Temporary Director, Class I.	4th July 1915 .	Ditto.
Mr. W. S. Thornton.	G. S. Clerk, Class I . .	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II.	4th July 1915 .	Director-in-Chief.

The following alterations of appointments are sanctioned consequent on the retirement of Mr. Baggaley, Superintendent, Class III :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from	Sanctioned by
Mr. J. W. Tanner.	Superintendent, Class IV, and Temporary Superintendent, Class III.	Superintendent, Class III, Officiating.	14th May 1915.	Director-in-Chief.
Mr. S. N. Wilson.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, and Temporary Superintendent, Class IV.	Superintendent, Class IV, Officiating.		
Mr. W. A. Pitcher.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class V.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Officiating.		

Mr. W. King-Wood, C.I.E., Director, Persian Section, is granted by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, an extension of furlough for a period of one month, with effect from the 4th October 1915.

The following temporary and officiating promotions have been sanctioned with effect from the 31st August 1915 consequent on Mr. J. Wartenby, Superintendent, Class III, entering on furlough :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by
Mr. J. O. Twells .	Superintendent, Class IV. . .	Superintendent, Class III, Temporary.	Under Secretary of State.
Mr. F. G. Evans .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V .	Superintendent, Class IV, Temporary.	
Mr. J. C. Smith .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Temporary.	Director-in-Chief.

T. K. RAJAGOPALAN,

Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (Telegraph) Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March 1916.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	TOTAL.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ (a)	₹ (b)	₹	
Calcutta	82,69,500	24,01,13,650	24,83,83,150	5,66,66,161	1,50,77,287	...	11,92,50,000	...	..	...	9,99,99,946	8,50,06,196	37,59,99,590	(a) Nominal value—₹10,20,81,500
Cawnpore	..	2,64,38,660	2,64,38,660	2,60,18,906	1,82,69,325	..	..	...	...	.		.	4,42,28,231	(b) Nominal value—₹9,24,96,571
Lahore	...	4,81,56,415	4,81,56,415	3,20,45,227	2,11,99,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,32,44,750	
Bombay	50,85,655	14,85,70,875	15,36,56,530	2,41,68,813	4,65,58,327	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	7,07,27,140	
Karachi	...	2,21,34,900	2,21,34,900	98,75,323	37,24,890	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	1,36,00,213	
Madras	61,14,480	7,96,27,635	8,57,42,115	3,30,26,155	1,13,23,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,43,49,250	
Rangoon	...	6,80,96,800	6,80,96,800	4,20,02,676	99,09,525	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	5,19,12,201	
	1,94,69,635	63,31,38,935	65,26,08,570	22,38,03,261	12,60,01,972	...	11,92,50,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	8,50,06,196	65,40,61,375	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,87,195	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another . . .									16,40,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION ₹			65,24,21,375								TOTAL RESERVE ₹		65,24,21,375	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th March 1916.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th March 1916 to 2 thousands in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

II D 2

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLV, Part 4 by Dr. Cesare Porro. Geology of the country near Ngahlaingdwin, Minbu District, Burma (with Geological Map by C. Porro and R. Lewer, formerly Geologists to the British Burma Petroleum Co., and with footnotes and Appendix by G. de P. Cotter, Geological Survey of India). (with plates 25 and 26). H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S. Notes on the Geology of Chitral, Gilgit and the Pamirs (with plates 27 to 32). Re. 1.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part. 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2, by Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc.D., F.G.S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Rs. 3.

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Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department—
Volume XXI, Part XII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather VI. Sunspots and Pressure. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate Mrs. M. Hodson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Mrs. Maria Hodson of 12 Blakesley Avenue, Ealing, Middlesex, who died on 5th November 1915 at the above address Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 12th April next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1916.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 216428, 124725 and 121460 of the three-half per cent. loan of 1865, 1842-43 and 1854-55 respectively for Rs. 500 each originally standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bengal, and last endorsed to Dwarka Nath Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—DWARKA NATH BANERJEE.

Residence—Debogram (Nadia).

LOST.

THE undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 170515, dated 5th October 1915 of the 3½% Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 76-11-6.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—BHUPENDRA KUMAR CHAKRAVARTI,

Address—Changripota, Sonarpur P. O., 24-Parganas.

LOST.

The Government Promissory note No. M004366 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of C. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta; and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Proprietor—C. V. VENKATARAMANA, AIYANGAR.

Residence—Coimbatore.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST JANUARY 1916

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
March 14, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1.

Comparison with previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending the 31st January 1916 as compared with the corresponding period of 1915.

Province.	Rice (Common)		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending 31st January of																			
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Burma	100	105	100	120	...	...	...	..	100	117	100	84	100	104	100	100	...	...	100	125
Assam	100	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	115	100	117	100	140
Bengal	100	95	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	82	100	97	100	105	100	108	100	120
Bihar and Orissa	100	95	100	89	100	102	100	98	100	94	100	84	100	105	100	108	100	103	100	126
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	100	96	100	87	100	98	100	98	100	92	100	77	100	96	100	110	100	124	100	113
Delhi	100	104	100	86	100	104	100	89	100	91	100	77	100	89	100	113	100	146	100	129
Punjab	100	97	100	85	100	116	100	106	100	89	100	81	100	105	100	113	100	142	100	118
North-West Frontier Province	100	90	100	103	100	130	100	131	100	108	100	94	100	109	100	117	100	139	100	97
Sind and Baluchistan	100	111	100	88	100	116	100	115	100	111	...	...	100	90	100	125	...	141	...	...
Bombay	100	101	100	72	100	130	100	107	...	...	100	78	100	105	100	105	100	95	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	100	94	100	70	...	...	100	86	...	...	100	71	100	107	100	110	...	...	100	111
Madras	100	99	...	...	...	...	100	94	...	...	100	120	100	80	100	95	100	103	100	120
India	100	99	100	89	100	114	100	103	100	100	100	85	100	99	100	110	100	122	100	120

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2.

Comparison with previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ending 31st January 1916 as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province.	Rice (common).		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar Dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		Salt	
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																			
	15th Jan 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Jan. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Jan. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Jan. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Jan. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Jan. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Jan. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Jan 1916	31st Jan. 19.6	15th Jan. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Jan. 1916	31st Jan. 1916
Burma	100	98	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	...	...	100	100
Assam	100	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	93	100	112
Bengal	100	95	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	93	100	104
Bihar and Orissa	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	103	100	107	100	101	100	99	100	100	100	95	100	104
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	100	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	95	100	106
Delhi	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	89	100	91	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	94	100	112
Punjab	100	100	100	100	100	104	100	100	100	102	100	100	100	96	100	99	100	98	100	102
North-West Frontier Province.	100	100	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	111	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sind and Baluchistan.	100	108	100	103	100	101	100	99	100	102	100	101	100	101	100	99	100	102	...	...
Bombay	100	94	100	94	100	114	100	99	...	...	100	101	100	93	100	99	100	88	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	100	97	...	...	100	94	...	...	100	102	100	99	100	100	...	...	100	101
Madras	100	95	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	100	131	100	90	100	100	100	84	100	106
India	100	98	100	99	100	103	100	98	100	102	100	103	100	98	100	100	100	94	100	105

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

WHOLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅔ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending 31st January of the years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

	Wheat			Rice (common)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	5 2 0	6 8 0	4 6 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 14 0	3 8 0
Bombay	6 2 2	...	...	4 10 3	4 12 2	...	3 2 0	...	...	4 2 7	...	...	3 14 8	...	...
Karachi	4 11 0	5 5 0	3 12 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 13 0	3 5 10	3 0 0	3 0 3	3 12 6	3 10 0	3 3 9	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	5 4 10	5 5 9	5 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 5	5 0 8	4 11 2
Rangoon	...	5 8 3	5 4 8	3 8 7	3 4 0	3 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 11	5 14 0	4 2 1
Dacca	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	5 2 0	5 12 0	4 0 0	4 10 6	4 14 0	4 5 0	3 1 3	3 2 0	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	3 8 0	4 12 0	3 12 0
Ranchi	6 0 0	6 4 0	4 7 6	5 0 0	4 7 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	5 6 0	4 0 0
Cuttack	5 5 4	5 9 0	4 5 8	3 15 4	4 1 8	4 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 8	4 2 0	4 5 8
Benares	4 14 10	5 6 1	4 2 10	5 2 11	5 8 3	5 8 3	3 3 1	3 3 1	3 10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 8	3 13 4	4 6 5	3 13 0
Cawnpore	4 14 0	5 12 0	4 4 0	5 4 0	4 14 0	5 8 0	2 14 6	3 3 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	3 9 0	3 2 0	4 6 0	3 8 0
Meerut	4 7 1	5 14 9	4 1 6	5 11 0	5 11 6	5 11 3	3 3 0	3 7 9	3 5 3	3 6 6	3 7 9	3 11 6	3 3 3	4 3 6	3 5 3
Agra	5 2 6	5 11 5	4 1 7	6 10 8	6 2 3	6 2 5	3 4 2	3 7 7	3 7 7	3 11 6	3 12 10	3 12 11	3 5 4	4 9 1	3 7 7
Lucknow	4 14 3	5 8 3	4 5 2	4 11 3	4 9 0	5 0 0	3 3 2	3 3 0	3 10 2	3 5 4	3 3 0	3 10 2	3 8 9	4 7 0	3 10 2
Ferozepur	4 5 3	5 2 6	3 14 0	5 5 3	5 4 0	5 12 0	3 3 3	3 15 0	2 14 0	3 13 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	3 1 3	3 14 6	3 1 0
Lahore	4 7 0	5 2 6	4 0 0	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	3 1 3	...	2 10 3	3 14 3	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 3	4 0 0	3 4 0
Amritsar	4 5 0	4 14 0	3 10 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 5 3	3 9 0	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	3 3 9	4 0 0	3 4 3
Rawalpindi	4 8 0	4 15 0	3 15 0	5 11 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	4 0 0	3 4 0
Lyallpur	3 15 0	5 6 0	3 7 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	2 15 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	3 2 0
Ambalia	4 12 0	5 8 0	4 3 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 6	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 10 3	3 1 0	4 6 0	3 5 8
Delhi	4 12 0	5 8 0	4 2 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 11 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 3 0	4 2 0	3 4 0
Peshawar	4 9 8	4 6 2	4 1 7	5 9 0	6 2 5	6 2 5	3 4 6	2 5 9	2 9 0	4 3 10	3 3 8	3 0 1	3 8 0	3 15 7	3 5 1
Quetta	4 12 6	4 10 5	4 0 2	...	...	...	3 7 6	2 14 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	6 5 3	...	5 8 0	...	5 13 1	2 12 5	2 10 8	...	3 9 9	3 4 8	4 0 5	4 0 0	5 1 8	4 0 11
Ahmednagar	4 2 11	6 1 7	4 2 1	4 10 1	...	...	2 4 10	2 6 9	2 12 7	2 9 11	2 8 1	2 13 7	3 2 0	...	3 9 11
Ahmedabad	5 0 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 5 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	3 8 0
Nagpur	4 9 7	5 11 0	3 11 7	3 13 6	4 3 8	4 3 8	2 8 0	3 4 2	3 4 2	...	...	...	3 15 8	5 7 7	4 0 0
Jubbulpur	5 0 0	5 14 10	3 13 0	4 8 5	4 11 4	4 3 5	2 5 7	3 1 2	...	...	...	...	3 7 7	4 9 1	3 3 2
Godavari	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 0 4	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	5 2 11	4 11 1	5 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Burma *—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	40·25	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy		...	32·99	26·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	30·19	30·19	71·91	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	35·36	32·49	...	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	29·63	37·21	88·88	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	42·38	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	32·99	38·79	68·08	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	35·16	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	41·29	34·04	48·48	58·18	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	45·71	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam *—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	25·62	52·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	25	32·5	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	27·5	26·25	46·25	45	...	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal *—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	27·5	26·87	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	32·5	30	52·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	31·87	30	62·5	62·5	51·25	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	31·25	25	47·5	50	55	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	25	23·12	46·25	46·25	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	28·75	32·19	55	56·56	...	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	21·25	30	46·25	57·5	52·5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa *—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	...	...	50	52·5	52·5	63·75	...	...	35	31·25	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	66·56	53·12	61·56	...	...	31·97	33·28	...	...		...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	46·56	48·75	51·25	57·5	...	...	30	30	30·78	31·25	40	35	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	39·58	41·04	53·33	55·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	26·25	29·32	51·82	55·16	49·27	58·8	58·07	57·55	37·03	36·09	31·93	31·93	34·37	34·37	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	26·25	27·5	52·5	48·75	48·75	57·5	53	62·5	36·87	34·37	28·75	31·87	36·25	32·5	...
Jhánsi	...	...	53·59	56·67	49·84	57·5	...	...	35·68	39·06	27·19	30·47	35·62	37·66	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	28·59	56·87	57·19	43·28 to 45·62	59·22	48·44 to 51·56	61·56	34·84	36·41	31·87	34·84	34·06	34·84	...
Agra	61·51	56·13	66·67	61·51	51·56	57·13	56·41	63·96	35·52	34·01	32·6	34·74	37·19	38·02	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	26·09	33·12	50·31	50	47·5	53·75	53·12	60·31	35	36·25	32·97	33·28	34·37	34·84	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	47·03	45·62	48·91	55·16	58·96	63·91	...	...	31·96	31·87	33·33	31·87	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	28·75	30·62	53·33	55·16	51·67	55·16	...	...	...	...	32·08	33·33	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district headquarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1915		1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
																Burma—
																Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	59·26	50	68·82	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
																Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	41·83	58·72	62·75	64	62·75	60·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	60·95	69·56	68·82	70·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	50	60·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
																Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	42·95	48·12	75·29	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
																Upper Burma—
...	21·84	18·71	34·97	48·35	68·82	68·82	64	65·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	34·41	...	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
																Arakan—
...	...	...	57·14	61·54	72·73	72·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
																Assam—
																Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
																Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	52·5	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66·87	...	...	...	...	...	110	46·25	59·37	Gauhati
																Bengal—
																Eastern—
...	...	...	50	60	70	71·25	...	...	...	...	80	100	65	65		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	100	100	60	75		Dacca
																Deltaic—
...	...	...	37·5	48·75	67·5	62·5	...	...	...	...	57·5	48·75	57·5	65		Calcutta
																Western—
...	...	...	40	51·25	66·25	72·5	...	...	...	...	60	50	52·5	62·5		Burdwan
...	...	...	45	57·5	75	73·75	...	...	...	...	50	45	60	65		Midnapur
																Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	75	80	...	...	...	...	...	45	60	67·5		Pabna
...	...	...	70	55	67·5	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	70		Rangpur
																Bihar and Orissa—
																Bihar, north—
...	30	31·25	40	48·12	65	63·75	39·37	39·37	..	...	57·5	50	45 to 50	50 to 60		Bhágalpur
...	30	33·28	40	53·12	66·56	61·56	40	36·25	...	...	..	...	...	...		Muzaffarpur
																Bihar, south—
...	30	32·03	35	47·5	57·19	60	42 5	35	...		56·25	50	48·75	60		Patna
																Orissa—
...	...	...	43·54	41·25	68·07	68·07	43·54	55·62		...	...	...	68·07	75		Cuttack
																United Provinces—
																(a) AGRA—
																Eastern—
...	28·59	...	38·33	44·01	61·67	57·24	...	...	...	...	50·05	53·02	49·53	61·87		Benares
																Central—
...	30	32·5	31·25	43·75	54·37	56·25	55	40	25	18·75	51·25	45·62	44·37	53·75		Cawnpore
...	28·28	...	31·72	33·12	...	...	...	...	30·78	19·06	...	...	...	...		Jhánsi
																Western—
...	31·41	38·12	32·03	42·19	56·72	61·56	...	...	...	...	61·25	61·56	44·37	57·19		Meerut
...	30·16	32·5	33·33	45·68	66·67	69·79	...	57·13	27·55	20	50	61·51	48·44	52·97		Agra
																Submontane, west—
...	30	33·28	35	45·62	56·56	61·56	...	...	24·37	20	49·37	45	48·12	50		Shahjahanpur
																(b) OUDH—
																Southern—
..	...	30·62	35·47	44·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·43	47·03	50	63·91		Lucknow
																Northern—
...	32·03	32·66	36·35	47·03	61·56	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	640	...	...	22·86	26 34	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavoy	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	32	16·89	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	..	30·19	20·18	...	...	...	...	...	
Manbin	..	...	492·31	533·33	..	.	39 26	23·97	...	...	...	...	...	
Bassein	.	...	581·82	581·82			32	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	.	492·31	533·33	..		28·57	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	
Toungoo	..	..	...	...			36·16	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	..	...	640	640	.	...	36·57	25·2	...	...	...	...	...	
Pakókku	...	...	581·82	640	..	...	38·32	30·47	...	...	...	...	...	
Arakan—														
Akyab	..	..	581·82	581·82	...	...	36·36	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	490	520	60	6	33·75	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	460	390	70	60	40	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	
Gauhati	...	...	505	425	87·5	52·5	35	25	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	560	540	90	65	70	20	...	...	..	...	...	
Dacca	.	...	530	600	90	82·5	30	23·75	...	...	...	...	...	
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	...	...	480	460	60	51·25	36·25	25	...	...	...	...	...	
Western—														
Burdwan	...	..	460	410	50	42·5	28·75	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapur	..	...	500 to 520	450 to 500	70	65	34·37	25	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	500	480	70	45	30	25	...	...	...	..	...	
Rangpur	...	...	540	650	130	70	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	62·5	60	450	440	60	50	31·25	31·87	125	105	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	457·5	400	50	40	30·78	26·56	266·56	200	...	...	...	
Bihar, south—														
Patna	45	50	400	390	50	50	35	22·5	20	20	...	...	...	5
Orissa—														
Cuttack	68·07	75	495·21	552·5	53·33	68·07	20	20	90	92·34	...	...	5·62	5
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	47·55	52·4	499·43	458·28	58·07	51·2	24·48	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	
Central—														
Cawnpore	57·5	56·25	422·5	420	57·5	45	25	17·5	102·5	120	75	55	...	
Jhánsi	45·26	49·22	406·25	376·41	145·47	50	26·72	20·47	...	...	...	84·06	...	5
Western—														
Meerut	...	61·56	457·19	393·75	53·28	42·19	23·44	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	
Agra	61·51	63·96	414·17	376·46	75·68	52·97	21·04	17·34	160	135	110	87·5	10	5·6
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	50	50	440	370	53·75	45	22·19	20	170	175	102·5 and 126·25	55 and 90	...	...
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	470	420	50	36·25	22·19	21·25	...	90	90	...	...	5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	420	430	47·5	38·12	20·78	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...

gures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAW	JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA (WHITE)		BRAN		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		KEROSENE OIL, PER TIN		DISTRICTS
1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
													Burma—
													Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	17·16	20·58	...	...	...	...	3	2·5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
													Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	32·99	32·99	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	11·43	14·29	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·91	Bassein
													Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	Toungoo
													Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	28·83	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Pakôkku
													Arakan—
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2·44	2·37	Akyab
													Assam—
													Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·95	Balaganj) Sylhet
													Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·69	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·19	2·03	Gauhati
													Bengal—
													Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·84	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·31	Dacca
													Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·22	Calcutta
													Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·23	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·16	Midnapur
													Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·19	2·19	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·56	2·44	Rangpur
													Bihar and Orissa—
													Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	27·5	31·25	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	Bhagalpur
...	...	...	10	10	30·78	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·05	Muzaffarpur
													Bihar, south—
5	...	...	6·25	7·5	17·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	2	2	Patna
													Orissa—
5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Cuttack
													United Provinces—
													(*a*) AGRA—
													Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	28·59	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·62	Benares
													Central—
...	3·44	2·25	6·56	11·25	25	27·5	65	65	...	...	2·47	2·41	Cawnpore
...	3·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	2·56	2·53	Jhánsi
													Western—
...	...	...	10	13·28	25	29·53	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·56	Meerut
12·5	...	...	10	6·67	30·16	30·73	...	...	80	80	2·62	2·56	Agra
...	...	...	10	11·25	40	36·25	50 and 70	55 and 60	45 and 90	60 and 80	2·56	2·58	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
													(*b*) OUDH—
...	...	...	10	13·28	23·75	30·62	...	30	...	...	2·47	2·5	*Southern—* Lucknow
-	...	...	12·5	12·5	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·44	2·42	*Northern—* Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—co

Districts	Rice,* unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	53·44	64·22	...	...	40	37·5	34·79	35·57	44·43	37·19
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	30·78	30·62	53·28	52·5	43·28	51·56	47·03	52·5	36·41	32·03	32·03	39·37	38·12	36·25
Central—														
Lahore	30·78	32·03	51·56	57·19	44·37	51·56	48·44	57·19	30·78	29·69	30·78	...	38·91	40
South-eastern—														
Delhi	...	...	66·25	63·75	47·5	55	50	58·12	36·25	35	31·25	35	36·25	38·75
Submontane—														
Amritsar	32·03	33·28	55	55	43·12	48·75	45·78	50·78	33·12	...	35·62	...	40	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	56·87	56·25	45	49·37	50	52·5	35·62	28·75	35	30	42·5	37·5
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	55	57·5	39·37	53·75	4·37	58·75	32·5	27·5	26·25	..	37·5	36·25
Multan	28·75	30	48·75	48·75	40·62	56	45	53·12	37·5	37·5	31·41	26·56	35·47	39·37
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar		...	55·62	61·51	46·04	43·85	47·4	47·5	30·05	23·18	32·81	23·59	42·4	32·29
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...		...	45	44·37	...	...	...	...	31·35	25·31	35·31	32·97
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	...	51·25	51·25	46·87	53·12	...	...	...	...	33·65	30	37·81	36·25
Shikarpur	...	27·5	62·5	...	40	53·12	...	...	42·81	35	33·12	...	35	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	46·87 to 48·75	45·88	72·5 to 75	70	37·5	34·37	34·69	28·75	...	...
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Bombay	28·02	27·71	46·41	47·6	61·35	...	...	...	45·52	...	31·25	...	41·61	...
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	48·38	...	36·51	49·06	...	...	...	...	19·53	21·87	...	...
Sholapur	...	35·83	47·76	45·21	38·12	53·12	...	...	...	...	20·52	25·42	30·57	26·87
Poona	...	...	55	...	...	63·28	...	...	51·87	...	27 76	26·67	36·09	32·66
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	..	46·3	...	41·82	60·99	...	...	...	...	23·02	24·22	26·2	25·05
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	45·52	65·42	...	...	...	...	...	30·26	32·29	32·4
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	...	...	51·87	75·68	...	...	...	...	34·58	...	43·23	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	66·25	55	50	65	...	...	35	35	33·12	33·75	43·12	40
Central Provinces *—														
Western—														
Nagpur	34·62	...	38·44	42·31	46	56·87	66·62	80	...	...	25	32·62	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	...	...	42·12	47·06	50	59·25	59·25	62·56	...	...	23·5	30·75	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur	33	35	35	39	...	66	53	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	43·56	45·5	43·62	75·5	...	...	...	...	24·19	26·25	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	46·62	44·75	46·25	70	...	...	...	...	24·69	21·25	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	31·9	34·1	29·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	28·1	...	...
Cuddapah	36·7	38·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	32·8	27·6	28·8
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	31·1	32·5	53	53·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	32·6	33·9	49·5	49·7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	32·5	33·9	33·5
Mysore—														
Mysore	22	24	54	60	56	60	60	70	...	...	24	29	...	...
Bangalore	22	26	56	56	54	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	28	40	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
														Rajputana—
36·96	35·57	37·34	*42·19	...	..	...	72·66	...	...	94·06	84·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
32·03	38·12	30·78	39·06	80	63·91	...	...	30·16	24·06	66·72	66·56	...	64·06	*Southern—* Ferozpur
32·66	38·12	32·66	40	69·53	69·53	48·44	53·28	30·16	25	55·16	57·19	48·44	53·28	*Central—* Lahore
31·87	35	31·87	41·25	52·5	58·75	...	...	28·75	22·5	5	65	47·5	52·5	*South-eastern—* Delhi
31·87	...	32·34	40	65	...	...	...	32·5	24·84	55	...	50	60	*Submontane—* Amritsar
33·75	35	33·12	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	45	44 37	50	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
27·5	36·25	30·62	40	...	...	...	...	28·75	25	..	...	38·75	50·62	*Western—* Lyallpur
32·19	36·25	32·19	39·37	70	...	39·37	39 37	28·44	28·75	60	45	40	37·5	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
32·81	33·7	35	39·74	55·62	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	53·33	Peshawar
40	...	35·42	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	20·94	...	...	...	..	Karachi
...	...	36·87	..	67·5	81·87	...	...	35	22·5	...	...	36·25	...	Shikarpur
43·54	39·37	...	..	75 to 82·5	75 to 85	0	58·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	39·17	...	67·29	..	50	...	25·52	...	58·49	...	...	...	*Konkan—* Bombay
...	...	39·17	49·37	...	...	...	...	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—*
...	...	34 07	53·02	53·07	56·2	...	...	17·5	15	51·72	...	...	...	Dharwar
	..	40	51·04	51·46	...	...	...	25	..	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
														Poona
...	.	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—*
...		41·04	50·36	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
														Dhulia
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—*
...	...	35	47·5	67·5	58·75	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	Surat
														Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
...	...	39·81	54·75	57·12	51	...	...	22·5	15	54 37	50·62	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	34·75	45·69	59·25	5 ·25	44 44	44·44	22·19	17·37	47·06	47·06	44·44	42·12	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	66	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	36·56	52·25	58 31	54	...	...	20	13	...	...	...	...	Akola
	...	38·57	52·5	50·87	47·5	...	...	19·12	12·5		52·25	...	...	Amraoti
														Madras—
...	...	60·7	62·2	...	...	...	...	27·2	38·5	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	53·2	51·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	61·7	46·3	35·3	46·3	...	...	23·8	23·8	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	40·8	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	46·5	50·4	...	...	53·4	65·2	57·6	57·6	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	..	71	61·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	37·2	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
...	...	26	30	56	76	70	15·62	...	...	...	..	...	...	Mysore
...	..	28	32	64	84	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		Bangalore

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*concl*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	69·53	66·46	492·34	400	80	56·15	...	..	...	...	...	...	13·96	
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	66·72	69·53	492·03	426·25	66·72	44·37	22·19	16·87	133·28	100	94·06	80	...	
Central—														
Lahore	63·91	65·31	492·34	426·72	66·72	47·03	20	15·16	114·22	160	114·22	88·91	10	
South-eastern—														
Delhi	62·5	60	505	445	63·75	43·75	22·5	17·5	80	90	115	75	10	
Submontane—														
Amritsar	63·75	65	480	410	59·06	43·28	16·25	14·37	100	...	85	66·25	13·12	
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	452·5	425	80	51·25	17·19	14·37	...	...	...	...	...	
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	460	400	57·5	46·25	17·5	15	...	80	...	...	..	
Multan	52·5	55	456·87	390	61·56	42·5	18·12	16·72	110	125	130	85	10	
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	482·97	412·92	77·08	55·62	15·36	15·88	106·67	123·07	...	...	...	
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shikarpur	...	...	507·5	387·5	65	46·25	...	...	63·75	48·75	...	...	...	
Quetta	...	...	520 to 540	391·61 to 460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Bombay	62·86	...	485·73	460·73	82·97	82·97	...	..	...	...	89·79	56·46	10·42	
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	71·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Sholapur	...	...	383·85	416·67	78·38	85·68	...	...	104·43	...	...	59·01	..	
Poona	...	...	435·1	414·01	72·81	76·3	...	...	192·97	207·03	...	...	...	
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	...	...	425	...	78·33	...	...	...	63·07	...	93·33	...	...	
Dhulia	...	...	470	370	63·33	56·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	475·68	416·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad	...	..	420	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	62·19	66·06	466·62	433·31	...	...	22·5	20	116·62	133·31	107·5	75	5·87	
Central—														
Jubbulpore	45·12	47·06	420	380	...	...	22·19	22·19	80	80	100	72·75	4·44	
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	420	400	...	...	22·5	26·5	140	160	75	57	...	
Berar—														
Akola	55·37	57	404·75	381		...	21·69	19·5	100	107	...	...	...	
Amráoti	61·5	60·5	440	320	...	...	20	19	124·44	124·44	...	...	4	
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	82·7	98·2	487·8	503	89·6	76·8	19·5	19·5	...	...	96	64	...	
Salem	...	...	486·5	513·7	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	67	40	...	
Central—														
Bellary	51·5	51·5	3·1	380·9	79·2	79·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	427·7	...	...	...	..	...	...	80·7	42·8	...	
Karnul	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	164·5	154·2	75·2	49 4	...	
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	400	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Coast, south—														
Madras	70·8	74·6	559·6	559·6	74·1	69·2	13·6	12·8	139·9	197·5	74·1	46·1	...	
Tanjore	...	...	466·7	538·3	...	...	17·3	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	...	...	540·5	540·5	...	...	22·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	
Southern—														
Madura	66·7	87	675·7	675·7	...	..	...	...	141·1	141·1	...	...	...	
Mysore—														
Mysore	72	82	490	496·25	111·41	125	...	...	205·73*	205·68*	77·13	70	4·79	
Bangalore	56	76	548·54	548·54	68·54	68·54	...	...	274·27*	240*	85·68	102 81	8·8	

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Brusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
8·59	7·29	12·34	6·15	...	...	...	38·12	110	110	80	80	2·5	2·56	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	8·91	7·97	23·59	28·59	112·5	135	175	175	2·66	2·59	Ferozepur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	9·53	9·53	27·5	30·78	150	140	170	170	2·66	2·67	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	11·41	8·12	10	15·62	25	30	60	80	150	150	2·19	2·19	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	10	8·75	23·12	25	130	...	...	...	2·81	2·76	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	11·41	10	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·5	Rawalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	7·97	5·62	23·12	30	100	80	140	140	2·84	2·81	Lyallpur
...	...	10	4·37	8·12	7·34	26·41	28·75	100		...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	6·77	6·15	26·77	23·59	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·94	3·06	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·22	Karachi
...	...	...	...	8·12	5·62	..	25	...	...	...	...	2·58	2·52	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	10	9·06	28·12	31·56	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	..	2·62	3·5	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Konkan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·59	32·13	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·28	Bombay
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	90	...	...	2·44	2·47	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2·09	2·39	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·86	33·59	...	...	...	..	2·3	2·36	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·13	42·86	...	...	...	.	2·08	2·06	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2·5	2·44	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·56	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	5·25	...	...	...	...	...	70 to 80	...	125 to 200	...	2·19	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
4	2·87	...	...	...	...	29·62	36·37	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	8·25	6	...	...	...	...	90	94	56	54	2·25	2·12	Akola
...	...	8·69	6·12	...	...	...	...	60	70	60	75	2·19	2·19	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	4	4	...	...	90·4*	90·5*	...	...	60	60	2·25	2·53	Coimbatore
7·7	7·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	2·28	2·22	Salem
														Central—
..	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·27	2·75	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·34	2·5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
5·7	5·8	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1·82	1·8	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·8	35·3	195†	195†	...	...	...	1·78	Madras
..	...	...	...	...	...	4·3	10·9	170†	170†	...	...	2·1	2·17	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	38·3	...	...	...	...	2·13	2·44	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	60	2·06	2·06	Madura
														Mysore—
5·1	4·37	4·43	4·37	...	...	40	15	50 to 100	100	50 to 100	100	2·78	2·81	Mysore
8·8	8·8	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·62	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1916

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 1	5 1	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 7	10 10	10 1	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 5	4 5	...	...	10 7	8 9	13 4	12 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 8	12 2	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 11	9 6	11 3	10 6	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 11	12 1	13 14	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 12	7 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 3	11 4	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 1	8 3	7 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 11	15 9	12 11	22 6	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	2 10	2 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 7	5 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 5	5 5	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 8	8 —	...	...	21 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	7 —	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 4	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 2	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 10	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 6	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 5	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 15	4 15	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 5	...	...	6 4	5 12	11 —	11 3	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 10	5 1	9 6	9 6	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 3	11 3	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	11 3	11 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 13	9 7	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 —	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	3 10	3 10	8 5	8 5	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	16 —	16 —	5 10	5 10	9 5	9 5	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 5	9 5	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	4 10	4 10	8 13	8 13	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	12 13	9 9	32 1	25 10	15 9	15 9	9 6	9 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	9 8	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	15 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	10 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 11	6 2	...	...	5 8	5 2	11 —	11 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	9 7	9 7	4 13	4 13	8 14	8 14	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	..	5 4	5 4	..	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	..	...	...	4 —	4 8	17 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	9 —	Manipur
...	...	..	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	...	12 8	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —		...	5 12	6 —	11 4	12 4	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 4	8 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	10 14	10 14	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 -	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	11 —	11 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	11 8	13 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	13 —	Maimensingh
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 6	9 3	13 —	Tippera
..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	13 —	13 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6 —	5 8	9 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	14 —	24-Parganas
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 14	12 4	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	6 —	10 2	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	14 —	Hooghly
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	13 5	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	12 —	15 8	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	13 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1916—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 9	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	7 10	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 2	7 13	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 13	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	7 8 to 8 —	...	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 12	6 8	...	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	7 —	6 —	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 —	7 14	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 8	7 4	10 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Patna	7 8	8 —	...	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	10 —
Shahabad	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 4	7 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	10 —	...
Ranchi	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 —	8 —
Palámau	8 7	7 14	11 13	11 4	...	...	8 11½	8 11½	...	...	...	
Hazáribágh	6 12	6 8	...	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 14½	7 3½	...	...	...	...	11 2½	9 3	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 8	7 3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...
Balasore	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —
Benares	7 11	7 11	10 —	10 —	5 11½	5 11½	7 5	7 5	11 15	11 15	11 6	11 6
Ghazipur	7 7	7 7	10 6	10 6	4 15	4 15	7 11	7 10	13 —	13 6	11 3	10 11
Jaunpur	7 10	7 8	11 4	10 10	3 12	3 12	8 —	7 10	12 8	12 —	...	...
Allahabad	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	4 12	4 12	8 1	8 ..	12 13	12 12	11 —	11 —
Central—												
Bánda	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 4	17 4	16 —	12 —	12 —
Fatehpur	7 4	6 12	11 —	9 8	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	13 4	12 —	11 —
Hamirpur	7 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	13 2	13 —	11 —	11 —
Jalaun	9 8	9 —	...	12 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	14 6	14 —	11 8	11 —
Cawnpore	8 —	7 12	10 12	10 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 8	12 8	10 12	10 4
Jhansi	7 12½	7 13½	10 15½	11 12½	4 15½	4 12	7 3½	7 3	14 7	14 —	10 15½	10 10
Etáwah	8 2	7 12	10 14	10 14	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	12 12	12 4	11 12	11 4
Farrukhabad	8 14	8 8	10 15	10 9	4 1	4 1	9 9	8 14	12 5	11 4	11 4	10 15
Mainpuri	8 8	7 12	12 8	11 4	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	12 4	12 —	11 8	11 —
Etah	9 4	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	18 —	12 —	12 —	11 —
Western—												
Meerut	8 8	8 —	...	10 12	3 —	3 —	6 12	6 12	12 4	11 12	11 8	10 —
Agra	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	5 12	5 12	6 —	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Muttra	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 4	10 4
Aligarh	8 —	7 —	11 4	11 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	12 4	11 —	11 4	10 —
Bulandshahr	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 4	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	11 4	11	10 8	10 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 13	7 2	10 6	10 6	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	12 —	12 6	10 11	10 6
Azamgarh	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 4	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 8	...
Gorakhpur	8 1	8 —	10 —	9 8	6 12	7 —	8 —	8 4	11 5	...	9 8	11 —
Basti	7 8	7 8	8 4	9 —	5 8	5 12	7 —	8 12	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	10 8	13 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 12	13 —	16 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 12	11 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	...	...	14 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	16 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 4	8 4	13 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	9 —	11 8	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	17 8	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 10	9 8	14 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 8	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	15 —	5 4	5 8	9 —	9 13½	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 8	Bhágalpur
12 1	12 1	...	...	9 5	8 13	14 4	13 11	5 8	5 8	13 3	14 4	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	13 —	14 —	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
12 8	12 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	13 —	Sáran
10 8	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	12 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	13 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	15 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 7	13 10	13 10	8 —	7 5½	12 —	12 6	Monghyr
14 8	15 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 8	13 8	14 —	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	Gaya
...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	17 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	13 —	6 8	7 —	11 —	13 —	Mánbhum
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	5 8	10 —	12 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 8	14 1	6 12	6 12	13 8	13 8	Palámau
14 —	13 8	...	...	9 4	9 —	12 —	12 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	12 8	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	8 13¾	9 3	...	...	5 14½	5 14½	21 —	21 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 4	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	9 —	14 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	15 —	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	12 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	10 9	10 9	10 5	...	13 4½	13 4½	6 —	6 —	16 5	16 5	Benares
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 6	13 2	13 —	7 1	7 1	12 13	16 10	Ghasipur
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	12 8	12 —	6 5	6 5	18 —	18 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 11	6 10	17 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	15 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	6 12	16 —	17 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	16 4	16 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	9 —	9 —	12 4	11 12	13 —	12 12	7 —	6 8	15 8	19 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 5½	12 9½	13 15	14 4	5 6	5 10½	14 —	16 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	12 12	11 8	13 6	12 14	7 —	6 12	13 8	18 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	12 5	11 7	13 —	12 10	6 13	6 10	15 —	19 1	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	18 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 12	14 4	13 12	7 —	7 —	14 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 12	12 8	11 12	7 —	6 12	17 —	18 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 4	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	10 4	13 —	12 —	6 4	6 8	16 —	18 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 4	11 12	11 12	7 —	7 4	16 —	18 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 11	12 6	6 8	6 4	14 5	16 4	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 2	12 4	6 —	6 4	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	10 2	10 4	10 14	10 14	11 12	11 —	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Gorakhpur
...		...	...	9 12	10 —	12 8	12 8	7 —	6 12	15 —	16 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1916—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(a) Agra—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	7 12	7 12	12 —	11 6	11 —	11 —
Budaun	8 6	8 8	10 2	10 4	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	10 8
Pilibit	8 8	8 —	11 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	10 10	10 —
Bareli	8 4	7 15	11 9	11 4	3 12	3 13	7 8	7 5	12 12	12 5	10 14	10 9
Moradabad	8 7	8 4	10 12	10 12	4 4	4 4	8 6	8 8	12 2	12 —	11 —	10 5
Bijnor	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 12	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 6	9 6
Muzaffarnagar	9 4	8 12	11 —	11 —	7 4	6 9	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	9 14	9 12
Saháranpur	8 4	8 4	10 10	10 10	3 3	3 3	6 6	6 6	12 12	12 12	10 6	10 6
Dehra-Dun	7 8	7 8	11 12	11 8	3 —	3 —	6 14	6 14	10 8	10 —	9 14	9 4
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	...	...	6 —	6 —
Almora	5 6	5 12	9 8	9 8	3 4	3 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	..
Garhwál	8 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 4	7 8	10 8	11 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	11 —	...
Sultanpur	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Rae-Bareli	7 —	7 —	10	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 9	7 8	12 —	7 8	11 12	11 8
Unao	7 14	7 10	10 10	10 4	4 8	4 8	7 2	6 12	12 14	12 4	11 2	11 —
Lucknow	7 14	7 12	11 4	11 4	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	11 8	10 8
Hardoi	9 4	8 12	11 —	11 4	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 8	12 —	11 4	11 4	10 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 4	10 4	10 4
Barabanki	7 5	7 6	9 8	9 8	4 4	4 4	7 13	7 10	11 9	10 14	10 1	10 1
Gonda	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 12	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 12	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Bahraich	7 12	7 8	9 8	9 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 12	12 —	12 —
Sitapur	8 8	8 —	11 —	10 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	11 —	10 12
Kheri	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 ..
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 10	8 8	10 13	10 10	4 14	4 13	5 4	5 3	10 14	10 15	9 1	8 14
Ajmer	7 4	7 4	9 12	9 12	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	8 12	8 12
Kishangarh	7 12	8 —	10 4	10 8	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	10 12	11 —	8 12	9 —
Tonk	7 10	8 3	12 —	12 9	4 6	4 6	5 7	5 7	12 9	13 2	10 15	10 15
Jaipur	8 —	8 —	10 10	10 19	5 1	5 1	5 5	5 5	11 7	11 11	9 5	9 5
Karauli	8 14½	9 1	11 9	11 9	6 4	6 4	7 3	7 8	11 14	11 14	10 7½	10 5
Dholpur	8 —	8 —	11 11	11 10	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	12 9	12 8½	11 3	11 —
Bharatpur	8 2	8 —	10 10	10 12	4 5	4 5	4 14	4 14	11 5	11 2	9 12	9 12
Alwar	8 10	9 6	10 9	10 10	5 4	5 4	6 14	6 14	11 4	11 6	10 1	9 13
Nasirabad	7 12	7 12	...	..	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	12 —	8 8	8 8
Western—												
Bikaner	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 4
Jaisalmer	7 14	7 14	...	...	4 9	4 9	5 10	5 10	9 2	9 3	7 14	7 14
Jodhpur	6 12 to 7 0	6 11	9 14	9 12	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 11	10 15	8 7 and 8 15	8 6
Central India—												
Indore	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 —	15 8	14 8	11 —	11 —
Neemuch	10 —	9 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 8	13 8	13 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	8 —	8 —	...	...	2 8	2 8	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 8
Ferozepur	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 12	8 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	12	12 —	10 —	10 —
Gujranwala	9 4	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 12	9 12	7 12	7 12
Gujrat	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 ..	9 8
Jhelam	9 —	8 8	13 4	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8		...	9 8	10 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 4	13 4	7 —	7	18 —	18 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	...	11 2	11 4	15 —	15 —	7 —	7 8	18 —		Budaun
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 4	6 8	15 —	15 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 12	13 8	13 5	6 8	6 4	10 9	18 6	Bareli
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 2	13 4	12 11	7 1	7 6	16 -	15 4	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	16 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 13	12 6	12 6	5 8	5 8	15 6	17 8	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	11 11	5 14	5 14	15 —	19 2	Saháranpur
10 8	11 4	...	...	11 2	11 —	12 12	13 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 8	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	19 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 8	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	15 8	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	5 12	5 12	13 8	16 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
13 —	13 —	10 —	9 4	10 2	10 —	11 9	11 6	6 15	7 5	16 —	12 4	Barabanki
...	...	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 4	6 4	16 —	19 —	Bahraich
...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 4	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sitapur
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	16 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...		7 14	8 2	10 14	10 12	10 14	10 12	6 —	...	17 15	18 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	10 —	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	Ajmer
..	..	...		10 12	10 8	11 —	10 8	...	...	18 —	20 —	Kishangarh
...		...	...	9 13	9 14	12 —	12 —	...	...	17 8	16 6	Tonk
...	..	9 9	9 9	9 10 and 10 14	9 10 and 10 14	11 3	11 11	10 1	10 1	20 1	22 4	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 14	...	...	15 —	16 14	Karauli
...	..	7 —	7 —	12 9½	12 8½	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Dholpur
...	..	...	...	11 —	0 14	11 14	12 8	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Bharatpur
...	..	9 8	9 8	11 11	11 7	11 5	11 10	11 8	11 4	20 4	19 10	Alwar
...	.	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	20 —	18 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	16 —	Bikaner
...	..	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
..	..	...	...	10 13	10 10	...	...	5 8	6 —	22 —	24 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	20 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...		...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissar
...		...	...	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 8	4 12	4 12	16 —	18 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	19 —	19 —	Lahore
.	.	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	19 —	22 8	Gujranwala
..	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	12 —	11 8	5 8	5 8	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1916—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Delhi	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 —
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8
Karnál	8 8	8 4	11 8	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	12 8	10 —	9 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 4	8 4	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Ludhiána	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	9 8	9 —	9 —
Jullundur	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Hoshiárpur	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Siálkot	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	7 8	7 4	10 4	10 12	...	...	6 4	6 —	9 6	9 6	7 12	7 8
Kángra	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 8	8 4	11 —	11 2	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 4	9 4
Attock	8 8	8 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 8	9 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 8	9 11	12 4	12 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —
Jhang	9 8	9 8	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 8
Lyallpur	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —
Multan	9 10	9 2	10 4	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	10 12	10 12
Montgomery	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 8	12 —	12 —	10 8
Muzaffargarh	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 4	8 2	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 6	9 2	8 12
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 8	7 10	10 12	11 —	3 9	3 9	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 12	8 12
Pesháwar	8 7	8 7	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 3	6 13	6 13	11 —	11 —	9 2	9 2
Kohát	8 7	8 10	11 3	12 2	3 11	3 11	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 8	10 3	10 3
Bannu	9 13	9 6	12 8	12 15	4 1	4 1	6 14	7 3	12 8	13 12	10 —	10 —
Dera Ismael Khan	8 12	...	10 3	10 —	3 4	3 4	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	11 2	11 —
Tochi	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8	8 —	17 —	18 —	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 —	9 —	13 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	7 13	7 11	10 —	10 —	3 1	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	...		6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Hyderabad	8 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	9 8	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 4
Shikárpur	9 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 —	11 —	10 8
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 8
Quetta	...	8 6 to 8 11	10 3	10 3	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	10 15	11 3	8 3	8 3
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 —	5 8	7 6	7 6	12 8	12 8	10 12	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 9	7 9	11 4	11 4	9 7	9 7
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	...	6 12	6 5	7 3	6 12	...	...	7 14	7 14
Bombay	*5 2	*5 2	...	...	4 13	4 13	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	8 5	8 5
Thanna	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 12	6 12	11 12	11 12	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 14	7 10	8 12	8 4	17 13	17 13	10 15	11 14
Belgaum	10 5	9 13	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	15 14	15 6	13 10	13 2
Satara	7 12	7 7	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 7	6 7	10 15	11 5	12 2	11 6
Sholapur	8 3	7 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	18 2	17 3	12 7	11 9
Bijapur	10 3	10 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	20 11	21 10	13 6	12 8
Poona	7 13	7 13	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 11	6 11	13 8	13 8	10 13	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	8 14	8 2	...	...	6 10	5 14	7 6	6 10	16 8	15 2	12 10	12 10
Násik	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 8	6 8	12 11	12 11	11 —	11 —
Jalgaon	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 10	7 10	14 —	13 12	10 1	10 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 6	7 6	11 2	11 2	9 —	9 —
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8
Kaira	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmedabad	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	11 —	10 8	8 8	8 8
Godhra	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	8 8
Disa	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	10 —	9 8	8 4	8 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	8 12	8 4	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	...	8 7	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	13 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 2	9 —	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 15	7 15	15 8	14 11	...	
Betul	9 12	9 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 5	8 5	17 4	17 4	...	..
Chhindwara	8 12	8 2	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 3	9 3	16 10	16 10	...	...
Nagpur	8 7	8 2	...	...	5 3	5 3	9 12	9 12	15 —	15 —	...	...
Wardha	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 14	8 14	17 7	17 7	...	...

* Relates to the Khandwa wheat

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

RAGI OR MARUA (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer aristinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR DÁL (*Cajanus Indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	*South-eastern*— Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	12 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	20 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...		7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 —	17 —	18 8	Karnál
15 8	15 8	9 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	*Submontane*— Ambala
...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	12 12	13 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	23 —	24 —	Ludhiána
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	22 —	20 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 —	...	..	24 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	12 —	11 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 2	12 2	12 6	12 12	5 12	5 12	23 —	24 —	Amritsar
...	.	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Siálkot
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 2	10 12	10 12	5 —	5 6	16 —	16 —	*Hills*— Simla
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Kángra
..	...	10 —	10 —	11 12	10 12	11 4	11 4	5 8	...	22 —	22 —	*Northern*— Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	11 4	11 8	5 8	6	26 —	26 —	Attock
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 5	12 -	12 8	5 8	5 8	16 —	24 —	*Western*— Sháhpur
12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	12 12	12 8	13 —	12 4	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 4	13 4	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 —	21 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 14	12 10	13 8	13 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	Montgomery
..	.	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	..	...	...	10 10	10 10	5 —	5 —	4 6	4 6	22 8	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	.	...	...	9 14	10 2	10 4	10 8	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...		9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 13	6 13	25 —	25 —	Pesháwar
...	..	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 10	10 13	10 13	...	.	20 6	26 12	Kohát
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 4	12 13	13 2	...	...	30 10	30 —	Bannu
...	..	...	...	11 1	...	10 —	10	..	...	22 4	22 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	.	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	20 —	20 —	Tochi
..	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	Kurram
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 —	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
	...	...	..	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	..	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	21 8	21 8	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	8 11½	8 14	4 8 to 5 2	4 9½ to 5 3	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
13 5	13 13	...	...	6 8	8 8	..	...	5 11	5 11	22 8	22 8	*Konkan*— Karwar
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 13	20 13	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	22 6	22 6	Alibág
8 6	8 6	..	...	9 —	8 11	...	...	5 8	5 8	21 10	21 10	Bombay
10 8	10 8	..	.	8 6	8 6		.	6 10	6 10	24 —	24 —	Thana
...	...	...	...	9 3	8 4	...	...	5 2	4 15	17 1	18 9	*Deccan and Karnátak*— Dharwar
14 6	14 6	...	...	10 8	9 7	...	...	6 1	5 14	18 10	19 8	Belgaum
..	...	...	...	11 6	10 —	...	..	7 2	6 2	15 7	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 12	...	...	...	5 14	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 8	5 8	20 6	20 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 5	5 12	20 8	20 8	Poona
...	...	...	...	11 5	9 14	...	...	7 —	6 5	17 8	20 —	*Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan*— Ahmednagar
15 10	15 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 13	5 13	20 3	22 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	16 8	16 8	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	6 2	18 —	18 —	Jalgaon
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	*Gujarat*— Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 9	24 9	Broach
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	5 8	5 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
11 —	11 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	24 —	24 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	..	...	5 4	5 4	24 —	24 —	Disa
..	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	90 —	90 —	*Kathiawar*— Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	17 —	17 8	*Western*— Nimar
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 1	...	...	9 2	9 2	15 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 5	6 10	14 —	16 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	14 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	16 —	Nagpur
...			...	9 11	9 11	...	...	7 13	7 3	17 6	17 6	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1916—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 2	8 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 5	7 5	16 —	14 —	...	...
Sangor	8 12	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 8	17 —	15 8	...	..
Damoh	8 7	8 12	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 —	8 —	18 5	15 14	...	..
Jubbulpore	7 12	7 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	16 8	15 —	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 9	11 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 8	10 8	17 —	16 —	...	...
Bálághát	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 11	8 9	...	...	4 15	4 15	10 3	10 3	16 10	...	...	...
Chánda	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 3	4 15	9 15	8 11	15 7	15 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	8 —	8 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	9 —	9 —	...	.	8 8	8 8	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 12	8 12	...	...	4 11	4 11	6 12	6 12	16 7	16 7	...	...
Akola	8 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	16 —	13 —	...	...
Amráoti	8 2	8 11	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 7	8 7	16 3	15 3	...	...
Yeotmal	8 13	7 11	...	...	5 9	5 —	9 3	7 7	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 6	6 6	...	...	4 1	4 1	9 5	9 5	12 3	11 10	15 11	15 2
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	..	..	..	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	.	..	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	11 2	12 9	10 15	10 4
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	.	...	..	..	8 4	8 4	19 10	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 11	17 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 —	7 1	...	...	...	15 10
Karnul	...	...	..	..	...	...	8 11	9 1	17 4	16 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13	7 7	...	...	15 1	15 1
Godávari	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	18 8	17 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 9	13 9	13 —	13 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 13	15 1	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	.	...	...	.	..	...	7 14	5 4	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	.	...	...	6 13	7 —	...	...	11 10	12 5
Tanjore	...	..	..	.	..	..	7 —	7 —	.	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...	.	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	12 9	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 13	8 4	13 6	13 12	12 5	12 5
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 13	11 —	11 —	10 9	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	5 11	7 4	7 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	7 —	6 8	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	6 —	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 2	4 14	...	...	4 7	4 10	5 1	5 1	8 10	9 5	8 —	8 —

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...		...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	7 5	7 5	14 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 8	17 —	Saugor
...	...	..	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	5 12	6 —	14 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 12	5 8	14 —	15 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	..	9 11	9 11	...	...	6 1	6 1	13 15	15 2	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	5 7	6 1	11 11	15 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 7	6 12	17 —	17 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	.	.	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	6 6	12 13	12 13	Bilaspur
...	..	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 8	14 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	14 -	14 —	Drug
												Berar—
.	...	..	...	9 15	11 15	...	...	6 9	6 9	14 9	16 -	Buldána
...	...	...	...	...	10 6	.	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 -	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	...	...	7 9	..	19 —	...	Amráoti
...	...	..	...	8 5	8 5	..	...	8 8	6 15	14 13	14 13	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
18 8	18 10	...	...	9 4	8 9	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 13	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 13	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19 3	19 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 13	12 13	Nilgiris
...	....	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	..	16 1	15 12	Salem
												Central—
17 13	17 9	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	16 14	19 1	Bellary
15 13	15 13	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	Anantapur
18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	17 5	17 5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	18 12	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	Ganjam
12 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12 —	12 —	Visagapatam
13 14	12 14	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	19 —	21 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	27 —	Kistna
12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	Guntur
15 13	15 13	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	18 —	18 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	24 2	23 15	Madras
12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	25 11	23 13	Chingleput
16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	17 4	17 1	N. Arcot
12 9	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	24 —	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	..	...	..	...		..	...	21 —	21 5	Tanjore
...	14 13		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 9	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
16 4	16 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	25 11	24 11	Tinnevelly
14 1	14 1	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
16 —	16 —	..	...	9 —	7 —	...	..	7 —	...	15 —	16 4	Mysore
16 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	...		6 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	Bangalore
15 8	15 8	...	...	15 —	14 —	..	..	6 8	6 8	17 —	18 —	**Coorg**— Coorg
...	...	...	..	7 7	7 11	...	...	5 12	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10, 1916

Second WHEAT Forecast, 1915-16.

This forecast is based on reports received from local authorities, and refers to 99·5 per cent of the total wheat acreage of India. The statistics, therefore, cover all the important wheat growing areas. The condition of the crop referred to below generally relates to that prevailing in the latter part of February.

The total area sown amounts to 30,227,000 acres, as against 32,034,000 acres, the revised estimate at the corresponding date of last year, or a decrease of 1,807,000 acres, or nearly 6 per cent. The total area in the final forecast of last year (published in May 1915) was 32,230,000 acres. It may be noted that the increase in acreage now estimated as compared with the area in the first forecast (at the end of December 1915) is 7 per cent. The corresponding increase in the second as against the first forecast in recent years was 11 per cent in 1915, 16 per cent in 1914, 22 per cent in 1913, and 15 per cent in 1912.*

The detailed figures for each province are as follows :—

Second forecast.

Provinces and States	Area		Increase + or Decrease −
	March 1915-16	March 1914-15	
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Punjab (a)	9,857,000	11,197,000	−1,340,000
United Provinces	7,500,000	7,450,000	+50,000
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	3,521,000	(b)3,558,000	−37,000
Bombay and Sind (a)	2,415,000	2,450,000	−35,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,328,000	1,203,000	+125,000
North-West Frontier Province	851,000	1,106,000	−255,000
Bengal	134,000	135,000	−1,000
Ajmer-Merwara	10,000	16,000	−6,000
Central India	2,924,000	3,080,000	−156,000
Rajputana	625,000	908,000	−283,000
Hyderabad	1,058,000	(b) 928,000	+130,000
Mysore	4,000	3,000	+1,000
Total	30,227,000	32,034,000	−1,807,000

It will be seen that the area this year, as against that on the corresponding date of last year, shows a decrease of 37 per cent in Ajmer-Merwara, 31 per cent in Rajputana, 23 per cent in the North-West Frontier Province, 12 per cent in the Punjab, and 5 per cent in Central India. On the other hand, Hyderabad shows an increase of 14 per cent, Bihar and Orissa 10 per cent, and the United Provinces 1 per cent.

The failure of the winter rains in December and January seriously affected the crop, particularly on unirrigated areas, in the Punjab,† the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana, Sind, and the northern parts of the Bombay Presidency. The rain received in February has, however, materially benefited the crop. In the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Hyderabad, Mysore, and in the Bombay Deccan the weather conditions have, on the whole, been favourable, and the crop is reported to be generally good. It will be seen from the table on rainfall appended to this forecast that the winter rains have been below normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, and in the eastern parts of Central India. In the western parts of Central India they have been slightly above normal.

The condition of the crop in the reporting provinces is summarised below :—

Punjab (32·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown in the British districts is now estimated at 8,799,000 acres, which is 12 per cent short of the area reported at this time last year. The area in Native States is now estimated at 1,058,000 acres, which is 10 per cent less than the corresponding estimate of last year. The combined area of British and Native territory (9,857,000 acres) shows a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with the estimate made at this time last year. The decrease, as explained in the December forecast, is due to some extent to unfavourable climatic conditions and to shortage of canal water at sowing time. It is also due in some degree to the fact that the estimates made this time last year were perhaps somewhat optimistic. As compared with the first (December) estimate of this year, the present estimate shows an increase of about 4 per cent, which is chiefly due to further sowings on irrigated area, which was also facilitated by the light rain received on the 15th and 16th December. The State of Patiala shows the largest increase over the first forecast, *viz.*, 58 per cent; Lyallpur shows an increase of 30 per cent and Multan 15 per cent; while the Bahawalpur State shows a decrease of 46 per cent.

Light showers received in the middle of December were useful. The rest of the month and the first three weeks of January were dry but light rain fell nearly all through the province on the 31st of January and in the first two weeks of February. This was beneficial for the standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas, although it was quite insufficient for the requirements of the unirrigated areas, which have long been suffering from drought. The condition and prospects of irrigated wheat are generally fair, but the unirrigated crop and the crop on higher lands are below average, and in parts of the south-east and west they are withering. Late sown wheat on irrigated areas is generally doing well.

United Provinces (23·3 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—In the first forecast, the total area was estimated at 7,500,000 acres, as against 7,450,000 acres at the corresponding date of the previous year. No change has been made by

* The following are the figures in thousand of acres in 1st and 2nd forecasts in the years referred to :—

1916, 1st forecast	(December	1915)	28,244,	2nd forecast	(Mar.	1916)	30,227
1915, 1st ,,	,,	1914)	28,694	2nd ,,	,,	1915)	32,034
1914, 1st ,,	,,	1913)	22,339,	2nd ,,	,,	1914)	25 900
1913, 1st ,,	,,	1912)	24,634,	2nd ,,	,,	1913)	29,946
1912, 1st ,,	,,	1911)	25,570,	2nd ,,	,,	1912)	29,444

† The wheat on *unirrigated* areas in the Punjab is over 50 per cent of the total area under wheat; in the United Provinces about 46 per cent of the total area.

(a) Including Native States (b) Revised figure

the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in regard to this estimate. The months of December and January were practically rainless in the plains districts, and it was not until the third week in February that rain in any appreciable quantity was received. Although somewhat late for the irrigated wheat, it was followed by fine weather and no damage has been reported. It materially benefited the unirrigated crop, which had suffered severely from the prolonged drought. The irrigated crop has, on the whole, done well; in some parts, however, of the canal irrigated tracts, the water supply has been inadequate. The unirrigated crop should now give a moderate yield. In the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand divisions the outturn on the area sown is at present estimated at 80 per cent of the normal. Over the rest of the province the absence of rain has been less severely felt, and the crop is estimated at 85 to 90 per cent of the normal. This relates to the condition of the crop up to the 24th February 1916.

Central Provinces and Berar (**11·6 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The area sown in the British districts is now estimated at 3,404,000 acres as against 3,440,000 acres, the revised area at this time last year. The area in the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon is estimated at 117,000 acres as against 118,000 acres last year. The combined area of British and Native territory (3,521,000 acres) shows a decrease of 1 per cent as compared with the revised estimate at the corresponding date last year. The area under the crop expanded in Jubbulpore, Mandla, the districts of the Nagpur division (except Balaghat), the Chattisgarh division (except Drug), and Berar. The expansion ranged from 3 per cent in Jubbulpore to 20 per cent in Wardha. Elsewhere the area was contracted, the decrease being greatest (15 per cent) in Saugor, Narsinghpur, and Betul. The contraction in the northern districts is generally attributed to the shortage of seed, and to the extension of the jawar crop due to last year's good yield of that crop, while the increase of area in the southern districts is due to the low prices of cotton obtained last year. During the last week of December, there were timely, although light, showers in the Nerbudda Valley, the Satpura and the Berar districts, which improved the prospects of the crop. January was practically rainless. During the second and third weeks of February, light showers were received throughout the provinces, except in Nimar and Wardha, but the accompanying cloudy weather, frost, and hail damaged the crop to some extent in a few districts. On the whole, however, the weather conditions have been favourable to the crop. Akola expects a 120 per cent crop, and Damoh, Drug, Amraoti, Yeotmal, and Mandla a normal (100 per cent) crop. For the remaining districts, except Seoni, Chanda, Bilaspur, and Balaghat, the outturn ranges from 102 per cent in Chindwara to 113 per cent in Buldana. Seoni, Chanda, Bilaspur, and Balaghat estimate a 95 per cent crop. The estimate for the Central Provinces and Berar as a whole is 105 per cent of the normal per acre. On this basis the yield is estimated at 957,410 tons as against 827,840 tons at this time last year. The State of Khairagarh estimates an outturn of 90 per cent, and the Nandgaon State 97 per cent, of the normal.

Bombay and Sind (**7·7 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is estimated at 2,415,000 acres (564,000 acres being in Native States) as against 2,450,000 acres, estimated at this time last year, or a decrease of 1 per cent. In Gujarat the unirrigated crop suffered through want of moisture and, in places, from frost, and is expected to yield between 50 to 65 per cent of the normal, and even between 20 to 35 per cent in some tracts. The irrigated crop is estimated at 65 to 100 per cent. The crop is not yet ready for harvest. In the Deccan the rains in November and December were general and greatly benefited the crop everywhere. In East Khandesh both the irrigated and the unirrigated crops are reported to have yielded between 100 to 150 per cent of the normal. Elsewhere in the Deccan the irrigated crop is estimated at 100 to 125 per cent of the normal, and the unirrigated crop between 90 and 100 per cent, except in parts of Poona and Sholapur, where it is about 20 per cent less. Slight damage by rats, it may be noted, is reported from Sholapur. The harvesting of the unirrigated crop commenced from the beginning of February, but the irrigated crop is not yet ready. In the Karnatak cloudy weather in December and subsequent rain induced rust on the late sown crop, particularly in Dharwar and the crop is estimated to yield between 65 and 100 per cent of the normal. The harvesting of the early crop was begun at the end of January and the late crop is about ready for harvest. In Sind the unirrigated crop suffered from want of rain after sowing and the irrigated crop from deficiency of water supply and in places from frost. The crop is not yet ready for harvest, but is expected to yield between 55 to 75 per cent of the normal.

Bihar and Orissa (**4·3 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown to date is reported to be 1,328,000 acres, as against 1,203,000 acres estimated at this time last year, or an increase of 10 per cent, attributed to favourable weather at the time of sowing and also to the fact that in parts of Tirhut the crop was largely sown on areas from which paddy and *bhadoi* (autumn) crops had been washed away by floods. The weather conditions were generally favourable. Some damage was, however, done to the crop in parts of Patna, Gaya, and Cuttack by excessive rain in November. Want of moisture is reported to have affected the crop in Manbhum and Singhbhum to some extent. The crop is, however, of very little importance in these districts. The present condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good. According to the estimates of the District Officers it appears that the districts of Shahabad, Saran, and Sambalpur expect a crop above the normal, varying from 108 to 115 per cent. Champaran Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Palamau expect a normal crop. Patna, Gaya, Darbhanga, and the Santal Parganas report a crop of 92 per cent. Five districts expect a crop of 77 to 85 per cent, while Angul and Singhbhum estimate their crops at 67 and 43 per cent respectively. Thus a crop of 95 per cent of the normal is estimated for the province as against 72 per cent estimated at this date last year. The provincial Director of Agriculture is, however, of opinion that this is an underestimate and that there will be a normal wheat crop all over—in places above the normal, or as much as a bumper crop, the rain from 16th to 18th February having done good wherever the crop was late.

North-West Frontier Province (**3·4 per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown up to the end of January is estimated at 851,000 acres (irrigated 270,000 acres and unirrigated 581,000 acres), as against 1,106,000 acres (284,000 acres being irrigated and 822,000 acres unirrigated) at this time last year, or a decrease of 23 per cent. The decrease is practically confined to the unirrigated area and is shared by all the districts except Hazara, which shows an increase of about 16,000 acres, owing to good local rainfall in January. The most noteworthy decreases occur in the Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan districts

(namely, 39,000 acres, 115,500 acres and 80,300 acres, respectively), due to the failure of rain at sowing time, as was stated in the December forecast. Since then 27,000 acres have been sown with wheat. The months of December and January were practically rainless, and the previous defect in the sown area, therefore, was not made good. Generally speaking, the rains received in February have done much to improve the standing crops in all districts, but more rain would be most welcome. The February rainfall was fairly well distributed and gives promise of an average crop.

Bengal (0·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 134,000 acres, which is about 1 per cent less than the area estimated at this time last year. There was light but well distributed rainfall in November, which helped the growth of the crop; but December and January were practically rainless. The total absence of rain during these two winter months has to a great extent affected the prospects of the crop. In Malda, the principal wheat growing district in the province, the season was favourable at the beginning, but lack of rain has recently been keenly felt. The weather conditions have also been favourable in Midnapur and Rangpur. The character of the season in the rest of the province may be regarded as fair. The four important wheat growing districts estimate the crop as follows:—Malda 100 per cent of normal, Murshidabad 75 per cent, Pabna 60 per cent, and Nadia 42 per cent. The average outturn for the province works out to 78 per cent of the normal against 63 per cent estimated at this time last year.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is estimated at 10,000 acres as against 16,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 37 per cent. In Ajmer, the decrease is ascribed to the failure of winter rains and insufficiency of water in wells. Cold winds have greatly affected the outturn. In Merwara and Kekri both the failure of winter rains and the frost in February have damaged the crop.

Central India (8·8 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 2,924,000 acres, as against 3,080,000 acres estimated at this time last year, or a decrease of 5 per cent. The condition of the crop is reported to be good throughout, except in parts of Indore and Baghelkhand where it is fair. The details* are as follows:—

	1915-16	1914-15
	acres.	acres.
Gwalior	1,129,431	1,155,574
Indore	353,704	369,331
Bhopal	715,151	873,554
Bundelkhand	283,974	269,732
Baghelkhand	166,705	124,760
Malwa	124,900	140,729
Southern States	150,360	155,639
Total	2,924,225	3,080,319

Rajputana (3·2 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is estimated at 625,000 acres as against 905,000 acres reported at this time last year, or a decrease of 31 per cent. The crop is reported to have done well only in the States of Marwar and Sirohi. Damage by frost is reported from Banswara, Kushalgarh, and Shahpura, by cold winds from Alwar, Bundi, and Mewar, and by the absence or partial failure of winter rains from the remaining States. Detailed* figures for the States are as follows:—

	1915-16	1914-15
	acres	acres
Bundi	35,802	70,825
Tonk	92,648	116,593
Kishangarh	1,181	2,171
Jaipur	46,336	77,702
Dungarpur	6,933	7,903
Partabgarh	22,395	19,731
Banswara	16,102	20,112
Kushalgarh	3,311	3,311
Jaisalmer	83	10,902
Marwar	62,817	87,764
Bikaner	2,254	31,482
Sirohi	8,400	8,600
Karauli	3,971	5,220
Dholpur	11,384	14,020
Bharatpur	28,606	44,205
Alwar	23,370	41,302
Kotah	223,847	286,900
Jhalawar	8,441	16,193
Mewar	25,000	40,000
Shahpura	2,015	2,413
Total	624,896	907,949

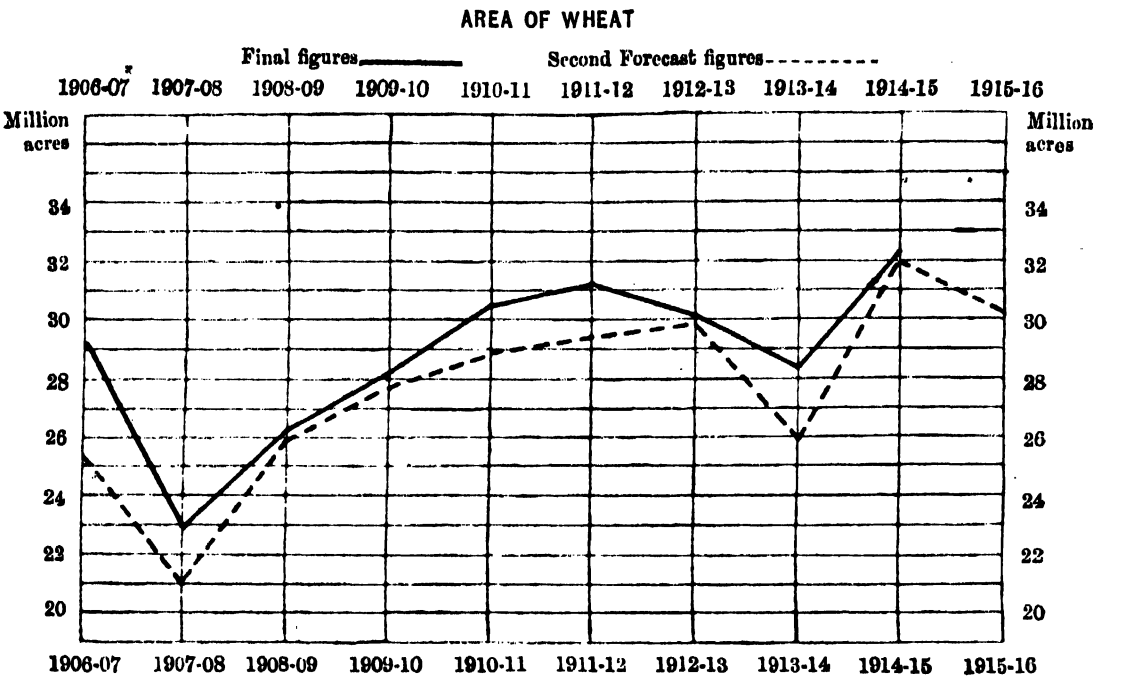
Hyderabad (3·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is estimated at 1,053,000 acres, as against 928,000 acres, the revised figures at this time last year, or an increase of 14 per cent. Wheat grows chiefly in the Mahratwada districts and the increase is shared by all the districts excepting Parbhani, which shows a decrease of 18,000 acres. The increase is, however, most marked in the districts of Aurangabad and Bir, which show an expansion in area of 57,000 acres and 23,000 acres respectively. Weather conditions have been favourable and the estimated outturn works out to 82 per cent of the normal as against 77 per cent at this time last year. Detailed figures for districts are as follows:—

	1915-16	1914-15
	acres	acres
Aurangabad	219,089	162,377
Bir	80,534	57,310
Parbhani	222,660	240,871
Nander	105,640	98,485
Gulbarga	17,381	15,880
Raichur	25,697	25,697
Usmanabad	25,706	23,661
Bidar	37,807	37,807
Meduk	2,596	2,595
Mahbubnagar	836	968
Nizamabad	735	802
Warangal	41	65
Adilabad	8,262	9,501
Karimnagar	472	472
Non-Government areas	310,469	251,161
Total	1,057,925	927,652

* Detailed figures are given for Native States since these details are not otherwise readily available to the Trade.

Mysore (0·01 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is estimated at 4,000 acres, which is 33 per cent above the area estimated at this time last year. The condition of the crop is generally reported to be good.

Chart.—The chart below shows the second estimates of acreage and the final estimates for the last ten years for the whole of India.



Wheat crop in Foreign Countries.—The latest available information published in January by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, is as follows :—

In the Argentine the area and yield are estimated at 16,413,000 acres and 4,922,000 tons against 15,465,000 acres and 4,503,000 tons in 1914-15. In Australia the estimates of area and yield are 11,495,000 acres and 3,822,000 tons, as against 11,799,000 acres and 664,000 tons last year. In Canada the wheat crop, according to the final results of 1915, is estimated at 10,059,000 tons on an area of 13,039,000 acres against 4,311,000 tons on an area of 10,289,000 acres in 1914. The monthly Crop Report, issued by the Department of Agriculture, United States of America, on December 30, 1915, estimated the area under winter wheat in the United States of America at 37,256,000 acres against 42,012,000 acres sown last year. The condition of crop on 1st December was slightly below the average for that date and the estimated yield is about 14,464,000 tons, as against 17,546,000 tons last season.

From un-official sources it appears that the weather in Russia is fairly seasonable, although rather changeable, and there is no reason to think that the position of the young winter crops is other than satisfactory. In France, if favourable weather prevails for late sowings of winter wheat and for spring sowings, the total wheat acreage this year should be about 15,000,000 acres, while a full area before the war was 16,000,000 acres. In Italy most reports speak favourably of the crop outlook but some southern districts are in need of rain. In northern Italy the crops look particularly well. In the United Kingdom as very little work was possible in the fields during December owing to wet weather and the prevalence of storms, the acreage now under wheat is only about three-fourths of the area intended for the crop, and as compared with the end of 1914, when probably over 80 per cent had been got in, the acreage actually sown is about 6 or 7 per cent less. In Spain the sowings of wheat up to 1st January has been estimated at 9,843,000 acres, showing an increase of 6 per cent. The crop was seeded under satisfactory conditions, and germination has been regular.

The latest estimates of outturn so far received from the different countries are noted below :—

	1915-16 tons	1914-15 tons
United States (winter crop)	14,464,000	17,546,000
Canada	10,059,000	4,311,000
Australia	3,822,000	664,000
Argentine . . .	4,922,000	4,503,000

These increased outturns, however, should be read in the light of the scarcity of tonnage at present prevailing. The following freights from these producing countries to the United Kingdom show that since the outbreak of war freights have risen to very high levels. As compared with this time last year, wheat freights have doubled or more than doubled from the United States, Atlantic ports, and the Argentine, and trebled from India. It may be noted that Indian freight rates are now more than ten times greater than at the outbreak of war.

	Feb. 1916	Feb. 1915	July 1914 (Outbreak of War)
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
United States and Atlantic ports to United Kingdom .	18 6	7 0	2 6
River Plate to U. K. . .	150 0	75 0	11 4½
Australia to United Kingdom	110 0	—	17 0
Karachi to Liverpool . .	135 0	45 0	10 0

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

I. Winter rainfall (December to March).*

Provinces and States		Actual, 1915-16	Actual 1914-15	Normal
		Inches	Inches	Inches
Punjab	East and North	1·1	4·3	3·6
	South-West	0·2	1·1	1·7
United Provinces	East	0·9	2·9	1·8
	West	1·1	5·0	2·6
Central Provinces	West	1·1	3·0	1·5
	East	0·9	4·6	1·7
Berar		1·3	4·1	1·4
Bombay	Gujarat	0	0·5	0·2
	Deccan	0·6	2·3	0·4
Sind		0	0·3	0·7
Bihar and Orissa	Bihar	0·6	2·1	1·4
	Chota Nagpur	0·5	4·4	2·4
	Orissa	0·6	1·3	1·9
N.-W. Frontier Province		1·5	3·0	2·5
Bengal		0·3	2·0	1·5
Central India	West	0·5	2·5	0·3
	East	0·9	2·5	2·0
Rajputana (a)	West	0	1·4	0·8
	East	0	2·6	0·8
Hyderabad	North	0·6	3·3	0·7
	South	0	3·1	0·5
Mysore		0·3	1·4	0·6

(a) Including Ajmer-Merwara.

* *Vide Gazette of India*, Supplement, dated 4th March 1916 and 6th March 1915.

II. Exports of wheat by sea to foreign countries.

Month	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	Tons	Tons	Tons
April	27,300	9,100	10,600
May	166,300	24,500	105,000(a)
June	260,400	169,000	291,900(a)
July	318,500	169,500	187,600(a)
August	134,700	42,500	47,900(a)
September	134,800	56,100	5,800(a)
October	52,700	88,300	400
November	46,700	55,000	200
December	21,700	37,000	300
January	20,700	25,000	400
February	9,700	21,600	...
March	8,700	8,800	...
Total	1,202,200	706,400	...

(a) Including exports on Government account.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15, 1916.

Second Forecast WINTER OILSEEDS (Rape, Mustard, and Linseed), 1915-16.

This forecast is based upon reports received from provinces where rape, mustard, and linseed are grown to any considerable extent. These provinces contain 99·2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India, and 98·9 per cent of the total linseed area in British India. Of the Native States, estimates are furnished by Hyderabad and the Native States in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda). No report is made by any other Native State. The condition of the crops, referred to below, generally relates to that prevailing in the latter part of February.

The total area under rape and mustard, so far as reported, amounts to 3,629,000 acres (excluding the "mixed" crop of the United Provinces, for which no estimate is at present available). This is 226,000 acres, or 6 per cent, below the revised figure at the corresponding date of last year. The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Rape and Mustard

Second forecast, March

Provinces and States	1915-16	1914-15	Increase + or Decrease —
	acres	acres	acres
United Provinces (unmixed crop).	188,000	145,000	+43,000
Bengal . . .	1,321,000	1,325,000	—4,000
Punjab . . .	822,000	(a)973,000	—151,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	713,000	677,000	+36,000
Assam	316,000	305,000	+11,000
Bombay and Sind (including Native States)	217,000	308,000	—91,000
North-West Frontier Province	46,000	115,000	—69,000
Hyderabad . . .	6,000	7,000	—1,000
Total .	3,629,000	3,855,000	—226,000

(a) Revised figure.

The total area under linseed, so far as reported, amounts to 2,765,000 acres (excluding the "mixed" crop of the United Provinces for which no estimate is at present available). This is 201,000 acres, or 8 per cent, larger than the revised area on the corresponding date last year. The detailed figures for the provinces are :—

Linseed

Second forecast, March

Provinces and States	1915-16	1914-15	Increase + or Decrease —
	acres	acres	acres
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,166,000	(a) 1,164,000	+2,000
United Provinces (unmixed crop).	300,000	202,000	+98,000
Bihar and Orissa .	661,000	619,000	+42,000
Bengal . . .	181,000	189,000	—8,000
Bombay (including Native States).	124,000	117,000	+7,000
Punjab . . .	45,000	39,000	+6,000
Hyderabad . .	288,000	234,000	+54,000
Total .	2,765,000	2,564,000	+201,000

(a) Revised figure.

The condition of the crops is reported to be from fair to good, except in the western districts of the United Provinces, the south-eastern and the western districts of the Punjab, and in Sind and Assam; in these tracts the crops suffered severely through drought.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Rape and Mustard

United Provinces (40·2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown with the *unmixed* crop was estimated in the first forecast issued in January last at about 188,000 acres, which is 30 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date last year. This figure holds good in the present report. No estimate of the area for mixed crop is available at present.* The months of December and January were rainless; but in the third week of February ample rain fell in all parts of the provinces, although it came somewhat late for the oilseeds crops. In the eastern districts (where rapeseed is largely grown unmixed) and also in Bundelkhand, prospects are favourable. An outturn of 85 to 100 per cent of the normal is at present anticipated in these tracts. In the western districts the crop suffered from want of rain and frost and is estimated at 60 to 80 per cent of the normal.

Bengal (21·1 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 1,321,000 acres, as against 1,325,000 acres reported at this date last year. The total absence of rain during the months of December and January interfered with the growth of the crops to a considerable extent. Damage by insects is also reported from some places. On the whole, the season may be regarded as fair. The average outturn per acre is at present estimated at 83 per cent of the normal as against 80 per cent last year.

Punjab (18·1 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 822,000 acres (of which 390,000 acres are irrigated and 432,000 acres unirrigated) as compared with 973,000 acres, the revised area at this date last year, or a decrease of 15 per cent. *Toria* (an early variety of rapeseed), the area under which covers 368,000 acres irrigated, has nearly been reaped and its yield is reported to be average on the whole, except in certain districts in the west, where the September rainfall was particularly deficient and canal water was short, and the yield is consequently below normal. The condition of other oilseeds is fair on irrigated area and poor on unirrigated area. The latter has, however, improved to some extent by the showers that fell on the 31st January, and in the first two weeks of February. These, however, were insufficient, and in parts of the south-east and west the crop is reported to be withering.

Bihar and Orissa (11·4 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 713,000 acres, which is 5 per cent above the area at this date last year. In October and November the rainfall was normal or above normal, the coast districts of Orissa receiving excessive amounts. December and January were practically rainless. The weather conditions have generally been favourable, except in parts of Orissa, where damage was done by the excessive rainfall in November. The present condition of the

* The area under rape and mustard sown interspersed with other crops, such as gram, barley, etc., is given in the final forecast published in June.

crop is generally good in Bihar and Chota Nagpur where these oilseeds are chiefly grown. The average outturn is at present estimated at 91 per cent of the normal as against 67 per cent last year.

Assam (4·8 **per cent** of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown is estimated at 316,000 acres, being 4 per cent larger than the area reported at this date last year. The rainfall and weather were favourable to the crops at the time of sowing, but drought later on retarded growth to a considerable extent. The average outturn per acre is estimated at 70 per cent of the normal as against 85 per cent last year, and the total yield is accordingly estimated at 50,000 tons, which is 14 per cent less than that of last year.

Bombay and Sind (2 **per cent** of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area reported is 217,000 acres (52,000 acres being in Native States), which is 29 per cent below the area reported at this date last year. The restricted cultivation is attributed to deficiency of water in Gujarat, and to low inundation and deficiency of water supply as also to a less demand for export in Sind. The crop suffered a little from frost in Hyderabad; elsewhere in Sind it is in fair condition. The yield is estimated at two-thirds of the normal in Gujarat and one-half of the normal in Sind. The crop is not yet ready for harvesting.

North-West Frontier Province (1·6 **per cent** of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown up to the end of January is estimated at 46,000 acres (of which only 11,000 acres are irrigated), being 60 per cent less than the area estimated at this date last year. The contraction occurs almost entirely in the unirrigated area and is shared by all the districts. This is due to the scarcity of rain at sowing time. Good rain was, however, received last month, and this should prove beneficial to the standing crops.

Hyderabad reports 6,000 acres under mustard as compared with 7,000 acres last year, or a decrease of 14 per cent. The yield is estimated at 140 tons as against 175 tons last year.

Linseed

Central Provinces and Berar (37·6 **per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,166,000 acres (1,120,000 acres in the Central Provinces and 46,000 acres in Berar), which is practically the same as the revised figure (1,164,000 acres) at this date last year. Sowings were generally successful and germination was good. The winter showers benefited the crop, especially in Betul, Wardha, and Yeotmal. Protracted rain at sowing period, cloudy weather, insects and rust prejudicially affected the crop, though slightly, in a few districts. On the whole the meteorological conditions are reported to have been generally favourable to the crop. Saugor, Betul, and Nagpur anticipate a 120 per cent crop. Bhandara, Drug, Akola, Buldana, and Yeotmal expect a normal outturn (100 per cent). The outturn in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsingpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Wardha, and Raipur ranges between 105 and 116 per cent of the normal. In the remaining districts it is estimated to be slightly below normal. For both the Central Provinces and Berar together the average outturn is estimated at 103 per cent of the normal.

United Provinces (32 **per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area under the *unmixed* crop was estimated in the first forecast to be 300,000 acres, which is 48 per cent above the area reported at the corresponding date of last year. The figure remains unchanged. No estimate of the area under linseed grown in combination with other crops is available at present.* Reports as to the character of the season are the same as summarised above under "rape and mustard." In Bundelkhand, where linseed is largely grown unmixed, and in the eastern districts the prospects are favourable, and an outturn of 85 to 100 per cent of the normal is at present anticipated. Elsewhere the outturn is estimated at 60 to 80 per cent of the normal.

Bihar and Orissa (17·1 **per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 661,000 acres, being 7 per cent above the area at this date last year. The character of the season and the prospects are the same as described above under "rape and mustard." The average outturn is estimated at 98 per cent of the normal as against 75 per cent last year.

Bengal (5·9 **per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 181,000 acres, which falls 4 per cent below the area estimated at this date last year. The condition and prospects are the same as described above under "rape and mustard." The average outturn is estimated at 72 per cent as against 64 per cent of the normal last year.

Bombay (5·1 **per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 124,000 acres (13,000 acres being in Native States), which is 6 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The cultivation of linseed expanded principally in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Sangli under favourable sowing rains. Elsewhere the area remained stationary or showed a slight decline, due to preference given to wheat or jawar. The crop progressed well and is reported to have yielded between 100 to 125 per cent of the normal in East Khandesh and between 80 to 100 per cent in the rest of the Deccan and Karnatak, except in parts of Poona and Sholapur, where it is estimated at about two-thirds of the normal.

Punjab (1·2 **per cent** of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 45,000 acres, being 15 per cent above the area reported at this date last year. The Director of Land Records, Punjab, is of opinion that the increase is due to under-estimates in the second forecast of last year. Reports as to the condition of crop and the character of the season are the same as summarised above under "rape and mustard."

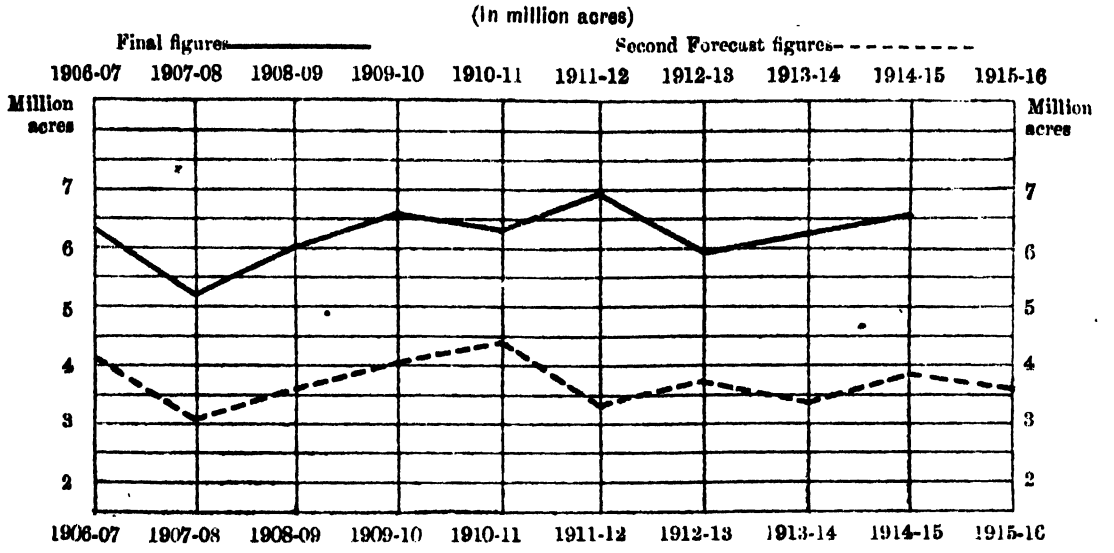
Hyderabad reports 288,000 acres under linseed as compared with 234,000 acres last year, showing an increase of 23 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 12,000 tons as against 9,000 tons last year.

* The area under linseed sown interspersed with other crops, such as, gram, barley, etc., is given in the final forecast published in June.

Charts.—The two charts below show (1) the second estimates of acreage, and (2) the final figures, for all the reporting provinces in respect of each crop.

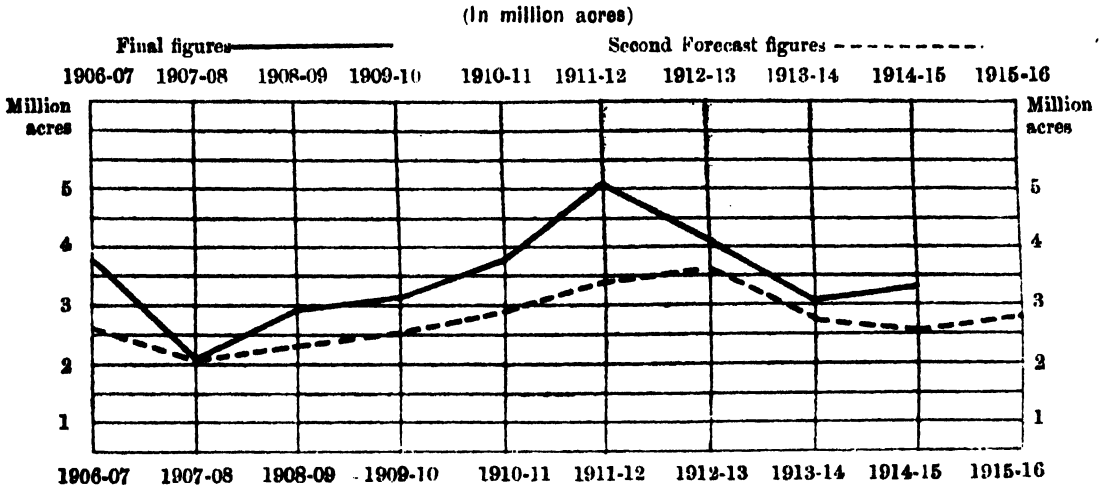
AREA OF RAPE AND MUSTARD

(In million acres)



AREA OF LINSEED

(In million acres)



Oilseeds crops in foreign countries.—From the latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, it appears that the estimates of the linseed crop of 1915-16 in the Argentine are 3,999,000 acres and 1,005,000 tons as compared with 4,256,000 acres and 1,105,000 tons in 1914-15. The area and yield of linseed in Canada in 1915 are, according to the final results, estimated to be 803,000 acres and 265,000 tons as against 1,162,000 acres and 179,000 tons in the previous year. The estimates of the linseed crop of the United States of America for 1915, as published in the monthly crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture for December 1915, are 1,367,000 acres and 321,000 tons as against 1,645,000 acres and 319,000 tons in the preceding year. His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Petrograd reported that in Russia the linseed crop was uneven, but in general not below the average.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th March, 1916.

No. 17.—With reference to Notification No. 71, dated the 25th October, 1915, Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith of the Indian Civil Service is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 15th March 1916.

No. 944-C.—The services of Sir J. H. DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 3rd April 1916, or the subsequent date on which he relinquishes charge of his present duties.

MEDICAL.

The 16th March 1916.

No. 953-C.—In modification of the Home Department Notification No. 213-C., dated the 25th January 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. James, C.I.E., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 4th February 1916.

POLICE.

The 15th March 1916.

No. 940-C.—The services of Captain H. H. McGann, 69th Punjabis, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

POLITICAL.

The 17th March 1916.

No. 1010.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "or able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria" in the Home Department notification no. 907, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department notification no. 4467, dated the 10th November 1915, shall be substituted the words "or male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria who are 17 years of age or over but not more than 55 years of age".

No. 1011.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "or in respect of able-bodied male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria" in the Home Department notification no. 908, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department notification no. 4468, dated the 10th November 1915, shall be substituted the words "or in respect of male subjects of the Kingdom of Bulgaria who are not less than 17 or more than 55 years of age".

No. 1012.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914 (III of 1914), as read with the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the words "or who is an able-bodied male subject of the Kingdom of Bulgaria" in the Home Department notification no. 909, dated the 22nd August 1914, as amended by the Home Department notification no. 4469, dated the 10th November 1915, shall be substituted the words "or who is a male subject of the Kingdom of Bulgaria and is 17 years of age or over but not more than 55 years of age".

PUBLIC.

The 13th March 1916.

No. 891-C.—The Right Honourable Sir Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P. C., G.C.M.G., Baron Chelmsford, is expected to arrive at Aden on Thursday the 30th March 1916 and at Bombay on the 4th April to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive Lord Chelmsford with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval and Military authorities, for the landing and reception of Lord Chelmsford at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

The 14th March 1916.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS (INDIA).

Supplementary Instructions.

No. 933-C.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following supplementary instructions with reference to rules 8, 9 and 13 of the Regulations under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, published with the Home Department notification no. 507-C., dated the 11th February 1916, in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th February 1916:—

A. *Regulation 8.*—The headquarters of the Government of India for the time being shall be the place of registration of certificates of naturalization and oaths of allegiance.

B. *Regulation 9.*—The headquarters of the Government of India for the time being shall be the place of registration of declarations of alienage and of retention or resumption of British nationality.

C. *Regulation 13.*—The fees prescribed by the Regulations may be paid into any Government Treasury in India.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Delhi, the 11th March 1916.

No. 69.—The Reverend Percy Rowland Hosbons has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

SANITARY.

The 14th March 1916.

No. 141.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following alteration in rule 54 (1) of the rules under the Act published with the Home Department notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, namely:—

In the second sentence of rule 54 (1) the words "a permanent hospital shall be provided for not less than 2½ per cent. of the pilgrims on board" shall be substituted for the words "a permanent hospital shall be provided for 5 per cent. of the pilgrims on board."

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 14th March 1916.

No. 401-C.—Mr. E. C. Ansorge, I.C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa, is placed on special duty with the Imperial Silk Specialist, with effect from the 8th March 1916, and until further orders.

GENERAL.

The 15th March 1916.

No. 405-C.—Mr F. Noyce, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 14th April 1916, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th March 1916.

No. 302-G.—With reference to Notification No. 176-G., dated the 8th February 1916, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Samuel C. Reat as Consul for the United States of America at Rangoon, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Delhi, the 16th March 1916.

No. 17-I. E.—*Erratum.*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 13-I. E., dated the 16th February 1916, announcing the appointment of General Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, of Nepal, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, *for* the words "To be a Knight Commander for meritorious service in connection with the war" *read* "To be an Honorary Knight Commander for meritorious service in connection with the war".

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

No. 1157-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Leonard Keary Fearon, Special Magistrate, Peermade, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

No. 1164-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 424-D, dated the 3rd February 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Foreigners' (Trial by Court-Martial) Act, 1916 (III of 1916), in so far as it may be applicable, to the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act, with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

Schedule.

1. The railway lands described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 784-I.B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.

2. The Baroda Cantonment.

3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November 1912.

4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913

5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

6. The Abu area, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I.B., dated the 2nd April 1913.

7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I.B., dated the 12th March 1909.

8. Berar.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 15th March 1916.

No. 232-F. E.—Mr. E. R. Seshu Ayyar, a probationer of the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to class III of the General List with effect from the 26th November 1915, and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the same date.

Mr. K. M. Abraham, a probationer of the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to class III of the General List with effect from the 26th November 1915, and has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the same date.

Mr. C. V. Srinivasa Rao, a probationer of the Indian Finance Department, has been promoted to class III of the General List with effect from the 26th November 1915, was posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, from the same date to the 29th November 1915, and has in supersession of Notification No. 1373-F. E., dated the 21st December 1915, been posted as Assistant Comptroller, Assam, with effect from the 10th December 1915.

No. 233-F. E.—Mr. B. L. A. Laville has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Madras, with effect from the 2nd March 1916.

Mr. M. Subrahmanyam has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the same date.

No. 234-F. E.—Mr. H. B. Rau has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 5th March 1916.

No. 235-F. E.—Mr. A. B. George, Chief Accountant, class II, office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd March 1916.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

The 17th March 1916.

No. 431-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "the Revenue Department (in respect of minor irrigation works contracts in the Madras Presidency only)" shall be inserted after the words "entered into with" in entry No. 53 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, as subsequently amended.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 16th March 1916.

No. 2102-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt pearls unset from the import duty leviable thereon under item No. 88 of Schedule II, Part IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, IV of 1916.

The 18th March 1916.

No. 2099-W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF PAPER MAKING MATERIALS, PAPER, TOBACCO, FURNITURE WOODS, STONES AND SLATES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain goods of a bulky character should be prohibited as hereinafter provided :

Now, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us, in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the First day of March, 1916, subject as hereinafter provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, *viz.* :—

All materials for the manufacture of paper including wood pulp, esparto grass, and linen and cotton rags.

Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard and wood pulp board) and manufactures of paper and cardboard.

All periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post

Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes).

Furniture woods, hard woods and veneers,

Stones and slates,

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to any goods of the descriptions specified which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (Paper, Tobacco, Furniture Woods, and Stones) Proclamation, 1916.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 2100-W.—The following extract from the "London Gazette" is republished for information :—

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs publishes for general information the following list of persons and firms in Egypt with enemy interests, which have been licensed by the Egyptian Government, to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only.

No new transactions should be entered into with any person or firm mentioned in the list.

Persons having claims against any person or firm mentioned in the list should make such claims at once to such person or firm or in cases when a Controller has already been appointed [indicated in the list by the letter (*a*) placed against the name of the person or firm] to the Controller thereof.

List of persons and firms in Egypt with enemy interests which have been licensed by the Egyptian Government to carry on business for the purpose of liquidation only :—

Abel and Schellenberg, P. O. B. 990, Cairo.

Andres and Co., Fritz, 19, Rue Stamboul, Alexandria.

Austro-Orientalische Handels-Aktiengesellschaft, 41, Sharia Sabaat el Bahrieh, Cairo.

Barkowski, Hermann, P. O. B. 105, Port Said.

Bayer Bruder, P. O. B. 4, Cairo (*a*).

Boehme and Anderer, P. O. B. 209, Cairo (*a*).

Bohm, Friedrich, and Heymann, 14, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

Brach, Gustav, and Co., Succ., 1, Rue Pirona, Alexandria.

Hussein Bey Younes Ben Chaaban (Agency for the Soc. Anon. des Fabriques Autrichiennes des Bonnets Turcs), Rue Fahamine, Ghourieh, Cairo.

The Colloid Wolfram Lamp Co., 45, Sharia Abdine, Cairo (*a*).

Confalonieri, Antonio, 3, Sharia Abou el Sebaa, Cairo.

Continental Caoutchouc and Guttapercha Co., 16, Rue Nubar Pasha, Cairo.

Cotton Export Company, Soc. Anon., 1, Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria.

Gasmotoren-Fabrik Deutz, 16, Rue Nubar Pasha, Cairo.

Egyptische Egrenier Fabriken, Alexandria (*a*).

The Egyptian Lloyd, 21, Sharia Madabegh, Cairo.

Engelhardt, Leopold, and Co., 12, Sharia Kawala, Cairo.

Fix and David, 7, Sharia el Bosta, Cairo.

Flick, H. and C., St. Mark's Buildings, Alexandria.

Soc. Anon. d'Electricité Ganz, 10, Rue Soliman Pasha, Cairo.

Prima Fabbrica Birra di Graz, Soc. Anon., 1, Rue St. Mark, Alexandria.

Geiger, W., and Co., 14, Rue el Chichini, Cairo.

Hackh, Hugo, Sharia Emad el Dine, Cairo and Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria.

Hess and Co., 15, Rue de France, Alexandria.

Holz and Co., 9, Sharia Rouei, Cairo.

Lepique, H., per Th. D. Kaiopoulos, Shebin el Quanater.

Kirchmayer, Rudolf, and Co., 16, Rue Nubar Pasha, Cairo.

Klink and Lauer, Rue el Mokattam, Port Said.

Knoll, Giuseppe, 9, Sharia el Bora, Cairo (*a*).

Koenig and Jessenitzer, P. O. B. 1226, Cairo.

Kortenhaus and Hammerstein, P. O. B. 382, Alexandria (*a*).

Kunzler and Co., 9, Rue Dessouki, Cairo.

Landgrebe and Leisching, P. O. B. 307, Alexandria.

Lichtenstern, Jos. M., 3, Sharia Dessouki, Cairo.

Lindemann, R. and O., 17, Rue Stamboul, Alexandria (*a*).

Lion Ludwig, 2, Sharia el Bosta, Cairo.

Meinecke, George, Rue Colmar, Suez.

Mez, Gustav, Koubbeh Les Bains.

Mulhauser and Co., 127, Rue Abdel Moneim, Alexandria.

Bornstern, L., and Co., 55, Sharia el Bawaki, Cairo.

Orenstein and Koppel-Arthur Koppel, Société Anonyme, 4, Sharia el Manakh, Cairo (*a*).

Pollack, Leopold and Co., 3, Shaira Manchaket el Kataba, Cairo.

Protzman, Carl, c/o Thomas Bonorand, Fleming, Alexandria.

Riecken, George, 16, Rue Nebi Daniel, Alexandria (*a*).

Sayegh and Sorer, 6, Rue Hamzawi, Cairo.

Schneider and Rothacker, P. O. B. 357, Alexandria.

Seeger, Albert, P. O. B. 161, Alexandria.

Seeger Bros. and Co., 1, Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria.

Siemens-Schuckert, Sharia Emad el Dine, Cairo.

Société Anonyme pour la Fabrication des Cigarettes (Hadges Nessim), 12—14, Rue Abou Dardar, Alexandria.

Steaua Romana (Etoile Roumaine), P. O. B. 1161, Alexandria.

Lepique, H., per Stellio Mavridis, Toukh.

Stobbe, Rudolph, G.M.B.H., 29, Rue Cherif Pasha, Alexandria.

Stross, Bruder, Rue Mosquée el Cheikh Ibrahim Pasha, Alexandria.

Galizenstein, Jacques per Albert Tomich, 16, Sharia el Maghraby, Cairo.

Toch, S., per B. Press, P.O.B. 1137, Cairo.

Union Export Gesellschaft, M.B.H., 2, Rue Hoshe Issa, Cairo.

The Upper Egypt Artesian Boring Co., A. Weber and Co., 20, Sharia Sheikh Abou el Sebaa, Cairo.

Zuker, Leo, 10, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

NOTE.—The Deutsche Orient Bank, A.G., and the Egyptische Hypotheken Bank are licensed to carry on business in Egypt under the supervision of a Controller with instructions, the effect of which is to prevent these banks from undertaking new business.

No. 2121-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 12th day of February 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Carbon electrodes for electric furnaces,

Petroleum coke.

(2) That the heading "Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oleo-resin of capsicum."

(3) That the heading "Bladders, casings and sausage skins," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bladders, guts, casings and sausage skins."

(4) That the heading "Bones for manure, dissolved bones, bone flour, bone meal and bone ash" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading, "Bones, in any form, whole or crushed (including dissolved bones, bone flour and bone meal), and bone ash."

(5) That the heading "Capsicum and peppers" should be included in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

(6) That the heading "Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Lead, pig, sheet, pipe or scrap (including solder containing lead)."

(7) That the heading "Pepper" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal should be deleted.

(8) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Arrack;

Casein;

Cork and cork dust not including floor coverings manufactured partly of cork dust.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

GENERAL.

The 18th March 1916.

No. 945-35.—Mr. S. H. Slater, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 14th April 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Slater's services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the date succeeding that on which his privilege leave expires.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 18th March 1916.

No. 2152-W.—With reference to the Notification in this Department No. 857-W., dated the 11th December 1915, the following order of His Majesty the King in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 15th day of February 1916.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey and the King of the Bulgarians:

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm :

And whereas His Majesty did by Order in Council dated November 10th, 1915, prohibit the carriage of cargo by any British steamship exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage registered in the United Kingdom from one foreign port to another, unless exempted by licence :

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that, in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, He should prohibit as from and after the First day of March 1916, any British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, from proceeding on any voyage, unless the owner or charterer of such steamship has been granted a licence as hereinafter provided :

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order and it is hereby ordered that, from and after the First day of March 1916, no British steamship registered in the United Kingdom exceeding 500 tons gross tonnage, except steamships engaged in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom, shall proceed on any voyage, unless a licence to do so has been granted to or in favour of the owner or charterer of such steamship by the Licensing Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade under the provisions of the aforesaid Order in Council of November 10th, 1915, which licence may be general in reference to classes of ships or their voyages or special.

And the President of the Board of Trade is to act and give instructions and directions accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The 18th March 1916.

No. 2169-W.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as amended by Act II of 1916, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Wolfram) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After rule 6 of the said rules the following rules shall be added, namely :—

Prohibition of removal of tungsten from certain areas except under a pass.

7. (*1*) When a license to prospect for, or a mining lease in respect of, tungsten has been granted by, or on behalf of, the Secretary of State, no person other than the holder of such license or lease or the agent of such holder shall remove tungsten from the area covered by such license or lease except under a pass specially issued for each consignment by such holder or agent.

(*2*) Every such pass shall specify therein the destination to which the tungsten shall be removed, and shall be issued in such form and subject to such conditions as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe.

(*3*) Every person issuing a pass shall, at the time of such issue, record such particulars thereof, and shall furnish to the Collector such returns of passes issued, as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe.

Prohibition of the possession, etc., of tungsten except under a permit.

8. (*1*) No person shall be in possession of, for any purpose, or shall deal in any way with, tungsten in any area not covered by a prospecting license or a mining lease except under a permit granted by the Collector in such form and subject to such conditions as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe : provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply—

(*a*) to the holder of a license to prospect for, or a mining lease in respect of, tungsten, or to the agent of such holder, in respect of tungsten won from the area covered by such license or lease, or

(*b*) to the holder of a pass issued under rule 7 in respect of the removal of tungsten in accordance with the conditions of such pass.

(*2*) A person, to whom a permit has been granted under sub-rule (1), shall keep such accounts, and furnish such returns to the Collector as the Financial Commissioner may prescribe, of all tungsten possessed, or dealt with by him under such permit.

Penalty for permitting removal of tungsten.

9. Whoever, being authorised to issue a pass under rule 7, knowingly permits tungsten to be removed from the area in respect of which he is so authorised, except in accordance with the conditions of a pass issued under the said rule, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

Penalty for contravention of rules 7 (*1*) and 8 (*1*).

10. (*1*) Whoever removes tungsten in contravention of rule 7, or possesses, or deals with tungsten in contravention of rule 8, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

(2) Whoever attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the commission of, any act punishable under this rule shall be punished as if he had himself committed the act.

Penalty for failure to keep records or accounts, and to furnish returns.

11. Whoever—

(a) issues a pass in contravention of the provisions of rule 7 (2) ; or

(b) fails to make the record or furnish the returns prescribed by rule 7 (3) ; or

(c) fails to keep the accounts or furnish the returns prescribed by rule 8 (2),

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

Power of arrest.

12. (1) Any officer of the police, revenue, excise or customs departments in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 20, may arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his being concerned in an offence punishable under rule 10.

(2) Every officer making an arrest under this rule shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 287.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 25th February 1916.

The Manchester Regiment.

Acting Serjeant-Major Walter Clifford, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 288.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of the undermentioned officer :—

Mr. Colin Ernest McKenzie, Chemist, Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 289.—Second Lieutenant Arthur Roland Price, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 5th March 1916.

No. 290.—Second Lieutenant David Craik, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 5th March 1916.

No. 291.—Geoffrey Nares Rawlings [Temporary Lieutenant, 1st-5th Battalion, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), Territorial Force], to be Second Lieutenant, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant, in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from 12th February 1916, but to rank as Second Lieutenant from the 5th August 1914, and temporary Lieutenant from the 10th October 1914.

No. 292.—Sidney Lionel Marwood (Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th February 1916, but to rank from the 16th September 1914.

No. 293.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

INFANTRY BRANCH.

To be Lieutenant.

Percy Barnes Haigh. Dated 11th March 1916.

To be Second Lieutenants.

John Davidson. Dated 14th March 1916.

Charles Alfred Waddingham. Dated 15th March 1916.

No. 294.—Army Department Notification No. 8, dated the 8th January 1916, so far as it relates to the appointment of Second Lieutenant Herbert Stanley Cooper, is hereby cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 295.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement dated 9th February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 8th February 1916, pages 1559, 1560, 1565 and 1566.

War Office,
9th February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals.

Major (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles F. Dobbs, 94th Russell's Infantry, Indian Army, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed. Dated 1st November 1915.

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ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

Staff Captains.

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Captain James Gourlie, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Indian Army, *vice* temporary Captain C. F. Lee, West Somerset Yeomanry, Territorial Force. Dated 30th January 1916.

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S STAFF.

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Assistant Adjutant General—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh F. Bateman-Champain, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army. Dated 7th December 1915.

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ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

Brigade Commanders—

And to be temporary Brigadier-Generals whilst so employed.

Brevet Colonel Philip C. Palin, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, Indian Army. Dated 25th September 1915.

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Brigade Majors.

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Captain Paul L. Leared, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army, *vice* Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. L. Knight, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). Dated 20th December 1915.

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Second Supplement dated 10th February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 10th February 1916, pages 1575 and 1576.

War Office,
10th February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

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ESTABLISHMENTS.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Military Wing.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

Wing Commanders—

From Squadron Commanders, and to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels whilst so employed—

Dated 1st February 1916.

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Captain (temporary Major) Cyril L. N. Newall, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), Indian Army.

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Third Supplement dated 12th February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 11th February 1916, pages 1659 and 1661.

War Office,
12th February 1916.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

YEOMANRY.

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Nottinghamshire (South Notts Hussars).

Captain Philip R. Chambers, Indian Army, to be temporary Major whilst commanding. Dated 3rd January 1916.

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INFANTRY.

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Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

Captain Herbert A. Hill, Indian Army, to be temporary Major. Dated 13th February 1916.

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Fourth Supplement dated 14th February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 11th February 1916, pages 1663 and 1667.

War Office,
14th February 1916.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Colonels (temporary Brigadier-Generals), Indian Army, to be Major-Generals :—

William A. Watson, C.B., C.I.E., *vice* Major-General P. M. Carnegy, C.B. Dated 7th November 1915.

Frederick W. G. Wadeson, C.B., *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. Dated 28th October 1915.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Offley B. S. F. Shore, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, retains his temporary rank whilst employed as Sub-Chief of the General Staff. Dated 13th January 1916.

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"London Gazette" dated the 15th February 1916, pages 1693 and 1694.

War Office,
15th February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

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Brigade Majors—

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Dated 3rd January 1916.

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Captain Geoffrey D. Pike, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army, *vice* Captain J. G. Dill, D.S.O., The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). Dated 12th January 1916.

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PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 296.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie, Indian Army, 1st grade Cantonment Magistrate, having attained the age of 55 years, is retained for service in the Department as supernumerary in his present rank and grade.

The following promotions and appointments are made with effect from the 13th March 1916, in consequence :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Vaughan, sub. *pro tem.* 1st grade, to be 1st grade substantive.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Herbert, D.S.O., 2nd grade, to be 1st grade sub. *pro tem.*

Major F. G. A. Wimberley, sub. *pro tem.* 2nd grade, to be 2nd grade substantive.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. L. Cowie, 3rd grade, to be 2nd grade sub. *pro tem.*

Major W. D. Reid, sub. *pro tem.* 3rd grade, to be 3rd grade substantive.

Major R. J. T. Stewart, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be 3rd grade Cantonment Magistrate sub. *pro tem.*

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 297.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Maurice Theodore Scholefield.
Walter Kington Bretherton. } Dated 8th March 1916.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 298.—The following promotions are made :—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Dafadar Mohan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 2nd February 1916.

15th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Kot-Dafadar Rumal Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th February 1916.

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Naube Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th October 1915; Kot-Dafadar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 14th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

16th Cavalry.

Jemadar Kala Singh to be Ressaidar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 23rd November 1915.

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Tara Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th January 1916.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Jai Chand to be Subadar, with effect from the 21st November 1915; Jemadar Sheolal to be Subadar, with effect from the 5th January 1916; Havildars Pema Ram (113th Infantry) and Magga Ram (112th Infantry) to be Jemadars, with effect from the 15th November 1915; Havildar Lalji to be Jemadar, with effect from the 26th December 1915; Havildars Bharat Singh (1), Sukhde and Girdhari to be Jemadars, with effect from the 5th January 1916; Havildars Ramjilal, Bharat Singh (11) and Sultan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 8th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Havildar Bua Ditta to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th February 1916.

27th Punjabis.

Jemadar Roshan Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 20th October 1915 and Havildar-Major Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 12th October 1915; Havildar Hayat Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 27th November 1915; to complete the establishment.

33rd Punjabis.

Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad (46th Punjabis) to be Subadar, and Havildar Habib Khan (46th Punjabis) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th January 1916; to complete the establishment.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Maingha Singh [12th Pioneers (The Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment)] to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th December 1915.

37th Dogras.

Havildar-Major Amar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th February 1916.

38th Dogras.

Havildar Sil Singh to be Jemadar on probation, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadars Indar Sing Negi, Gaur Sing Negi and Dhirat Sing Pundir to be Subadars and Colour-Havildars Anand Sing Negi and Man Sing Rawat and Havildar Butha Sing Negi to be Jemadars, with effect from the 1st January 1916; to complete the establishment.

41st Dogras.

Havildar Parja to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 14th January 1916.

2nd (Provisional) Battalion, 67th Punjabis.

Havildar Tahil Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1916.

75th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Ratnamalai to be Subadar and Havildar Duraisami to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Kuddus, transferred to the pension establishment, and Havildar-Major Muhammad Yusuf to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 23rd December 1915.

89th Punjabis.

Havildar Sheobakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th February 1916.

93rd Burma Infantry.

Jemadar Jawand Singh to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th January 1916.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Havildar-Major Nur Ali to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th February 1916.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 24th February 1916; Colour-Havildar Niyaz Ali to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st March 1916; to complete the establishment.

107th Pioneers.

Jemadars Samundar and Ali Shafa (106th Hazara Pioneers) to be Subadars and Colour-Havildar Salim (106th Hazara Pioneers) to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

108th Infantry.

Havildar Bhau Nikam to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th November 1915; Colour-Havildar Jalal-ud-din to be Jemadar, with effect from the 19th November 1915; to complete the establishment.

114th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Muhammad Din to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Mustakim Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 2nd October 1915; to complete the establishment.

1st Battalion, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Bostan Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th December 1915.

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Colour-Havildar Nowsher to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1916.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Jemadars Tulia Thapa and Dirjia Thapa to be Subadars and Colour-Havildar Dadi Gurung, Havildar Gangaram Thapa and Colour-Havildars Bania Pun and Paharsing Gurung to be Jemadars, with effect from the 24th December 1915; to complete the establishment.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Bhim Sing Thapa, I.O.M., to be Subadar-Major, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 26th September 1915.

No. 299.—The following direct appointments are made :—

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Golakh Nath Chatterjee to be Jemadar on probation, to complete the establishment with effect from the 6th February 1916.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Joseph Shujauddin Shahbaz Khan to be Jemadar on probation, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th November 1915.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 300.—No. 320, 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jagan Nath Hari Godbale is dismissed from the service, by sentence of a Summary General Court Martial, with effect from the 18th December 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 301.—Second Lieutenant Allan Vere Dickson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is permitted to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 16th March 1916.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 302.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Shakespear, C.I.E., D.S.O., Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 20th March 1916.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 303.—William John Davis to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th February 1916.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 304.—Second Lieutenant William Edward Weldon to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1916.

Second Lieutenant James Deans Wilson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 1st February 1916.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 305.—In Army Department Notification No. 1088, dated the 25th October 1915, *for* "Henry Frank Doran" *read* "Henry Francis Doran."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General*;
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers were received in the Army Department between the 8th and 14th March 1916 :—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	REMARKS.
Captain Walter Gerard Palmer . . .	13th Infantry .	5th March 1916.	
Second Lieutenant Malcolm Morham . .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	7th March 1916.	Killed.
Sub-Conductor Thom Frederick Charles Horsey.	India Miscellaneous List.	7th March 1916.	

Erratum.

In Army Department Notification dated the 4th February 1916, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th February 1916, under column "Corps or Department" against Lieutenant Charles Randolph Prendergast, *for* "84th Punjabis, attached 28th Punjabis" *read* "28th Punjabis."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 10.—The following appointment is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 8th August 1914 :—

To be Temporary Assistant Engineer.

William Herbert Dolphin.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 11.—The undermentioned Royal Indian Marine Temporary Assistant Engineer was permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 31st December 1915 :—

William Herbert Dolphin.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th March 1916.

No. 477-E.—Mr. J. C. Gibson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class III, grade I, of that Establishment with effect from the 8th March 1916.

No. 538-2-E.—Mr. E. G. Townshend, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 17th February 1916 and until further orders.

No. 538-3-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 538-2-E., dated the 11th March 1916, Messrs. G. A. R. Trimming and H. H. Saunders, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on deputation, are appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendents in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 17th February 1916 and until further orders.

The 13th March 1916

No. 560-2-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 150-E., dated the 27th January 1916, Mr. R. F. Gatmell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment from the 3rd to the 27th December 1915.

No. 560-3-E.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 357-E., dated the 29th December 1915, and No. 356-4-E., dated the 23rd February 1916, Mr. R. F. Gatmell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment with effect from the 3rd January 1916 and until further orders.

The 15th March 1916.

No. 521-E.—Mr. A. E. Wallace, Personal Assistant to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 1st March 1916 and until further orders.

No. 435-P.-16.—It is hereby notified, for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for a light railway on the metre gauge from Ollapalem to Kanigiri *via* Singarayakonda, a station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, a distance of about 45 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Ollapalem-Singarayakonda-Kanigiri railway survey.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1916.

An Act further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the
1908. Indian Ports Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Ports (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Short title.

2. In section 4, sub-section (*1*) of the Indian
1908. Amendment of section 4, Act XV of 1908. Ports Act, 1908 (hereinafter called the said Act), the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be omitted.

3. In section 5, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act,
Amendment of section 5, Act XV of 1908. the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and" shall be omitted.

4. In section 6, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act,
Amendment of section 6, Act XV of 1908. the following amendments shall be made,—

(*1*) After clause (*j*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*jj*) for regulating the use of piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, warehouses and sheds when belonging to the Government, and for fixing the rates to be paid for the use of the same;"

(*2*) In clause (*k*) after the word "port" the words "and for licensing and regulating the crews of any such vessels," and after the word "passengers" the words "or of the crew" shall be inserted; and at the end of the same clause, the following shall be added, namely :—"and may by such rules provide for the fees payable in respect of any such license, and in the case of passenger vessels plying for hire, for the rates of hire to be charged and the conditions under which such vessels shall be compelled to ply for hire, and further for the conditions under which any license may be revoked;"

5. In section 31 of the said Act, the following
Amendment of section 31, Act XV of 1908. amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*i*) After sub-section (*1*) the following sub-section (*2*) shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (*1*), the owner or master of a vessel which is by that sub-section required to have a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the port officer or harbour-master on board, shall be answerable for any loss

or damage caused by the vessel or by any fault of the navigation of the vessel, in the same manner as he would have been if he had not been so required by that sub-section :

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not take effect till the first day of January, 1918, or such earlier date as the Governor General in Council may notify in that behalf in the Gazette of India."

(*ii*) The existing sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) shall be re-numbered (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*), respectively.

(*iii*) In the existing sub-section (*3*) for the word and figures "(*1*) and (*2*)" the word and figures "(*1*), (*2*) and (*3*)" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 33, Act XV of 1908.

6. In section 33 of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*i*) In sub-section (*1*) after the figure (*1*), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*),"

(*ii*) After sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section (*2*) shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, alter or add to any entry in the First Schedule relating to ports within its own province, and this power shall include the power to regroup any such ports :

Provided that, if any such alteration or addition has the effect of increasing the port-dues in any such port, such alteration or addition shall require the sanction of the Governor General in Council."

(*iii*) In the existing sub-section (*2*) the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" and the words "with the like sanction" shall be omitted, and to the same sub-section, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the rates and the times so declared shall not be respectively higher or shorter than the maximum rate and the shortest time specified and fixed in the First Schedule for any port in the province."

(*iv*) The existing sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) shall be re-numbered (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*), respectively.

Amendment of section 34, Act XV of 1908.

7. In section 34 of the said Act, after the words "The Local Government may" the words "after consulting the authority appointed under section 36" shall be inserted ; and for the words "the vessels" the following shall be substituted, namely :—"subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit to impose, any vessel or class of vessels"; and after the word "them" the words "or may extend the periods for which any vessel or class of vessels entering a port shall be exempt from liability to pay port-dues" shall be added.

Amendment of section 35, Act XV of 1908.

8. In section 35, sub-section (*1*) of the said Act, the proviso shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 36, Act XV of 1908.

9. In section 36 of the said Act, sub-section (*3*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 37, Act XV of 1908.

10. In section 37, sub-section (*2*) (*a*) of the said Act, for the words "with the previous sanction" the words "subject to the control" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new sections 68A and 68B in Act XV of 1908.

11. After section 68 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Authorities exercising jurisdiction in ports to co-operate in manœuvres for defence of port.

"68A. Every authority exercising any powers or jurisdiction in, or relating to, any port to which this Act for the time being applies shall, if so required by an officer authorised by general or special order of the Governor General in Council in this behalf, co-operate in such manner, as such officer may direct, in carrying out any manœuvres in connection with any scheme or preparations for the defence of the said port in time of war, and for this purpose shall, if so required, temporarily place at the disposal of such officer the services of any of its staff and the use of any of its vessels, property, equipment or other material :

Provided, firstly, that if any vessels are placed at the disposal of such officer in accordance with this section, the Government of India shall, in respect of the period during which they are so at his disposal, bear the running expenses of such vessels, and be responsible for any damage thereto.

Explanation.—The expression 'running expenses' in this proviso, includes all outlay incurred in connection with the use of the vessels other than any charges for their hire, or for the wages of the officers and crews of such vessels :

Provided, secondly, that any officer making a requisition under this section shall exercise his powers in such a way as to cause as little disturbance to the ordinary business of the port as is compatible with the exigencies of the efficient carrying out of the manœuvres :

Provided, thirdly, that no suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any authority for any default occurring by reason only of compliance with a requisition under this section.

Duties of the said authorities in an emergency.

68B. Whenever the Governor General in Council is of opinion that an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary that the duties imposed for the purposes specified in section 68A on the authorities therein mentioned, or other duties of a like nature should be imposed on such authorities continuously during the existence of the emergency, he may, by general or special order, authorise any officer to require the said authorities to perform such duties until the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the emergency has passed, and the said authority shall comply accordingly, and the provisions of the said section shall apply subject to the following modification, namely :—

The Government of India shall pay any authority, on whom a requisition has been made, such compensation for any loss or damage attributable to such requisition, and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying therewith as, in default of agreement, shall be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and the decision of such person shall be final."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1916.

An Act to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by unqualified persons of such titles.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science, and the assumption and use by unqualified persons of such titles; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916.

Short title.

2. In this Act "western medical science" means the western methods of Allopathic medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery, but does not include the Homœopathic or Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine.

Definition.

3. The right of conferring, granting, or issuing in British India degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates or other documents stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise western medical science, shall be exercisable only by the authorities specified in the Schedule and by such other authority as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit to impose, authorize in this behalf.

Right to confer degrees, etc.

4. Save as provided by section 3, no person in British India shall confer, grant, or issue, or hold himself out as entitled to confer, grant, or issue any degree, diploma, license, certificate or other document stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient is qualified to practise western medical science.

Prohibition of unauthorised conferment of degrees, etc.

5. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees; and if the person so contravening is an association, every member of such association, who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits the contravention, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Contravention of section 4.

6. Whoever voluntarily and falsely assumes, or uses any title or description or any addition to his name implying that he holds a degree, diploma, license or certificate conferred, granted or issued by any authority referred to in section 3, or recognized by the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom, or that he is qualified to practise western medical science shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or, if he subsequently commits, and is convicted of, an offence punishable under this section, with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

Penalty for falsely assuming or using medical titles.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the use by any person of any title, description, or addition which, prior to the commencement of this Act, he used in virtue of any degree, diploma, license or certificate conferred upon, or granted or issued to him.

7. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act, except upon complaint made by order of the Local Government, or upon complaint made, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by a Council of Medical Registration established by any enactment for the time being in force in the province.

Cognizance of offences.

8. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

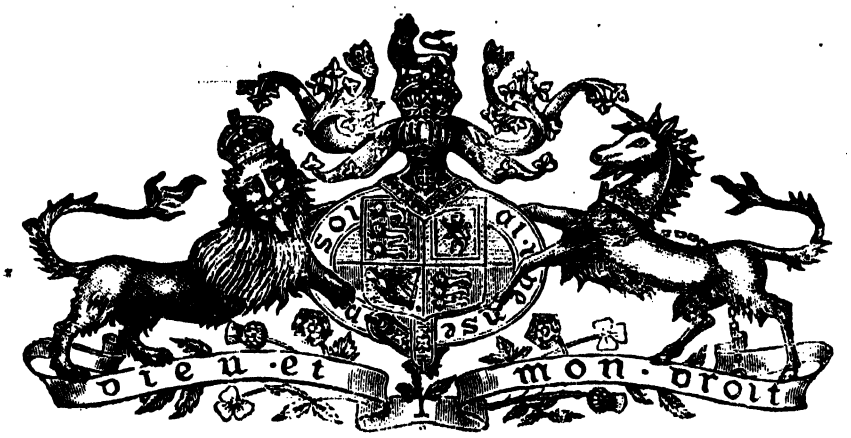
SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3.*)

1. Every University established by an Act of the Governor General in Council.
2. The State Medical Faculty in Bengal.
3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay.
4. The Board of Examiners, Medical College, Madras.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 7th March, 1916 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes, was referred have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that the duty payable under item 51, Cotton Piecegoods, in part 2 of the new Schedule II (Import Tariff), inserted by the Bill should be raised from 3½ per cent. to 6 per cent. The Hon'ble the Finance Member expressed his inability to accept this proposal on the ground that he was precluded from doing so by the pronouncement on the subject by His Majesty's Government. After discussion the majority of the Committee expressed themselves as against any change and the existing provision was retained in the Bill.

3. With reference to item 63 of part 3 of the same Schedule, the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart proposed that railway material which had been ordered prior to the date this legislation will come into force should be free. After discussion this proposal was not adopted.

4. In considering Schedule III, in so far as it relates to Jute, we had the advantage of consulting Mr. Birkmyre, who attended the Select Committee as an expert witness. He explained in answer to questions by members of the Committee that the discrimination made in item 1 relating to Raw Jute as regards "rejections" was likely to be a source of difficulty, and after considering the point we decided that this classification should be omitted from the Bill and that "rejections" should be included in sub-head 3—"All other descriptions"—and pay duty at the rate for that class. We have accordingly renumbered the sub-heads of this item.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart laid before us the view that the present state of the Tea industry was not such as to justify the imposition of the export duty imposed by item 4 of the same schedule. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer expressed his inability to agree in this view and after discussion we decided to retain the existing provision in the Bill.

6. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, in English, of the 4th March, 1916.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. S. MEYER.
W. H. CLARK.
G. R. LOWNDES.
*IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
RAMA RAYANINGAR.
SITA NATH RAY.
J. B. BRUNYATE.
P. R. T. GURDON.
C. E. LOW.
F. H. STEWART.
T. W. BIRKETT.

DELHI:
The 6th March, 1916.

*In view of paragraph 2 of the Report, I cannot join in the recommendation contained in paragraph 7.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, was presented to the Indian Legislative Council on the 7th March, 1916 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Income tax Act, 1886, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us, annexed thereto.

2. Some of our body raised the question whether it would not be possible to reduce the maximum tax payable from one anna to ten pies in the rupee ; but, after discussion, the proposal was abandoned.

3. The only changes we have made in the Bill, as introduced, are two small alterations in its drafting.

4. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India in English on the 4th March, 1916.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. S. MEYER.
G. R. LOWNDES.
*G. M. CHITNAVIS.
FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
RAI SITA NATH RAY.
J. B. BRUNYATE.
W. H. COBB.
R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT.
MIAN MUHAMMMAD SHAFI.
T. W. BIRKETT.
LIONEL DAVIDSON.

DELHI ;
The 4th March, 1916.

*NOTE.

I sign the report subject to the note that one other point was raised in Select Committee, suggesting that the minimum assessable income should be raised from Rs. 1 000 to Rs. 1,200, but it was not thought prudent to press it in view of the financial difficulties of Government which have necessitated this legislation.

G. M. CHITNAVIS.

BILL No. 4 OF 1916.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the
1886. Indian Income-tax Act, 1886; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1916.

1886.

Amendment of section 4, Act II of 1886.

2. In section 4 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (hereinafter called the said Act), for the figures "1886" the figures "1916" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 5, Act II of 1886.

3. In section 5, clause (*j*) of the said Act, after the word "any" the words "company or" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 31, Act II of 1886.

4. To section 31 of the said Act, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*3*) Any agreement made in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be determined, as regards any tax not already due thereunder, by any change, subsequent to the making of such agreement, in the rates at which the tax is assessable under Part II or Part IV, as the case may be, with effect from the date on which such change comes into force."

Amendment of section 33, Act II of 1886.

5. In section 33 of the said Act, the words "during or within three months after the end of the year" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 38, Act II of 1886.

6. In sub-section (*1*) of section 38 of the said Act, after the word and numeral "Part IV" the following shall be inserted, namely, "for *prescribing* the procedure to be followed on applications for refund of the tax chargeable under this Act."

Insertion of new section 39A in Act II of 1886.

7. After section 39 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"39A. No claim for refund of tax under this Act shall be allowed, unless it is made within one year from the end of the year to which the claim relates."

Limitation of claims for refund.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Tuesday, the 7th March, 1916.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM CLARK, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 53 Members, of whom 46 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

Adoption of the vernaculars as the media of instruction in Indian schools.

1. "(*a*) Is it a fact that in some Provinces in schools for Indian girls, English is used as the medium of instruction in the third and lower forms, while, generally, vernaculars form the media of instruction in those forms in schools for boys?

(*b*) Do Government propose to instruct Provincial Governments and Administrations to issue orders to educational departments for the adoption, generally, of the vernaculars as the media of instruction in schools for girls in cases where the parents so desire?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied :—

"It is understood that the Hon'ble Member refers to a girls' school which recently formed the subject of a Resolution in the Madras Legislative Council,

[*Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Mr. Rama Rayaningar; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [7TH MARCH, 1916.]

and in which the medium of instruction in most subjects from the third standard upwards is English. The Government of India have no information as to whether a similar arrangement is adopted in any girls' schools in other Provinces, but can make inquiries if the Hon'ble Member so desires. As regards boys, the medium of instruction in forms in other Provinces below those corresponding with the fourth form in Madras is not necessarily the vernacular. A description of the present state of affairs is to be found in the diagram facing page 71 of 'The Progress of Education in India, 1907-12,' being the sixth quinquennial review.

It is not the intention of Government to issue any such general instructions as are suggested, but as explained in this Council on the 17th March, 1915, it is proposed, after the war, to make a reference on the subject of vernacular as the medium of instruction—a course to which the Hon'ble questioner agreed. In the meantime, Local Governments are being addressed on the subject of female education generally."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked:—

Separate representation on the Imperial Legislative Council of the Zemindars and Giroyty landholders of the Madras Presidency.

2. "(*a*) Is it a fact—

(*i*) that there is only one representative on this Council for both Zemindars and Giroyty landholders of the Madras Presidency; and

(*ii*) that the Zemindars owning permanently settled estates and the Giroyty landholders holding temporarily settled lands have separate and often conflicting interests?

(*b*) If so, has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the existence of such separate and conflicting interests?

(*c*) If the answer to (*b*) is in the affirmative, do the Government of India propose to consider the question of securing the separate representation on this Council of these two different interests either—

(*i*) by the creation of an additional Membership for a representative from the Madras Presidency, or

(*ii*) by providing that one of the two Members of this Council representing the non-official Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council shall be a person having substantial interest in temporarily settled lands?

(*d*) If the answer to (*b*) is in the negative, do the Government of India propose to address the Madras Government on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"It is the case that only one Member of the Imperial Legislative Council is elected by the landholders in the Presidency of Madras, the same being true of landholders, as such, in Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces. It is also the case that for the election of Members to the Provincial Legislative Council by the landlord class, there are two electorates, namely those of Zemindars, and landholders other than Zemindars, respectively. When the Council Regulations were under discussion in 1909, the Madras Landholders Association, among others, represented that the interests of landholders as a class in Madras were not identical, and hence the two electorates for the Provincial Council. At that time, however, it was the opinion of the Local Government that for the Imperial Council one electorate would suffice. The Hon'ble Member apparently desires in one way or another to secure two representatives in the Imperial Council for the landholding classes in Madras, presumably with two electorates, but constituted as the Council now is, neither of his suggested expedients is consistent with its general scheme, and, as at present advised, the Government of India do not propose to move in the matter."

[7TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Rama Rayaningar; Sir Reginald Craddock; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Mr. C. H. A. Hill.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

3. "(*a*) Do the Government of India propose to consider the desirability of introducing an increased scale of salaries for Sub-Judges, District Munsiffs and clerks of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency ? Salaries of the Provincial Judicial Service and the Registration Department, Madras.

(*b*) Have the Government of India received any communication on the subject from the Madras Government ? If so, do the Government of India propose to pass early orders in the matter ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Secretary of State last year sanctioned a scheme including a substantial enhancement of the rates of pay of the clerical establishment in Registration offices in the Madras Presidency. The introduction of the scheme depends, however, on the ability of the Local Government to finance it.

The Government of India have not received any proposals from the Government of Madras for raising the emoluments of Subordinate Judges or District Munsiffs in the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy asked :—

4. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report of the Simla Improvement Committee which sat under the presidency of Mr. L. Porter, C S I., C.I E., late Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department ?" Simla Improvement Committee.

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied :—

"The report of the Simla Improvement Committee, 1914, is still under consideration, and cannot therefore be published at present."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy asked :—

5. "Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of officers recruited for the Imperial Archæological Department since the creation of the Department by Lord Curzon ?" Recruitment of officers for the Imperial Archæological Department.

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied :—

"The total number of officers recruited for the Imperial Archæological Department in India and in England since the beginning of the year 1902 is 20, of whom, 13 are at present in the Department. A list* of the officers recruited is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy asked :—

6. "Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of the total annual recurring charges for the establishment of officers of the Imperial Agricultural Department, including the appointment of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India ?" Annual recurring charges for the establishment of officers of the Imperial Agricultural Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill replied :—

"I lay on the table a statement† which will, if his question has been correctly understood, give the information desired by the Hon'ble Member."

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* *Vide* Appendix A.

† *Vide* Appendix B.

[*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. C. E. Low; Sir Reginald Craddock; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*] [7TH MARCH, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

Development of Indian trade.

7. "(*a*) Is it a fact that Trade Commissioners from the British Colonies visit the different countries of the world from time to time for the ascertainment of the possible lines of development of the Colonial export trade?

(*b*) Is such a Commission now in India examining the strength of the market in the interests of Canada?

(*c*) Have Government considered the advisability of sending round similar missions for the purpose of studying the foreign market for Indian commodities?

(*d*) If the answer to (*c*) is in the negative, do Government propose to make an attempt now in the abnormal conditions consequent upon the war?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low replied :—

"(*a*) Several British Colonies possess Trade Commissioners or Trade Correspondents in various countries, and the Government of India believe it to be a fact that Trade Representatives are also occasionally sent on special missions of the kind indicated in the question.

(*b*) The Government of India understand that this is so.

With regard to (*c*) and (*d*), the Government of India appointed an Indian Trade Commissioner in London temporarily for a few months last year, and the question of making a permanent appointment is under consideration. They have also had under consideration, from time to time, the question of establishing Trade Agents abroad, but it is not possible to indicate at present whether any action in this direction can suitably be taken."

The Hon'ble Siar Fzulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

Advisory Committees of Hindus and Mohammadans for the prevention of Hindu-Moslem riots.

8. "(*a*) Were Advisory Committees of Hindus and Mohammadans formed during 1914 in the Punjab, the United Provinces and other Provinces for the prevention of Hindu-Moslem riots?

(*b*) If so, have the Government of India received any reports about their working?

(*c*) If the answer to (*b*) is in the negative, do the Government of India propose to ask the Provincial Governments concerned to submit detailed reports on the working of the Committees?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the Home Department Communiqué of the 10th December, 1915, which described the action taken and the conclusions arrived at as the result of his Resolution on the subject of Conciliation Boards. The correspondence with Local Governments gave instances of a few Advisory Committees appointed in 1914, and briefly indicated the results achieved. These were not so encouraging as to make it expedient to call for further detailed reports upon the subject, and it is therefore not proposed to take any further action in the matter."

THE FOREIGNERS (TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL) BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the trial, by court-martial, of foreigners for offences against the Defence of India Rules. In doing so, it is hardly necessary for me to point out that it is essential, in time of war, to deal speedily and summarily with offences committed by foreigners against the

[7TH MARCH, 1916.] [*His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; The Vice-President; Sir William Meyer.*]

State, more especially with acts of espionage, and the collection and communication of intelligence likely to be of use to the enemy. It was with this object that an Ordinance was recently made providing for the trial by court-martial of any person other than a subject of His Majesty accused of offences against the Defence of India Rules This Ordinance, like other Ordinances, is limited in duration to a period of six months, but the provisions contained in it will obviously be required until the end of the war. It is accordingly proposed to convert the Ordinance into an Act, and the present Bill is designed to give effect to this proposal."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill, and to move you to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—" I suspend the Rules of Business."

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—" Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—" Sir, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—" Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and for other purposes. The Report is now in the hands of Members, and I need only emphasize one little point, and that is, a slight amendment we have made in Schedule III.—Export Tariff.

" As I explained in my speech introducing the Financial Statement, we proposed to provide for a special rate on jute 'rejections' lower than the ordinary rate. After conferring with representatives of the Jute Trade, and having had the benefit of the attendance of Mr. Birkmyre as an expert witness before the Select Committee, we are led to the conclusion that the 'rejections' form really a very small portion of the raw jute articles that will pass through the customs ; that it would be difficult to distinguish in regard to them in many cases ; and that, on the whole, it would be better not to put rejections in a separate category. Fiscally, this will be somewhat to the good, since 'rejections' will now be taxed at the rate for jute of other descriptions, *i.e*, other descriptions than cuttings.

" There were other points on which there was some discussion in the Select Committee. The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that there should be a 5 per cent duty on piece-goods ; that suggestion did not commend itself to the Committee as a whole, for the reasons stated in paragraph 2 of the Committee's Report. Similarly, a proposal made by the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart in respect of free railway material which had been ordered prior to the date from which this legislation is to come into force, and some suggestions he put to us that the Tea trade was not in a condition to justify the imposition of an export duty, were not accepted by the Committee as a whole. They are referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Report.

[*Sir William Meyer.*] [7TH MARCH, 1916.]

"I should like here to take the opportunity of emphasizing a matter which I thought I had made clear previously in my speech introducing the Bill, but which I see is still a subject of misapprehension, judging, for instance, from a telegraphic communication I have received from the South Indian Chamber of Commerce Well, to take existing conditions, our general tariff is 5 per cent. and this is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Obviously, in the case of a great number of articles which are subject to fluctuations of price, it is alike to the convenience of Government and of trade to have a *valor*, the amount on which duty would be paid, definitely fixed from time to time. Otherwise, you would have constant 'value' examinations in the customs, and probably the anomaly, every now and then, of different valuations at different ports. So when the Import Tariff Schedule of 1894 was framed, in the case of a great many articles, our predecessors put down a specific tariff valuation on which the customs officers were to act. It is perfectly clear, however, that such a tariff valuation must, from time to time, be revised with the course of prices. If prices were to rise materially, the existing tariff valuations would be unfair to the Government as representing the community as a whole; if they were to fall, the tariff valuations would be unfair to those who have to pay the tax. Consequently, these tariff valuations come under reconsideration every year and fresh valuations are issued, the Government of India having power to do this under section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, which runs as follows:—

'The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, tariff values of any goods exported or imported by sea on which customs duties are by law imposed, and alter any such values fixed by any Tariff Act for the time being in force.'

"The result is that all these tariff valuations that were inserted in the existing Act are now ancient history; they are of no practical value whatever, and have been superseded by other more recent valuations. When we framed the present Bill, it seemed to us that there was no use in stultifying the Government and the Legislature by putting down these ephemeral tariff valuations in the Schedule of the Bill. We shall leave them to be fixed as before, year by year, under the authority of the Governor General in Council, but subject of course to the general enactment of the law that the duty levied must represent 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*, or 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, or whatever the *ad valorem* rate may be. It is merely a procedure by which, for the benefit alike of the trade and of the Customs authorities, the Government translates, from time to time, into actual terms what the value is on which the duty shall be levied. The clause in the Bill—sub-clause (*2*) of clause 3—which governs the procedure is as follows:—

'The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of any articles enumerated, either specifically or under general headings, in the said Schedules as chargeable with duty *ad valorem*, and may alter any tariff values for the time being in force.'

And sub-clause (*3*) says:—

'Different tariff values may be fixed for different classes or descriptions of the same article.'

"As I explained in my speech introducing the Bill, we propose, as soon as possible after the Bill has become law, to publish under clause 3 (*2*) a Schedule in an alphabetical form for the convenience of the trade and of the Customs authorities, showing the tariff valuations as they were fixed at the last revision in December, 1915, for those articles in respect of which it has been considered necessary to fix such values, and these will remain in force till the next revision. I trust I have now made it quite clear that the South Indian Chamber of Commerce are under a misapprehension when they talk of 'the abolition of tariff values and of the introduction of an *ad valorem* duty all round.' The duty has always been an *ad valorem* duty in these cases, and remains an *ad valorem* duty. But for the sake of convenience the *valor*, the value, is fixed for specified periods and then revised, and this will remain the case still.

[7TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer; The Vice-President; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*]

"There is one more point I may notice here because it has not been the subject of any amendment, and that is our 7½ per cent. duty on pearls We have received representations from Bombay stating that this will be a great hardship, in view of the fact that the bulk of the pearls are imported into India from the Persian Gulf and are then re-exported, India is thus a sort of middle-man in this business, and those who object to the duty say that, by putting such a large import duty on pearls, we shall kill the trade, which will go elsewhere. Well, the Sea Customs Act provides, ordinarily, that where an article is imported and then re-exported within a definite period, 7-8ths of the import duty will be refunded as a drawback. The article has, however, to be identifiable. Some of the authorities we have consulted say that the pearls will, generally speaking, be identifiable; others are rather doubtful on the subject. We are not therefore in a position to come to a definite decision in this matter. We propose, consequently, to keep the provision of the Schedule relating to pearls, but to prosecute our inquiries further. If we find that there would be difficulty in identifying the pearls, or that for any other reason the duty we propose will have a really prejudicial effect on the pearl trade, an effect which we have no desire whatever to bring about, why then, we shall act under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act and exempt them from duty or give them certain concessions. Sir, I now beg to move you to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Report of the Select Committee being taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"I now move that the Report of the Select Commiteee be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, the Bill before us will command general approval, although the reason why it has been undertaken is regrettable. The deficit in our finances must be disquieting, especially because the Hon'ble the Finance Member thinks it is not likely to disappear for some time. Let us hope this fear is unfounded. The elasticity of the Indian revenue has always been a matter of surprise and satisfaction both here and in England, and there is much to be said for the view that its normal expansion in times of peace will be sufficient to cover all our liabilities. This optimism is further justified by the fact that a close scrutiny of our public expenditure would reveal items about the paramount urgency of which opinion might well be divided. In difficult times like these, large expenditure on unproductive construction work would appear questionable The exp anation does not appeal to me as conclusive. But a debate on the subject might embarrass Government, and there is no disposition in any quarter to do this. We therefore loyally accept the assurance that additional taxation has become necessary, and support the present scheme of such taxation with the greater alacrity in that it is based upon an equitable principle of distribution. And more than that: it is to some extent a sign that Government is more in touch with popular opinion. The revision of the tariff has all along been demanded by us, Indians, irrespective of the question whether or not such revision is necessary in the exigencies of our public finance. The fact that it has now become necessary is an additional point in its favour. But the exclusion of imported cotton piece-goods from the revised tariff must be viewed with keen disappointment. It is some comfort to be assured that this Government has tried to do us justice in this matter; it is likewise a hopeful sign that, on conclusion of peace, the whole question of the cotton duties and the countervailing excise duty will be carefully considered, along with the adumbrated scheme of an Imperial Federation founded upon inter-Imperial preference We look to the Government of India to show itself as the watchful and earnest guardian of our interests in the framing of this scheme. When

I moved, in 1913, my Resolution about Preferential Tariffs, I had hardly expected that the suggestion would materialise so soon; but this war has proved a powerful solvent of old ideas, and new economic theories have forced themselves into public attention. It is natural that a Customs Union among the different units of the British Empire is already in view. Let us earnestly hope its inauguration will be marked at least by the repeal of the unjust cotton excise duty and a reasonable advance in our import duties upon cotton manufactures. From what we know of the present Viceroy and his Government, we have every confidence that they are doing their duty in imposing the new taxation under inevitable circumstances. I, therefore, beg to support the Bill, subject to such remarks as I may perhaps make in support of the amendments proposed by some of my friends."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"Sir, the uncertainties of the situation both military and financial, if nothing else, force our assent to the Bill. In the crisis before us one cannot be sure of the future, and the accuracy of the Budget estimates is more or less a matter of chance. If the military necessities of the Indian Empire do not call for sudden extraordinary expenditure in the course of the next year, the actual expenditure will not probably exceed the estimated expenditure. But if extraordinary expenditure becomes necessary, the actual may far exceed the estimate. On the revenue side also the same element of uncertainty exists So much depends upon the monsoon and the free and unrestricted movements of trade and commerce. Even the revenue from the customs duties and the export duties depend upon an adequate supply of tonnage, a factor always uncertain in war times, has become especially so in consequence of the new methods of warfare adopted by the enemy and the gradual extension of military operations over whole Continents. Precision in calculation of our future expenditure in these circumstances cannot be counted upon. Our reserves, both here and in England, must be maintained in their entirety, and any temporary depletion must be made good at the earliest opportunity. With all the prudent management of our finances, for which the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer deserves all credit, we have still temporary sterling liabilities on account of the Secretary of State's borrowings. And the sterling exchange may have for us surprises in the future; no one can be sure when, how long, and to what extent the expedient of the sale of reverse bills may have to be resorted to. These operations, as can well be realised, however sufficient as provisional arrangements, help to add to our financial liabilities after the war. A careful survey of the whole position will thus reveal the fact that the ordinary resources of this Government may prove inadequate for our needs. However loath, therefore, I may be ordinarily to support additions to our taxes, especially when they are expected to result in a fairly big surplus, I fully believe they have become necessary, even though I hold that our commercial prosperity at the end of the war will substantially increase our revenue in more directions than one. There may not after all be a surplus; the yield from the proposed taxes may fall short of the estimate; at the close of the next year, instead of having a large surplus to dispose of, we may have to face a deficit. With restricted scope for loan operations in India, and the London market practically cut off for sometime to come, it would not therefore be just to fret at fresh taxation.

"Now the necessity of additional taxation premised, Government arrangements must appear well devised to every dispassionate critic. It is clear Government have done their best under His Excellency's noble initiative. The taxation proceeds upon the most enlightened principles of distribution, and the Tariff Bill must appeal to all as reasonable. It is, in the first place, welcome as a concession to public opinion. There has been for some time past a growing desire in the country for a heavy tariff Indian public opinion is now, to all intents and purposes, unanimous about its urgency. But a scrutiny into its merits is unnecessary. It is obvious that, when additional taxation has been forced upon us, considerations of policy at least would justify its adoption. I do not, however, think the tariff proposed is after all so heavy. But be that as it

[7TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.*]

may, the Bill means a welcome departure in our fiscal policy. The next agreeable feature of the Bill is that the taxes have been so adjusted as to secure the largest portion of the revenue from the rich, just the classes of men who are able to bear the strain, and who owe all their wealth to the security, both inland and oversea, ensured by the British Government and to the facilities of international commerce provided by our connection with that Government. It is certainly not my contention, neither is it the Hon'ble Finance Minister's contention, that improvements as regards details are are not conceivable. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer himself admits that an enhancement in the import duties upon cotton goods simultaneously with the abolition of the countervailing excise duty would have been just and would have been acceptable to Government. But in view of his explanation on the point, criticism would not further our cause. On the contrary, it might do us harm, as pointed out by His Majesty's Government. Hon'ble Members will note that the abolition of the excise duty is by far the more important of the two questions, and so long as that is not secured, we cannot gain our point. So far as the principle and the special needs of the Indian cotton industry are concerned, it is a comparatively minor matter whether the import duties upon cotton goods are raised by a few points or not. It has been felt now for decades, both by officials and the Indian public, that duties upon imported cotton goods are required for purposes of revenue, and quite naturally. The value of our annual cotton imports is enormous. These should therefore be one of the most productive sources of our revenue. But this source, so far, has not been, and could not be, utilised on account of this countervailing excise duty. Already the excise duty is a clog to the industry, and even a slight increase in it would prove positively injurious As matters stand at present, however, the two duties go together, an enhancement in the customs duty being countervailed by a similar enhancement in the excise duty. The great point accordingly is, the excise duty must go on principle. And once we succeed in getting this abolished, we shall have made a substantial advance in the matter of fiscal freedom which we all so desire. We feel encouraged that the Government of India is with us in this matter, and is fighting our cause with all the weight of its position and authority. I would not embarrass such a powerful and earnest champion with ill-timed controversy over this question. Government has the moral support of the whole country. Our Congresses and Industrial Conferences have repeatedly demanded the abolition of this excise duty. Non-official Members of this Council have before now echoed the feeling of the country. When the war ceases there will be no lack of opportunity to express once again our united opinion on the subject, should such an expression of opinion be found necessary. I accordingly hold that no good purpose will be served by agitating the point now.

"Sir, it would have been well, it would certainly have been more consonant with public feeling, if in the Schedule to the Bill the duty upon salt had not been increased, and the estimated revenue from the additional duty had been raised from some other source, say jute. But, on a careful consideration of all the circumstances, I do not press for a readjustment. I cannot ignore the fact that Government themselves do not favour an increase in the salt tax. Their policy has been to reduce it on every accession of prosperity. There is a consensus of official opinion that the salt tax should be held back as a sort of reserve to be used only when other resources fail. The traditions of this Government are against an increase in this tax because, as the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer puts it, it hits the poor consumer. It is only fair, therefore, to assume that Government in this matter have yielded to pressure But as it is, the additional 4 annas per maund may not prove very oppressive. I would, however, appeal to Government to repeal it at the earliest opportunity, and, until that consummation takes place, to see that even in the case of future necessity there is no further loading, and the necessary additional income is got by increasing the export duty upon raw jute and jute manufactures. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has referred to the expert opinion that jute exports can very well bear heavy export duties. A heavier export duty on jute would thus have been justifiable even in this Bill, but the cautious advance made by

Government in this direction is perhaps the most advisable. This is an altogether new tax in India, and a stiffer tariff in the beginning might have been productive of unnecessary clamour. It is prudent to watch developments.

"Sir, I must here point out that this Tariff Bill will operate harshly upon the Indian pearl trade unless supplemented by a Government notification, under section 23 of the existing Indian Tariff Act, exempting from duty the pearls imported into Bombay from the Persian Gulf. The imports mostly come for assortment and expert treatment by the Indian traders and artisans, and fully 75 per cent of the pearls are re-exported oversea. Bombay has so far been the distributing centre of the pearl trade of the world. The volume of business done is something enormous. About two crores worth of pearls are imported annually into India, while the exports are valued at three and a half crores, the difference in value being due to increase in value of the re-exports after being cleaned, refined, subjected to difficult chemical processes, drilled, sorted and strung, as also to some extent to outgoings from old stock. The business gives employment to hundreds of skilled workmen and traders; but the whole trade will be diverted from India if the pearls are not exempted from the new duty. Continental firms, it is well to bear in mind, are watchful, but up to now have failed to wrest the trade from us. If, however, this 7½ per cent duty is maintained, it will have the sure effect of discouraging imports into India. This contingency will spell disaster to the Indian industry and ruin to a numerous body of traders and skilled workmen. The danger is so great, that the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has wired earnest representations to you, Sir, and to me. It may be urged that a drawback could be claimed under section 43 of the Indian Tariff Act, upon pearls re-exported from Bombay. Section 43 no doubt provides for the grant of a drawback upon re-exports, but that only in the case of goods 'capable of being identified.' Now, pearls are notoriously incapable of easy identification, especially because they are imported in mixed bulks. And it was because of this difficulty that Government have all along exempted them from duty. Unless similar exemption is allowed on the present occasion also, and a notification under section 23 issued by His Excellency in Council exempting pearls from customs duty under the Bill, the greatest injustice will be done to a large body of useful and law-abiding citizens who bring prosperity to the country by their industry and skill. I am glad that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has given his assurance that he is going to inquire into the matter, and if it is found that it will ruin the trade, he will exempt it.

"In conclusion, I beg to accord my warm support to the Bill under discussion, and, in doing so, I must especially thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister for accepting the suggestion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, submitted through you, Sir, and increasing the customs duty upon gold and silver thread and other silver manufactures imported into India from foreign countries. The conditions of competition have now been equalised for the Indian silversmiths."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I welcome this Bill, not so much for the revenue the alterations in rates provided in it will yield, but for the evidence it contains of a decided and, I hope and trust, a permanent change in the fiscal policy of this Government. The present scheme of taxation, thanks to the sympathetic initiative of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, is in agreement with the oft repeated suggestions of the people. Public opinion in India has all along demanded that Government should have a heavy tariff, not only for purposes of revenue, but also for the protection it is likely to afford to our industries. With years the feeling has gained in strength and persistency until we have reached a stage when opinion has become practically unanimous. But so long this Government could not accede to our request, however anxious they may have been to take the suggested departure. This war, however, has facilitated the adoption of the desired policy, and now that Government has launched this new scheme, it is only to be expected that the action should meet with general and cordial approval. The Indian public will only look

forward with hope to the maintenance of the increased scale of import duties for a sufficiently long time. Should the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's estimate of our future liabilities prove correct, all the additional revenue required may be easily had by judicious handling of the tariff. We should be ready to support Government if after a few years the duties now imposed have to be further enhanced.

"Sir, it may be argued that even a protective tariff has its disadvantages, and under prolonged strain its utility might become obscured and the general public might become restive; but, thanks again to the judgment the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has brought to bear upon it, the whole arrangement is so carefully planned, that the masses will not feel the weight of the imposts so much as the rich. Barring two items, salt and sugar, the articles heavily taxed are exactly those which are used most by the better classes,—people whose patriotism and broader outlook will prove a powerful corrective of any feeling of impatience at the duties. About salt, I shall have to speak more fully later on in connection with the amendment relating to the additional tax upon it standing in my name. Sugar is undoubtedly one of the principal articles of food in India, and the increased duty upon it might at first sight appear onerous to the masses. But, in addition to the reasons given by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer in support of the tax, Hon'ble Members will be pleased to consider that locally produced raw sugar or *gur* forms the chief article of consumption among the common people. These do not ordinarily use the imported refined sugar, and, except for use in moderate quantity on ceremonial occasions, that is seldom purchased by the simple villager. Indeed, whole villages would be found without a stock of it even in pre-war days when cheap beet-sugar ruled the market. It is true, inflation in the price of the imported article in consequence of the customs duty will have its effect upon the local stuff, but the rise in the price of this last article is bound to be small. This slight rise the people should not object to pay, especially at this juncture. This is a war towards the cost of which the rich and the poor alike must contribute, and when the rich cheerfully accept the higher taxes, the poor have no just cause for complaint for the slightly increased demand upon his purse. Besides, the country has all through the past quarter of a century and more demanded that some sort of protection should be ensured to the local manufacture, the development of which will contribute to rural prosperity in many parts; and when the much-needed protection is afforded by Government in the shape of heavy duties upon imported sugar, it is not for us to turn round and grumble at a slight rise in prices.

"In the debate on this Bill the main points which call for serious comment are (1) the retention of the countervailing excise duty upon Indian cotton, (2) the omission to levy the higher scale of customs duties upon our cotton imports, and (3) the exclusion of raw cotton from the new scheme of export duties. With regard to the first two points, the Hon'ble Finance Member has offered an explanation about the sufficiency of which difference of opinion is permissible. Clearly Government is in no doubt about the iniquity of the excise duty. Even five years ago when I moved in Council a Resolution for its abolition, indications were not wanting that Government was sympathetic, and now official opinion appears to coincide with the popular view that this duty must be abolished on principle, apart from any consideration of its economic effect upon the local cotton industry. In a general revision of the tariff it was to be expected that this would be done. It would have been well if the duty had been abolished. The action of His Majesty's Government in preventing the abolition must be viewed with keen disappointment throughout the country. The inclusion of imported cotton piece-goods among the articles liable to pay the enhanced duties, again, would have secured to Government universal support from the people, and this at a crisis when popular good-will is of the last importance. Here, too, the policy pursued by the Imperial Government must be characterised as narrow and shortsighted. But agitation on these points would embarrass Government, and that would not be right. It might also, to some extent, injure our cause.

We must live in hopes that a decision in conformity with Indian opinion and Indian sentiment will be come to after the war. It is something to know that this Government is doing its best to secure justice to India. With such powerful support the wishes of 300 millions of people cannot be disregarded by His Majesty's Government.

"With regard to raw cotton, the case is slightly more complicated. The Hon'ble Finance Member has drawn our attention to the fact that the market for Indian cotton has steadied in the current year in consequence principally of heavy purchases by Japan, one of His Majesty's Allies. Over and above the consideration of the possible economic effects of an export duty upon cotton, diplomatic considerations must have induced Government to forego that duty for the present. It would be unjust to criticise Government action without knowing all the facts. In this matter, too, let us hope some satisfactory arrangement will be made on the termination of war.

"It may therefore be broadly stated that this Bill deserves the cordial support of this Council, barring the slight modification suggested in the amendments I propose to move. The whole scheme is fair, equitable and well thought out. In principle it is right. The details also have generally been settled with care and judgment. I accordingly cordially support the Bill, with the exception of two particulars in regard to which I shall move amendments."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi:—"Sir, I have great pleasure in giving my support to the Indian Tariff Bill, not only because, in the existing abnormal conditions, the Government is perfectly justified in proposing the additional taxation embodied therein, but also because, while opening up fresh and perfectly legitimate sources of income to the Indian Exchequer, it is calculated to afford protection to some of our indigenous industries, and to promote the cause of temperance. Sir, to my mind one of the most pleasing features of the Bill is to be found in the list of import duties it is proposed to levy on articles, which hitherto have found a place in the free list, and in the enhancement of the import duties proposed in connection with other articles. The hard logic of resultant facts is bringing home even to confirmed advocates of free trade in Manchester that an indiscriminate application of the doctrine of free trade, irrespective of circumstances, to all commodities and to all countries, is calculated to result not only in material injury in certain respects, but also to mischief in others. It seems to me that the proposed enactment, in curtailing the free list and in proposing an enhancement of duty on others, is taking a step in the right direction. Coming as I do from an agricultural Province, and being myself a member of an agricultural tribe, I welcome the enhanced tax proposed to be levied on sugar and on tobacco as calculated to protect our indigenous sugar and tobacco industries. So far as the list of other articles is concerned, I entirely agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy, that the Government of India have framed this list with a great deal of discrimination, and that no serious objection can be taken to any part of it, except to one important omission. That omission has been referred to by almost every speaker who has preceded me, and I entirely endorse the remarks made by them regarding the unfortunate omission of cotton goods from the list of articles upon which import duty is proposed to be levied. At the same time, I recognise that the Government of India are in entire sympathy, as was apparent from the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Member when introducing the Financial Statement, with the wishes and feelings of the people of this country in regard to this important matter. I am authorised by the Council of the Punjab Provincial Moslem League to offer their thanks to the Government of India for their advocacy of the claims of India for greater fiscal freedom in connection with this particular question. It is unfortunate that His Majesty's Government have decided to negative the proposal put forward by our Government. Let us hope that, when after the termination of the war, this question comes under review, the Government of India will obtain greater liberty, greater freedom

[7TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi; Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy; Mr. Rama Rayaningar.*]

in this particular respect, if not with reference to cotton goods produced within the Empire, most certainly with reference to cotton goods which are imported into India from countries lying outside the limits of the British Empire. Sir, I regard the increase in the salt tax, unfortunate and unwelcome though it is to a very large number of the people of this country, as a war tax pure and simple, and as such I am sure that the people of this country will give it their willing acquiescence. At the same time, I cannot help expressing the wish that, while so far as the proposed enhancement in the salt tax is concerned, the time may come, soon after the termination of the war, when the *status quo ante* will be reverted to; I trust that the rest of the Indian Tariff Bill, which it is now proposed to pass into law, will find a prominent place in the Statute-book of this country. With these few words, I cordially support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy of Kasimbazar :—"Sir, I cordially support this Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act. We all fully recognise that an enhancement of taxation has become inevitable on account of the enormous expenditure which is being incurred from day to day on account of the war, which is severely taxing the resources of the Empire. The only observation I should like to make is, as regards the raising of the salt duty from Re. 1 to Re. 1-4 per maund. As the Hon'ble the Finance Member pointed out in his statement made in this Council on the 1st instant, the 'enhancement of the salt tax has always been looked on as a reserve to be utilised when war or other financial calamities should come upon us.' We are in the midst of such a calamity, and, though we may not be quite justified in opposing the raising of the salt tax, I think the Council and the country are entitled to an assurance that there will be no further enhancement of the salt tax in future years, and that, at the earliest opportunity possible, the duty on salt will again be reduced to Re. 1 per maund."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar :—"Sir, the Tariff Bill demonstrates forcibly the anxiety of Government to find money, not only for war deficiency, but also for employment on the improvement of the people. The Bill is welcome in that the duties proposed have the general approval of the people. If we have to faithfully represent popular views, we cannot but accord our support to the Bill. There are, however, a few particulars in which improvement is both desirable and possible. As the Hon'ble Finance Member himself suggests, the exclusion of the imported cotton piece-goods from the revised tariff is a patent injustice to India. But the official explanation, for which we must thank Sir William Meyer, will have made it clear to the public that the course has been adopted by Government with the sole object of preventing a greater injustice to the country. Evidently sanction to an enhanced import duty could only be secured on condition that a corresponding excise duty should be imposed upon cotton goods manufactured in the country. This last contingency would certainly have proved a greater evil. We wish the efforts of Government had been successful; but now that they have not been, we can only support Government in renewed efforts after the war is over; and we hope that in any fiscal re-adjustment on that occasion, the unjust excise duty should be abolished, apart from the question whether the import duties are altered or not. We attach great importance to the abolition of the excise duty.

"Sir, the exclusion from the Tariff Schedule of the machinery imported for agricultural and industrial development of the country is desirable on principle. I raised this question in Select Committee, but when the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill reminded me of the special needs of Government during the war, and pointed out the inconvenience which the exclusion would involve, I did not press the point. I hope, however, that when Government reconsiders this question after the war, this exclusion will receive sympathetic consideration.

"With these observations, I support the Bill."

[*Mr. Madhu Sudan Dass.*] [7TH MARCH, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Dass :—" The Tariff Bill is intimately associated with the Budget which was presented to this Council the other day. It no doubt shows a change in the fiscal policy of Government. The Hon'ble Members who have spoken and preceded me have referred to the excise duty on cotton and the import duty on piece-goods. When the Hon'ble Finance Member introduced the Budget, he delivered a message to this Council from His Majesty's Government, and that message was, that a controversial question like this should be avoided at this time. It was a message of peace, and at the same time this message of peace was accompanied by an assurance that when the time comes there will be a re-adjustment of the relations between India and England, a re-adjustment when India will have her proper status in the British Empire determined and defined. With that assurance, Sir, I feel it my duty to avoid making any remarks, either with regard to the provisions in the Budget, or the Tariff Bill which may be misunderstood in other parts of the British Empire. This is not the time to say anything which may be construed as proceeding from a spirit of retaliation and retribution His Majesty's Government promise and give an assurance that the day of reckoning will come when peace returns to the Empire. It is not the time to talk of retaliation or retribution when the house is on fire ; that is not the time to discuss as to who contributed most towards the construction of the house, and what amount of labour should be undertaken by this person and that person, all of whom are inmates of the house. It is our duty to do all that we can do to show that we are loyal subjects of the Empire, that we are interested in upholding the dignity, the prestige and the honour of the Empire and of our King-Emperor.

" The Hon'ble Finance Member was pleased, in the concluding paragraph of his budget speech, to refer to some words in a Resolution which was passed unanimously in this Council. Though I was originally responsible for those words, those words represent the feeling of the whole country to-day as they did when I moved that Resolution.

" Sir, our duty as Indians, as to what we have been able to do, is not to be discussed now. All that we can say is, that the Hon'ble Finance Member speaks of the salt tax as a reserve to be drawn upon in times of need and necessity. I should go further, and say that the life-blood of the whole nation is a reserve upon which the King-Emperor has a right to draw when the interests of the Empire are in peril. And what can the poor man in India, who has no control over the Military Department and who does not control the war at the present day raging over the whole world do? next to giving his life blood in the battle-field, what can he do better than gladly accept a taxation on one of the necessary articles of daily life ?

" I am glad that the salt tax has been introduced. I do not say that the salt tax is ever a desirable tax; I do not for a moment maintain that there is any justification for the salt tax. On the contrary, the salt tax in India has always been considered as a blot on the fiscal policy of the Government of India. But the salt tax has one redeeming feature viewed from the war standpoint; it has a feature which certainly is not to be found in any other tax. The salt tax will affect every Indian, so that by accepting the tax the poorest Indian, the youngest child, the oldest man contributes to the exchequer of India to make up the deficit that has been created by the emergencies of the war, and we have the satisfaction of saying—India will have the satisfaction of proclaiming—that she is not wanting in her duty to her King-Emperor. Once more I refer to the words of the Hon'ble Finance Member that the salt tax is a reserve. Yes, let this be considered as a precedent, let the present occasion be a precedent for the future, that only when the interests of the Empire are in peril let this reserve be drawn upon, but not for other purposes. Salt is not a luxury. There is a craving for it in human nature, I should say in nature. Even wild animals lick saline dust. It is not like other luxuries, for instance tobacco or wine. There is no danger of a man indulging to excess in salt, or getting drunk ; it does not lead to any vicious habits ; a Maharaja with his huge income does not eat one maund of salt and the poor beggar two pice worth of salt. The enormity of the taxation lies in this fact, that nature has implanted a craving for salt in man. In India, where saline earth is to be found, the Indian is

[7TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Madhu Sudan Dass; Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur; Sir William Meyer.*]

tempted by the very soil of the country where he was born. The country which he worships as his motherland tempts him. And what is the result? Being a poor man unable to buy salt, if he takes a little saline dust, he is sent to prison for three months or six months, and the man who sends him to prison gets a reward; whereas if a cow were impelled by hunger to trespass on a farm the cow is only taken into the pound and not sent to jail. Here is the enormity of the tax. I do sincerely hope that, when peace returns, this blot on the fiscal policy of the British Government of India will be removed.

"For a small man like me to compliment the Finance Member on the carefulness with which he has prepared the Budget would perhaps be impertinent, but I do feel it all the same because in amending the Tariff Act there was danger of putting too much taxation in the shape of export duty If that were so after the war people might have said the contributions that India made towards the war fund came from foreigners who paid the export duty. There has been a very reasonable, cautious and careful adjustment which at least secures to India the judgment of the world that, poor country as she is, poor as Indians are, they have not been lacking in their duty to support the honour and prestige and dignity of the Empire. We have done all that we could do. We have proved in the battlefields of Europe that the blood of a British subject, whether he comes from Canada or from India, has the same colour. We have proved that the heart which responds to the tune of the National Anthem is the same whether it is in the breast of an Indian or an Englishman. Let us wait for the day when peace is restored to the Empire, when the day of re-adjustment comes, and let it not be said then, let not any opportunity be given to any man to say then that in the days of trouble India was weighed in the balance and found wanting.

"With these remarks, I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur:—"Sir, considering the exigencies of the situation and the tremendous sacrifices the present war has entailed upon the British nation, I must say that the several schemes of taxation, formulated for meeting the deficit, are wise, modest and equitable, and that the burdens of taxation have been equally distributed among all classes of people, and as such, coming here as the representative of the Indian mercantile community, I beg to give my humble support to the Tariff Bill, and to add that we, one and all, cheerfully submit to the additional taxes that are going to be imposed. But I must say that, though the Income-tax has been more than doubled in the case of higher incomes, this is hardly the time to murmur and grumble against it, more especially when we see that, even in the case of salt, a prime necessity of life, a slight increase has been made. But I do assure the Council that the increase is so slight that it will not have any effect in raising the price of salt, at least to an appreciable degree.

"With these few words, I beg to give my humble support to the Tariff Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"On behalf of Government I greatly appreciate the way in which our tariff proposals, which I need not say caused us great trouble and anxiety, have been received by this Council. Here is a Bill of an elaborate character involving, so far as its Schedules are concerned, material alterations in the taxation of the country, which has been received with general approbation. I need not therefore detain the Council with a further speech. There are certain points in connection with which I might have spoken, but they will come in on subsequent amendments.

"I will only say this that I fully agree with what has been said by my friend the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and other members, on the question of the cotton import duties. These members, some of them of long experience in the Council, have recognised what the Government of India would have liked to do had they had a free hand. They have also recognised

that His Majesty's Government having had to take, as I said in my Budget speech, a wider view, having taken the interests of the whole Empire into consideration, have come to a different decision. His Majesty's Government have, on this subject, sent to us what my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Das aptly called a message of peace; and also, as regards the future, a message of hope. I would earnestly appeal to the Hon'ble Member who proposes to move an amendment on this subject to consider whether, by moving that amendment, by entering into a discussion which may provoke criticisms of His Majesty's Government, which later on those who utter them might regret, he will not be doing more harm than good, whether such a course may not be against the interests of India as affecting the future settlement which will have to be entered into not in any spirit of abstract principle or ruthless bargaining on the one side or the other, but rather as a question which deals, as His Majesty's Government have put it, with the fiscal relationships of all parts of the Empire as between one another and the rest of the world—a question which must therefore, if it is to come to a successful issue, be dealt with by all sides in a spirit of conciliation and of practical give and take. Therefore, Sir, I would ask my Hon'ble friend, who has a certain amendment on the Agenda on the subject of the cotton duties, to consider carefully whether it is expedient at present to press it.

"I conclude, Sir, by once more moving that the Report of the Select Committee be now taken into formal consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, the amendment which stands in my name and which I now beg to move suggests that Government should dispense with the proposed addition of 4 annas per maund to the existing tax upon salt of Re. 1 per maund. I have been anticipated to some extent by some of the previous speakers, but I propose to put my case before the Council in a different shape. I do not agree with some of the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Dass on the subject. It will at once be seen that this recommendation forms part of a scheme of re-adjustment of the tariff duties which has for its central object the relief of the poor masses at the expense, not of individuals, but of big companies and merchants in the first instance, and ultimately of the foreign purchasers of jute, raw and manufactured. Had the present amendment stood alone, without any practical suggestion as to how the loss in prospective revenue consequent upon the elimination of the additional salt tax could be made up, it might perhaps be contended that I could not claim a sympathetic hearing either at the hands of Government or of this Council in the difficult and anxious times through which we are passing. But fully alive as I am to the needs of the situation, I supplement the present recommendation by another which ought to dispel all fear of loss of revenue. Of that, however, later on.

"Now, about the form of the amendment. It will be noticed that the addition to the tax is proposed to be made by executive order, as it is open to Government to do. Under the rules, the excise duty upon salt manufactured in India can be altered by an Order in Council, and that procedure has been followed on the present occasion. The proposal about the abandonment of the additional tax, therefore, to be effective must be discussed in the course of the debate on the Tariff Bill. I have accordingly taken advantage of the fact that imported salt forms a dutiable article in that Bill to raise the whole issue by suggesting that duty at the rate of Re. 1 be levied upon that salt, *i.e.*, at the same rate at which salt manufactured in India is taxed. If this amendment is carried, the excise duty upon indigenous salt will perforce remain unchanged at Re. 1 per maund.

"Sir, from the observations I have made in lending my support to the Bill, it will have become abundantly clear that the proposed financial arrangements of the Government generally have my wholehearted approval. I may also say at once that, even in this matter of the additional salt tax, Government have evinced great moderation. But one of the points I beg to emphasise

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before the Council is, that the salt tax should be a sort of reserve with us to be drawn upon only in case of extreme necessity, after all the other productive sources of revenue have been fully utilised and exhausted. Mr. Baker, Finance Minister in 1905, justified his action in reducing the salt duty, *inter alia*, thus :—

'The feature which specially commends itself to me in the reduction of the duty is the large and valuable financial reserve which it lays by for a lean year.'

"Then there is the consideration that the salt tax weighs upon the poor. All classes have to pay this tax, it is true, but the major portion of the revenue from it is contributed by the poorest sections of the community by reason of their numerical preponderance. That is a proposition which does not require elaborate elucidation. I will only cite the authority of Lord Curzon in my support. In 1905, in justification of the partial remission of the duty upon salt, he observed—

'What is the tax that touches all classes down to the humblest? It is the salt tax.'

"Again, after referring to the principle that surpluses should be utilised to afford relief to the people, he remarked—

'And who are the people of whom I speak? They are the patient, humble millions, toiling at the well and at the plough, knowing little of budgets, but very painfully aware of the narrow margin between sufficiency and indigence. It is to them that my heart goes out. They are the real backbone of our economic prosperity. They give us nearly 20 millions sterling per annum in Land-revenue alone, or about one-fourth of our entire receipts.'

"Now putting the two extracts together, we get to the fact that, in Lord Curzon's authoritative opinion, the remission of the salt tax meant relief to the masses. The converse is likewise true, and the fact should be frankly acknowledged that any addition to the salt tax *pro tanto* presses upon the masses. This is a matter of arithmetical proof. As Finance Minister Mr. Baker pointed out in 1905, every reduction in duty up to that year had been followed by increased consumption, and every enhancement in duty had checked the rate of increase in consumption. The movements of trade in the subsequent period confirm the truth of the assertion. Unless an additional duty of eight annas was felt by the people, it would not have had in the past a restrictive effect upon the annual normal advance in consumption. In 1889, the salt tax was enhanced by 8 annas a maund. The rate of increase in consumption during the following quinquennium immediately fell from 668,000 maunds a year in the previous period to 272,000 maunds a year. On the other hand, the salt duty was reduced once in 1903 and again in 1905, and in the Financial Statement of 1907 the effects of the successive reductions were described in the following luminous language :—

'Under salt, we had made what seemed to be a liberal allowance for the probable increase of consumption due to the reduction of the duty last March. The results have, however, surpassed our anticipations. By the end of February the issues of salt had exceeded those of the corresponding period of the previous year by 14,38,000 maunds, and we now expect that this figure will have risen to 16 lakhs of maunds by the end of the year. This advance follows on a very large increase of 17,86,000 maunds which occurred in 1904-1905, by which time the first reduction of duty made in 1903 had come into full effect.'

"If past experience and the history of the several changes in the salt tax be any guide to the future, it may be asserted that an additional duty of 4 annas a maund will in the same way proportionately affect consumption. And that contingency would react upon the revenue, and it may be that the actual realisation will fall short of the Budget estimate. But that is the third point which demands the attention of this Council. And all the three points together warrant the conclusion that it will be more politic to leave salt untouched for the present. When I come to deal with the second amendment, I shall be able to satisfy Hon'ble Members that we have not exhausted the other sources of revenue. The estimated revenue of £600,000 can be raised in other ways which, while sparing the masses, will not cripple the economic resources of the country. But I cannot dilate upon this aspect of the question now.

"Sir, it is only fair that I should mention two other points which must be considered by the Council in this connection, and they follow opposite lines of thought. The one is founded upon sympathy with the masses, and the other derives its force from an impatience at the immunity enjoyed by them from the general scheme of contribution towards the cost of the war. It is argued that the pressure of the abnormal financial conditions due to the war may compel us to impose upon salt even a higher duty. When that contingency comes the rise in price will be so sharp as to be distressing to the poor. It is far better therefore that the enhancement should be gradual, and in this view of the case the additional duty of 4 annas is right. Sir, I concede there is apparently something to be said for this contention. I will not say that the contingency is hypothetical. But, assuming for argument's sake that it is imminent, I submit that, in the interest of the ignorant millions, frequent or even successive alterations in salt duty must be discouraged. Such changes only introduce some uncertainty in the market, render a stable basis of calculation difficult, and help the middleman to fill his pocket at the expense of the poor customer. The theory of gradual enhancement does not hold good in salt duty. There is always considerable speculation in the market, and the real effect of taxation upon prices is, for some time at least, obscured by the operations of bulls. The Hon'ble Finance Member has himself referred to the speculative clearances of salt in expectation of this enhancement in duty. It is a matter of common knowledge that, for every slight rise in duty, the price of salt goes up out of all proportion to the additional tax. Only a few weeks ago, at important centres the price of salt became double of what it was before. The imports have doubtless been less for some time; but making allowance for all factors, it is difficult to believe that the inflation in prices was right. Far better, therefore, that the duty which is found absolutely necessary should be levied all at once than that successive additions should be made to the existing duty. This last course will only lead to large accumulations in the hands of the speculators which can never be advantageous to the poor. When stocks are held up prices naturally rise.

"But however divided opinion may be on the question of the relative merits of gradual enhancement and sharp enhancements, I would claim earnest consideration of the question of the suitability of the salt tax in the light of the principle I have submitted to the Council, that this tax should be treated as a reserve to be utilised *in the last resort*. Judged in that way the time for enhancement has not come. We have certainly not exhausted our other sources of revenue. I would therefore ask Hon'ble Members to decide that the proposed enhanced duty should be abandoned, let it be on the understanding that I undertake to show in connection with the second amendment that the revenue can be raised in other ways.

"The other points, namely, that the poor must contribute to the State Fund along with the rich at this time, hardly needs elaboration. Were it a fact that the agriculturists do not pay towards the cost of administration, including defence, anything except the Land-revenue, even then they would be entitled to consideration, because the Land-revenue alone accounts for one quarter of our revenue. But it is not a fact that other taxes besides the salt tax do not touch them. These people at least contribute to the revenue from the customs duties. The bulk of the excise revenue and of the revenue from stamps is realised from them, and they contribute a substantial portion of the railway revenue.

"Sir, I have one other submission to make before I place this amendment formally before the Council. With all the additional taxation provided in the Income-tax Bill, and the Indian Tariff Bill as also by executive order, the Hon'ble Finance Member expects to close next year with a surplus of £1 million. And this figure greatly exceeds the expected revenue from this tax of 0-4-0 annas a maund upon salt. What is the difficulty then of dispensing with this tax? Without it there will still be a surplus of £400,000. The additional salt tax is wanted only to swell the surplus, and that is a principle of taxation to which few will be found to subscribe Taxation with a view to provide a surplus is in itself a policy of doubtful wisdom, and when

[7TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

the article selected for such taxation is a commodity of prime necessity like salt, it becomes indefensible. I accordingly move :—

'That in column 4 headed 'Rate of duty' against item 39, Part II, new Schedule II, for the existing entry against that item, the figures '1-0' shall be substituted.'

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, the amendment has my support. The Hon'ble Mover represents, to a large extent, the popular view, and there is much to be said in its favour. I do not think the extra 4 annas a maund will force up prices abnormally high. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, too, does not justify the proposed change on that ground. He has said in the speech he made this morning that where the rich have cheerfully accepted their responsibilities, the poor should not grumble if there is a slight increase in the poor man's burden. But sufficiency of salt being one of the principal conditions of healthy existence both for men and cattle, too great care cannot be taken to see that the duty upon it is not raised without the gravest necessity; in other words, salt should be taxed in the last resort. This contingency, in the opinion of some people, has not arisen. There are still other sources of revenue not fully used up. I would, therefore, request Government to consider if this tax could be withheld, and the loss of revenue that may be caused by accepting this amendment might be made good by raising the tax on some other commodities."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I am entirely in favour of retaining the salt tax at the present figure of Re. 1 per maund, and I have given notice of a Budget Resolution to that effect. I did not anticipate that the question of the salt tax would be raised in connection with the Tariff Bill.

"The increase in the rate of the salt tax is made under the Salt Act, which gives Government discretionary powers to regulate it up to a maximum of, I think, three-and-a-half rupees. I therefore thought that, as no legislation was necessary for the increase of that tax, the proper procedure would be to move a Budget Resolution on the subject. And, Sir, that would have facilitated matters We would have known by that time whether the Tariff Act was passed in its entirety with or without any modifications, and whether the Income-tax Act also was passed. We would have then known what the state of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year would have been, and it would have helped us to consider the question of salt taxation on its own merits after fixing up all other items. However, as the subject has been, raised on the present occasion, I do not wish to dilate upon these matters, as the whole scheme of increased taxation will have to be considered I will confine myself on the present occasion by saying that I am in favour of retaining the salt tax at Re. 1 per maund, and I beg to submit that there are very strong reasons in favour of it. But, with your permission, Sir, I will raise that question when dealing with my amendment, and when speaking on the Income-tax Bill. At present all I wish to say is, that I am in favour of retaining the salt tax at Re. 1."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Mr. Vice-President, I give my hearty support to the amendment which is before the Council. It seems such a pity that a Budget which is marked with so much sanity and considerateness, as the present Budget is, should have one feature in it which is exposed to serious attack. I do not know that there have been many Budgets which have been received with so much general satisfaction as the Budget which Sir William Meyer has presented to this Council. That seems to me an extra reason why the amendment should be pressed on the attention of the Government. I do not wish to cover the same ground which has been traversed by my friend Mr. Dadabhoy. I think two points are clear. In the first instance, there are other articles upon which a duty can be imposed more justifiably than upon salt. In the second place, as it is after all a surplus which is being provided for, the surplus might be a little less than

what is provided for in the Budget. On both these grounds, I beg Government to take the matter seriously into consideration. There can be no dispute that the amount by which it is proposed to increase the salt duty is moderate. It has been fixed very considerately, and for that the Finance Member and the Government of India are entitled to our gratitude But what I submit, and several other members have submitted, is that there is not such a clear need for putting this extra burden upon the poor, and that therefore the matter might well be reconsidered. This is hardly the time, speaking on an amendment to this Bill, to go into the general question of whether the amount that has been budgetted for was actually necessary, whether by further curtailment, by a further general retrenchment of expenditure, the amount could not have been reduced; but taking it as settled that this amount must be found, we are entitled to say that, as there are other articles upon which the duty might more reasonably be increased, and other ways in which the amount needed may be found, the duty on salt should not be increased. I hope the Government will take this matter into serious consideration, and not throw out the amendments as they are generally thrown out merely because the thing has once been settled."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"Sir, I have greatly admired the ingenuity by which Mr. Dadabhoy has succeeded in getting the salt duty within the scope of the present discussion. There is, however, one little development which, with all my friend's ingenuity, he has not perhaps quite appreciated, or the Council either. The Schedule, as it stands, says that imported salt shall be subject to the same rate of duty as is imposed by executive order of the Governor General in Council on salt which is produced in India. Well, we have already issued a notification that salt produced in India is to be taxed at Re. 1-4 per maund. Mr. Dadabhoy now proposes that, in this Schedule to the Tariff Bill, we should limit the rate of duty on imported salt to Re. 1 a maund, and therefore he is giving a preference, I am sure not deliberately, to the imported article. That of course is a debating rather than a practical point, for I have no doubt Mr. Dadabhoy would argue that, if his proposal were carried, the Government would be necessarily led to amend the excise rate also : but I mention it as an instance of what may happen if you do not very carefully consider amendments which you have to suggest, and if you do not consider their eventual as well as their immediate effects.

"I have shown in my speech on the Financial Statement that the taxation of salt is not a matter which the Government of India have taken up lightly or inadvisedly ; that it was only after careful consideration that we made the small rise which, some Hon'ble Members have admitted, will not in itself affect prices much ; and, even so, that the taxation will be lower now than it was nine years ago in a period of peace, and far lower than it was in the time of Lord Curzon, from whom Mr. Dadabhoy has quoted. I must remind the Council that, at the commencement of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, the salt duty stood at Rs. 2½ per maund. It was reduced to Rs 2 in 1903, and to Rs. 1½ in 1905, shortly before Lord Curzon left office The reduction to Re. 1 took place later. It has been admitted by the Mover of the amendment that one object of these successive reductions of salt tax—he quoted one of my predecessors, Sir E. Baker, to that effect—was to provide a financial reserve against lean years. I gather, however, that he thinks that the years are not yet sufficiently lean to justify our drawing upon this reserve. Well, if so, he is very hard to please. We had a big deficit in 1914-15; we have another big deficit this year though, thanks to the exemplary conduct of our railways, it is not so large as was originally anticipated ; and we have a still larger deficit to face in 1916-17. We have got, besides that, a load of temporary debt which we incurred rather than impose taxation before we felt actually obliged to. Well, I say a position like this is emphatically a position in which we are entitled to draw on our salt reserve, and so far from the drawing being unjustifiable, I can claim some credit to the Government in that they have taken so little from salt. The Hon'ble Mover quoted statements by predecessors of mine as

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to the immediate effect of the reduction of salt duty on prices, and he argued therefore that there will be a counter-effect through an enhancement. Certainly, after the reductions from Rs. 2½ to 2 and Rs. 2 to 1½, the Government of India had evidence that these reductions of duty were materially affecting both prices and consumption. But now let me quote what was said by my predecessor in respect of the year 1908-09, shortly after the salt duty had been reduced to its existing pitch of Re. 1. In introducing the Financial Statement for 1909-10, and in dealing with the Revised Estimate for 1908-09, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had to comment on the salt revenue, which was considerably less than had been anticipated in the Budget, and he said :—

'Ever since the recent series of reductions in duty began six years ago, there has been a steady annual increase in consumption. A point, however, seems now to have been reached at which the purchasing power of the people is affected much more by agricultural conditions than by the purely nominal rate of duty.'

I think that this applies still ; that prices and consumption are affected much more by other circumstances than by the small rise which the duty itself brings about. For example, Mr. Dadabhoy talked of the large increase, recently, in the price of imported salt. That is purely due to considerations of freight—that is special conditions caused by the war ; and any increase which is contingent on the rate of duty will be trivial compared with what may be brought about by the dislocation of freight. I am happy to believe, however, that the supply of imported salt will presently resume its normal proportions. I may remind the Council, Sir, that, as 'every cloud has a silver lining,' I believe that the rise in the price of Liverpool salt has materially enhanced the demand for Madras salt, and probably for Northern India salt also. Mr. Dadabhoy, in dealing with the financial aspect, has two strings to his bow. I will refer in general terms, as he has himself done, to the amendment which he is going to move as to jute, and by which he offers to supply the Government with the revenue that they would lose under his present proposal. We shall come to that amendment in due course ; but it is only fair to the Council that I should say now that we have considered the matter, and we think that by imposing export duties, amounting approximately to 5 per cent on the jute trade, we are doing as much as we can reasonably do. That if we were to double the duties, as Mr. Dadabhoy proposes, we should diminish the volume of trade to an extent which would inevitably hurt the producers, the Bengal ryots.

"Then the Hon'ble Member says, 'Oh, but apart from that you have too much money ; you have a surplus of a million pounds, you should have less ; you can do with £100,000.' I can only say, as responsible for the finances of India, that I could not possibly agree to such a proposal at a time like this, when we are subject to all sorts of unforeseen contingencies. We have to grope very much in the dark in some cases as regards our estimates. As the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy put it very well a little time ago, you cannot have precision in circumstances in which ordinary data do not apply. Take the current year, for instance, we had a large increase in military expenditure which had to be accepted as a matter of necessity. Latterly, railway receipts rose to an extent that no reasonable person could have predicted beforehand ; if anybody had said a year ago that railway receipts would have reached their present figure, he would have been laughed at. We have had then, to provide for an increase in military charges which has been more than counterbalanced by railway receipts. But supposing it had not been so, supposing that against the increase in military charges, railway receipts had only come to very much what we expected in the Budget—well, we should then have had a deficit of about 4 millions this year. In the year for which we are legislating, 1916-17, we don't know what a day may bring forth ; we may have to make further provision for military charges—circumstances may easily occur in which we may have to add to them ; and on the other side, railways may not prove so successful from a financial point of view ; also as the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy indicated, our Customs revenue may fall to a larger extent than we have anticipated, and there is the question of the monsoon. We have anticipated a normal South-west monsoon : we hope that it may be so—may, that it may be abundant ; but it may be that it will be unsatisfactory.

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With all these contingencies before us, with no possibility of borrowing from home, and with a large load of temporary debt hanging over us, we should not be doing our duty to the country if we were to say that we can sail safely through with an estimated surplus of only £400,000.

"For these reasons, Sir, I am unable to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar :—"Sir, it seems to me that this amendment relating to the duty on imported salt can be separated from the question relating to the increased tax upon salt manufactured in this country. The rate of duty on the former is as follows—'the rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place'. Under section 7 of the Act the Governor General in Council is empowered to impose an excise duty not exceeding Rs. 3 per maund Under that section a notification was issued on the 1st of this month increasing the duty by 4 annas per maund, and the Tariff Act says—and the present Bill retains this provision—that there being this automatic relation between excise duty and the duty on imported salt, the latter duty is also increased to the same extent. If the amendment is accepted, it puts an end to this relation. The amendment urges that in column 4 headed 'Rate of duty' against item 39, Part II, new Schedule II, for the existing entry against that item the figures '1·0' shall be substituted. It does not in the least affect the notification issued by the Government of India on the 1st of March this year. If we accept the amendment, we get rid of the entry which establishes a relation between the two kinds of duties. I believe to that extent this is a mischievous fiscal principle, namely, that the duty on imported salt should be the same as the duty on salt manufactured in India. If we get rid of this mischievous principle, I do not see that any serious consequences will follow, that Government revenue will lose or that the amendment will produce the disastrous consequences which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has humorously pointed out. Without going into the question whether Re. 1 or Rs. 1-4 is a fair tax, or into the general question of the expediency of an increased duty on salt manufactured in this country, I feel I am in a position to support this amendment because it virtually and by necessary implication, gets rid of a vicious fiscal principle."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi :—"Sir, I would appeal to my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Dadabhoy to withdraw the amendment which is now before the Council. My reason for making that appeal to him is this—that if the figures which he suggests should be substituted for the words which find place in the fourth column as against this particular head, the result will be that, supposing after the termination of the war the Government of India is in a position to reduce the salt tax to a figure below Re 1, then in that case a further amendment to this Indian Tariff Act will have to be introduced in this Council in order to set matters right. Now, whereas such an amendment as regards salt manufactured in this country can be brought about by merely an Order in Council, to give this Council the trouble of introducing an amending Act such a short time as one or two years after the passing of the present Act, would be opposed to all notions of sound legislation.

"So far as the views of the Hon'ble Mr. Achariar are concerned, I do not propose to discuss them at all. The object which my friend Mr. Dadabhoy has in view has my hearty support, but I think it can be achieved in a much better way, as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in the form of a Resolution in connection with the Budget. The method adopted by Mr. Dadabhoy will result in two things: first, it will reduce the duty in imported salt unnecessarily, and, in the second place, it will necessitate a further amendment of the Indian Tariff Act if, after the termination of the war, the Government is in a position to reduce the salt tax by means of an Order in Council. Under these circumstances, I think that the view taken by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola is really the better of the two."

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The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I am afraid I cannot add very much to what I have already said on this very important subject. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has rightly taken exception to the form of my amendment; but I think that to a certain extent the explanation which I propose to offer has been partly given by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Achariar. It was my great desire that a full discussion on this very important subject should take place, and that the Government should be in possession of the opinions of the non-official Members of this Council regarding it. There was no other way of forcing this discussion in the debate on the Tariff Bill, except by putting my amendment in the form in which I have presented it. I am of opinion, and the Council will agree with me, that as these Bills were brought up for final discussion, if any practical or useful result was to follow, it was necessary that this discussion should take place before the Bills became the law of the land. The discussion on this subject on the 9th instant would have been only of an academical character, and would not have helped either the non-official Members or the Government in any way. It was for this reason, and in order to get a hearing in time, that I drafted my amendment in this manner, perfectly confident that if Government removed the extra duty on imported salt, they would necessarily have to reduce the duty on Indian salt. It would have been an inconsistent position for Government to take up to continue the duty on Indian salt and to throw up the duty on imported salt. Swayed by this consideration I framed my amendment in its present form, and there was no desire, as suggested by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, to put imported salt on a footing of advantage.

"Now, Sir, as regards the merit of my amendment, I must say that I heard with the greatest interest and with very great respect what has fallen from the Hon'ble Finance Minister, but I must say that I am not able to agree with him in the conclusions he has drawn. His justification, Sir, for the imposition of this tax is this, that he had last year big deficits in the anticipated revenue. It has been further contended that the duty, though increased, now stands lower than it was nine years ago. Is that any answer to the principle of the tax? I have pointed out that, according to the deliberate pronouncements made by this Government from time to time, it is settled that this tax is to be kept as a reserve in case of urgent necessity. I am afraid the Hon'ble Finance Minister has taken a very pessimistic view of our financial position. I believe that at the end of the year there will not be any deficit; but I expect, on account of all these taxes, there will be a large surplus. I am sure the Hon'ble Finance Minister does not want this Council to believe that in having this taxation and in estimating this Budget, the exact revenue that would be yielded by this additional taxation has been counted upon. I have been in this Council for some years, and if my knowledge counts for anything, I have found that in all Budgets, in estimating the revenue, the Government allow a margin of ten per cent., and I have no doubt that if that margin is taken into consideration, the revenue which would be obtained from the general increase of taxation would be very considerable.

"The Hon'ble Finance Member has very rightly referred to one subject on which I am entirely in agreement with him. He has stated that we are unaware to what extent our military expenditure is likely to increase. I quite see the force and the wisdom of this remark. I well believe it is possible that developments on the frontier or other affairs might lead us into extra expenditure; but it would have been better if the Hon'ble Finance Minister had taken the Council into his confidence, and had made it clear in his opening statement, that he required this money for future expenditure in connection with our frontier and other difficulties.

"Sir, at this stage it would not be possible for me to go into the other Resolutions. I have placed a constructive scheme before Government. I do not ask that our revenue should be lost in any way. I freely acknowledge, and I am fully conscious of, the fact that we are at present in a state of crisis. Everything in our power should be done to husband our resources and to collect the available revenue; and we must be prepared for any emergency

that may arise. But, by a little more care we could have readjusted our taxation in such a manner that it would have yielded the revenue which the Government wants without in the least causing any difficulty, oppression or inconvenience to the masses.

"Sir, I know the fate of my amendment: it will be lost. But my chief object in bringing it forward was, that my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister should not be tempted next year to put a further additional duty on salt; that he should be aware of, and he should know, the opinions of the country and of the Non-official Members of this Council in this matter. I think it our duty to help Government in every possible manner; we are pledged to support the Government. The whole country wants that our enemies should be crushed, and that all possible sacrifices should be made by us. We are prepared for sacrifices; we do not wish to cause any embarrassment to Government by showing to the foreign public that officials and non-officials to-day are divided on any important matter. From these considerations, I withdraw my amendment; but I hope that the Hon'ble Finance Minister will be pleased to bear in mind that behind this amendment there is a large volume of public opinion which considers that this tax is obnoxious and entirely unjustifiable.

"With these few words, I will ask you, Sir, to give me permission to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That in column 4 headed 'Rate of duty' against item 51, Textile Fabrics, Part II, new Schedule II, for the figures and words '3½ per cent' the figure and words '6 per cent' shall be substituted.'

"In moving this amendment I take due note of the appeal which the Hon'ble Finance Member has made to me not to press it. I would have willingly acceded to that appeal were it not for the fact that I am placing this amendment before the Council with more than one object. The principal object with which I wish to place this amendment before the meeting, is to give expression to the views I hold in regard to the scheme of additional taxation which is under the consideration of this Council, and I cannot very well therefore accept the appeal and not place my amendment before the meeting. The other object with which I wanted to place this amendment before the meeting, was in connection with the pathetic admission of helplessness which is contained in the Finance Minister's lucid and eloquent Financial Statement, and with which I entirely sympathize, particularly so, as the position is that the Government of India have the advantage of representation and hearing before a final decision is reached by the Secretary of State, while we, the Non-official Members, have to submit to the decisions in some cases arrived at by the Government of India on our Resolutions without knowing our reasons. Sir, in view of our own helplessness, you can appreciate that we cordially sympathize with the helplessness of the Government of India in this particular respect.

"I wanted also to add that we gratefully acknowledge the service which the Government of India has done to the people of this country in correctly representing the views of the public before the Secretary of State in this matter, and I hope that in future they will continue to reflect the public opinion in India and press to the notice of the Secretary of State the strong views and convictions held by the people of this country in fiscal and in economic matters. Sir, in view of the appeal made, I will largely modify the remarks I intended to make in connection with this aspect of the question. I recognise the desirability of not raising any acrimonious or contentious discussion on the attitude adopted in regard to the cotton excise duties by the Secretary of State. If I have another opportunity, I will reserve my remarks for that occasion.

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"The reason why I have brought forward this amendment is to provide the necessary additional revenue for the purpose of bringing about an equilibrium in the Budget estimates for the ensuing year. The estimated deficit is £2,600,000. The estimated revenue from the amendment of the Tariff Act will bring in £2,100,000, so that there will still remain a deficiency of £500,000 between the estimated deficit and the additional revenue obtained under the Tariff Act. As I said, my second object in bringing forward this amendment was to provide the necessary additional revenue of over £500,000 which will be secured if my amendment is carried, and in that way our expenditure and our revenue will equibalance. I do so for this reason. I wish to submit that, having secured an equilibrium in our finances, there is no justification for either the amendment of the Income-tax Act or the increase of the salt tax. If you secure, as I want the Government to secure, by my amendment, the additional revenue of £500,000, bringing the total revenue up to the total estimated expenditure, we will have a Budget with practically the same amount of revenue and the same amount of expenditure, and the case for further taxation in regard to income-tax and salt duty would then, in my opinion, not stand. Sir, I do not propose to deal with that question on the present occasion, but I will reserve my remarks in opposing the principle of the Income-tax Bill, and I will then try to explain why I feel that the Budget estimates, where expenditure and income equibalance, or even where, if my amendment is defeated, after I have offered the additional revenue it would be best in the interests of Government as well as the country, to have a deficit Budget of £500,000. The responsibility for the deficit will be theirs if they reject my amendment, because I am providing by this amendment the additional revenue which they require from a source, be it remembered, in regard to which the Government of India are themselves agreed, and in regard to which there is practically a unanimous feeling in the country. So that the position that arises is this. The Government of India come to this Council and announce that their Budget estimates show that during the next year there will be a deficiency of £2,600,000; their revenue proposal in regard to the Tariff Bill will bring in a revenue of £2,100,000, and they therefore want £500,000 more to make up the deficit and a million more for the surplus. It is for that reason that they want an increase in the income-tax and an increase in the salt tax. Sir, I beg to submit that we, the Non-official Members are quite willing to agree to provide the necessary funds by additional taxation to the extent of your estimated deficit, that is £2,600,000, and that the difference between the estimated deficit and the revenue under the Tariff Bill can easily be made up by increasing the duty on textile fabrics imported into India, both from Great Britain and Japan by the same standard of increase to which every other commodity is going to be subjected. If that is conceded, then there is an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and no case remains for an income-tax increase or for the salt tax increase except to provide a surplus. As I said, I do not wish to go into that question on the present occasion; I will deal with it in opposing the Income-tax Bill. My present object is to offer to Government in the shape of this duty—a duty which, as I have already stated, is favoured by the Government of India and is acceptable to the country—additional revenue from that source. Sir, it appears to me that it is rather hard that when the Government of India want the revenue, when the country is willing to agree to give them that additional revenue from a source which is agreeable to themselves, that they should be debarred from doing so and in that way necessitate the proposal for the increased salt tax. I should like to point out that the refusal of the Secretary of State to allow us to get £500,000 from this source is really responsible for the increase in the salt tax against which so much feeling has already been expressed in this Council. The revenue from the increase in the salt tax is £600,000, while from this source anything between £500,000 and £550,000 may well be expected: so that this refusal is tantamount to ordering an imposition of an additional 25 per cent on the salt tax, a thing which I do not think, can, in my opinion, be justified. Sir, I am restraining myself considerably in view of the appeal made to me, but if for any reason the standard

of increased taxation is applied to textile fabrics—that is to say, under the present standard of import duties we are levying a 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty on imported goods while textile fabrics pay only 3½ per cent—if the standard is going to be increased and we are to have an all-round increase of 2½ per cent in the standard, raising it from 5 to 7½ per cent, all I want is that the same standard should be applied to textile fabrics. Under a standard of 5 per cent the rate of duty for textile fabrics is 3½ per cent I therefore say that, when the standard is raised to 7½ per cent, the rate of duty on textile fabrics should be raised to 6 per cent, that is a general rise of 2½ per cent all round.

"Then, Sir, be it remembered that this increased taxation is for revenue purposes. Under ordinary conditions there would have been hardly any justification for increased taxation. Under present conditions India, along with other component parts of the British Empire, has suffered and is suffering in consequence of the war, and it is because of war conditions that justification is found for increased taxation for purely revenue purposes, to make up a deficit in our expenditure. Surely, Sir, that was one reason why, under present conditions, with a Coalition Ministry and a Secretary of State, the son of the champion tariff reformer, we might have been allowed to arrange our revenues in accordance with the sentiments of the Government of India and the sentiments of the people of the country. We are asked to await the readjustment that will take place after the war in regard to our fiscal matters. Sir, hope is eternal and we live in hope, but I do trust—I am not dealing in detail with the reasons that have been advanced—that the Government of India will forcibly bring to the notice of the Secretary of State that the feeling in the country is strong and insistent in favour of fiscal freedom, and that they will not be satisfied by any reasons of the kind that have been advanced now and in the past; that they desire that India shall economically rise and be free to levy taxation in directions most suitable to themselves, to their views and to their sentiments.

"Sir, I trust that my amendment will be accepted, and that we will have a Budget in which the revenue will balance the expenditure, and there will be no additional taxation on incomes or salt. For these reasons, Sir, I will put my amendment to the Council, in the hope that the financial re-arrangement that will be ultimately adopted by the Government of India will be such as to be acceptable to the people of this country. I may, in conclusion, say that if for any reason it is impossible for the Government of India to accept the amendment, I should very much like them to consider an export duty on raw cotton in order to give them sufficient to make up the deficit, on condition that there shall be no increase in either the income-tax or in the salt tax.

"With these remarks, I beg to place my amendment before the Council."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I support the amendment which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola I know very well that with the expression of opinion which we have before us of the Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Government of India, there is absolutely no chance of this amendment being accepted by this Council as it is constituted. And yet if I think it my duty to join with my friend in supporting it, it is only to record a protest, a respectful but firm protest, against the action of His Majesty's Government in this matter.

"Sir, we fully realise the position of the Government of India. We feel grateful to them for having placed our view of the matter fully and clearly before His Majesty's Government; but we wish that His Majesty's Ministers, the Secretary of State for India and others who might have advised him in this matter, realised how their refusal to permit the Government of India to make a material increase in the cotton import duties is regarded in India. They have done so on the ground that, in their opinion, the raising of this question at the present time would provoke a revival of controversies at a time when they

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specially desired to avoid them, and that this might prejudice the ultimate settlement of the larger issues raised by the war. But if, Sir, this gives us an idea of the way in which the settlement of those larger questions after the war is to be made, I must say that I do not feel happy or hopeful. Here is the present crisis, when in order to meet the new demands which have to be met owing to the conditions generated by the war, the Government of India have to resort to additional taxation. They have to resort to taxation not in one direction but in various directions, to taxation from top to bottom; to taxation which, it may be said with perfect truth, does not leave one single man untouched in this country. If at such a juncture, the Government of India made an appeal to the Government in England to allow them to increase the import duty on cotton goods, as the import duty on numerous other articles was being increased, there could not be a more reasonable, a more just, request made to them. And what is the reason for which this request has not been granted? Because, say they, there is likely to be a controversy over it, but a controversy is not avoided by refusing a reasonable request. It would have been avoided to a far greater extent if His Majesty's Ministers had recognised that this was just the time when, in view of the very stringent circumstances in which we were placed, in which we were driven to resort to taxation of numerous other articles, they should in fairness have allowed us to increase the duty on cotton goods.

"It has been said, Sir, that after the war, the question of an Inter-Imperial trade is to be taken up, and in that connection one of the speakers, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, referred to the question of Preferential Tariffs. Might I warn my friends that they should be under no delusion in that connection? That they should clearly realise what that might mean? I will refer them to what was said in one of the Preferential Tariff Reform League pamphlets a few years ago on this subject. I quote from an article in the 'Indian Year Book,' in which it is stated:—

'Some idea of the direction in which a scheme of Inter-Imperial Preferential Trade would tend, so far as India is concerned, may be gathered from the following extract from the Official Handbook of the Tariff Reform League:—

'Preference would mean to India that the United Kingdom and the Colonies would give freer entry to Indian tea, coffee, sugar, wheat and all Indian staple products; and it would mean to us that the Indian import duty on a large number of British manufactures would be either abolished or reduced.'

That shows that that is one of the directions in which the ultimate settlement may come about. But I do not want to allow my judgment on the question before us to be affected too much by a consideration of what may possibly happen, because nobody can feel certain what will happen. I wish, however, to say that His Majesty's Ministers in England would have inspired greater hope and confidence in the minds of Indians regarding the character of the ultimate settlement of the larger issues after the war, if in a matter in which the Government of India, supported by the Indian public, have for the last 30 or 40 years asked for freedom of action, they had allowed them that freedom, allowed them to increase the import duty on cotton goods, when they felt it their duty to increase them. It is not, Sir, they who send manufactured cotton goods to India who would have had to bear the burden of the increased duty. It is the people of India, the consumers, who would have had to bear it, to pay a larger price for the articles on which the duty were levied. But they would not be the poorest of the poor, but the richer classes who consume the finer imported fabrics. From every point of view, therefore, His Majesty's Ministers should have allowed the Government of India, who are in possession of all the facts of the case, who are in possession of the opinion of the public of India, to increase the import duty on cotton goods when they considered it to be just and equitable in the circumstances of the case to do so, and we cannot too strongly protest against their refusal to do so.

"With these remarks, I support the amendment proposed by my Hon'ble friend opposite."

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The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Sir, I had hoped that after what I said a little time ago, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola would consent to drop this amendment. My appeal has been ineffective, as he has thought it his duty to press it, principally as I gather, in order that he may air his objections to paying increased income-tax, objections which might have been more suitable on another occasion. I have however nothing to complain of in the tone of his speech, or in that of my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. But the matter is a practical matter. The Council know that the Government of India would have been glad had they been able to increase the import duty on cotton goods; but His Majesty's Government, for reasons of Imperial policy, have said it is not desirable to do this at present. Obviously, however much the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola may object to it, we in India are, in political and Imperial matters, subordinate to His Majesty's Government at home. We must look at facts as they are, not as he might wish them to be. We cannot, therefore, accept an amendment which involves practically going against the views expressed by His Majesty's Government. We cannot possibly do that. Supposing even a state of things in which the official majority might become inoperative, and such an amendment could be got through; what would happen? We should have to drop the Bill altogether, because the Secretary of State would certainly veto a Bill which contained a provision of this sort. So that the proposal is not really practical.

"The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola says that his object in moving this amendment is to get sufficient money just to meet the deficit, and therefore to drop the salt tax, and above all the income-tax. Well, in the first place, I do not accept the statement. But supposing we had had our way in this matter, suppose we had been able to increase the duty on imported cotton goods, I deny that we should necessarily have raised a full £2,600,000 from the customs instead of £2,100,000. We should have had to consider other matters. I will say this, that the Government of India would certainly not have been a party, at a time when increased taxation was necessary, to leaving the well-to-do alone in the matter of income-tax. Whatever had happened we should have put on the tax there.

"Then I must protest against the implication that it is His Majesty's Government that is specifically responsible for the increase in the salt tax. As I said when replying to another amendment just now, we considered it only safe that we should have a fairly large surplus for the current year, and towards that the increase in the salt tax is contributive It is not right that the Council should assume that if we had been able to tax cotton goods somewhat more, the salt tax would necessarily have remained as it was before. I cannot argue upon hypotheticals; the Council won't expect me to do so. But I do protest against the unfairness of branding His Majesty's Government, so to speak, as being specifically responsible for the increase in the duty on salt. I trust that now the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will withdraw his amendment, but if not, I must ask the Council to reject it."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I will be very brief in replying to the debate on the question of this amendment. There is one particular point to which I crave your leave to refer, and that is in regard to the reply given to the statement made by me that but for this refusal to allow additional taxation on textile fabrics the salt tax would not have been necessary. Sir, the scheme of additional taxation in the Financial Statement so lucidly expounded to us, as I said before, by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer is that there is an Imperial deficit of £2,600,000, and that the additional revenue proposed to be recovered is £3,600,000, leaving a surplus of £1,000,000. Does it not stand to reason, in view of these facts, that if you had from £500,000 to £600,000 of additional revenue from the increased taxation on cotton fabrics, you would have a corresponding reduction in other directions? Does it not follow, in view of the opinion held by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that the well-to-do should be taxed and the income-tax should there-

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fore remain, that the necessary and logical conclusion would be that, if you could have secured an additional 5 or 6 hundred thousand pounds from cotton fabrics, you would not have increased the tax on salt? I think that the connection is so apparent that it cannot be disputed. Even assuming that a case exists—which I think does not—for getting a surplus in a year like this by additional taxation, here you have from 5 to 6 hundred thousand pounds to be obtained from this additional duty; and surely with the great sympathy which the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer really has for the poor, the tax on salt would have been knocked on the head. Therefore, by refusing to sanction this as represented by the Government of India, the increase of salt tax has become essential and necessary, and therefore, in spite of what the Finance Minister has said, I remain unconvinced and attribute this increased taxation to the refusal of His Majesty's Government. Sir, I know that the Government of India are subordinate to His Majesty's Government. It is no new thing; the Non-official Members have been constantly and repeatedly told that, though they call themselves the Government of India, they are, in reality, the agents of the Secretary of State, and that as such they have got to carry out the orders and the mandates of the Secretary of State. That is, it will be conceded, for a country of the dimensions and importance of India, a very humiliating position; and if we, the Non-official Members, have been and are in season and out of season pressing this point, it is in the firm conviction that our considered views will have ultimately the desired effect of having the Government of India, being really the Government of India, co-operating with us the Non-official Members, and justifying each measure in answer to our criticism and not sheltering themselves behind the orders of the Secretary of State. Sir, that is a consummation pre-eminently to be desired, and I may assure you, Sir, that we, the Non-official Members, will keep on pressing the point to give more powers to the Government of India in order that the administration may be carried on in co-operation between the officials and the people of this conntry. If this subject comes on repeatedly before this Council for consideration, it will be excused because we mean to bring it constantly and repeatedly before this Council. Sir, I have given an opportunity to Government to get the additional £500,000 they need to make up the deficit. If they will not have it, if they will not have Mr. Dadabhoy's amendment for additional jute duty, if they do not want additional revenue from the sources we indicate and which we are prepared to pay, I hope that they will, when I oppose the income-tax increase and the salt tax increase, give me sympathetic hearing and agree, for reasons which I propose to advance, that no case exists for any increase in these directions. At all events, if there is a case, the Government of India are themselves responsible in refusing to take the £500,000 which we are ready and willing to offer to them to make up the deficit. For these reasons, Sir, I will not withdraw my amendment; I will let it be defeated, because I wish to show, and I hold, that the responsibility of rejecting it is the official majority."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, in view of the discussion on the previous amendment, I beg leave to withdraw the amendment that stands in my name, namely:—

'That in column 4 headed 'Rate of duty' against item 51, Part II, new Schedule II, for the figures and words '3½ per cent,' the figures and words '7½ per cent.' shall be substituted."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, it is unnecessary for me to press this amendment now. I may say that I particularly selected jute as I got the cue from the able speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart, as President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on 29th February last, when referring to the expected export duty, he pointed out that the 'proposed tax as a means of raising revenue, is not at all an unattractive proposition.' But as

my amendment about the reduction of salt duty has been withdrawn, I now formally withdraw this amendment also namely:—

'That in column 4 headed "Rate of duty" against items 1 and 2, new Schedule III, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

1-4	shall be substituted for	. . . . .	. . .	0-10
4-8	" "	" "	. . .	2-4
20-0	" "	" "	. . .	10-0
32-0	" "	" "	. . .	16-0'

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That in new Schedule III, after item 3, the following item shall be inserted:—

'3A	Wheat	Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight	0	4'.

I see from the figures mentioned by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his speech, that last year a profit of about 22 lakhs was made on the transactions on wheat. The proposal which I put forward would bring in about 39 lakhs at export duty. If it were not for the fact that a profit of £150,000 was made last year, and as I understand from the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Member, that it is proposed to keep up the same arrangements this year, I would not have proposed an export duty on wheat at this time. If the wheat scheme is to continue, then I submit it would be a better policy to impose an export duty on wheat. We have an export duty on rice, and it is desirable that we should have an export duty on wheat for two reasons, firstly, because it will bring us a fair amount of revenue which we need, and secondly, because it will help somewhat to keep down the price of wheat in the country. In the speech of the Finance Member we are reminded in many places that it was largely in the interests of the Indian consumer that the wheat scheme was taken up and is to be continued. My proposal will work towards the same end. Of course, we do not want any wheat of ours to go to the enemy; we want it to go to the United Kingdom, and to those whom the Government of His Majesty wish to help; we want that policy also to be kept up; but if that policy is kept up, and if about 22 lakhs or so is to be made as profits of that policy, it seems to me that the Government might well recognise the propriety of putting an export duty of 4 annas a maund on wheat. With these remarks, I leave the amendment in the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Low:—"Sir, I regret that I must oppose this amendment. The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has stated that, in his opinion, an export tax is preferable in its operation to the wheat scheme. I trust I correctly understood him in his statement, for it filled me with a certain amount of surprise. It was explained by you, Sir, in your place in this Council about a year ago, under what circumstances the Government of India found it necessary to undertake the conduct of the wheat scheme."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"May I interrupt my friend for a minute? I do not wish that any arrangements under which our wheat is supplied to His Majesty's Government, and at their wishes to other countries, should be altered. I do not in the least desire that it should be left to anybody and everybody to export wheat wherever he liked. I only wish that an export duty should be imposed on wheat without prejudice to the present arrangements. My suggestion does not go against them; it seeks to impose an export duty on wheat without discontinuing the present arrangements for regulating its supply to selected places and peoples."

The Hon'ble Mr. Low:—"I fully understand the suggestion which underlies the Hon'ble Member's amendment, and I defend the position on that basis. We have first of all to consider what will be the incidence of the proposed tax from the point of view of the person who, I shall presently show, will really be affected, namely, the producer. Without entering into

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any such vexed questions as to what is a fair price for the producer to expect, I do not think anybody will quarrel with me if I take as an assumption the price of wheat at R3-8 a maund at an up-country, Punjab, wheat market like Lyallpur. The Hon'ble Member's proposed tax of 4 annas on the maund on that amount would come, if I am correct, to something like 7 per cent. Now, that is from some points of view a heavy tax, and from another and perhaps more important point of view, as I shall explain later, by no means heavy enough to accomplish what the Hon'ble Member has in mind. I have said that the producer in this country is the man who will have to pay that tax. I do not think I need labour the point at any great length. All over the world, large wheat-producing countries like Australia, Argentine, the States, Canada, and, in ordinary times of peace, Russia, grow enormous areas of wheat, mostly or very largely in some cases with a view to export. Their financial and transport arrangements are highly organised, far more highly organised than in this country; freights for many of them are a good deal less, and in the case of Canada at any rate, if not in other countries, the quality of wheat is superior to that grown in India.

"The Indian producer is, therefore, competing against these people for the sale of his wheat, and if we super-impose a tax, that is a tax of 7 per cent., it is quite obvious that the deficiency will have to be met by him. Other people will continue to charge their present prices for the wheat that they send to England; India will be able to charge no more for her wheat; the Indian producer will therefore receive so much less, *viz.*, 7 per cent. It is not an uncommon result of such a discouragement, in fact a result which may be predicted in this case with some degree of confidence, to find a reduction in the wheat area in India. I do not say a large reduction but some reduction; I don't think that is a prospect which the Hon'ble Member would care to contemplate, and I don't think that his proposal to protect what I may call the wheat-eating industry at the expense of the wheat-producing industry would be attained, and the figures for wheat cultivation after the lapse of say 5 to 10 years would exhibit a reduction which would not be to his satisfaction. During the last 18 months especially, the Government of India have tried to strike a fair and just balance between the claims of the producer and the claims of the consumer; and I think the Hon'ble Member will admit that the Government of India will not show any reluctance in making this attempt or being deterred by the magnitude of the schemes or the complications involved in doing their best to this end when they think it really necessary. The really high prices at this time last year compelled the Government of India to step in; the Hon'ble Member asks us in future, whether wheat prices are high or low, to fine the producer 7 per cent at the expense of the consumer. I think it will be admitted that the proposal is scarcely a fair one. I said at the beginning of my speech that the Hon'ble Member's proposed tax was in some points of view too low. I ask you to consider the position that would arise with the really high prices in England which have been from time to time in force during the past year. Prices have been as high—I am speaking from memory—as 67 to 68 shillings a quarter; a 7 per cent tax on this would be absolutely ineffective; it would require a tax of many times 4 annas to have the influence which the Hon'ble Member no doubt desires. I admit of course that his proposal pre-supposes the maintenance of existing safeguards in respect of restriction of exports and their control and direction, but we have really to rely on the restriction of export against high prices; in the case of medium and low prices the sole effect of this duty would be as I say to inflict an unfair fine on the producer. The only means of dealing with the situation by means of an export tax would be to have the export tax a sliding one, either on the difference between Indian and English prices or on Indian and on English prices. Sufficient reasons were given in your speech last year, Sir, to show the impossibility of this from the disturbance of trade that would result, and the undoubted complications and the upsetting of the market. The Hon'ble Member has, I think, alluded to the tax on rice, or if he has not he will correct me; at any rate some Hon'ble Members have done so during this morning's discussion. I will explain the position in regard to the export duty on rice. It was imposed at a time when the Government of India were under the fond impression that India had a monopoly of the export of rice; this we now

know is very far from being the case; however, the tax remains and owing to the fact among others that rice is a much more widely grown crop than wheat, and that a larger proportion of it is consumed in the country, not very much harm has resulted from it; for that reason the Government of India have decided to let sleeping dogs lie, and have not touched it. We don't, however, want to embark on a fresh experiment of the same sort in regard to wheat. We have had sufficient experience of the wheat trade during the past year to be quite certain that the result will be undesirable from the point of view of the Indian producer, and unsatisfactory from the point of view of the Indian consumer. For these reasons, Sir, I must ask the Council to reject the amendment."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I desire to point out a certain inconsistency in the attitude of the Government of India on this question. I find that grain and pulse imported into the country has to pay a duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem*. In the speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Member introducing the Financial Statement, he said:—'While taxing grain and pulse at 2½ per cent in ordinary circumstances, the Government will be prepared, when necessary, to consider the question of exempting them by executive order in famine years.' I find from the Schedule at page 10 that flour imported into the country is liable to a duty of 7½ per cent *ad valorem*. If a duty of 7½ per cent is levied on flour and of 2½ per cent on grain and pulse which are imported into the country, is it very unreasonable to suggest that there should be a duty of 4 annas a maund on wheat which is exported out of the country? Government knows and the Council knows that wheat is the staple food of a large portion of the people, and that the rise in the price of wheat has been a source of real hardship to the great bulk of them; the price of wheat in India has gone up by leaps and bounds. But there has not been anything like a corresponding rise in the incomes of the people. In other countries to which our wheat is exported, the average annual income per head of the population is several times greater than the average annual income of the Indian people. Therefore the great bulk of the consumers in India are put to a great disadvantage in wheat being allowed to be exported free of any duty. I readily concede that if my proposal were accepted, it would impose a certain amount of restriction on the profits which the producer at present earns. I put forward the proposal with that result clearly before my mind's eye. And I am supported in doing so by the Government of India. There are several passages in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Member in which he has been good enough to say that the wheat arrangement has been kept up in the interest of the consumer, and I think, Sir, that that is the right policy to adopt. In no country can the Government allow any one section of the community to derive unreasonably large profits at the expense of the other sections of the community, particularly where food-stuffs are concerned. For these reasons, I wish the Government would accept my proposal. But I see clearly, that it will not be passed to-day. I beg the Hon'ble Finance Member and the Government of India, however, to take this proposal into consideration, and, if possible, to accept it, when they are framing their Budget next year. I recognise that from one point of view, this is not perhaps the right time to press the proposal. I will not, therefore, press t at present; but I do ask the Government to take the matter into consideration next year, and to take up a position which would be both consistent and reasonable and which would commend itself to the general consumer of wheat in India. I do not press the amendment."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"I now move, Sir, that the Bill be passed with the slight amendment introduced in it by the Select Committee.

"I think I may congratulate the Government and the Council on the business-like way in which the Bill has been dealt with here, and on the fact that we have been able to carry this very urgent measure into law. We have been able to do so in a reasonably short time, and at the same time have elicited all

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reasonable objections. I may also, as I said before, congratulate the Council on the ready acquiescence that the Schedules have received.

"I now move that the Bill be passed as amended by the Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council here adjourned for Lunch.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.

"The Report is in the hands of the members. We have made one or two small alterations in drafting to make things more clear, and Sir G. M. Chitnavis has pointed out that in Select Committee he raised the point that the minimum assessable income should be raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200, but the Committee thought this was out of place in view of the financial difficulties of Government. This is a time for increasing taxation, and not for dispensing with taxes, or portions of taxes, already levied.

"I now move, Sir, that you will be pleased to suspend the Rules of Business to admit the report of the Select Committee being taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"I now move that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. I need not say more on the merits of the Bill than what I have already said in my speech introducing the Financial Statement and in that introducing the Bill itself."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, I beg to support the Income-tax Bill. The only points on which I need address the Council are three. In the first place, it is necessary that it should be made clear that the scheme of enhanced taxation which the Bill embodies is accepted by the country as a war measure. Such taxation cannot be tolerated on restoration of normal conditions. It should, therefore, be distinctly understood that I support it only as a temporary arrangement for strengthening the hands of Government during the war. In the next place, I think the assessable minimum should be raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200, in view of the large increase of a permanent nature in the cost of living. It is reasonable that some consideration should be shown to the poorer middle classes with fixed incomes which have deteriorated in value through the abnormal rise in prices. I suggested the amendment in Select Committee, but for reasons which appeared to me reasonable, it could not be incorporated in the Bill. I hope, however, Government will consider the point after the war is over and the financial condition improves. Lastly, in order that the higher rates do not press heavily upon the poorer holders of securities, it is absolutely necessary that the procedure for claiming a refund should be simplified, and I hope that this will be done by the rules framed in accordance with the rule-making power that has been provided in the Act."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, as I indicated in the course of the previous debates to-day, I rise to oppose the increase in the income-tax proposed by this Bill. I beg to submit that there is no case for any increase in the income-tax at present. I do not wish, Sir, to be misunderstood. I am not opposed in principle to the increase in the income-tax or in the salt tax if there was justification for it. My submission on the present occasion is, that no justification has been made

out for either increasing the income-tax or raising the salt tax In dealing with this point, I will have to go a little exhaustively into the financial position of the Government of India. Looking at it as a whole, it appears to me that the salt tax has been levied, as I have already contended, to make up the deficiency in the Tariff Bill due to exempting cotton piece-goods from the necessary increase of 2½ per cent. I now contend that the increase in the income-tax, which represents a revenue of £900,000, is to provide Government with a surplus, which is estimated at a million pounds. I therefore oppose the increase in the income-tax, primarily on the ground that it is proposed to be levied for the purpose of giving Government a surplus. Now, Sir, in connection with that, my submission is that at a time like the present when the country has suffered so much in various directions in consequence of the war, the requirements of Government in the shape of additional taxation should be confined to the actual expenditure estimated by them, and that anything beyond an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure ought not to be sanctioned. To levy, at a time like this, additional taxation for the purpose of providing a surplus appears to me to be totally indefensible. I will deal with the reasons which the Hon'ble Finance Member gave in support of wanting a surplus, after I have pointed out why, in the first instance, I think that the strength of the financial position of the Government of India is so great that no justification can be satisfactorily proved in favour of taxing even the so-called well-to-do people in India with this £900,000 in the shape of additional taxation. Sir, with your permission, I may refer once more very briefly to the broad results of the Financial Statement. The deficit is £2,600,000. The revenue from the Tariff Act which we have passed is £2,100,000 ; the additional revenue of £500,000 which I wish to give them has been refused. When an equilibrium could have been obtained by means of one form of taxation and one alone, it has been declined. Therefore, I submit that Government will have to be content with opening the new Budget with a deficit of £500,000 for which they are themselves responsible, and not levy any additional taxation in the form of income-tax or salt tax. I may incidentally mention, in answer to the point that it is the well-to-do that will have to pay the tax, that I am opposing, not only the increased taxation against the well-to-do, but also against the poor in the shape of the salt tax—I am opposing both.

"Now, Sir, assuming, for argument's sake, that my view prevails, and that the Budget in which I wanted to have an equilibrium is allowed to open with a deficit of £500,000, what will be the net result ?

"Is the financial position of the Government of India sufficiently strong to justify having a Budget of that description ? In this connection you will permit me, Sir, to trouble the Council with a few statistics. Our invariable experience has been that on most occasions the actuals show better results than those anticipated at the time of framing the Budget. Every Finance Minister will naturally exercise caution in framing his estimates. That is a procedure which I do not want to contest. In the Financial Statement which was placed before us on the 1st, the Hon'ble Member has said in more than one place that estimates have been framed with a great deal of caution. I recognise the soundness of this, and I hold that the principle of caution in underestimating, however slightly, your revenue and overestimating, however slightly again, your expenditure, has led in the past in most cases to results of better surpluses than were provided for, or surpluses where small deficits had been anticipated. If the same experience works out for the ensuing year, then even a deficit of £500,000 may reasonably be expected to turn into a surplus, however small it may be, because after all the deficit is only £500,000 in a Budget representing 86 millions.

"Sir, I have compared the estimates with the actuals from 1907-08. In that year the estimated surplus was over £700,000, while the actual was £300,000, which was less. In 1908-09, the surplus estimated was £571,000 and the deficit was £3,737,000. This is the one year during the last 11 years during which there has been a deficit, and it immediately led to increased taxation. Sir, I will deal later on with the point as to the policy of having recourse to increased taxation immediately a deficit is noticed,

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while, when surpluses are noticed, on only a few occasions has decrease of taxation been allowed I will deal with the point later on. In 1909-10, the estimated surplus was £230,000, the actual surplus was £606,000; in 1910-11, the estimated surplus was £400,000 and the actual surplus was £4 millions. I am giving round figures. In 1911-12, the estimated surplus was £800,000, the actual surplus was £4 millions; in 1912-13, the estimated surplus was £1,500,000, the actual surplus was £3,100,000; in 1913-14, the surplus estimated was £1,400,000 and the actual surplus was £2,400,000; in 1914-15, which represented 8 months of war, the estimated surplus was £1,256,000 and the deficit was £2,785,000 That was because war supervened and converted the surplus into a deficit. In the current year, which is the year when Budget estimates were framed at a time when war was on, and in anticipation of the war lasting throughout the year, the deficit estimated was £2,900,000 and the actual deficit was £2,100,000, showing a difference to the good of over £800,000. If you take even the year in which the conditions of war were present, and estimates were framed in consideration of that contingency, the results are over £800,000 better than anticipated. Surely, Sir, if that is so, we may reasonably expect, now that the present Budget has been framed with even greater caution and in full view of the present circumstances of the war, that that caution will lead to better results than those provided for in the Budget. If they prove to be better only to the extent of £500,000, then there will be an equilibrium, and, I beg to submit, that there is no case for additional taxation, either income-tax or salt tax

"Let us take a comprehensive view of another aspect of the question. What has been the net result of the financial policy adopted by the Government of India during the last 11 years for which figures are available in the Statistical Abstract relating to British India published in England. The figures given are from 1903-04."

The Hon'ble Mr. Brunyate :—"Page?"

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—"'Page 47.' In the year 1903-04, the surplus is nearly £3 millions. In the next year the surplus is £3,500,000; in 1905-06, £2,100,000; in 1906-07, £1,500,000, in the next year, £306,000; in 1908-09, in which, as I have already stated, there was a deficit of £3,737,000. In 1909-10, there was a surplus of £600,000; in the next year £4 millions; in the next year £4 millions again; in the following year £3,100,000, and in 1913-14, for which this statement is compiled, £2,300,000.

"Sir, taking the total of all these figures during the last 11 years, the Government of India have taken from the tax-payers £20,000,000 in the form of taxation more than what was required for the purposes of the administration. Taking the total of these 11 years, the net result is, that you have taken from the tax-payers £24 millions surplus *minus* £4 millions deficit, leaving a net balance of £20 millions in excess of the revenue requirements of the Government of India. Where has this money gone? This money has been utilised for the purpose of capital expenditure.

"Sir, I understand that the policy that has been followed, and to which I have referred on previous occasions in this Council, has been that these surpluses should be lent to—I will not say used for—capital expenditure. I construe it in this sense that these surpluses of revenue were lent to capital and utilised as capital expenditure. I contended before, and if my contention had been allowed, we would have had a separate statement showing the total amount of money obtained from revenue in excess of our revenue requirements and lent to capital—I am using that word deliberately—lent to capital, so that at times of deficiency a refund may be obtained out of those loans. In the meantime, during the interval that the money is needed, if it is lent to capital and taken back from capital, then a state of equitable basis of taxation could be maintained, and thus recourse to additional taxation would not become necessary.

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"Sir, if this system had been adopted and if the present had not been a time of war, I would have contended that the whole deficit should be obtained as a refund from capital to which our surpluses have been devoted in the past. As it is war-time, I have supported Government in their proposals for additional taxation to the tune of £2,600,000, which covers the deficit that they estimate. I say, however, that in view of the fact that during the last 11 years we have lent as much as twenty million pounds out of our surpluses to capital, no increased taxation should be levied. My case, therefore, Sir, becomes overwhelmingly strong when I stand up here and contend that no increased taxation should be allowed in the shape of income-tax and salt tax, but that Government should be content with the money they have obtained under the Tariff Act.

"Sir, there is one more point in connection with this which I should like to point out. There was one year of deficit during the 11 years I have quoted. Immediately thereupon, the Government of India resorted to increased taxation. Extra taxation was levied, and it was proved afterwards that there had been no justification for that extra taxation. Our subsequent revenue and expenditure showed that Government could well have done without extra taxation. But even then, Sir, that taxation was not remitted but kept on. As I said, under ordinary circumstances, I would have contended that Government should obtain a refund from reproductive capital works to which we have lent at least twenty million pounds during the last 11 years out of our surplus revenues, and that no recourse to additional taxation should be made. I beg to repeat that in view of these facts the case against increasing taxation to obtain a surplus is overwhelmingly strong.

"Then, Sir, I may be asked whether, even if the position I have taken up is accepted, it is possible to borrow the required sum of money. I recognise the difficulties that face Government in the matter of borrowing; but if the lucid statement which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has given us is carefully studied, we have reasonable grounds for believing that any appeal to the Indian money-market for the requirements of Government will be met. I say so because I think that the Hon'ble Member has very carefully and very sympathetically decided upon a line of procedure which is very wise. I am referring to his proposal of offering to convert an amount of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent promissory loan notes equal to the amount of tender which an investor may make. Sir, I understand from this statement that terms will be offered which will be reasonably inviting; and if that is so, there are reasonable prospects of his succeeding in getting not only the minimum of four millions from the public which he estimates, but that a substantial part of the margin of another four millions which he is providing for will also be made.

"Now, Sir, I appeal to the Government of India—after all we Non-official Members can only plead and appeal—I appeal to the Government of India that, in view of the financial strength of the Government of India which I am going to refer to briefly later on, recourse to additional taxation for the purposes of what I will call a small deficit, if the salt tax is also disallowed, is not necessary. In dealing with the financial strength of the Government of India, I will take into consideration what are the alternatives which may be relied upon to meet the contingencies—the probable contingencies for which this additional taxation is proposed. Now, Sir, with due deference, I will venture to submit that the principle of levying additional taxation for the purpose of getting a surplus is wrong. Assuming that the actuals turn out as anticipated, both in regard to revenue and expenditure, and that at the end of the year there is a deficit for this current year, at the time when the next Financial Statement is prepared, I submit the Council will be in a position to know whether further additional taxation is necessary or not. You will observe, Sir, that in submitting this point I am not raising any question as regards the amount of expenditure which Government have thought proper to provide for. At a time like this I do not wish to raise any question as regards the

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items of expenditure that have been provided for in the Budget. We want to support the Government, and not indulge in any adverse criticism in regard to the requirements which they regard, so far as expenditure is concerned, to be necessary. At the same time you will note that we reserve to ourselves the power of criticism, and that is after all the only power we have of examining the adjustments which are taking place at present between Great Britain and India in the matter of military expenditure. At present we wish to give *carte blanche* to the Government of India to do what they may deem proper, but we should not be construed to have consented to waive our right to offer helpful criticism, when the appropriate opportunity arises, in examining the basis and the principles on which these adjustments and re-adjustments between England and India, in regard to military expenditure, may have taken place. Sir, referring to the financial position again and the strength of the Government of India, I will deal firstly with the closing balance. According to the Budget we have a closing balance of over 17 millions. I understand from the Financial Statement that a balance of 16 millions is required for working expenses. The excess over the 16 millions is 1,400,000, sufficient to meet the decrease in taxation which I am advocating, 1 million for surplus and £500,000 for deficit. It makes a difference of £100,000, but I do not wish to take up the time of Council in dealing with that. When we consider in public bodies the question of Ways and Means we have in each public body a suitable amount of working balance, closing and opening balance as they are called in the Budget, and in ordinary parlance as working balances; and every public body, including Government, requires for the purposes of unforeseen contingencies and for liquidating the expenditure during the time revenue is coming in to have a surplus balance. Well, Sir, our surplus balance would be 16 millions if my proposal was accepted; and I venture to ask the Hon'ble Finance Member whether that is not a sufficient shield, whether a matter of 16 millions is not a sufficient shield against unforeseen contingencies. Surely, Sir, when you have a balance of 16 million £ to fall back upon, when you have the probability of floating a rupee loan for 8 million £, when your deficit is only £500 000, may I ask whether there is any reason to apprehend that, in spite of unforeseen contingencies against which a provision of a million £ is now being made, the closing balance in itself is not sufficient to reassure Government of not having to face any embarrassment whatsoever. Let us examine in another way the strength of the finances. The financial condition of this country is also proved by another factor. We have our capital debt at about 280 millions, out of which only £12,800,000 is unproductive, and the rest of our debt is productive debt. We had in 1898 an unproductive debt of 73 millions. We have worked it off to 12 millions and odd, that is to say, in about 25 or 26 years we have worked off our unproductive debt by nearly 60 million pounds. Surely that is also a source of great additional strength to the financial position of Government, not justifying, I venture to submit, the taxation of the people at times like these, when every one has suffered in one way or another for the purposes of providing a surplus. Then, Sir, there is the fourth safeguard, which would also protect in case of emergency. We have the Gold Standard Reserve. This reserve was started in the year 1904, and we have worked it up recently to 26 millions. At a time of emergency the Government of India themselves withdrew 7 millions for the purposes of Government, and in the interests of the public; I gratefully acknowledge that this was done in the best interests of the public, but that they have been able to withdraw as much as 7 millions out of the Gold Standard Reserve shows that it is possible, without embarrassment, to go to that extent of withdrawals from the Gold Standard Reserve. Out of these 7 million pounds withdrawn, 3 million pounds have been repaid, and the present over-draft amounts to 4 million pounds. If we succeed in floating an additional 4 million pounds in the rupee loan, that money is ear-marked to be repaid to the Gold Standard Reserve. But I say even if I am now considering contingencies which may in every case go wrong, and even in that case, you have a margin of 3 million

pounds in the Gold Standard Reserve which you once withdrew and repaid to meet any unforeseen contingencies of the kind for which you propose to impose this additional taxation. Looking at all these points put together, am I wrong in appealing to the good sense of the Government of India not to impose upon the people additional taxation for obtaining a surplus and meeting a small deficit. Sir, I appeal again as I said against any further increased taxation, not that I am against the principle of increasing income-tax or salt-tax, but that the circumstances of the case warrant caution and care, and additional burdens on the people only to the extent which is imperatively necessary I beg to submit that no case can be made out for additional taxation for the purposes of a surplus as imperatively necessary. Unless such a case is made out, which I beg to submit has not yet been made out, there is no case for additional taxation in these two directions.

"Sir, I have shown that in making Budget estimates care is usually taken to work out by past experience the various sources of revenue and the various items of expenditure. At the same time, when unforeseen contingencies have to be provided for, other factors are examined to ascertain whether they can be met.

"Sir, I have tried to show that we have (1) in the Gold Standard Reserve, (2) in the insignificant amount of our unproductive debt, (3) in our surplus cash balances, and (4) in the cautious estimates of our revenue and expenditure, a sufficient margin for any unforeseen charges which may have to be met. I submit that there is clearly no case for additional taxation. There is one point to which I will briefly refer, and that is, the view that has been expressed that India is lightly taxed; that in view of the increased burdens which Great Britain is bearing, India ought also to bear additional burdens. As a wise financier, my Hon'ble Friend, Sir William Meyer, is utilising that sentiment, and he has seen that the Council has supported him in the Tariff Bill practically unanimously. In connection with that matter, a great point for consideration is, what is the economic condition of England as compared with that of India, and what is the estimated income per head of population per annum in England as against that of India; what, again, is the proportion of taxation per head of population in England in relation to the total income as against the same conditions in India? If I were allowed, I would have gone exhaustively into this question. I will briefly state to the Council what is the result of working out the figures from the available statistics, and I will mention them for what they may be worth. The British population is 45 millions; in 1913-14, the total revenue was 200 millions; this works out per head of population at £4-8, or Rs. 66. The income per unit of population in England is calculated at from £47 to £66; if we work it on the maximum of Rs. 1,000 per annum, it gives a percentage of taxation of 6½ per cent; assuming that it is recently increased by 25 per cent, it would work out to a little over 8 per cent of their total income. In India, our revenue is 80 millions, excluding an estimate of 6 millions for revenue drawn from Native States. This works out to Rs. 5 per head on 240 millions of the population of British India. Now, putting it in that way, it does appear that in England the people pay per head as much as Rs. 80 in the shape of taxation, whereas we, in India, pay only Rs. 5; there is a world of difference between Rs. 5 and Rs. 80; but to put it in another way, we have an income estimated at Rs. 30 per head and Rs. 5 is one-sixth, or over 16 per cent, so that we, in India, are paying nearly double the rate of taxation in relation to our income than is paid by the people in Great Britain. To put it in another way, if you put this income at a minimum of 700 and 80 is their taxation, it works out to between 11 and 12 per cent balancing with that 620 per annum per head in India we have 25. Therefore, I say that India is not lightly taxed; we say that we are prepared to provide the revenues needed for the purpose of meeting such expenditure as the Government have themselves estimated. It appears to me that our co-operation and agreement in regard to these matters ought to satisfy Government that we wish to co-operate with and meet them in this crisis to the utmost of our power, but

when it comes to the point of taxing our constituents, the people of this country, in the shape of an income-tax in order that a surplus may be provided, I submit that that is going too far. I have already dealt with the reasons advanced in favour of this, I daresay that many things may happen in the meantime, but surely that is not a contingency that has not always been present; that is a contingency that ought to be met. As I have said we have ample resources; are the Government going to get into financial difficulties and embarrassments for want of this surplus of a £1,000,000 ? I appeal to the Government, and I appeal with all the force at my command, there is no case for additional taxation in order to find a surplus; all the factors which I have taken a considerable time to explain to the Council lead me to that conclusion. In meeting the Government to the extent of the additional expenditure which they have provided in the Budget we are co-operating with them to the utmost that we can reasonably be expected to do. I trust that my appeal will prevail, and that the country will not be asked to contribute additional taxation to that extent. One word more, Sir, and I have done; to put the case conversely ; assuming that the whole scheme is carried through, and that at the end of next year the Government find they have a surplus of 3 to 4 millions instead of one million, does the Hon'ble Member give us this guarantee that he will come forward and remit both the income-tax and the salt tax ? It appears to me that in these matters we have got to proceed on the facts and information that are before us, and, having regard to all the facts and information that has been disclosed, I submit that there is not an iota of a case in favour of putting on additional taxation on the people of this country at a time like this, to secure to Government a surplus of 1 million pounds. For these reasons, Sir, I am opposed to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy said :—"Sir, were it not for the present exceptional circumstances, pointed out by the Hon'ble Finance Minister, I would have hesitated to accord my support to any scheme of fresh taxation. I am not in favour of additions to our taxes. But the war is responsible for a situation abnormal in the extreme and beset with difficulties of an uncertain nature. We have to yield to pressure. We Members of this Council have made it clear before now that we would be prepared to support Government in any proposal to levy imposts for the successful prosecution of this war. I for one stick to that loyal resolution, and I cheerfully support this Bill with this reservation, that the scheme of taxation it legalises should be overhauled on the complete rehabilitation of our finances. I do not lose sight of the fact that, according to the Hon'ble Finance Member's calculation, our revenues stand in danger of a permanent diminution, while our liabilities will grow in volume after the war, and that therefore permanent sources of additional revenue must be found. But I believe the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer is over-cautious. I look with confident hope to the future, and I am almost sure, after the conclusion of the war, there will be such a rebound in our finances as will render the present additional taxation superfluous. Unless heavy and extraordinary charges are debited to India as a result of the war, any possible inflation in our annual expenditure will be more than balanced by a normal increase in our existing revenue, and these additional supports will not be needed. It is also a question how far a portion of our Budget provision is unavoidable. But this is not the time for comment. The hands of Government must in no way be weakened The Bill must be supported. Large as the increase in the income-tax is, it gives me great pleasure to support the scheme, in that the principle of a graduated scale of taxation has been finally adopted. Hon'ble Members will remember that, in 1910, in connection with my Resolution in Council for raising the assessable minimum, I strongly advocated that the tax should be levied on a graduated scale. I am glad Government has at last seen the justice of the plea, and a generous effort has been made in the Bill before us to secure an equitable distribution of the tax. This is undoubtedly right. Difference of opinion may indeed exisit both about the maximum rate levied and about the minimum income assessable to that rate. But in view of the gravity of the situation, I do not quarrel about these

particulars. We ought to bear carefully in mind that in England the rate is very much higher, and there is every prospect of its going up higher still. There is thus no just ground for complaint on the score of the maximum rate in the Bill. It is only fair that we all should liberally contribute to the public finances; and it is likewise fair that the rich should pay proportionately more than their less favoured countrymen.

"Sir, *my* chief complaint about this whole business of additional taxation, however, is that it has been necessitated, to a large extent at any rate, to the wanton surrender by us of the major portion of our opium revenue. Had that productive source remained intact, we could have borne even the present financial strain without difficulty, and without burdening the country with any additional tax. It is doubtful if China has been freed from the evil habit in consequence of our forbearance, but we have for a certainty lost the bulk of the large and special revenue. That is a point on which the people might well feel sore.

"One word more with reference to what has fallen from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. My Hon'ble friend has referred to £20 millions recovered from the people during the last eleven years and spent on capital expenditure. But he fully knows that a large portion of our capital expenditure is of a productive nature and brings in a large revenue to Government, which in a manner helps to diminish the burdens of the people. Consequently the figures which he has quoted are not so appalling as they seem to be.

"With these words, Sir, I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, with the remarks which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has made regarding the general position of our finances, I cordially agree. I think, Sir, with due deference to the Government of India, that our finances have not been as economically and carefully administered as they should have been, and I think it also my duty to say that, while we recognise and feel grateful for the retrenchments which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has brought about, I feel strongly, and there are many others who feel with me, that there is much greater room for improvement by retrenchment. I suggest, and I hope the suggestion will be carried out, that there should be a Committee of non-official and official Members of this Council appointed to scrutinise the expenditure. If this is done, I expect that we shall be able to effect a much larger reduction in expenditure than has been brought about by official scrutiny alone. It is only fair that Non-official Members, who are asked to co-operate with Government by giving their support to the proposals for additional taxation, should be given an opportunity also to point our where reduction is possible. I will not go into the figures which my friend has put before the Council in such abundance. I will not go into all those figures, I think there is enough in his speech, even if some of the figures may not be quite correct, to awaken us to a sense of the importance of having a closer scrutiny made of the expenditure side of our Budget.

"Sir, there is not the least doubt in my mind that for many years past taxation has been maintained at a high level, at a higher level than it should have been—and there is not the least doubt, too, in my mind that there is room for much retrenchment which ought to be brought about. With those contentions of my Hon'ble friend I entirely agree, but when we come to deal with the situation we find ourselves in, I feel that I cannot entirely support him. I agree that if a larger retrenchment had been taken up in right earnest, it would not probably have been necessary to put on all the additional taxation which has been put on or proposed; if the arguments of my friend are sound, as I have no doubt to a great extent they are, I would join with him in urging that some of the taxes proposed should be avoided; but I would wish that these taxes should be those that fall on the poorer classes of the community rather than that the proposal to increase the tax on higher incomes should be abandoned. I am not among those who would

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vote for additional taxation merely because the tax proposed happens to be one which I regard as equitable in principle. It is perfectly reasonable to urge that, if as the result of a closer inquiry, the Government are convinced that they do not require all the revenue they have budgetted for, they should have the fairness and courage to agree to the proposal that a proportionate share of the proposed taxation shall be abandoned. But I do not expect, from my knowledge and experience of this Council and of the ways of the Government of India, that at this juncture, after the proposals have been carefully considered by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his Department, when the Budget Statement has been laid before the Council there is going to be in the immediate present any such re-examination of the financial position as would compel the Government of India to the conclusion that they should not ask for a portion of the revenue that they have asked for. And if the amount budgetted for is the amount on which the Government of India have set their heart, if that is the amount which they must have in hand in order that the Finance Member and the Government should feel secure that during the next twelve months the finances of the Empire will not go seriously wrong, and that there would be no financial embarrassment, then I submit that the proposal for raising the income-tax, being by its nature eminently equitable and just ought to be supported.

"I think, Sir, that while there is a good deal in the proposals for new taxation which deserves commendation, that while the proposals for additional taxation generally are equitable and sound and show a great deal of considerateness on the part of the Finance Member and his Colleagues, there is no proposal which is so eminently equitable as the proposal to introduce a graduated income-tax. It is but a truism that those who receive the greatest favours from, or derive the greatest benefits under, a Government ought to contribute most largely, proportionally to their means, to the support of that Government. The Government have added to the burden of the humblest of the humble, the poorest of the poor, in enhancing the salt tax; the new or increased import duties are also nothing but an additional burden upon the general taxpayer; they will not be paid by those who manufacture the articles taxed but by those who consume them. All these are general indirect taxes. The only one direct tax is the tax on incomes. Now the Government have, with great considerateness, left alone the existing rate of income-tax where it is so far as incomes up to Rs. 5,000 are concerned. They have put on the increased rate only upon those who have incomes going above Rs. 5,000. I think that is eminently fair and reasonable. The poorer section of the community ought to be exempted from paying this tax. Those that are able to pay should be required to contribute in a manner fairly commensurate with their incomes. I may say, if I may be excused for saying it, that I have always felt a special satisfaction in contributing the income-tax to the coffers of Government. I have felt that that was a contribution which I was consciously making towards the administration under which I live and benefit, and I feel that that ought to be the feeling of every one who benefits by the system of administration under which he lives. It is true, no doubt, that there are many of us who would like not to have to pay any tax; it is true also that if all taxes could be avoided, it would be a very happy state of things. But that is not to be; and as all taxes cannot be abolished, when the happy time should come when some taxes can be remitted, I would ask the Government and the Council, to think of remitting taxation which presses upon the poor rather than of altering the proposals for a graduated income-tax which will press upon those who, thanks to the blessings which they enjoy, are well able to meet it. That being my view of the situation, I think that the present Bill ought not to be opposed. As I have said before, I join with my friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in earnestly pressing for, earnestly praying for, such a general overhauling of our expenditure side of the Budget as will enable the Government and the public to say where reduction should be made, and when that has been done, and the time arrives for remission of taxation, I would wish those taxes to be removed in the first instance which press upon the poor.

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"I apprehend, however, that we are in for all this additional taxation for a long time. I cannot look forward with any hope to the time when these additional taxes will be taken off. That is not in the history of the Government of India, ordinarily speaking. We no doubt had a remission of taxation eight or nine years ago. But I do not look forward with any hope that we shall have much of a remission of taxation again in the near future. I hope, however, that these additional revenues which are being obtained should not—I speak with respect, but I speak with deliberation—should not lead to a further extravagance in expenditure being indulged in in the years that are to come. There are many temptations, there are many directions in which an increase of expenditure will be asked for. There are directions in which, I fear, even an unjust pressure will be brought to bear upon the Government of India to meet expenditure which it ought not rightly to bear. I am sorry to say that I notice one such instance in the present Budget. The Government of India have fought valiantly (and they deserve our thanks for having so fought) against sea transport charges being debited to India in the past and the present year. Every one understands that since the war began we have not incurred those charges for transporting troops; that we have not received the services for which those charges have been levied upon us. And yet the powers that be in England have ruled that we must be debited with those charges because, forsooth though we did not as a matter of fact incur them, we would have incurred them but for the war! and because if those charges were not debited to us we should be making a profit out of the war! I submit that is not a fair way of looking at the matter. If charges have not been incurred, there can be no justification for saddling India with those charges. I cannot think of any possible answer to that. I can well understand our being asked to make a humble contribution, however humble it may be, to the war fund; I can well understand our making spontaneously a humble offering to support the Government, as we have done in other ways, but I cannot see the justice of India being saddled with charges that she has never incurred, or which have never been incurred for her. I mention this as one instance of the danger to which we shall be exposed in a greater measure when there will be a surplus revenue in the hands of Government, because of the additional taxation, as I feel sure with Sir Ibrahim there will be at the end of 12 months, of that surplus being utilised for meeting charges which are either unjust or exorbitant.

"I also think that there is great force in the contention of my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola against a resort to additional taxation to provide a surplus. If this taxation were being imposed to meet the wants of the people for greater education, to provide for more sanitation, to provide for the development of indigenous industries, to provide for developing the resources of the country, the case would stand on a very different footing. We might well then, deliberately, knowingly, with our eyes open, agree to additional taxation in order that additional revenues might be raised to promote national efficiency and thereby national wealth, to bring the people up to a level of civilization and prosperity with other parts of the British Empire, but it is a very different matter when additional revenue is being raised in order merely to provide a surplus, which my friend has shown (and there is great force in what he has said) may not really be required. Taking however the whole situation into consideration, and having a feeling of hopelessness that the decision which the Government have arrived at will not now be altered or modified, I think that the proposals which are now before the Council regarding the higher income-tax ought not to be disturbed. I hope that when the time comes for remitting taxation, other taxes may be remitted, but that this tax will stand, and this for two reasons: first of all because it is an eminently equitable tax; its burden falling upon those who are best able to bear it; secondly, because this tax will probably lead some of us who will have to pay it to look a little more closely into the expenditure side of our finances. I hope it may induce some of us to seriously think whether it is not possible to have the administration carried on on much cheaper, more economical lines without sacrificing efficiency; and if this

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hope shou'd be realised, that additional interest taken in our financial administration will, I expect, more than repay us for the loss of income we shall sustain and the hardship that some of us feel in submitting to the increased tax.

"With these remarks, Sir, I strongly support the motion which has been made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi:—"Sir, in view of the abnormal conditions created by the world-war, I give my willing acquiescence to the imposition of an additional income-tax as proposed in this enactment, particularly because the extraordinary expenditure which the Government has to meet, is proposed to be met in a manner calculated to produce a minimum of hardship. As the Hon'ble Finance Minister explained to us in his admirable speech introducing the annual Financial Statement, the persons who, under the existing law, are exempt from payment of these taxes and those whose incomes amount to Rs. 4,999 will in no way be affected by the proposed measure. And of the 37,000 persons who will have to pay enhanced taxation, only some 3,500 persons will pay the highest rate proposed in this Bill. It is quite true, as was observed by my friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, that these well-to-do classes contribute very largely in various ways towards our public exchequer. But I, for one, feel certain that this class of persons will recognise that those who benefit most under the protecting ægis of the greatest Empire known to history ought to contribute most in times of special crisis, such as the one with which we are faced to-day. Sir, I should have been perhaps the first person to subscribe to every word of what my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has said if the question of increased taxation, as he called it, for a surplus had arisen under normal conditions: but in view of the extraordinary circumstances created by this war, and in view of the possibility of all sorts of contingencies which may arise during the forthcoming year—or as the Hon'ble Finance Minister said in view of the contingency that this war may last for another year or more—we ought to be prepared to support the Government in imposing an additional tax, the incidence of which will fall only on those classes who can afford to pay and ought not to grudge these £900,000 which the Government seeks to derive from the Income-tax Bill.

"Sir, since the introduction of the Bill into this Council, I have had opportunities of discussing its provisions with some of the leaders of public opinion belonging to various communities in the Capital of the Province which I have the honour to represent. The provisions of the Bill have further been discussed at a meeting of the Punjab Muslim League held on Sunday last. They all recognise that, under existing circumstances, the imposition of an additional income-tax is unavoidable as a war measure, and it is as such that they are all willing to give it their support. We all hope that, when the extraordinary circumstances which have necessitated the imposition of this tax have ceased to exist, this enactment will be expunged from our Statute-book and the *status quo ante* will be restored. Sir, it is in this spirit, and in this spirit alone, that we agree to the imposition of this additional income-tax."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar:—"Sir, I support the Bill. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has given us as one of his reasons for adding to the permanent resources of Government that, after the war, further funds will have to be provided for such beneficent purposes as the improvement of education and sanitation. Thus the legislation, while providing for the war contingency, contemplates to make permanent provision for some of the most pressing needs of the country. The legislation therefore is desirable. It is true that the Bill legislates for enhanced taxation, payable by the few. But the few who have to pay the increased tax are the wealthy few, hitherto but slightly touched by taxation. The general scheme of the Bill is so good that one cannot but support its adoption. The Bill is an improvement over the existing law, inasmuch as it gives support in a more marked degree to the principle of graduation in rates and that that principle is applied with

judgment in working out the details. However, another principle, equally important and equitable, the principle of abatement, is ignored in this Bill. Some time back I gave notice of a Resolution recommending the principle of abatement, but, unfortunately, I could not move the Resolution. This principle has been accepted in most civilised countries, and there is no reason why it should not be introduced into the Indian law of income-tax. In all classifications of assessable income allowance should be made for the cost of maintenance, not only of the assessees but also of their dependents. I hope, after the war is over, Government will be pleased to give due effect to this salutary principle in the law.

"Sir, I have one more observation to make and that is, that when occasion arises for the application of the extra funds, which increased taxation brings in, Government should consider the claims for support of agriculture and industries, especially village industries, along with the claims of education and sanitation. The improvement of the material condition of the people is as important as the improvement of education and sanitation. Money spent on agriculture and industries is money well spent. When the people are materially better off they will themselves spend more on education and sanitation."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—"Sir, as observed before, in the present state of the Empire, when it is involved in the greatest war known to history, and when the English people have cheerfully come forward to make the greatest possible sacrifices, it is only fair, just and equitable that India, while protected by the powerful Navy and Army of England and thus enjoying the security of life and property unmolested, should also cheerfully submit to the schemes of taxation, based on incomes the incidence of which will fall heavily on the higher classes of people, *i.e.*, people who are able to pay. I am indeed glad that the tax, while not touching all incomes below one thousand, is going to be levied on a graduated scale, the incidence of which will no doubt fall on the higher and richer classes. But while we cheerfully submit to this tax, we fervently pray that when the necessity for this additional income-tax would cease to exist, on the conclusion of peace, the additional tax will be removed and not made a source of permanent revenue. It is not a light matter that a man should be suddenly called upon to pay a tax which is two and a half times higher than what it was before.

"With these few words, I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur:—"Sir, I think that of the two Bills which are before us to-day, this is the one which we should consider the least open to objection, as it deals with a very reasonable form of taxation, and the distribution has been carefully and equitably made. Considering the gravity of the situation, the need for additional taxation as the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has so clearly explained to us, and the very cautious and considerate way in which he has imposed the taxes, it would have been much better if we could have seen our way to pass both these Bills without much discussion. I wish we could do so. Unfortunately, we have launched into a great deal of discussion, some portion of which it would have been much wiser, I think, not to have gone into at all, as advised by His Majesty's Government and the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. I am, however, happy to see that both the Bills have received almost unanimous support, the support that they deserved, and I hope the whole country will be prepared to gladly bear the additional burden owing to the peculiar circumstances that have necessitated it. In a situation like this, I think that, instead of insisting upon the Hon'ble the Finance Member doing without additional taxation or of finding fault with him for budgetting for a surplus of one million, it would have been more reasonable to ask him simply to be cautions in spending the amount and keeping it in hand as a reserve only for particular contingencies that may arise. In a time like this, I think nobody would call it unfair or unwise for a

Finance Minister to so strengthen his hands as to be able to have something in hand for any urgent call to which he might at any moment be exposed We see that the frontier troubles going on with more or less continuity, and the call upon us in connection with the eastern theatre of the war may be more urgent at any time. Besides, there may be other deficits, *e.g.*, the railway traffic may suddenly receive a check. It is no wonder if considerations like these induce one to keep some extra money by, and we should consider it only a matter of ordinary prudence for a wise Finance Minister to keep such a margin in hand. In the peculiar circumstances of the case we might have satisfied ourselves by saying simply that the resources should be well husbanded, that where one pice would suffice two should not be spent, and that where a rupee could be saved it should be saved; and the great care which has been continually exercised by the Finance Minister in presenting the Financial Statement every year should lead us to depend very much on him for that. On all these considerations, I think we should have been much wiser in not drifting into the long and somewhat unfortunate and unpleasant discussions that have taken place to-day.

"It should have been enough for us to say that we accept the Bills as a war measure, but that if it so happens that we do not want the surplus for the purposes of the war, we shall ask him to spend it for purposes which will benefit the people from whom it has been obtained. We might ask him then to see that the proceeds of the salt tax and the income-tax go to the relief of the poor, in the improvement of education and sanitation and so forth. The war will not go on for ever; it will come to an end sooner or later. Then will be the time to press on the Government to reduce all extra taxation which the conditions of war have brought upon us. Why not let the Bills be passed without protest and depend upon the Finance Minister's calculations for the present? This is really not the time for quarrel or controversy but for smooth and united work. Since the outbreak of the war Bills to the extent of hundreds of millions have been passed in the Houses of Parliament in England, and the people of the United Kingdom have submitted without a murmur. In consideration of the part that we are bound to take in this world-wide war, and in consideration of the promise and pledge that we have already made to this effect, I think in these small matters we should have been able to do without controversy and let the Bills be passed at once, especially after what the Finance Minister said. As soon as the war is over we shall have time to readjust the accounts and ask him to reconsider these measures in more detail. I hope the Council will see the advisability of not lengthening discussions any further. I beg to give full support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Sir, judging from the speeches that have been made on this Bill, we are all agreed that there should be no attempt on the part of anybody to oppose the new taxation which has been necessitated by the war. But while there is a positive and marked reluctance to withhold any money which Government wants to meet the emergencies of the occasion, some Hon'ble Members have thought it fit—or rather, I should say, have considered this a proper and fitting occasion—to refer to what they would like to describe as erroneous administration in the past. If we once admit that there is need for extra taxation necessitated by the emergencies of the present moment, and that we should not withhold our acquiescence in it, I do fail to understand what good can be derived from going to the past or criticising the administration of the past. It may be that millions might have accumulated in the shape of surplus. It is true perhaps that the actual surpluses have exceeded the anticipated surpluses. But Hon'ble Members should not lose sight of the fact that these surpluses have been spent as capital outlay, which means, all those comforts, facilities and conveniences of civilised life, without which we should not have been proud as subjects of the British Empire, which we are to-day. The very fact that the actual surpluses have exceeded the estimated surpluses proves that at any rate the Government of India has not been playing

ducks and drakes with the money, but that great care has been taken in its expenditure, It may be that a closer scrutiny into the finances might have swelled the actual surplus a little more, but those are things of the past and my outlook is of the future. For the present, I am content to bear the burden that is put on my back and shoulder, but I look forward to a brighter future. That should be and is my position at any rate. And if the English nation, if the Government of India, if the Secretary of State or the India Office, if any of these do not do their duty, well, that will not be our fault. The war has awakened the world's conscience; the war has opened the eyes of all nations. Our conduct therefore will be judged by the verdict of the world and by the impartial verdict of history.

"With these words, Sir, I give my entire and whole-hearted support to the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Sir, I am very glad to find that there is such unanimous support of the Bill in the Council—such *almost* unanimous support of the Bill, I should say—such almost unanimous recognition of the justification for the Government proposals. The only discordant note has been struck by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and I cannot pass over some misleading statements that he made.

"In the first place, in dealing with the financial expedients which we might employ to avert having to raise income-tax, he spoke of our having a reserve in the shape of our balances, which normally amount to sixteen odd millions. Well, anyone might suppose that the balance in question lay always handy, that it was a balance such as a private individual keeps at his bank and could draw upon easily at any time. Of course it is nothing of the sort. The balances of the Government of India—normally 4 millions in London and 12 millions in India itself—are scattered all over the country. They are the joint products of the balances of every tahsil and district treasury. Portions of them are held at the Presidency Banks at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, where they are useful for trade, and so on. They are really till-money to finance the requirements of a sub-continent. When then we say that our cash balance is for instance £16⅓ millions, it does not follow that that those 16⅓ millions can be used. There is only a very small portion—in India practically the amount that we hold from time to time in our reserve treasuries—that can be promptly used; and I can assure the Council that there have been moments in this last year in which I have been rather anxious about the state of our cash balances; and have had to meditate—what I should have done with the greatest reluctance—withdrawing more money from the Presidency Banks.

"Then, the next misleading statement was that during a certain number of years—since 1903, I think, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said—some 20 million pounds had been paid by the taxpayer towards capital expenditure. Well, I call that statement misleading because they were not really paid by the taxpayer in the sense in which one ordinarily understands the word. Several millions of that money came from the opium revenue from huge sums that were paid during the last years of our opium trade with China by persons anxious to pass on opium at heavy cost to the Chinese. Those millions were not paid by the taxpayer in India. Then there is the money derived from the commercial undertakings of the Government. Take the railways. During the last few years the railway receipts have been rather in excess of our eventual surpluses. I would like to read the figures for the last few years. In 1912-13, the net profit from railways, after meeting interest charges, was about £4,800,000. The actual surplus was £3,100,000. In 1913-14, railways produced about £5,000,000, but the actual surplus was only £2,300,000. In 1914-15, railways produced £2,150,000, nevertheless there was a total deficit of £1,800,000.

"In the current year we now estimate for a railway profit of £3,300,000; nevertheless the final, general, deficit is £2,000,000. In the Budget, again, we have with the fresh taxes proposed, a surplus of £1,000,000, but this is after reckoning £2,500,000 of railway profits. It must also be remembered that the

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Government get a good deal from opium and forests, in like manner. Well, it is not fair, it is very unfair to talk about receipts derived in that way as being derived from taxes. They represent voluntary disbursement from those who pay them, and when they are put into capital expenditure, it has been an excellent result for the taxpayer. If, for instance, Hon'ble Members will refresh their memory by turning to the last section of my Budget speech of last year dealing with the public debt in India, they will find that, partly through the reduction of our unproductive debt by the application of past surpluses we now derive some £6,000,000 of clear revenue from our great capital undertakings. Those transactions I say give you a net profit of £6,000,000 after providing for interest; and let me remind Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola that the strong position of India which he speaks of is owing to the self-denial of our predecessors who went on through difficult periods in which there were deficits, went on paying the money and left us in this strong position in which we now are. But this does not warrant us in dissipating the capital that our predecessors obtained for us and proceeding to budget for deficits. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola also referred to the fact that the actual surplus of the year is generally materially in excess of the amount budgetted for. Well, it is a particularly difficult task to budget for India, which is a sub-continent. My predecessor referred to the Indian Budget, in a now classic phrase, as a gamble on rains. I should say now that it is in even greater measure a gamble in railways. Our figures may be materially altered—generally to the good, sometimes unhappily to the bad—by the character of our railway receipts. Of course, we do our best in calculating what our railway receipts will be; we consult our railway experts and so on; but we are all out sometimes. Now considering the vast scope of our railway system, the number of factors involved, and the extent to which a small percentage of difference in profit or loss will affect the railway Budget, I do not take any discredit for the fact that railways have, generally speaking, done better than was expected; though sometimes, on the other hand, they do not do so well. In 1908-09, for instance, the then Finance Member estimated for a surplus of £570,000, but got a deficit of £3,700,000, partly through agricultural distress, but very largely through a falling off in railway earnings. Similarly, in the previous year (1907-08) the surplus, as Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola quite candidly admitted, was less than was anticipated in the Budget. Well, there being this risk, generally, of the Budget figures not working out as we anticipate, it is far better to be on the right side than on the wrong. This year, for instance, as I have already said, I was really anxious till the railways came to the rescue. If the railways had not, to the surprise of everybody, of the experts themselves, produced very much more than we had any right to anticipate, instead of the deficit this year being a million less than estimated, it would have been probably a million more. Well, I am not going to run any such risk next year; we cannot afford it. I think Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has had his eyes so fixed on Great Britain and the shortcomings of the Government there, as he puts it, that he has rather forgotten what the financial circumstances of India are. The Chancellor of the Exchequer at home can cut things rather fine, because he can, if things go wrong, if there is a deficit instead of a surplus, raise money by exchequer bills; and then he can, when Parliament meets, also vary taxes, and raise money in that way. In India, supposing a state of things was brought about—by a trade crisis, we will say—in which the Government of India was losing money hard, we should certainly not be able to get money from the Presidency Banks or the money-market generally. At present, again, we have not the further resource of raising money at home; nor is anybody who is really acquainted with the circumstances of the people of India anxious to subject them to perpetual alterations of taxation. There is nothing so much disliked in this country as uncertainty; we know it from the salt tax. Rumour said last year that the salt tax was about to be increased. There were unfounded and exaggerated rumours this year as to the extent to which we proposed to increase the tax, and speculators sent the price up. We do not want that state of things; we do not want people apprehensive lest a turn of the tide should impose some further taxation. We want, in imposing taxation, to do it in a definite and sound way so as to give us adequate resources.

"Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola says that every time there is a deficit the Government of India imposes fresh taxes. Well, I do not admit that this is so at all. There was a deficit in 1907-08 which was passed by. In 1908-09, there was a further big deficit of nearly 4 millions, and next year my predecessor imposed fresh taxes to the amount of a million. Why did he do this? He did not do it merely with reference to the deficit, but with reference to the probable disappearance of the opium revenue, which has disappeared since; and as I told Council last year, the equivalent of the taxes then imposed, £1 million, has been subsequently allotted to education and sanitation. Well, what does the present Government do? There was a big deficit in 1913-14 attendant on the war. There would be another big deficit in the current year, as we know. So long as we thought we could get on without fresh taxation we did not tax; we resorted to all sorts of expedients which would not have been desirable except in very special circumstances, borrowing from the Gold Standard Reserve and so on But now that we have come to the third year of deficit, and there is the prospect that the war may go on for a long time yet, and that we shall later have to reconsider our scale of expenditure probably, it would be absolutely immoral to go on estimating for deficits. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola propounds a little Budget in which we shall have to scrap the salt tax and the income-tax and have a deficit of £[illegible]00,000 which is to be covered by the grace of God, I suppose. Anyhow, he hopes that things will be better than they are to-day; if they are worse then make a raid on the Gold Standard Reserve, or meet them from the cash balances, or from this or from that. I regard that as absolutely immoral finance. The Government proposes taxation so as to give, I won't say a surplus, because that suggests a normal state of things, but an adequate margin to meet a state of affairs which may be very materially worse than is anticipated at present. It may of course be better, I hope it will be. I shall be very glad if that is so. Then I am asked what I shall do if there is a larger surplus than we anticipate. There is a very easy answer to that; we have still got a very heavy temporary debt which we ought to discharge as soon as possible; we have still £4,000,000 due to the Gold Standard Reserve, and £5,500,000 due on the India Bills. If our loan operations are successful, we may get some money to pay towards reimbursing the Gold Standard Reserve, but we have still the India Bills.

"Then I have been asked what I shall do later on if peace and prosperity return and we find ourselves in an era of surpluses. I can give no pledge as to the repeal of any particular tax now imposed; when we are nearer to prosperity we shall have to consider the matter. My own personal view—I am here in sympathy with the Hon'ble Pandit—is that when we come to consider the remission of taxation generally, the taxes to be first considered are those which specially affect the poor, and I say this that when we come nearer to prosperity if I am still in office—or if I have gone I can say the same of my successor—Government will take into consideration how far the taxes which have been imposed in times of adversity need to be continued, and if remissions are thought desirable, what particular form those remissions should take.

"Lastly, I am surprised that, seeing that the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola recommended that we should budget for equilibrium or even a small deficit, he did not think less money should be obtained from Customs, and I am surprised that he should have exposed himself to misconstruction—for misconstruction I am sure it would be—by opposing a tax specially designed to make wealthy people like himself contribute to the public purse; I should have thought that in his place it would have been more altruistic to vote for the income-tax and propose a reduction of the Customs.

"With these remarks, Sir, I move that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into detailed consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Sir, in section 5 of the Income-tax Act there are about ten cases of exemptions from the

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tax; these provisions are repeated in the Bill. I propose that sub-section (*d*) be omitted. I shall read it, it runs as follows :—

'Any profits of a shipping company incorporated or registered out of British India and having its principal place of business out of India and its ships ordinarily engaged in seagoing traffic out of Indian waters.

"This is the clause of which my amendment asks the repeal or deletion; it is not capable of much argument either way; you have to look at the principle, if any, of the exemption. I looked at the Proceedings relating to the passing of this Act in 1886. I did not find any cogent reason why this exemption was introduced in the provisions of the Act of 1886. The Bill which became the Act of 1886 did not contain this exemption, but after it was referred to Select Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Steel seems to have raised an objection on the ground that this Act would annoy the shipping agents, and it was also vaguely feared that Collectors would go to ships and ask for various particulars, etc, then the exemption was introduced. It was also said that much money did not comein from this source under the law prior to the Act of 1886. Why this was so, whether because it was not available or whether evidence could not be reached, I was unable to gather from the Proceedings. Whatever it may have been, the hope was held out that the point was capable of revision at subsequent times. Now thirty years have passed since the Act was passed; at that time the great carrying country of the world was England; there has since then been a considerable change in the commercial and carrying capacities of the world, and I see no reason why this exemption should be retained any further.

"With these remarks, Sir, I beg to move the amendment that stands in my name—

'That for clause 3 of the Indian Income-tax Amendment Bill the following shall be substituted, namely :—

'3. In section 5 of the said Act the following amendments shall be made, namely—

(*a*) clause (*d*) shall be omitted, and

(*b*) in clause (*j*) after the word 'any' the words 'company or' shall be inserted.'"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"Sir, as I explained in my speech introducing the Financial Statement, there are a variety of matters in which the existing enactments will require revision sooner or later. We did not propose to complicate this question of additional taxation by going into all these matters; that would have taken a long time and the Council will readily imagine that we were pressed with Budget work and with the special anxieties that war brings about.

"As regards this amendment, I have looked up the point and have communicated privately with the Hon'ble Member. I find that, in 1886, the then Finance Member and the Select Committee thought that the tax on shipping would have been very difficult to collect. It would have been impossible owing to vessels going from country to country, and the cargoes being transferred from vessel to vessel, to estimate the profits derived from Indian trade separately. Similarly, it would have been impossible to estimate the profits of the ships for the period that they were in Indian waters. It was said, too, that the shipping trade at that time—this would not apply now—was in very low water. In 1912, before I assumed office, various suggestions had been made in respect of the amendment of the Income-tax Act that require consideration, and a revision of this sub-section was one of them. So if my Hon'ble friend will take it from me that when a fitting opportunity offers for a general revision of the Act, quite apart from the present emergency taxation, this question will be fully considered. I hope he will be satisfied and will withdraw his motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavacharlar :—"The Hon'ble Member will perhaps permit me to say that this point required no serious investigation; at the same time as he tells me that the matter will be looked into, I beg to withdraw my amendment."

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Sir William Meyer.*] [7TH MARCH, 1916.]

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That in clause (*a*), Part I, column 2, of the second Schedue set out in clause 8 of the Bill, for the figure "1,000," the figure "1,200" and for the figures "83-5-4" the figure "100" shall be substituted.'

"The reason for this amendment is very simple and very obvious. The Government have very considerately exempted incomes up to Rs. 1,000 from taxation. We feel grateful for it, but prices have risen and living has become more costly, and the great bulk of the middle class find it more and more difficult to make the two ends meet. I therefore propose that the exemption should be raised to Rs. 1,200. It will not cost the Government an excessively large amount. I have looked up the figures for 1911-12—figures for later years not being available to me. They show that in that year the number of persons who paid income-tax on incomes ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,250 was 98,716 That was the number of persons assessed on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and 1,250; but the total sum raised from them amounted to Rs. 19,31,213 only. So, that when nearly a lakh of persons were assessed and put through all the difficulties and hardships to which income-tax assessments expose the middle class people, the total sum realised by Government was only Rs 19,31,213. I submit, Sir, that in view of the great increase of taxation in recent years and of the proposals for additional taxation which have been before the Council during the last few days, the Government are in a position to remit Rs. 19 lakhs and to bring relief to a large body of middle class people throughout the country. If the Government will be pleased to give up Rs. 19 lakhs they will afford relief which will be substantial to a large number of men, and the finances will not much suffer.

"It may be said that it is rather strange that when Government are resorting to fresh taxation in order to raise more revenue, I should come forward with a proposal to reduce or to give up a part of the existing revenue; but I submit, Sir, that the very fact that fresh taxation is being put on, and that a large sum is being raised thereby, affords justification for the view which I am submitting to the Council. The salt tax is a tax which everybody among the middle class will pay; the import duties will also add to the burden of the general middle class people. For these reasons, I hope that my proposal will commend itself to the Hon'ble Finance Member, whose sympathy with the general middle class people and the poor is very well-known, and I do hope that the Government will see their way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"I regard the proposal of the Hon'ble Pandit with a good deal of personal sympathy. In fact, if I may make a confidence to the Council, one of my day-dreams when I was first taking up the post I now hold was that I hoped to be able, before my term of office was over, to enlarge the sphere of exemptions from income-tax. But fate has willed it otherwise, and instead of the peace and prosperity that marked my predecessor's *regime* I have fallen into an era—a *Kali-yuga*—of war and troubles. As matters stand at present, I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment. It would involve a considerable amount of money—£140,000 according to the rough calculations I have made. But there is a more important principle involved. This tax has been borne for 30 years. I do not think it would be right, at a time when we are asking a number of people to bear enhanced taxation in one way and another, that we should start remitting a tax which has been so sanctified by custom. It would be really inconsistent. I must therefore oppose the amendment; but I can assure the Hon'ble Mover that if a time should come at which I shall be in the happy position of considering remissions of taxation instead of impositions of taxation, this will be one of the first things that I shall then consider."

[7TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar.*]

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I know that when my Hon'ble friend has decided a question, his decision must be final, and so I must bow to it, though I feel that, with his sympathy with the proposal, he could have easily spared 19 lakhs when he is raising an additional revenue of 3 millions. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council any more. I thank my Hon'ble friend for the assurance he has given, and trust that, in the not distant future, this proposal will be actually carried out. I do not press my motion."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"The other amendments were consequential, and they will not be moved, namely:—

'That in the table in Part II, column 2 of the Second Schedule—

(*a*) entry 1 shall be omitted, and

(*b*) for the figures "1,000" in entry 2 the figures "1,200" shall be substituted.

'That in the table in Part III, column 2 of the same Schedule—

(*a*) entry 1 shall be omitted, and

(*b*) for the figures "1,000" in entry 2 the figures "1,200" shall be substituted.

'That in clause (*a*), Part IV, column 2 of the same Schedule—

(*a*) the words and figures "not less than Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 1,250 the tax shall be Rs. 20" shall be omitted, and

(*b*) for the figures "1,250" were they occur for the second time the figures "1,200" shall be substituted.'"

The amendments were, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That in clause (*a*), Part III, column 1, of the Second Schedule set out in clause 5 of the Bill, the words 'by draft on any place in British India' shall be omitted.'

"This amendment needs some explanation. A distinguished friend of mine asked me, as soon as I came here this morning, what I meant by this amendment. I owe it to the courtesy of the Hon'ble Finance Minister if I proceed to give that explanation. I sent out the amendment partly in ignorance and partly from suspicion; but in the light of the lessons which I have derived this morning, I don't believe that my amendment is altogether out of order.

"Hon'ble Members will remember that our Income-tax Act is constructed very much on the lines of the English Income-tax Acts, that is to say, incomes are doubly immune from income-tax, firstly, if any income comes within one of the ten exemptions mentioned in section 5, the proprietor of that income pays no income-tax. That I shall call positive immunity, but it does not follow from this that incomes which do not come into the list of exemptions necessarily pay income-tax. Section 4 creates liability to income-tax only those incomes which can be traced to the sources mentioned in Schedule II, so that a man may negatively escape income-tax if his income is not traced to the sources mentioned in Schedule II. As far as I understand the English Acts, they are also constructed on the same principle, and I believe that once upon a time a judicial decision was reached wherein it was held that the owner of a property which did not come under any one of the items mentioned in the English Schedules, A. B. C. D. and E., was not liable to pay income-tax notwithstanding that that property did not come within the list of exempted properties. My amendment relates to this aspect of the law. My suspicion is that certain proprietors of incomes, by reason of the words which I wish to delete, escape the payment of income-tax altogether. My amendment relates to the following clause—It is repeated in the present Bill—Part III, clause (*a*), *i.e.*, interest on, 'promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of

India (including securities of the Government of India whereon interest is payable out of British India *by draft on any place in British India*)'. I propose to omit the words 'by draft on any place in British India'. I could not understand why liability to income-tax was restricted to this particular form of payment. I strongly suspected, as I said when I sent in my notice of amendment, that under this qualification the holders of our Sterling loans escaped income-tax altogether. I need not remind the Hon'ble Council that the income-tax under our Act, as in England, is collected in two ways One is before the income reaches the owner, by the method of what is called catching it at the source as in the case of Government promissory notes, where when the interest is paid the income-tax is deducted and then the balance is sent to the proprietor Of course, if we are not liable to pay income-tax at all, we must apply afterwards for a rebate but in any case, whether the holder of a security is liable or not liable on account of the minimum income from all sources being below Rs. 1,000 a year, if he is not liable to pay income-tax, the tax is yet deducted from the interest on the security and later on he is entitled to apply and get a refund. But in all these cases the income-tax is taken at the source and not collected afterwards from the owner of the income by proof as to what he has obtained. Now, in this particular case there is this difference between the holders of rupee securities and the holders of sterling securities as a class. The holders of our Sterling securities, unlike the holders of the rupee securities, escape paying income-tax altogether. They are not caught at the source on account of the existing wording of the clause in question, and as they are beyond the jurisdiction of the Government of India, they altogether escape as the second method of assessing and collecting the tax is not available in their case. I therefore beg that these words should be omitted in order to bring that large class into the scope of our Income-tax Act."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"I understand, and in a way sympathise, with the Hon'ble Member's desire to get more money for us, but I am afraid that his proposal is not feasible. In the first place, he says that holders of Sterling securities escape the income-tax They escape our income-tax because they are not liable to it, but they pay at the source in London to the British income-tax Now Sterling securities have been ruled by the Law Officers of the Crown (and that necessitated an amendment to the Trust Act the other day) to be technically not Indian securities, that is not securities of the Government of India; they are securities issued in London by the Secretary of State for India. So that they are not taxable as securities under the Act, but only in the event of the proceeds being remitted out here, in which case they are taxable under section 3 (5) as incomes or profits accruing or received in British India. But as my Hon'ble friend came and spoke to me on this matter yesterday, I put it to him that, even if we had the power—which we have not—of taxing these Sterling securities, it would be very inexpedient to do so The interest on our internal loan we can tax as we think fit, but we do not borrow in London for the mere pleasure of it We borrow because we need the money, and the money is found for us by people who have often no connection with India and no desire to come to India, but just put their money into Indian investments as they might into Japanese or Australian, as a little investment. These people already pay a heavy tax to the British Government on what they get from our Sterling securities or other sterling securities which they hold. If we saddle them with a local income-tax as well, the result will be that our loans will fail; either we shall not be able to borrow, or we shall have to raise our rates and lose much more than we gain by this relatively small amount which my Hon'ble friend would like to rope in. All countries recognise the difference (Japan especially) between an internal and external debt. On your external debt you have got to treat your creditors lightly, because otherwise they will prefer to lend to somebody else.

"I may finally observe that, apart from that, a question has been raised—and I think it will have to be considered in connection with the readjustment of the fiscal relations between the component parts of the Empire

[7TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir William Meyer ; Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar.*]

which His Majesty's Government has indicated—the question of the double income-tax, as to whether it is right and expedient that profits which people have made in (say) Australia or India or Canada, which are subject to income-tax by the Governments of those countries should be taxed again in London. We should certainly weaken our case, if we were—assuming even that we had the power to do so—to start the policy of double grab and say we are going to dip our hands into pockets which have already been mulcted by the British Exchequer. For these reasons, Sir, I am quite unable to accept my Hon'ble friend's amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar :—" Sir, I fear that it would be very bold and perhaps impertinent of me, just a pupil who received his lessons to-day and yesterday, if I attempt to traverse the arguments of the Hon'ble the able Finance Minister, but it does strike me that, if, as his pupil, I cannot venture to criticise him, I may yet ask him some questions. It is, I believe, open to a pupil to ask questions of his teacher. So I do desire to ask him some questions. If double income-tax is paid as regards certain incomes, both in England and in the Colonies, may I know why, till a final Imperial settlement is reached, double income-tax should not be paid, both as regards India and England ? And this is my question No. 1.

" But if there should be no double income-tax, why should not England be the loser ? The money lent is ours ; why should we lose the income-tax ? It is only by a strange fiction that these Sterling securities are called securities of the Secretary of State. This fiction rests on an old remnant of, I should say, superstition of the old John Company whose principal place of business was in London. What business has the Secretary of State to call himself the 'Government of India' ? The Government of India is here ; and the Secretary of State for India is our agent for this purpose. Instead of calling those securities securities of the Secretary of State, may we not more accurately call them securities of Government of India from whom the money comes ? And instead of enfacing interest as payable at Whitehall, why not enface them as payable in Delhi and add to the prestige of new Delhi ? That is my question No. 2.

" May I ask how long is this artificial distinction between rupee loan and Sterling loan to be kept up ? By the change of currency laws in India we have dethroned the rupee from its ancient position, and it is fast becoming a mere token coin. I cannot understand then why any distinction is still kept up any further between rupee loan and Sterling loan. Are the two classes of loans necessary ? Cannot all be Sterling loans now ? Is the artificial distinction between the two sets of loans and securities desirable ? That is my question No. 3.

" Now it is said, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has said so, that if we insist upon income-tax as regards holders of Sterling securties, our loans in future would fail. Would it be altogether a disadvantage ? If loans in the foreign markets are not available for us on fair terms, may we not then learn, more and more with the co-operation of the people of India, and not as now with the help of foreign investors, how to adjust our own domestic affairs and to get our loans in India itself on such terms as may be possible ? And would not this course be a great national advantage in every interest ? I simply ask this question. That is my question No. 4.

" I would also ask you to give me an answer to one more question and I shall sit down, and that question is this :—Is not the present policy holding out a premium to moneyed people to invest their money in Sterling loans instead of rupee loans ? If Sterling security holders are immune from the Indian income-tax, if investors in this country can easily obtain Sterling securities, directly or by transfers, would they think of rupee loans with the invidious liability to pay income-tax on the interest ? Is not this a very unsound fiscal policy ? And is it not holding out a premium in favour of Sterling loans and make savings in this country shy of investment in rupee securities ?

[*C. Vijiaraghavachariar; Sir William Meyer.*] [7TH MARCH, 1916.]

"These are the questions I would put and if the Hon'ble the Finance Minister will kindly answer them satisfactorily, I will certainly withdraw the amendment, otherwise I fear I must press it."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"It is getting late and I should prefer the alternative of voting on the amendment at once to answering the questions."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"I now move that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 9th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI;
The 17th March, 1916.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in Answer to Question No. 5.)

Statement showing the number of officers recruited in India and England for the Imperial Archæological Department since the beginning of 1902.

Year.	Name of officers recruited.	Remarks.
1902	Mr. (now Sir John) Marshall . .	
„	Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd . . .	
1904	Mr. W. H. Nicholls	
1906	Dr. Sten Konow	
„	Mr. A. H. Longhurst	
„	Mr. D. B. Spooner	
„	M. R. Ry. Rai Bahadur Venkayya .	
1907	Mr. R. F. Tucker	
1908	M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri .	
1910	Pandit Daya Ram Sahni . . .	
„	Mr. Gordon Sanderson . . .	
1911	Dr. (now Sir Aureal) Stein . . .	Before this he was only a part-time officer.
„	Mr. J. F. Blakiston	
„	Babu R. D. Banerjee	
„	Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar . . .	He was holding a temporary appointment in the Archæological Department from 1904.
1912	Mr. H. Hargreaves	
„	Mr. C. Duroiselle	He holds a temporary post in the Archæological Department.
1913	Mr. J. A. Page	
„	Maulvi Zafar Hasan	
1915	Pandit V. A. Natesan Aiyar . . .	He holds a temporary post in the Archæological Department.

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in Answer to Question No. 6.)

Statement showing the average annual charges of the last three years for the establishment of officers of the Imperial Agricultural Department including the establishment of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

—	Gazetted Indian Establishment.	Non-Gazetted Establishment.
	₹	₹
Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India .	2,673	42,277
Imperial Agricultural Chemist	6,127	7,622
Imperial Mycologist	2,693	8,005
Imperial Entomologist	3,217	14,797
Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist . . .	2,752	4,436
Imperial Economic Botanist	894	5,988
Imperial Agriculturist	3,145	12,944
Imperial Cotton Specialist	...	3,357
Imperial Pathological Entomologist . . .	...	7,409

[9TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Sir R. W. Gillan; Mr. Qumrul Huda; Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"(*a*) The attention of Government has been drawn to the statement in question.

(*b*) The proposals for legislation for the Patna University are still under consideration. As regards the Dacca University, it is intended to introduce the legislation in the Imperial Council, and the Local Government has concurred in this procedure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee asked:—

Measures taken to promote the comfort and convenience of Intermediate and Third Class Railway Passengers.

4. "(1) Will the Government be pleased to make a statement showing the measures that have been taken from 1905 to 1915 to promote the comfort and convenience of Intermediate and Third Class Railway passengers?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state what further measures they propose to take in the same direction in the immediate future?"

The Hon'ble Sir R. W. Gillan replied:—

"A statement* is laid on the table showing the measures which have been adopted by the Railway Board, from the constitution of a Board in March 1905 up to the present time, for securing the greater comfort or convenience of 3rd class passengers, and of passengers generally where passengers of the 3rd and Intermediate classes are mainly affected, and showing also the action immediately proposed with the same object. No steps have been taken especially for the benefit of Intermediate class passengers."

The Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Huda asked:—

Censorship of Newspapers.

5. "(1) Have any Indian newspapers been placed under Government censorship since the Defence of India Act, 1915, was passed? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a list of such newspapers giving the places of their publication?

(2) Are any instructions issued to the persons conducting such newspapers regarding matters which it is desired that they should not publish?

(3) Is it a fact that the printers and publishers of such newspapers are directed not to allow anything to appear in them unless it has been previously submitted to a censor, and its publication has been approved by him?

(4) If the answer to (3) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state under what circumstances and on what grounds such action is deemed necessary?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of newspapers, if any, which were once censored, but in regard to which the order placing them under censorship has been withdrawn?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"So far as the Government of India are aware, orders under the Defence of India Act have been passed against two papers—the *Hamdard* and *Zamindar*—requiring them, prior to publication, to submit matter of certain kinds for the scrutiny of a Government officer. This action was necessitated by the manner in which these papers were being conducted. So far as is known, the orders have not been withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Huda asked:—

Qualifications of, and instructions to, Censors.

6. "(1) Is a Government censor required to possess any general and journalistic qualifications for the satisfactory and fair discharge of his duties? If so, what are these qualifications?

* *Vide* Appendix B.

[*Mr. Qumrul Huda; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan; Sir Reginald Craddock; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Sir C. Sankaran Nair.*] [9TH MARCH, 1916.]

(2) Are any instructions given to a censor to guide him in the discharge of his duties? If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of such instructions?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"(1) No definite qualifications are laid down for the members of the Deputy Chief Censor's staff. They are however carefully selected with regard to their suitability.

(2) The instructions issued for their guidance are, for obvious reasons, confidential, and the Government of India do not propose to lay them on the table."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan asked:—

Compilation showing classification of holders of all appointments on Rs. 200 and over.

7. "(*a*) Was a compilation showing the classification of holders of all appointments carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 200 and over prepared at the instance of the Public Service Commission?

(*b*) If so, has the compilation been published for the use of the general public?

(*c*) If the compilation has not been published, do Government propose to publish it at an early date?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"Such a compilation was made for the use of the Public Services Commission. It has not been published, and the question of its publication can best be considered when the report of the Royal Commission becomes available."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked:—

Financial powers of Provincial Sanitary Boards.

8. "Will the Government be pleased to state if any Provincial Sanitary Board has been entrusted with financial authority and responsibility?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"So far as the information at the disposal of the Government of India shows, Sanitary Boards in certain provinces have been entrusted with financial authority and responsibility. For example, in Bombay, the United Provinces and Punjab certain sums are placed by the Local Government every year at the disposal of Sanitary Boards for distribution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked:—

Sanitary Boards.

9. "Will the Government be pleased to state in which provinces non-officials have been included as members on Sanitary Boards?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"So far as the information at the disposal of the Government of India shows the provincial Sanitary Boards in Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces and Punjab contain one or more non-official members. In Burma, where there are divisional Sanitary Boards, a non-official may be added at the discretion of the Commissioner."

[9TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. C. E. Low; Mr. Madhu Sudan Das; Sir William Meyer.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy asked :—

Organisation of the economic strength of the Empire.

10. "(*a*) Has any communication been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State for India regarding a Resolution of the House of Commons relative to the organisation of the economic strength of the Empire with a view to secure economic superiority over enemy countries ?

(*b*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a report to the effect that Mr. Bonar Law recently stated in the House of Commons, in reply to a question by Mr. Hewins, that the Overseas Dominions had been approached by the Imperial Government on the subject of the Resolution referred to in (*a*) ?

(*c*) If so, do the Government of India propose to make efforts to co-operate with the Imperial Government and the Dominion Governments for the attainment of the objects in view ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low replied :—

"The answer to part (*a*) of the question is in the negative.

The answer to part (*b*) of the question is in the affirmative.

With regard to the third part of the question, the Government of India have throughout the war been in the closest co-operation with the Imperial Government in respect of rendering available the economic and industrial resources of India for the purposes of the war. The manufacture of munitions and the export of such important articles as manganese, saltpetre, sandbags and wheat, as well as numerous others of less importance have, whether at the request of the Imperial Government or on the initiative in many cases of the Government of India, been organized, controlled and directed, with the view of giving the utmost possible assistance to Great Britain and the Allies. The Imperial Government, therefore, are well aware both of the nature and extent of the resources of India, and of her willingness to co-operate in any way in which they may desire"

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das asked :—

Money advanced from the Paper Currency Reserve to Presidency Banks in India.

11. "(*a*) What sum of money (if any) was lent to the several Presidency Banks in India from the Paper Currency Reserve during the last calendar year (1915) ?

(*b*) Did the Presidency Banks re-advance to other Banks the amount thus lent to them ? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the terms of such re-advance as regards the rate of interest and the purpose for which this money was to be used ?

(*c*) Were any firms or individuals financed out of this money with a view to help industries ? If so, will Government be pleased to state the names of such firms or individuals ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

"No money was lent to the Presidency Banks from the Paper Currency Reserve in 1915."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"I beg, Sir, to open the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement for 1916-17."

[*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*] [9TH MARCH, 1916.]

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF SALT ESTIMATE.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That the estimate of Revenue from salt be reduced by £600,000 (six hundred thousand pounds) and be passed at £3,400,000, so that the rate of taxation may be retained at the rate of one rupee per maund as during the current year.'

"Sir, in view of the several discussions which have already taken place in the Council, it is not my intention to speak at any great length on this subject. On the present occasion I am, personally, safe from any criticism because the object of my Resolution is that the poor may be relieved of this additional burden. I want to make it perfectly clear that I have never been opposed to the imposition of fresh taxation to meet the requirements of the Government of India. I have clearly disclaimed any intention of opposing increased taxation from any one of the three sources proposed by Government, if the money was needed for the purposes of administration to cover in full the estimated expenditure prepared by Government themselves. My objection has throughout been that at a time like this when, in consequence of the war and the effects thereof, the people of India have suffered as have all the other component parts of the British Empire, that fresh taxation should be imposed for the purpose of obtaining a surplus.

"Sir, the financial position has now become clear. In consequence of the passing of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill and the Income-tax Bill, the result of the next year's Budget so far has been clearly established as follows: The total deficit estimated in the Financial Statement of £2,000,000 has been more than covered because the estimated additional revenue will now yield £3,000,000—£2,100,000 from the Tariff Act and £900,000 from the Income-tax Act. This additional revenue of £3,000,000 places the position of the Budget as follows: the full estimated expenditure is now financed and there is a surplus of £400,000.

"On the present occasion, therefore, my object in moving this Resolution is to appeal to the Government to consider whether, having regard to the fact that they have already obtained a surplus of £400,000, they should obtain a further £600,000, estimated to be obtained from the salt tax, and swell the surplus from £400,000 to a million pounds.

"Sir, I clearly recognise that the salt tax is regarded by Government—and rightly too—as a reserve. For the purposes of administering a vast country like India, it is necessary that certain sources of revenue, certain sources of taxation, should provide a reserve to be called up in case of emergency; and I recognise that the salt tax lends itself to that kind of reserve. At the same time, there is this thing to be borne in mind, that that reserve should only be tapped when it is absolutely necessary—especially so because the incidence of this tax largely falls upon the poor. If, as I said, a case is made out for additional taxation, I am quite prepared to accept the position which the Government of India have taken up, namely, to take all the revenue they can get from the increase in the tariffs, the second source to be tapped being the income-tax, and the last source being the salt tax. Now, Sir, the first two sources have been tapped, and they give not only the entire revenue that is required for the purpose, but they provide a surplus of £400,000. Under these conditions, Sir, I would appeal to the Government of India to consider whether, in view of these facts, they should persist in carrying out their intention of obtaining an additional revenue of £600,000 from salt or, at all events on this occasion, leave salt alone, reserving it for next year if circumstances then necessitate increased taxation.

"Sir, there is an additional reason why I make this appeal. As a consequence of small increases and decreases in the salt tax considerable dislocation is caused in retail prices, and there is a strong body of opinion to show that the actual rates charged to the poor are in many cases in considerable excess of the actual additional revenue obtained by Government. Sir, taking that into consideration, would it not be better not to have this increase of four

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 9th March, 1916.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARK, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 57 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee asked:—

Progress of Local Self-Government.

1. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to indicate the progress of Local Self-Government in India by giving for each year province by province for the last five years the number of elected members for each Municipality, District Board and Local and other Boards under the Local Self-Government Acts?

(*b*) Do the Government propose to direct that such statements should be published in future year by year?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

(1) "The figures asked for by the Hon'ble Member are given by provinces for Municipalities and District Boards, respectively, in the statement* which I put on the table. Further details will be found in the statement appended to the various Provincial Reports.

(2) The figures are already published annually in the Provincial Reports."

* *Vide* Appendix A.

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Mr. C. H. A. Hill.*] [9TH MARCH, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee asked:—

Prohibition of the export of wood pulp by the Swedish Government

2. "(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the action of the Swedish Government in prohibiting the export of wood pulps for the manufacture of printing paper?

(*b*) Is it a fact that paper made from wood pulps is at present largely imported into India for printing purposes?

(*c*) Is it a fact that paper-making materials are to be had in abundance in many parts of India and Burma. Will the Government direct an inquiry into this matter, and state what action, if any, it proposes to take in this connection with a view to foster the growth of the indigenous paper industry?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill replied:—

"(*a*) The Government of India have no information on the subject other than that which has appeared in the Press.

(*b*) The Government of India believe this to be the case, but have no definite information as to the extent to which the paper imported into India is manufactured from wood pulp.

(*c*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The possibility of fostering the paper pulp industry in India has formed the subject of detailed inquiry, both by the Government of India and by Local Governments for some years past; an expert in the manufacture of paper pulp having been employed by the Government of India for this purpose. The results of these inquiries have been published, from time to time, by the Forest Research Institute. Concessions for the manufacture of pulp from wood, bamboos and savannah grasses have been given in several provinces, while the Government of India have reason to believe that in one province the Local Government has under consideration a project for the erection of a small pulp factory in order to test thoroughly the commercial possibilities of savannah grasses for the manufacture of paper pulp. In these circumstances, the Government of India do not consider it necessary to direct any further special inquiry into the matter, more particularly as they understand that, under present conditions, little progress can be expected owing to the difficulty of procuring the necessary machinery and chemicals."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—

"May I ask the Hon'ble Member, as a supplementary question, to state, if he thinks fit, the name of the Government which is making these arrangements?

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill:—

"There is more than one Local Government at present making inquiry into the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—

Is the Bengal Government one of them?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill:—

"No, I think not, so far as my recollection goes at the moment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee asked:—

Dacca and Patna University Bills.

3. "(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement which has appeared in the newspapers to the effect that it is improbable that the Dacca University Bill will be taken up in the Imperial Legislative Council before next autumn at the earliest, and that the Patna University Bill will also be delayed?

(*b*) Do the Government propose to instruct the Local Governments to introduce these Bills into the local Legislative Councils and dispose of them in those Councils?"

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annas in the maund now till a strong justification is made out for additional revenue for administrative purposes, and then to regulate this tax in a manner so that it may be maintained at that rate for a considerable number of years. The constant changing of this tax leads to dislocation in retail prices, and it is to my mind eminently desirable that that should be avoided as far as possible.

"Sir, it is not my intention on the present occasion when we are dealing with the surplus in the Budget—whether that surplus be £1,000,000 or only £400,000—to go over the ground of moral or immoral budgetting, of finding a definition of taxpayer, or whether 3 or 4 per cent of the working balance can be easily dispensed with, or, again, whether the railway revenue is profits out of trade or indirect taxation, as I have repeatedly contended in this Council. These are points which may well be left alone on the present occasion. At a time like this it is desirable to avoid controversies and contentions as far as possible, and I do not therefore propose to go into those questions and occupy the time of the Council by any discussion about them. My only object on the present occasion is to appeal to the Hon'ble the Finance Member and the Government of India—knowing full well how keenly sympathetic the Finance Member is towards the interests of the poor—I appeal to him once again on behalf of those poor whether he should not be content on the present occasion with the surplus of £400,000 that he is going to get from other sources. As I said before, I am not satisfied that any justification exists for levying additional taxation in order to obtain an additional surplus. Well, Sir, a part of that surplus has already been obtained, and I now appeal to the Government to consider whether they will insist upon getting their full surplus of a million pounds, or, in the interests of the poor, be content with a surplus of only £400,000. Sir, with that appeal, I will conclude my observations."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.—"Sir, I have a Resolution, the first part of which is identical with the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Sir, my submission is, that it would simplify matters if you would permit me either to move that Resolution or speak in support of this, and if I do speak in support of my friend's Resolution, you will, I hope, relax somewhat the time-limit, which is 15 minutes."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President.—"I think the latter course would be the most convenient for the Council and would save time; but I trust the Hon'ble Member will not abuse the relaxation of the rule which is permitted to him."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I am sure the Resolution which has been moved by my Hon'ble friend and the Resolution which stands against my name must strongly appeal to the sympathies of my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister, for his Budget, despite exceptions here and there—and the most notable of these exceptions is the enhanced duty on salt—is the poor man's Budget, instinct with living sympathy for the poor man and his lot. Could I be persuaded that fresh taxation was necessary, I would give my wholehearted support to his proposals of taxation, save and except perhaps an item here and an item there and the proposed enhancement of the salt duty. But, Sir, my submission is that no case has been made out for fresh taxation, and if it was necessary to impose taxes for the purposes of raising money, it should be confined to the raising of the amount of the actual deficit. In that case the £600,000 which it is intended to obtain by the enhancement of the salt duty would automatically disappear. My position, therefore, is this—that taxation is unnecessary. And, Sir, I desire to consider for a moment the surpluses and the deficits for a period of 20 years extending from 1894 to 1914.

"During these 20 years we had 17 years of surpluses and 3 years of deficits. The surpluses came up to £40·9 million; the deficits of the three years came up to £8·4 million; and deducting the deficits from the surpluses we have

for a period of 20 years the huge surplus of £32·5 million. Nor is this all. This surplus does not include £1 million of the Famine Insurance Fund which is charged off the accounts. When famine occurs expenditure is incurred and is shown in the accounts. However that may be, there is the outstanding fact that in the course of 20 years extending from 1894 to 1914 the Government of India were able by their taxation to accumulate a surplus of £32½ million which they have rightly, as I think, applied to the reduction of the debt. And how does the debt stand to-day, or rather on the 31st March 1915? The permanent debt of the country is £1·5 million. The statement might seem to be surprising; it may even be viewed with an air of incredulity, but I am prepared to prove it. The total debt of the country on the 31st March, 1915, amounted to the sum of £276 million; the exact figure is £276·5 million. The debt contracted for the purposes of railway construction amounts to 233·2 million £. Debt for the purposes of irrigation amounts to £41·1 million. ·9 million £ represents Delhi construction. Therefore deducting these amounts from the total debt, we have the national debt reduced to the figure which I have just mentioned, *viz.*, £1 3 million. Sir, I am entitled to hold that these debts for railway and irrigation are in the nature of an investment, and they must not be regarded as part and parcel of the permanent national debt. In 1912-13 and in 1913-14, irrigation and railways gave us a clear income of £5·9 million after paying all working charges and interest. In 1914-15, despite the war, they gave us a profit of £3·1 million. I do not indeed overlook the fact that we have temporary debts, unfunded debts, such as Provident and Saving Banks deposits; but against these we have to bear in mind the advances which the Government of India have made to the Presidency Corporations, to Municipalities and District Boards, to Native States and to private landholders. Therefore, Sir, here we have this fact that our national debt at the present moment, barring the investments to which I have referred, stands at the ridiculously small figure of £1·3 million; and my submission is that, having regard to the abnormal situation in which we find ourselves at the present moment, the proper way to meet that situation would be by contracting a loan. My Hon'ble friend will probably say that you cannot get money at the present moment in the present condition of the market without a high rate of interest. Perfectly true. We may contract a temporary loan, renew it from time to time and merge it in a permanent loan in an improved market. And, Sir, there is another fact which has to be borne in mind, and which is very pertinent to the considerations I am now placing before this Council, namely, that the Government of India have always been exceedingly cautious in the framing of these estimates. A perusal of the Financial Statement will show that the actual surpluses have generally, if not always, exceeded the estimates, and the estimates of expenditure have generally, if not always, fallen short of the actuals. And the result has been that the huge surpluses of the Government of India have been kept down by doles to the Provincial Governments. My Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister, as a member of the Decentralisation Commission, remarked that these doles were wasteful and demoralising, but the Government of India have been indulging in the luxury of granting these doles, and at the same time having large accumulations of surpluses for themselves. I will give figures to show that we have been overtaxed in the past, and that we should not commit the same mistake again. Immediately after the taxation imposed by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, I think in 1910, we find in 1911-12, £2 million given as doles to Provincial Governments, and in 1912-13, £3·7 million was given to the Provincial Governments. At the same time in 1911-12, the Imperial surplus was £3·9 million and in 1912, the Imperial surplus was £3·1 million; and the Provincial balances stood at the enormous figure of £7 million, the prescribed minimum being only £1 million. Therefore, it seems to me that we ought to avoid taxation by contracting a loan; and of course if that were done, the enhanced salt tax would disappear.

"Sir, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has made a statement in the course of which he gives the reasons for the imposition of the new taxes. It occurs

at page 10 of the Financial Statement (paragraph 32). The statement is written with that brevity, conciseness and force which distinguish the utterances of Sir William Meyer. After having stated the difficulties experienced by the Secretary of State in raising loans in the English market, the Financial Statement says—

'We have also to recollect that the termination of the war, when it comes, will leave us with heavy financial demands upon us. We shall still, in all probability, have a large amount of temporary debt to pay off, and must also prepare for the liquidation of the rupee loan raised this year, which has to be repaid by 1923. We shall likewise have to surrender nearly £2 million which we shall have received in connection with the liquidation of hostile firms and the employment of captured enemy vessels. On the revenue side again, we must recognise that the experiences and lessons of the war must also add in some directions to our permanent military charges; and, lastly, it is desirable that we should be in a position when peace returns, or as soon after as may be, to provide further funds for such beneficent purposes as the improvement of education and sanitation.'

"Sir, let us consider in seriatim the various points which have been urged by the Finance Minister. There is the debt contracted this year which has to be paid off in 1923. Sir, I venture to submit that 7 or 8 years are a long time to look forward to in the financial history of India. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof' is a maxim which administrators and even financiers may take note of. It is risky to take long views of things. The imagination comes into play, it distorts our vision and magnifies our difficulties. We have to pay off this debt in 1923, but we may raise a loan, it may be at an unfavourable market; but the market will not always remain unfavourable; the market will change, improve for the better. Renew the loan in a favourable market, merge it into the permanent loan, and in that way discharge the debt. And in the same way that £2 millions which have to be paid to the enemy may be dealt with. Then we are told that there are these great problems of sanitation and education which have to be faced and grappled with. I have the greatest sympathy with all the beneficent efforts which the Government may make in that direction; but these are more or less Provincial charges. Undoubtedly the Government of India supplies the money; but in any case the Provincial balances have reached the huge figure of £7 millions.

"Sir, my difficulty has been, and I speak as a Member of a Provincial Council, that we cannot get the Provincial Governments to disburse them. They are not always able to get ready their schemes for the purpose of spending the money, and the sanction of the Government of India has to be obtained. Therefore what I say is this, the market is bound to improve, our resources are elastic, and will grow and expand. Having regard to these facts and that the permanent debt is only 1·3 million pounds, we invite the Government to give up 90 lakhs by the surrender of this salt revenue. I venture to think that, as a question of ways and means, this may be found by reducing the closing balances of 1916-17; the closing balances of 1916-17 is estimated at 24·2 million pounds, the closing balance of 1915-16 according to the revised estimate is 23·8 million pounds."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Where does the Hon'ble Member get these figures, I do not recognise them?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Benerjee:—"I think they are correct; I have not got the books here, but I think they may be found to be correct. The surrender would reduce the closing figure to very much what it was last year. There is another point which I desire to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, it is this; even before the increased tax was levied, the price of salt had been doubled, and that was due to the shortage of imported salt from Liverpool and the cessation of trade with the enemy countries. The effect of an enhanced tax would be to make the price more than double what it was. I would suggest that the Government should take palliative measures, measures which would afford facilities, for the manufacture of salt in this country. We had in Bengal large manufactories, in Orissa and in Midnapore

they have been given up; revive this industry which will put money into the pockets of the poor and into the coffers of the Government I desire to associate myself with my Hon'ble friend's appeal that Government should reconsider the matter, and if it is impossible to give up the whole of the tax, at least to surrender one-half of it. This will be a *via media*, a reasonable compromise, if the Government should surrender 45 lakhs of rupees that would not make any material difference in the financial situation. With these words I support the motion."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, it would seem almost profitless to discuss this Resolution after we heard the remarks of the Hon'ble the Finance Member the other day on the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy. But the fact that, in spite of that discussion, two of my Hon'ble friends have thought it right to appeal strongly to Government to reconsider the situation, is evidence of the strong feeling that is entertained on the subject. I will not take up the time of the Council by repeating the arguments that have been used by my predecessors. I will invite the Government to look at the matter from another point of view. This year controversial questions are, by a wise ruling of His Excellency the President, to be avoided in this Council. The Budget proposals for additional taxation to the tune of £3,000,000 have been received by this Council, save with the exception now before us, with unanimity. Not only here but outside also, as is evidenced from the comments of the Press, the proposals put forward by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, excepting the one relating to salt, have met with general approval Might I ask the Government, might I ask the Hon'ble the Finance Member, to look at the question from this point of view; at this time of pressure when other controversial subjects have been put aside, when even legislation pending before the war which was regarded as of a controversial nature has been put aside for the time, in order that controversies may not be heard in this Council, may I ask my Hon'ble friend to consider whether, in view of what has been said, and in deference to the opinions expressed in this Council and outside, he will not reconsider the matter and be content with a surplus of £400,000, which the taxation imposed has already secured to the Government. My Hon'ble friend is aware, and the Council is aware, that numerous comments have been made against the increase of the salt tax; that complaints that the salt tax should be enhanced are general. There may be here and there some man who might express his acquiescence in the proposal that that tax should be raised. There may be some blessed with plenty, who are not able to appreciate the fact that an increase of 4 annas in the salt duty will really press upon the poor. But when we take into account all that the poor have to pay and the general rise in prices, the proposed addition will not appear to be inconsiderable. I submit that, in view of the fact that the general public, including the poor, have through the additional import duties come in to pay their increased share of taxation, Government may be pleased to do without the enhanced duty on salt.

"There is another aspect of the matter to which I will invite the attention of the Government of India and of the Hon'ble the Finance Member. In this Council it has been our complaint, and I am sorry to say that that complaint has been well founded, that never once are we able to bring about by our most unanimous, by our most earnest, by our most pathetic appeals, an alteration in the Budget proposals when they have been decided upon by the Government. We feel grateful that the Government invite us to take a part in discussing the financial affairs of the country.

"We have been contributing in our own way of time and of service to such discussion. But it seems hard, it seems unjust that non-official members who are called upon to vote on the Government proposals, and are expected to support them, should not be given the smallest opportunity of having a say in determining what taxation shall be imposed and what shall not be. I mean no disrespect to the Government and none to the Hon'ble the Finance Member,

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whose courtesy we acknowledge with pleasure; but the fact is that, when Budget proposals are considered, not one member of the non-official body is taken into confidence and asked to make suggestions or asked to express an opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of the various proposals which may be under the consideration of the Government. That places us, the non-official members, in a disadvantageous position. The unsatisfactory character of the existing arrangements is accentuated when it happens to be the case, as it is now, that we are able and willing to render our loyal, enthusiastic and firm support to the major part of the proposals contained in the Budget, but we feel strongly at the same time that some other proposals are open to grave objection. We feel that if we had an opportunity of discussing the matter with the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer before the proposals were announced possibly, probably, we might have been able to persuade him not to enhance the duty on salt, and to be content with the surplus of £400,000 which the taxation already agreed to would bring to him.

"But finding ourselves in the position we are, I invite the Hon'ble the Finance Member, and I invite the Government of India, to initiate a new departure in this year of war, which also happens to be the last session of His Excellency the Viceroy's administration. Let there be this new departure initiated that, after proposals for taxation have been made public, after even a Notification has been issued, enhancing the duty on salt, the Government of India, in gracious deference to the public opinion expressed in this Council and outside it, withdraw that Notification and be content with the additional taxation that has been imposed. The adoption of such a course will not lead the Government into a false position, for there is no proposal at this moment before the Government to alter or amend the Indian Salt Act, and under the provisions of that Act, His Excellency the Governor General can, at any time, by a mere Notification, increase the duty on salt not only by four annas, but up to the extent of Rs. 3 per maund. That is a power which few Governments possess, and that is a power the existence of which affords very strong support to the appeal which I make. It is not likely that the Budget, which has been carefully prepared under the direction of the Hon'ble the Finance Member and the Hon'ble the Finance Secretary—it is not at all likely, I say it is very improbable, that the Budget will be found to be overestimated so far as revenue is concerned. I agree with my friends who have spoken before me that the chances are that the Budget will be found to be, as many previous Budgets of India have been found to be in the last many years, over cautiously prepared, and that at the end of twelve months, we shall find that a much larger revenue has been derived from the various sources than has been estimated in the Budget. That being so, there is no reason to apprehend any embarrassment, I will not say disaster, for that is utterly out of the question, there is no reason to apprehend any financial embarrassment to the Government of India if the Government will be pleased, as I earnestly hope it will be graciously pleased, to accede to the prayer which has been made in the interests of the poorest of the poor."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"Sir, I wish to acknowledge the very moderate and friendly spirit in which the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has brought forward his Resolution. At the same time, I still think that to bring it forward at all was unnecessary, seeing that we had the matter out fully at the last sitting. It was perfectly legitimate for Sir Ibrahim to table his Resolution when he did, but in the meantime the wind had been taken out of his sails, so to speak, by my friend Mr. Dadabhoy who had brought up the question of the salt tax in the discussions we had at our last sitting on the Tariff Bill. Therefore, I say, it seems to me to be taking up the time of the Council to little purpose to revive a discussion which was carried out fully and seriously the day before yesterday.

"My Hon'ble friend's main argument is, that it is undesirable that we should have an estimated surplus of one million pounds in 1916-17. The

enhancement of the salt tax is estimated to give us £600,000, and he argues that we can do quite well with £400,000. If I may say so, he has advanced in financial virtue, for at the last sitting he wanted to have no surplus at all, or even a deficit of £500,000. I hail this moral progress; and I hope that in the course of time the logic of facts will convince my Hon'ble friend that in the present state of things a surplus of one million pounds is not too much. I quite admit that, if in a time of peace we had, by reason of unfavourable financial circumstances, to increase taxation, we ought not to increase the taxation more than would be necessary to meet our expenditure estimates and leave a small margin. But, as I reminded the Council at the last sitting, the times are very different now. We are living in a period in which our revenue estimates may be badly dislocated, in which expenditure may go up to an extent which we cannot foresee at present. As I said on the last occasion, this year it was necessary that we should meet an unexpected increase in our military expenditure, and we were only saved from having a much bigger deficit than we anticipated by the quite unforeseen way in which the railway receipts came in. We cannot gamble on a recurrence of those favourable circumstances at a time like this, which has very peculiar anxieties, and which may produce unforeseen events. I should think that I was failing in my duty to Government and to the people if I were content to work on narrow margins. It must be remembered, too, that if our surplus should be less than we expect; if, indeed, as may quite possibly happen, the estimated surplus should disappear altogether, we cannot reasonably have recourse to the London market. We do not want to embarrass His Majesty's Government in obtaining all the money they can for the war by making demands in the home market for India.

"Then, my Hon'ble friend, observed, and two other speakers I think argued, that the small addition of four annas a maund to the salt tax was undesirable as leading to a dislocation of retail prices. My Hon'ble friend, I think being a man of wide ideas, if he did increase the salt tax at all, would like to raise it a good deal more than four annas. Well, I am content with small things. I think myself that a four-anna increase, while it brings an appreciable revenue to Government, a revenue which we cannot safely forego in these times, will not hit the poor very much: to a certain extent no doubt, but not to the full extent that the small increase of duty might in itself warrant. I think, it is not unlikely, that a part of the extra tax will be paid by the trade, the wholesale dealers, and to a certain extent, possibly, the retailers too.

"I have had naturally—the Finance Minster in every country does, I suppose—a variety of communications in regard to this Budget, and I was very pleased to find that two very eminent Indian economists hold the same view as I do, and think that this taxation will not inflict any material hardship on the poor.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, having, unfortunately for us, been absent from the last sitting, proceeded to retail a number of statistics which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had already made play with the day before yesterday. I will not go into these matters again. My friend, I believe, is a careful student of the works of Dickens, and when he was speaking, I recalled to myself the immortal Mr. Micawber. My friend professed to object only to the salt tax, but it was clear as he warmed to his subject that he objected to any taxation at all, so long as he could borrow. 'Let us borrow', he says; 'it is true that some day or other the loan may come in and the creditor may demand payment, well let us then borrow again at a higher rate of interest'. That is Micawber finance, but it is hardly suitable, I think, for the serious—"

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I said, Sir, our credit would improve and we should be borrowing at a lower rate of interest in an improved market."

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The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Mr. Micawber always thought that 'something was going to turn up,' and so does my friend. I do not share his views. As I said at the last sitting, the Budget is already, perforce, a gamble on rain and a gamble on railways, but I am not going to make it a gamble on something going to turn up.

"My Hon'ble friend also made a very interesting statement as to the Provincial balances. He says the Provincial balances are inordinately swollen. I rubbed my eyes because I find that he has got two Resolutions down on the present day's agenda inviting extra grants from the depleted Imperial treasury to his own province of Bengal I take it that these Resolutions were tabled in a fit of absence of mind, and that my Hon'ble friend, having now studied the state of the Provincial balances, will promptly withdraw them.

"I took him up while he was speaking in regard to our closing balances. I think he took the figures from an abstract statement, which includes moneys which belonged to the Gold Standard Reserve and other funds. The actual closing balances which the Government of India have ordinary control over and the character of which I explained at the last sitting will be, as far as I can now estimate, £17,700,000 in India and England together on the 31st of March and £17,400,000 at the end of 1916-17.

"The Hon'ble Pandit has asked us to avoid controversy and to yield to the 'unanimous wish' of the non-official members of Council. Well, I cannot find that there is any such unanimous wish, because at the last sitting two of the non-official members of Council, my friend Mr. Das and my friend Mr. Shafi said that they approved of the salt tax in present circumstances. I rather think, too, that the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said the same. Therefore, there was no unanimity among the non-official members of Council. Then, he says, drop the salt tax in order to avoid controversy. Well I am afraid we cannot import that axiom of avoiding controversy into financial affairs, because it would be so easy for anybody to say that he objected to a tax and that it would lead to acute controversy to proceed with it, and then we should have to drop it. The salt tax has no doubt been disapproved in some quarters; while in other quarters it is regarded as necessary. But similarly, in some quarters the increase of income-tax is not looked on entirely with happiness. Are we to drop that because it will raise controversy? One Calcutta newspaper, I think, objected to the Budget lock, stock and barrel. Is the whole Budget therefore to be scrapped? I am sure my Hon'ble friend will see that we cannot adopt this axiom of dropping taxation which, after very careful consideration, we thought to be necessary, merely to obtain unanimity.

"Then he speaks of the desirability of consulting non-official opinion before framing budget proposals It is always open to any non-official member of this Council or any non-official member of the public, to put his views before me as to what taxes might or might not expediently be imposed. Certain members of this Council did so before the Budget was framed, or while it was under consideration. I was very glad to have their views; but to go further than this, to admit the non-official members to a share in the framing of the Budget would be going far beyond what the Chancellor of the Exchequer does at home. He tries to frame a Budget that will be in consonance with the opinions of his party and the country; but he certainly does not take independent members into counsel as to the details of his scheme, nor does he modify his Budget in principle when he has once tabled it. If a Government at home is defeated on an important Budget proposal, it resigns. So that I think my Hon'ble friend is looking to a Uptopian state of things that does not prevail even in the classic land of Liberty and Parliaments.

"There is only one more point I need notice, and that is the argument that we might go on with a modest surplus of £400,000, and that if things go wrong, we could use the executive power we have got to raise the salt tax. As I said at the last sitting, I deprecate doing that except in the last resort. We know how uncertainties affect trade, and to my mind such alterations in prices as have taken place in salt are largely due to speculation with reference

to Budget proposals, to withdrawal of stocks or to holding them up and so forth. I should be very sorry indeed to look forward to a state of things in which the trade would remain in this state of uncertainty, with people scanning the railway returns, the land-revenue returns, and the various signs by which they think they can read the financial position of the Government of India looking out for this information, and then having gossip in the bazaar as to whether the salt tax is to be raised or is not to be raised. That would hurt the people in the long run far more than the definite and small increase of a small amount which we have now proposed and to which we think it our duty to adhere.

"I hope my Hon'ble friend the Mover, having regard to my speech and his desire to avoid needless controversy, will now withdraw his Resolution. If he cannot see his way to do so, I can only oppose it."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I had hoped that the manner in which I placed my Resolution before the Council would have some restraining effect upon the great fund of humour which the Hon'ble Finance Member undoubtedly possesses. Whether the humour brought forward to-day so far as my remarks are concerned is good, bad or indifferent, I will not trouble the Council with discussing, but I will say this, that if his desire was that no further time should be spent in the discussion of this subject, he might have abstained from covering points which provoke a retort. Sir, I was told in that great humourous way that I am making rapid and substantial moral progress in my ideas of economics and finance. Sir, I have been a humble student of these subjects for close upon a quarter of a century, and I will candidly confess that I am obliged to revise various ideas which I had formed from that study by sitting at the feet of so great and overwhelming a master of economics and finance as our esteemed Finance Member is.

"Sir, for the first time I have learned that the Chinaman in buying our opium is the taxpayer, and not the Indian producer or the cultivator of poppy. I have further learned that when you have a substantial balance and overwhelming reasons in other directions, that it is immoral to state that a Budget with a small deficit caused by the attitude of Government themselves is an immoral Budget. I am also beginning to learn that though Government have a monopoly of railways and regulate the minima and maxima rates, that that revenue is not indirect taxation but is profits on business transactions made owing to Government holding a monopoly, and that Government can by regulating rates bring about results in the matter of railway revenue yielding what I have now learnt to call enormous profits to the State. Sir, these are all the lessons that I am repeatedly learning, and I daresay that, within a short time hereafter, I shall have revised all the lessons I have learned in the past, sitting at the feet of the great master, as I have already stated.

"Sir, I wish it to be clearly understood that I am not opposing the Budget, I am not objecting to Government having a surplus of one million pounds. Sir, the time I have taken in explaining my position to the Council is sufficiently warranted because of the misapprehension which the remark of the Hon'ble Member leads me to believe he is labouring under, namely, that I object to a surplus in the Budget of one million pounds. I do not object to this surplus. I say that no one will be better pleased than myself to have a larger surplus in the Budget at a time like this. What I do object to, and object to most strongly, is that additional taxation should be specifically imposed to obtain a surplus. Sir, I cannot make my meaning clearer than I have tried to do and am trying to do. I say it is absolutely wrong in principle—of course I mean the principle as I have learnt to understand it better, not the principle that I am now revising. The principle that I learnt was that it is wrong to impose additional taxation in order to enable Government to have a surplus, especially in view of the fact that there are absolutely strong, undisputed safeguards in the great financial strength of the Government of

[9TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*]

India which I tried to indicate by a great number of statistics and facts which I placed before the Council on the last occasion. Sir, I do not object to a surplus, I would be pleased to have a surplus; but I most strongly object to additional taxation for that purpose, especially when it is imposed on the poor and that it should be levied in order that a surplus of 60 lakhs of rupees should be converted into a crore and a half. That is the point.

"Then, Sir, I was told that it was unnecessary, in view of the previous discussion, to have moved this Resolution. Sir, I regard it not only as not unnecessary but, consistently with my duty, as essentially necessary on the present occasion to move it. In speaking on the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's motion on the 7th instant, I clearly pointed out that that was not an opportune time to raise the question of the salt tax, because the Tariff Act and the Income-tax Act had not been settled. This most appropriate case for which I am representing is overwhelmingly strong now, because a surplus of £400,000 has been absolutely secured. If that is so, I ask whether there is any justification for imposing a tax on the poor and obtaining £600,000 more for adding to and swelling the surplus.

"Sir, it was only during one of the years to which I referred the other day that the Budget estimates of the Government of India opened with a surplus of less than £400,000. If the then Finance Member—I think it was Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson—was content to open his Budget statements for the next year with a surplus of less than £400,000, I should like to know why the same thing should not occur again to-day. Sir, the Hon'ble Member charged me with playing with figures. I think I might retaliate and say that he was playing with my arguments when it was urged that I objected to a four-anna increase in the salt tax, and that it should be considerably more. I never did anything of the kind. I said that in view of the fact that the salt tax was a reserve, and that a dislocation would be caused to retail prices by a sudden increase or decrease in an article like this, it was all the more necessary to exercise great caution and discrimination in frequently raising or reducing a tax of this description. A tax of this description should be raised on only such justification as would, in looking forward to the future, lead one reasonably to expect that that tax will be maintained at a given standard. Any frequent increase or decrease is objectionable, because it takes a long time, when the reduction comes, to reach the small consumer. It is for that reason, Sir, and stating again the principles that I have learned, that I say that any tax like this with constant variations ought to be avoided. If there had been a case for this increase, if the money was needed for expenditure estimated for by the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I would have warmly supported it. I am not opposed to this tax in principle; I have said that repeatedly. I repeat that I would have been quite willing to agree to it if there had been any justification for it. I submit that there is no justification for it. I therefore submit that this and this alone is the proper time, when a surplus is absolutely assured, to urge upon Government that this additional taxation should not be levied. And if I have thought proper to bring it forward at this stage, it is because it is an appropriate opportunity for so doing.

"In conclusion, I again ask, in spite of what the Hon'ble Member has suggested, that my appeal on behalf of the poorer classes will lead to its consideration by the Government of India. Whatever may be the fate of my Resolution, I trust that, in view of the pathetic appeal made by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Government, in a meeting of their Executive Council, will very carefully and dispassionately consider the reasons which we have urged against this increase to the salt tax, and that they will, just as by an executive order they imposed an additional duty, also do away with it by an executive order.

"Sir, feeling as I do in the matter of levying fresh taxation for a surplus, I do not propose to withdraw this Resolution."

The motion was put and rejected.

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*] [9TH MARCH, 1916.]

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF THE PROVINCIAL GRANT FOR ANTI-MALARIAL OPERATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I have the honour to move the following Resolution :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the grant to the Province of Bengal be increased by six lakhs or such other suitable sum as may be deemed necessary for carrying on anti-malarial operations in selected areas.'

"Sir, this is a necessary corollary to the Resolution which I had the honour to move in this Council in February last, and which the Government graciously accepted. I moved that the Government would be pleased to issue instructions to Local Governments to take vigorous measures for the prevention of malaria. The Government of India, in accepting that Resolution, issued prompt instructions in accordance with its terms. But, Sir, the adoption of vigorous measures necessarily implies the expenditure of money for the purpose. Questions of administration after all, when analysed, resolve themselves into questions of finance, and none in a greater measure than the question of the prevention of malaria. The American Government spent a mint of money in reclaiming the tract of land about the Panama Canal. I cannot indeed invite the Government of India, in the present circumstances, to emulate the generosity of the American Government, but something has to be done. Government cannot sit still when people are dying in their thousands and tens of thousands through a preventible cause, and when the Government has instructed subordinate administrations to take vigorous measures for the removal of that cause.

"The chief obstacle in this, as in many other measures, is money. We want large sums of money for anti-malarial operations, and I will quote the authority of Dr. Bentley, the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bengal, in this respect. This is what he says in his report on antimalarial operations in the Dinajpur district—

'The chief obstacle is the inability of the country at the present time to meet the enormous expenditure required for carrying out the measures with the necessary completeness in places which are not favourable for such work.'

"We take it therefore that where the circumstances are less unfavourable, an enormous expenditure of money might be avoided. Some money however has to be spent if prompt measures are to be taken for the prevention of malaria; and, Sir, I will say this that the public funds could not be applied to a more useful or a more righteous purpose than the saving of human life and the alleviation of human suffering. Measures for the public health constitute the first charge upon the public funds. That, I take it, is the fundamental creed of all civilised Governments. Expenditure in other directions might be curtailed, but not in a supreme question like this affecting the life and the happiness of millions of people. And, Sir, I make a very moderate demand. All that I want is six lakhs of rupees to be applied to anti-malarial purposes in selected areas. Our efforts in the past have been spasmodic, without system, and therefore futile. What I would recommend is, that a definite plan of campaign should be organised, applicable to a particular area and carried out in a thorough and business-like manner. The proper thing to do would be to take up two or three districts where malaria is most prevalent and where the circumstances that conduce to the success of anti-malarial operations, are more or less well-known to the authorities I have in my mind three districts: the district of Burdwan, the district of Murshidabad, (from which my two Hon'ble friends here come), and the district of Nuddea Malaria has decimated these districts My Hon'ble friends can testify to that fact. The birth-rate has decreased and the death-rate has increased. The country is full of wild jungle. I think these districts ought to be taken up, and the knowledge that would be acquired by the application of a particular method to a particular area would be useful in anti-malarial operations elsewhere.

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"I know the difficulties of the Government; the finances press; but the question is one of supreme importance. I hope and trust that no technical grounds will be permitted to interfere with the acceptance of this Resolution by the Government. Various arguments against it may be adduced. I might be told 'go and apply to your own Government about this matter.' Further, I might be told 'you are a friend of provincial autonomy: this is inconsistent with the principles of provincial autonomy.' I think we ought to brush aside all these technicalities in view of the supreme need that exists in Bengal and elsewhere for the prevention of malaria. I hope and trust that my Hon'ble friends, when replying to this motion, will not take their stand on these grounds, but will deal with the question in the broad spirit of liberal statesmanship which ought to distinguish the Government of India in approaching a question of life and death affecting the happiness of millions of my countrymen. For these reasons, I beg to lay this Resolution before the Council."

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair:—"I oppose this proposition. My Hon'ble friend wants the Government of India to grant to the Province of Bengal a certain sum of money. But the Government of Bengal have not asked us for anything. They have not told us that they are going to take any anti-malarial measures for which they want money. If they have anything in contemplation, they have not told us what those measures are likely to cost. Without knowing all that, it is almost impossible for us to say whether we should grant any money, and what amount we should grant. The Resolution, on the face of it, seems premature.

"My Hon'ble friend is a member of the local Legislative Council. All the arguments that he put forward here should be addressed to the Government of Bengal in order to persuade them to put forward anti-malarial measures for the consideration of the Government of India, and to ask us for any money if they might want it. It has to be remembered that the Government of Bengal have also got a large balance, though they cannot now draw upon it except under special conditions. While, therefore, that is the state of things, and while we have to meet a heavy deficit by fresh taxation, it is out of the question to make such an anticipatory grant as my Hon'ble friend suggests. I have therefore to oppose this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I take it, Sir, from the observations which have fallen from my Hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Department, that he is in sympathy with the main objects of this Resolution. His objection is to the *modus operandi* which I have thought fit to follow in this case. My Hon'ble friend says that the Government of Bengal has not asked for any money, and that he does not know what the intentions of the Government of Bengal are in regard to this matter. Well now, suppose the Government of Bengal were to ask for some money, would the Hon'ble Member be prepared to give it?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair:—"That matter would be considered on its merits."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I am very pleased to hear it. The difficulty of the situation is that the Government of Bengal cannot spend their money, as my Hon'ble friend has just pointed out. They have been instructed not to spend any Imperial grant without the previous sanction of the Government of India. I am not permitted to disclose the secrets of my prison-house, and I certainly am not going to do so in the presence of an official of the Bengal Government sitting here But, as a matter of fact, I know—I may say so without revealing any secrets at all—that the Government of Bengal is most anxious to start anti-malarial operations. I believe they are willing to start those operations in connection with two or three districts; but the money is wanting, and I am glad to have the assurance

of my Hon'ble friend opposite that if the Government of Bengal were to ask for money, and if they were to communicate to him their schemes in regard to anti-malarial operations, he would consider, and I take it favourably consider, them and sanction the expenditure. May I have that assurance ?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair :—" I did not say all that. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee :—" No, but I want an assurance from the Hon'ble Member. I take it from the silence of my Hon'ble friend that he is inclined to accept this view of the matter. Under those circumstances, I withdraw my Resolution."

The Resolution was by permission withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF THE PROVINCIAL GRANT FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee :—" Sir, I have the honour to move the following Resolution —

'That the grant to the Province of Bengal be increased by three lakhs for meeting the cost of equipping the Calcutta University College of Science.'

" Sir, the Calcutta University College of Science owes its birth to the philanthropy of two distinguished men, two of the most illustrious Bengalis of the present generation, the late Sir Tarakanath Palit and Sir Rash Bihari Ghose. Their benefactions in this connection have shed a lustre upon their province, and I have no doubt will stimulate philanthropic efforts among our countrymen in all parts of India. Sir Tarakanath Palit gave away the whole of his fortune—his princely fortune—of 15 lakhs of rupees, built up by himself, for he was not born with a golden spoon in his mouth, for the spread of higher scientific education in Bengal. Sir Rash Bihari Ghose followed his example by making a gift of 10 lakhs of rupees. I believe that the nation is the heir to what remains of the fortune of Sir Rash Behari Ghose and what he may still accumulate by his earnings. The proceeds of Sir T. Palit's endowment are to be applied to the creation of two chairs, one of Chemistry and the other of Physics in the new College of Science and of a number of research scholarships. The proceeds of the endowment of Sir Rash Behari Ghose are to be applied to the founding of four chairs of Botany, Applied Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and eight research scholarships. The University of Calcutta, on receipt of this grant, proceeded to construct a building for the College out of its own funds at a cost of 3 lakhs. The building is now nearly complete. In December, 1912, the University of Calcutta applied to the Government of India for a non-recurring grant of 15 lakhs of rupees, with a full statement of the endowment and of the responsibility which the endowment imposed upon the University. In October 1913, the University of Calcutta again approached the Government with an application for a recurring grant of Rs. 84,000 a year, so that the College of Science may be in a position to commence its full career of work and open the departments of Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry and Applied Mathematics. The Government replied saying that it was impossible to make a grant at that time, but that the question would be considered. In June, 1915, the University of Calcutta laid an exhaustive statement of its financial position before the Government, and also a scheme for organising the College of Science upon a satisfactory footing.

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The University pointed out that the arrangements made in Bengal for the spread of higher scientific education were inadequate. The Presidency College had M.A. classes which taught only Physics and Chemistry. The Dacca College had M. A. classes only in Chemistry. They also observed that the College of Science would be an institute for research, and that the professors would be in a position to carry on research work unburdened from the exacting duties of their routine professorial work in College. In July 1915, the University out of its own funds made a small grant of Rs. 15,000, and partially fitted up the laboratory of the College. M Sc. classes were opened with 8 students. Sir, this is the work that has been done by private philanthropy aided by the resources of the University, and I appeal to the Government to come forward with adequate funds for the purpose of placing the College of Science upon a satisfactory footing. I have got a statement to show the actual needs of the College at the present moment. It is a statement which has been drawn up by an expert acquainted with all the facts of the case. He says that a sum of 3½ lakhs of rupees would be required as a non-recurring expenditure; the detailed items being as follows :—

Rs. 75,000 for the physical laboratory;
Rs. 75,000 for the chemical laboratory;
Rs. 75,000 for the biological laboratory,
Rs 10,000 for the experimental psychological laboratory,
Rs. 25,000 for the workshop,
Rs 50,000 for the library,

and Rs. 40,000 for the completion of the building, fencing, etc., making altogether Rs. 3½ lakhs. My Resolution recommends a grant of only Rs. 3 lakhs. These items might be revised or the grant for the library might for the present be suspended. I do hope that Government will come to the help of this institution. The Government of India have always been the generous patron of learning. During the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Hardinge scientific education has received a stimulus all its own. Our great scientist, Doctor J. C. Bose, has been furnished with ample funds through the beneficence of the Government, so that he may carry on those researches which have extended the bounds of human knowledge, and have shed lustre upon the Indian name. Sir, I think it is right and proper that this College of Science, which owes its origin to the philanthropy of two distinguished Indian gentlemen, and in which the University of Calcutta has taken such a keen interest, should receive the generous and practical support of the Government of India. With these observations, I beg to move this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair.—" Sir, I have to oppose this Resolution for reasons very similar to those which I advanced in opposition to the last Resolution. I am not concerned now either to accept or to deny the various facts or arguments which have been put forward by my Hon'ble friend. I shall only say for the present that there is no application either by the University or by the Government of Bengal pending before the Government of India for any grant of money. My friend knows a good deal about the facts and about the correspondence that passed between the Government of India and the University or the Government of Bengal; but he is apparently not informed of a fact which is subsequent to all that he has referred to, and that is, that we have asked for certain information in October 1915, information which we have not yet obtained. We shall consider the request when made by the Government of Bengal on its own merits. We may then reject the application *in toto*, or we may see reasons to grant it either in whole or in part. About that I can for the present make no promise. But it has also to be noticed as I said

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before that the Government of Bengal have got their own large balance, though it might be true that they are not entitled to draw upon it except under special circumstances. In these circumstances at this stage the Government of India, when they have to meet a deficit by taxation, do not see their way to make any promise or to make any grant."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, it is news to me that the University has not applied; but as a matter of fact from the statement which I have just placed before the Council it will have been seen that the University applied more than once, in 1912 for a non-recurring grant of 15 lakhs and again in 1913 for a recurring grant of Rs. 84,000 annually, for the Science College, and the Government of India said in reply to one of these requests that the matter would be considered, as at that time funds were not available. Therefore, although the University might not have made a recent application, the fact remains that, since the foundation of the college, the University has again and again been coming to the Government of India for grants. I shall certainly ask the University authorities to make a further application in this connection in accordance with the suggestion which has just been thrown out by the Hon'ble Member.

"If the University is able to make out that a grant is necessary in order that the College may be placed on a satisfactory footing, I hope the money will be forthcoming. I hope my Hon'ble friend is able to give us that assurance, not a promise, I do not ask for a promise, but for an assurance, a sympathetic assurance of a benevolent attitude in regard to the College of Science. Unless the money is forthcoming, I am afraid the College cannot carry out its work satisfactorily; Rs. 25,00,000 are practically locked up, the University building is not finished, the laboratory is not what it should be, there is no library—all these are essential conditions for the successful working of the College of Science. Unless the Government of India comes to our help, I am afraid it will not be possible to fulfil the high objects which the illustrious donors had in view, and which inspired their generosity. I hope when a scheme has been made out and is supported by the Government of Bengal, my Hon'ble friend will see his way to issue instructions for unlocking the funds of the Government for this purpose. I beg to withdraw the Resolution."

The Resolution was by permission withdrawn.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

SECOND STAGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. Hill opened the second stage of the discussion on, and introduced the following heads of, the Financial Statement for 1916-17:—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Land Revenue.	Land Revenue.
Provincial Rates.	Provincial Rates.
Forest.	Forest.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
Irrigation.	Famine Relief.
Civil Works.	Protective Works, Irrigation.
	Irrigation.
	Civil Works.
	Capital outlay on Irrigation.

He said:—"I now beg to introduce the heads of Revenue and Expenditure standing against my name. The subjects of Land Revenue and Famine Relief have been so fully set forth in the Financial Statement that I have nothing to add regarding them. As has already been explained by the Hon'ble the Finance

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Member, expenditure has had to be so rigorously curtailed, both during the current and in budgeting for the coming year, whether on Agriculture or Forests, that there is, perhaps, less to explain than usual this year. I may observe, however, that this fact has not prevented Government from endeavouring in connection, specially with Agriculture, to pave the way for the time when funds will again be available for well-devised expenditure. We are, in fact, utilising the time during which expenditure must be restricted, by preparatory and experimental work, as will appear a little further on.

"In regard to Forests, the revenue which is almost entirely provincial, has continued, as was the case last year, to suffer from the prevalence of war, but we have been able to provide, from Imperial revenue, funds for the services of a Tannin expert, who has been engaged for two years, to investigate and report on the feasibility of promoting the industry on a large scale hereafter. The appointment of Forest Engineer, which was sanctioned for two years in 1913, has been extended for a further period of three years, and the Engineer is now employed in the United Provinces. In Bombay and the United Provinces, a Chief Conservator has been sanctioned, while a large increase of the controlling staff in the United Provinces, involving the addition of 10 Imperial officers, 2 Deputy Conservators, and 16 Extra Assistant Conservators, has also been sanctioned. The reorganisation of the controlling staff sanctioned for Assam will have to be deferred until Budget provision can be made.

"As instancing the work of preparation which is going on in anticipation of the recurrence of more favourable financial conditions, I may mention that three important Conferences connected with Agriculture have been held during the current year. The first of these was the Inter-Provincial Jute Conference, held in Calcutta in August, 1915, the recommendations of which are now under the consideration of Government in consultation with the Local Governments concerned. It is hoped that, in due course, good results will ensue from the deliberations which then took place. The second Conference was the one recently held to discuss the subject of Agricultural Education, just before the meeting of the Agricultural Board at Pusa last month. Considerable interest has recently been displayed in various quarters on the subject of agricultural education generally, and, as there seemed to be a certain amount of confusion of thought on the subject, it was considered desirable to convene representatives from most of the provinces to discuss the subject, mainly from the Agricultural standpoint. Government are still awaiting the report of the proceedings of the Conference, and it would, of course, be premature to say anything committal on the subject at the present moment. It may, however, be useful to those interested in the matter if I mention that the Conference, in the course of its proceedings, took into consideration a good deal of literature on the subject from America and from elsewhere, and approached it primarily from the point of view of the promotion of improved agricultural methods throughout the country and a consequential advance in its economic resources. In view of what has already appeared in the Press, it will also be permissible to remark that the Conference came to the general conclusion that the direct teaching of Agriculture in the ordinary schools of India was impracticable, although it was desirable, so far as possible, to adapt the text books of rural schools to the ordinary surroundings and occupations of the pupils. In regard to the direct teaching of Agriculture, the Conference was very favourably impressed with the results achieved in the course of the experimental vernacular schools for Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency, and suggested that the question of extending these should be considered.

"The third important Conference was the ordinary periodic meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa. There, one of the most important matters discussed was a paper, prepared by the Agricultural Adviser, outlining a scheme for improving the cattle of India from the dairying point of view, and the Board, in considering this paper, also discussed at some length the question of measures for the improvement of the breeds of plough cattle also. The importance of this subject cannot be overstated in its relation to the general Agricultural resources of the country.

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"Another matter of importance to India, which is receiving attention, is the possibility of reviving the indigenous silk industry. For this purpose, we have obtained the services for one year of Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy, who had done eminent service in research work as Imperial Entomologist at Pusa. Mr. Maxwell-Lefroy is at present touring through India on his mission, and we hope to receive his report before the close of the current calendar year.

"Not the least important subject which is receiving special attention at the present time is the possibility of reviving the natural indigo trade. As Hon'ble Members are aware, German manufacturers have succeeded in producing, by chemical processes, a paste of uniform composition admirably suited to the needs of dyers all over the world. The problem that presents itself to India is, in the first place, how to improve the cultivation of indigo in such a way as to increase the output of Indican in the natural plant, and, secondly, how to standardise the product, so that it shall be able to compete in the matter of convenience as well as economy with the synthetic article. The question of appointing an expert chemist to study the matter from the point of view of the manufacture of the natural produce is at present under consideration. It is, however, recognised that no permanent advantage can accrue from an attempt to resuscitate this industry unless it is found possible to establish it on a permanent basis after the war is over. It is essential, if this end is to be attained, that planters should make some arrangement to bulk their products and to adopt some form of co-operation both in manufacture and marketing. Government have indicated their preparedness to help planters with the expert advice of the chemist, provided they receive the assurance that the planters on their part will co-operate and assist Government in the matter. Without their help and without having reached an understanding that they will spare no endeavour so to prepare their product as to be able to compete, in convenience and quality, with the synthetic paste, it would be futile for Government to undertake the investigation into the possibility of bringing this about.

"Apart from these special investigations, which have for their object permanent improvements after the war is over, the general work of agricultural research is making steady and very satisfactory progress, and the results promise to be very far-reaching. Hon'ble Members are probably aware—at least those of them who are interested in Agriculture—that research work in Pusa has already resulted in the selection of more than one new variety of wheat which have been found to give a larger and better milling yield than the local varieties. One in particular, known as Pusa No. 12, promises to give results which will be of the greatest possible value in promoting the betterment of the economic condition of agriculturists over a large area in India. We hope in process of time to establish a regular grade for this wheat in the English market, and to secure for the farmer higher prices than are paid for the ordinary Indian wheats. A small provision was included in the Budget for the current year for this purpose, and a similar sum is being repeated in the Budget for 1916-17. Investigation into the varieties of cotton, sugar-cane, and so forth, is also being pushed on at Pusa, Coimbatore, and elsewhere, and I think I may say that, within the limits of an all too small establishment, the work not only at Pusa, but in the provincial agricultural institutions, is now proceeding on well-considered and more hopeful lines. The administration of the results of research, whether conducted in the laboratories at Pusa or in the laboratories of Local Governments, is entrusted of course to the Governments of the provinces interested, and I do not propose to say more on this head.

"At the present moment, it is not only finance which hampers the development of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, but also the difficulty of procuring suitable officers. The large scheme of reorganisation which has been sanctioned for the Madras Presidency will have to be brought into operation very gradually and the additional expenditure involved, which amounts to about 2¾ lakhs a year, cannot be incurred immediately. Additional posts of Deputy or Assistant Directors, which have been sanctioned for Burma, Assam,

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the Central Provinces, and the Andamans, have not yet been filled owing to the continuance of the war.

"Before concluding my remarks on the subject of Agriculture, I think I ought to advert to the fact that the Department will shortly be losing the services of Mr. Coventry, who has been connected with it since its inception, and has for 12 years now performed with energy and success the important duties of Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, and for the past four years has combined these duties with the work of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Coventry's services will not, however, be lost to India, as he is taking up another appointment connected with Agriculture in Central India, and we shall hope to continue to benefit by his valuable experience.

"Of the Departments classed as 'Scientific' and 'Miscellaneous,' I need only refer to the Survey Department, whose work has been restricted by the reversion of a number of Imperial officers to military duty and by the employment of many provincial officers on military work. The curtailment of programmes of field work has been inevitable, but the Department has managed to keep up its scientific investigation, and the results of its observations with the plumb line, which were recently explained by Sir Sidney Burrard in his interesting lecture at Lucknow, promise to make an important addition to our knowledge of the earth's crust. The mapping offices have had to meet large demands for the supply of new maps for military purposes, and I believe that these offices have fully risen to the occasion. Maps have also been published of nearly the whole frontier between Turkey and Persia as a result of the labours of the detachment under Colonel Ryder, which accompanied the Commission to that frontier. Computations are now being made at Dehra Dun of the valuable observations taken by Major Wood when accompanying Cavaliere Filippo de Filippi's expedition to Karakoram, and the Survey Department has recently published a most interesting account of a remarkable achievement in linking up the triangulations of India with those of Russia. It may be doubted whether the labour involved in such achievements is generally appreciated. But in the last named instance, it has been emphasised by the sad loss which the Department sustained in the death of Lieutenant Bell of the Royal Engineers.

"The Meteorological Department has recently arranged for the distribution of information regarding the weather by broadcast wireless messages from various Indian ports. Such information should be of great value to ships in the Bay of Bengal and on the Arabian Sea.

"The important subject of Co-operative Credit Societies has recently been exhaustively examined by a strong committee under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Maclagan. As many of the questions—and they were very numerous—raised by that Committee are still under consideration, I do not propose to go into them to-day, but I think it will be agreed that the manner in which Co-operative Credit Societies have withstood the severe shock to credit caused by the outbreak of war the year before last, is admirable evidence of their stability, and justifies the hope that the co-operative movement has, despite some possible failings, now been established upon a thoroughly sound basis.

"I have mentioned the loss which the Agricultural Department is sustaining in the retirement of its head, Mr. Coventry, and I should like here also to express our acknowledgment for his good work to Mr. Mercer, who, for the past 8 years, has presided over the Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun. That Institution, within its own sphere, has, in the same degree as the Institute at Pusa, done, under his efficient guidance, much extremely valuable work.

"I now turn to the operations of the Public Works Department, and will refer first of all to 'Irrigation.' During the year now drawing to a close, productive irrigation works, after meeting all charges for maintenance and repairs, as well as interest on capital, returned a net profit to the State of 272¾ lakhs, or slightly less than the corresponding figure of last year, which was 281 lakhs. For the ensuing year, we anticipate

a net revenue of 274½ lakhs, which closely approximates to the actuals anticipated for the current year. Now that the triple canal project of the Punjab has come to completion with the inauguration of the Jhelum Head Works at Mangla, performed by His Excellency last January, an appreciable increase of irrigation revenue will, it is hoped, be realised in the near future.

"In the course of the discussion on the Budget for 1915-16, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya suggested this time last year that the allotments for irrigation might all be shown in one place in future, and Sir Robert Carlyle promised to consider the matter in regard to the ensuing year's Budget. I am glad to say that it has been found feasible to give effect to this suggestion, and that the allotments will be shown together in one place in the Budget which will be presented to Council on the 21st of March, and the figures will be shown in the memorandum explaining the details of the estimate.

"The provision made for capital outlay for major irrigation works during the ensuing year is, under '49—Productive Works,' Rs. 135·75 lakhs and under Protective Works Rs. 62·10 lakhs—Total 197·85 lakhs. This total shows a decrease of 17·25 lakhs as compared with the provision for new major works in the revised estimates for the current year, which stands at 215·10 lakhs, and this reduction is, of course, necessitated by the general policy of curtailing expenditure as far as possible.

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member, in his introductory speech, has already briefly alluded to the present phase of some of the large irrigation projects which are under consideration. I may perhaps be allowed to make a few observations in supplement to his remarks. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the great Sukkur Barrage scheme was submitted to the Secretary of State some three years ago, but was returned for reconsideration by the Government of India, in consequence of the advice tendered to the Secretary of State by a Committee convened by him that there was not sufficient evidence that irrigation in Sind had suffered in the past, or would be likely to suffer in the future in consequence of further withdrawals of water from the Punjab rivers, and, further, that it seemed doubtful whether the project as designed would prove to be a productive work. The scheme has since been reinvestigated by the Irrigation Engineers of the Government of Bombay in consultation with the Inspector-General of Irrigation, and a revised project resulting from all this consideration is now about to be drawn up for approval. The Sukkur Barrage project presents many problems of considerable difficulty, and it is possible that considerable advantage may accrue from the further investigation to which the original project has now been submitted. In any event, in view of present financial circumstances, it is improbable that any money could possibly have been spent upon it, even if the project had met with approval on its first submission.

"Another large scheme to which reference has been made is that for the utilisation of the waters of the Sarda river. The original scheme provided for a division of the available water-supply between the United Provinces and the Punjab. In regard to the Punjab, the design was to augment the supply of the Eastern Jumna Canal by means of a feeder channel from the Ganges river which in turn was to be replenished by the water from the Sarda river. By this arrangement, it was intended that the Western Jumna Canal in the Punjab should be able to draw more largely upon the waters of the Jumna, and thus to extend irrigation to the dry tracts in the Rohtak and Hissar districts lying within its command. So far as the United Provinces were concerned, the project only provided for the irrigation of the western districts and none for Oudh. Considerable difficulties, both of a technical and administrative character, were inherent in this scheme, and the Government of the United Provinces have recently submitted an alternative which aims at the utilisation of the Sarda water within the confines of the province and the extension of irrigation to Oudh. The original exclusion of the province of Oudh from the benefits of the earlier scheme was due to the belief that the Talukdars of Oudh were strongly opposed to the introduction of irrigation. Not only, however, have circumstances recently altered but the cost

of well irrigation has considerably increased, and it is now clear that there is a keen desire on the part of the province of Oudh to participate in the irrigation from the Sarda. This alternative proposal, now before the Government of India, is only a part of the complete scheme, and does not preclude the possibility of extension in accordance with the original design.

"In the matter of the division of the waters of the Cauvery river between the Government of Madras and the Mysore Darbar, both disputants have been given and have exercised the right of making representations, regarding the arbitration award and of replying to each other's observations. The case is now before the Government of India, and it is hoped that final orders will be passed during the current month.

"As regards Civil Works, I have nothing to add to what is stated in the Financial Statement regarding Capital expenditure on the New Capital at Delhi. The total Imperial grant provided for '45—Civil Works,' exclusive of sums allotted for expenditure to be incurred in the Civil Department mostly in the several minor administrations and in the administrations of the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, is 80 lakhs as compared with 100 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1915-16. The purposes to which the grant of 80 lakhs mentioned above will be applied are the following :—

(*a*)	9·74	for the Delhi Province Ordinary, *i.e*, apart from New Delhi.
(*b*)	1·00	Archæological expenditure.
(*c*)	5·93	Payments in England on account of stores, furlough allowance, etc.
(*d*)	27·33	Original works new, and in progress.
(*e*)	31·86	Repairs, Establishment and Miscellaneous charges.
(*f*)	4·14	Reserve for unforeseen expenditure.
	80·00	

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair introduced the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1916-17—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Education.	Medical (Sanitation). Education.

He said :—"Sir, I introduce the following heads of the Financial Statement, that is, Education and Sanitation details of which will be found in the Explanatory Memorandum, paragraph 98, from which the Hon'ble Members will see that the Budget estimate for expenditure in 1916-17 is about 13½ lakhs in excess of the revised estimate for 1915-16, that is the one being 475 lakhs and odd, the other being 488 lakhs and odd. I have no doubt the Hon'ble Members will consider this satisfactory, considering the financial position.

"There is nothing else of any great interest to which I need refer. I will, however, draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to the fact that out of the estimate for 1915-16, ·44 lakhs has lapsed, and that out of the estimate for 1916-17, Government have been able to keep in reserve only a sum of 1·81 lakhs.

"With reference to Sanitation, I have very little to add to paragraphs 108, 109, 110, 111, 114 and 234 of the Finance Secretary's Memorandum, which explain the details of the estimates. In regard to the estimates for 1915-16, out of a reserve of 7·70 lakhs, one lakh has been allotted to the United Provinces for the improvement of the pilgrim route from Kedarnath to Badrinath, two lakhs to the North-West Frontier Province for the benefit of the Peshawar Municipality in aid of their scheme of drainage and water-supply, and ·70 lakhs to Delhi for sanitary improvements. The balance of the reserve, which comes up to four lakhs, has lapsed in view of the need for economy. Out of the five lakhs which were allotted to the Indian Research Fund in 1915-16, we have spent Rs. 2,52,216 for anti-malarial schemes in Delhi and the United Provinces; to the Bombay School of Tropical Medicine, we have

[*Mr. C. Sankaran Nair; Mr. Sharp; Sir William Clark.*] [9TH MARCH, 1916.]

allotted a lakh of rupees and we have given Rs. 80,000 to carry out a scheme of experimental research in Lucknow. I might also bring to the notice of Hon'ble Members that the Research Association has conducted various inquiries at its own expense into cholera, water analysis, plague, diabetes and tuberculosis. For the year 1916-17, no fresh grants have been made for Sanitation. We have allotted three lakhs to the Indian Research Fund, two lakhs to the Peshawar Municipality, and the residue of four lakhs will be temporarily resumed in view of the financial situation. It will be made available for expenditure on Sanitation later on, on a return to normal conditions.

"I do not think there is anything else of interest which I have to bring to the notice of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp:—"Sir, in connection with the head 'Education,' I lay on the table the annual narrative of educational progress. It is important to notice that, in the general tables which it contains, an anomaly has been removed whereby, in previous years, the figures for certain Native States were included. This fact has to be remembered in comparing the general tables of 1913-14 with those of 1914-15. If the figures for these States be excluded from the general tables of both those years, then we find that in 1914-15 the number of educational institutions increased by over 4,000, pupils by 260,000 and expenditure by about 120 lakhs. These figures of increase may be taken as probably under-estimates; for it has been impossible to get precise figures for some of the areas which have now been excluded, and I have therefore made an estimate for them which probably errs on the side of moderation. These figures suffice to show that the effect of the large educational grants which were made by the Government of India are by no means cancelled by war conditions, and that progress is steadily maintained. The details of this development and of the various improvements carried out will be found in the narrative."

At this stage the Hon'ble **Sir William Clark** left the Chair, which was taken by **the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock.**

The Hon'ble Sir William Clark introduced the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1916-17:—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Salt.	Salt.
Excise.	Excise.
Posts and Telegraphs.	Customs.
Stationery and Printing.	Posts and Telegraphs.
State Railways.	Stationery and Printing.
Subsidised Companies.	Protective Works, Railways.
	Subsidised Companies.
	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
	Capital outlay on State Railways.

He said:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the heads, Salt, Excise, Customs, Post Office and Telegraphs, Stationery and Printing and Railways. As in previous years, I will ask my Hon'ble friend the President of the Railway Board to deal with Railways, and in discussing the other heads, I will confine my remarks to matters of general interest, detailed explanations of the estimates being already before Hon'ble Members in the memorandum.

"The total revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department for the year 1914-15 was £3,499,800. According to the Revised Estimate the amount for the current year will be £3,627,100 representing an increase of £127,300, and we anticipate that, unless there is a material alteration in the conditions

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prevailing at present, there will be further increase of £137,500 during the coming year.

"The total expenditure for the year 1914-15 amounted to £3,178,900, and we hope to keep within £3,191,700 for the current year.

"In the matter of capital outlay on the Telegraph service, the Budget Estimate for 1916-17 is £277,900 exclusive of the share of establishment charges, as compared with a Revised Estimate of £151,600 for the current year and a sum of £166,000 actually spent during 1914-15. Since the commencement of the war, every effort has been made to keep down capital expenditure, and the anticipated increase is due mainly to the rise in the prices of English stores and the replacement of material supplied to the Army Department for issue to the Expeditionary Forces.

"As regards Salt, Hon'ble Members will be interested to learn that, in the salt areas under the control of the Commissioner of the Salt Revenue in Northern India, widespread and successful efforts have been made to stimulate the export of saltpetre, which is urgently required by Great Britain and her Allies for the manufacture of explosives. The result of these efforts has not only been to afford a substantial degree of assistance to the Allied cause, but has also incidentally given a fresh stimulus to the industry of saltpetre which is carried on by the poor and hard-working class of Nunias.

"In regard to Customs, I can add nothing to what my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member has already said regarding our customs revenue, and the various causes which have affected it during the past year. Freights were already high during the first portion of the year, and in consequence of the large demands subsequently made upon the British and Allied mercantile marine for the movement of troops in the Mediterranean theatre of war, they rose in the latter portion of the year to heights altogether unprecedented. That there has not been a greater falling-off in Indian exports is no doubt due to the fact that a large number of these are in such demand outside India, that importing nations are ready to pay the very greatly increased prices which the rise in the freights has caused. Recently, however, there has been a most welcome decline from the high pitch which was latterly reached, although there is no ground for hope of a return during, at any rate, the period of war to anything like the normal freights previously prevailing. The demands on the care and vigilance of our customs staff have continued to increase, with the closer watch which is being maintained on goods destined for neutral ports and on dealings with enemy firms in neutral countries. The grip of the British blockade upon the very slender volume of commerce which still finds its way to the enemy, grows ever tighter; the fresh expedients which are constantly being devised on the part of enemy importers, are being met with ever increasing precaution. Last year I paid a well-deserved tribute to the customs staff on whom a very heavy burden was thrown by our war trade policy, and to the mercantile public for their ready acquiescence in these necessary restrictions. I again desire to renew my appreciation of the work of the Customs Department and to express our thanks to the commercial community for the way in which they have seconded our efforts.

"Among the more important activities of the Commerce and Industry Department during the past year, have been certain incursions which it has been necessary for us to make into a sphere which is generally considered somewhat outside the scope of a Government department. Chief among these was the scheme for the Governmental control of the purchase and export of wheat. I need not go into details about the working and results of this scheme, since it was dealt with fully by my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member in his Financial Statement. At present, owing to the nature of the past season, shipment by Government is in abeyance, but the prohibition on export is still in force and will continue to be so, and the machinery created last year remains ready for employment against the time when circumstances may warrant a resumption of our exports.

"There have also been other commercial activities which are important, not only from the assistance which they have given to the Allied cause, but

also in their economic aspect in this country. The great jute manufacturing centre of Calcutta has been called upon, under an arrangement made through the Commerce and Industry Department, to supply vast quantities of sandbags and cloth to Great Britain and the Allies for use in military operations. The arrangement entered into with the Calcutta mills has now been in operation for nearly six months, and the smoothness with which it has worked has drawn from His Majesty's Government a warm appreciation of the zeal and patriotism of the Calcutta manufacturers. His Majesty's Government have also invited the Department to express their thanks to the Calcutta shipowners for the handsome reductions which they made in the then high level of freights in favour of jute manufactures shipped for military purposes to the United Kingdom.

"The resources of the Indian manganese and wolfram fields have become of the very greatest importance in the provisions of munitions of war The former industry was fully organised and required little stimulation or assistance from Government, otherwise than in the provision and regulation of railway transport. The wolfram mining industry, however, is carried on in the comparatively undeveloped country of Lower Burma, where it was necessary for Government to give a large measure of direct assistance by the provision of labour, the improvement of communications, the temporary relaxation of the mining rules and the furnishing of the advice and assistance of mining and geological experts, in all of which matters, the Burma Government have taken a vigorous and important share. The result, it is hoped, will be not only to furnish valuable assistance to Great Britain and her Allies in the conduct of the war, but also to stimulate the growth of an important industry and the development of the resources of the province."

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Gillan:—"Sir, in the Railway Department, as in every Department of the Government and every private concern throughout the country, there is one word that recurs on every page and every paragraph of current history, and that word is 'war.' I wish to develop this in three directions—as regards railway finance, as regards congestion, and as regards the manufacture of munitions.

"In the matter of finance, the effects of the war were very plain from what the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer told us the other day. On the capital side in the current year, for instance, against an original grant of 8 million pounds we now propose to spend only £4,900,000; and for next year the provision is no more than £3,000,000. But it will be clear that a very large restriction of expenditure was in any case inevitable, both because we were precluded from going to the Home market for money, and because materials were not available, even if we could have got more money. The second point is very important; indeed, only the other day the Secretary of State informed us that he was very doubtful whether we should be able to get materials for even a three million programme. The Council will be interested, however, to know that in view of this difficulty, we have definitely reserved a certain sum in our Budget to enable us to purchase rolling-stock if available in India, and that no indent goes home without a special examination to satisfy us both that the materials are absolutely necessary, and that no part of the manufacture involved can be carried out in this country. Thus, we hope to give a little assistance to Indian industry, and at any rate we avoid interference with the important work of manufacture of munitions at home. On the Revenue side, the position this year is that we now hope to make £2,370,000 more than the Budget estimate, without exceeding the Budget grant of expenditure. This of course is not a result that would normally have been expected. Normally, if railways earned £2,370,000 in additional traffic, they would spend a proportion of that sum—perhaps 25 per cent or £600,000—more in working expenses. The actual result has been secured by the efforts made by railways, which the Railway Department wish to acknowledge, in order to secure the utmost possible economy in working. In the Revenue Budget for next year, we have still to aim at the same great object of contributing the maximum net revenue to the Empire. But here some

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special factors come into play. For instance, the price of materials and stores will be very much higher. Then, of course, on the supposition that the war continues throughout the year, we shall have again to carry a large proportion of military and coal traffic, the cost of working which is high in proportion to the receipts. But the main point is that, under the conditions of railway working, restriction of expenditure becomes more difficult the longer it is continued. Thus, to meet an emergency, we may postpone expenditure on maintenance of ways or repairs to engines, but as engines continue to be laid up and the condition of the permanent-way declines, a point comes at which expenditure is absolutely essential or the capacity of the line is affected. This will explain why the percentage of working expenses to receipts, as estimated for next year, is 53·60 against 52·68 in the revised estimates of the current year; and it is interesting to observe that in the last normal year—1913-14—this percentage was 52·13. But of course in considering these figures the special factors I have mentioned have to be taken into account.

"Next as regards congestion. This too is the result of the war, because it has arisen from the great shortage of tonnage. The coal carried by sea from Bombay to Calcutta alone was well over a million tons a year, and all this has been thrown on to the railways in addition to their ordinary traffic. What has to be said on this subject, I think, is, first, that no railways could possibly be expected to be so equipped and organised as to carry, without some dislocation and delay, new traffic of this description, that the Railway Department and Railway administrations have co-operated to improve, where possible, and everywhere to make the fullest possible use of the facilities by all existing routes, that we have not been unsuccessful so far, we have at any rate carried on and hope to continue to do so. But about the prospects of the next busy season I do not know what advice our commercial friends would give us. Is the pressure then going to be more severe than it has been recently? Probably the factors are so indeterminate as to make it very difficult to give an answer to this question

"Then I come to the manufacture of munitions. This is a new thing for railways, and some people were very doubtful whether we could do it. Well we have done it. And it is not only a railway business. It is a business in which a number of private concerns have co-operated very energetically and successfully. I suppose it would scarcely be proper for me to give out the exact number of shells we are turning out every week, but it is a considerable number and it is increasing from week to week. And it is surely a matter for great congratulation to every one of us that these products of Indian hands, made out of Indian materials—because we rely on the enterprise of Messrs. Tata for our raw materials—are being employed against the common enemy. They are a weighty and a striking proof of the devotion of India to the cause of the Empire.

"Naturally, Sir, the railways of India have had much to do with India's share in the war. They have had, for instance, heavy work in connection with the movements of troops, and they have been very proud to receive the commendations of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the way in which this work has been carried out. They have given a number of their officers for active service. They have not only contributed something in the way of munitions themselves, but they have done what they can to avoid interference with the manufacture of munitions at home.

"I have been asked, is this policy, involving as it does a restriction of expenditure, a sound policy from the railway point of view? But it seems to us that in these days railways cannot afford to have a separate policy of their own. The improvement of their property is a matter of the highest importance, but the first thing to provide for is its security, and the primary object of railways, as of every other interest in the Empire, must be the successful prosecution of the war."

At this stage, the **Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock** left the chair, which was taken by the **Hon'ble Sir William Clark.**

[*Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [9TH MARCH, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1916-17 :—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Registration.	Registration.
Jails.	General Administration.
Police.	Courts of Law.
Medical.	Jails.
	Police.
	Medical.

He said :—"Sir, the departments with which the Home Department is concerned, are departments which are extremely useful and necessary to the State, but are generally accepted, as they are, without much discussion, and I propose to make only a very few remarks on this occasion. Under 'General Administration' I should just like to notice that, in spite of the financial difficulties that prevail, the scheme for the revision of ministerial establishments and improvement of their pay in district and other offices in the United Provinces, involving an actual cost of Rs. 5,73,000 a year, was given effect to from April 1st, 1915. It will be very satisfactory to Council, who have by their Questions and Resolutions shown their interest in the pay of the humbler ministerial servants of Government, that this long desired improvement of the prospects of the ministerial employés of the United Provinces was not postponed in spite of the financial difficulties prevailing.

"Under Police, as I have in previous years remarked, a steady rise in the expenditure has continued and is bound to continue. I do not think that any member of this Council will dispute the expediency of ensuring that the pay of the subordinate police constitutes a living wage. It has constantly been a complaint in the press and among the public generally that the humbler policemen, constables and head-constables, are not given enough to live upon, and you cannot expect that they will always keep their hands clean and do their duty as they ought to if their pay is inadequate. Several schemes have been sent up by the Provinces; some have been sanctioned, and some of them put into force, or will very soon be put into force, for improving the pay of constables and bringing them more into accordance with the increased cost of living. The recommendations of the Police Commission, it is true, brought about certain progress in the pay of these humble servants, but by the time that the recommendations had come into force, the cost of living had already risen to such an extent, that the recommendations themselves did not go as far as had been anticipated. Consequently, in the present and subsequent years, we may expect a small increase, at all events, under this head. I have in previous years taken this opportunity of paying a tribute to the great value that the police services are to this country, and of deprecating any exaggeration of their defects which people are sometimes prone to make, forgetting that the few cases where they fail are brought much more prominently before the public than the vastly more numerous cases in which they render the most faithful and honourable service. During this year the police have been called upon, more especially in the Punjab and in Bengal, to cope with anarchy and increase of crime, and I would like to say on behalf of the Government of India how greatly the Government of India appreciate the way in which the police have responded to the extra call, in those Provinces especially, and generally all over India.

"Under 'Medical' a great part of the expenditure falls under the head 'Sanitation.' Perhaps I may be able to persuade my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, to break up the figures so that I may have some entirely my own to speak about. At present this has not been done, and under this head I only mention that, as in other branches of the public service, important schemes have had to be kept in abeyance, and anticipated progress has not been found possible. One of these schemes is the large Central Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi, the expenditure on which has been curtailed; and in the case of the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta, financial stringency

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has made it necessary to delay the progress of the scheme that we had hoped might have been made by this time.

"Under 'Jails' I have only to renew the expression of regret I made last year that the promised Jail Commission remains in abeyance; but at all events we may hope that the time will not be long before that inquiry will take place, and that on a thorough examination of the jail system many anticipated improvements may be brought into realisation."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer introduced the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1916-17 :—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
Opium.	Refunds.
Interest.	Opium.
Mint.	Stamps.
Receipts in aid of superannuation.	Income-tax.
Exchange.	Interest on obligations other than the Public Debt.
Miscellaneous.	Mint.
	Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances.
	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
	Exchange.
	Miscellaneous.
	Reduction or Avoidance of debt.

He said :—"Sir, I need not add anything to what has been said on these matters in my opening speech introducing the Financial Statement and in the Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum."

RESOLUTION *RE* VERNACULAR MEDICAL TRAINING.

The Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerjee :—"Sir, the question of supplying sufficient men, trained in the western methods of treatment, for the civil and military administration of the country and for supplying the medical needs of the people, has engaged, from time to time, the attention of the Government since the commencement of medical education. As far back as 1839, Hindustani classes were opened in connection with the Calcutta Medical College to train a class of men called the native military assistants for military service. In 1852, Bengalee classes were opened to supply Hospital Assistants for civil administration. In 1873, the number of students in these classes numbering over 800, it was thought desirable to form them into a separate school at Sealdah. Vernacular medical schools of the same standard were also started in other parts of Bengal and in other Provinces. We have now fifteen such medical schools in all India—2 in Bengal, 2 in Bihar and Orissa, 1 in Assam, 3 in Bombay, 3 in Madras, 2 in the Punjab, 1 in the United Provinces and 1 in Burma.

"The course of study and standard of examination in the other Provinces are more or less the same as in Bengal. The idea underlying the constitution of these schools was briefly a lower preliminary education, a shorter course and a lower standard examination, the higher standard being reserved for the five Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Lucknow.

"But though the theory of a lower standard for obtaining the maximum number of trained medical men has been accepted and acted on by Government for such a long time, it has not been properly developed, as the object aimed at is often lost sight of. The students in the schools are not trained for the special purposes for which they are required, but are made to go over nearly the whole course of medicine as in the colleges, and to waste a great portion of their time and energy in acquiring such knowledge and doing such work

which can be of no use to them in after-life. The result is they are fitted neither for the higher nor for the lower standard of medical practice.

"Sir, in 1878, a Committee was appointed by the Bengal Government for the purpose of reporting on medical institutions and medical expenditure generally. The members of the Committee were J. O'Kinealy, C. Macaulay, A. G. Payne, J. Jones, S. C. Mackenzie, A. S. Lethbridge, R. Harvey. The following extracts from their report will illustrate my point :—

'In the opinion of the Committee, it is distinctly proved that, in spite of the elaborate education offered, they fail to become practitioners, and are by no means always useful assistants.'

'The teachers at Sealdah are able men, especially selected for the post. Why then is the result so unsatisfactory? The Committee would answer, because it aims too high, is too theoretical and too little practical for the class of men who have to be taught. The men leave the school with a minute book-knowledge of anatomical details, which they will not apply in practice and which are soon forgotten, but who cannot extract a tooth or set a fracture; men who will glibly run off pages of description of diseases of the heart and attempt to diagnose them by placing a stethoscope on the right nipple, who will pass an examination in Chemistry, but cannot test a specimen of urine, etc, etc.'

'Several medical officers consulted by the Committee deprecate any lowering of the standard of education. There seems to be some confusion of ideas,' however, between the standard aimed at and that actually realized or realizable. The former is a complete medical education; the latter is probably the lowest achieved by any medical school. The object of medical education is to train men to battle with disease; but this great end is often in danger of being overlooked in a misapprehension of the means to gain it. We turn out pretended chemists and anatomists instead of doctors, and a student's time is so taken up with the encyclopædic details of the many subjects in which he has to satisfy his examiners, that he has nothing left for that practical work by which alone he can learn to apply his theoretical knowledge to the relief of disease, etc., etc.'

'The Committee believe that under a more practical system of education the realisable standard may be very greatly raised without increasing the length of the curriculum from 3 years to 4 as has been proposed, etc, etc.'

'The experience of the medical members of the committee lead them to the belief that Hospital Assistants educated at schools at Agra, Nagpur and Lahore, are as a rule much better qualified than those educated at Sealdah, although none of these schools have so large a teaching staff or is so well supplied with appliances for teaching as in the Sealdah School.'

'It cannot be too frequently repeated that the object of the school is to train Hospital *Assistants* and humble village practitioners who are expected to be satisfied with incomes ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 60 a month.'

"Sir, nothing could have made clearer the intention of the Government or the object to be aimed at. And no words of mine can put more strongly the reasons for the present Resolution, the concluding paragraph being its very essence.

"But in spite of the intention of the Government, and in spite of the clear definition of the aim given by the Committee, the vernacular schools, impelled by the force of advancing western medical science and by a natural desire to improve themselves, have continued to raise their standards and have come to a point when they can scarcely be called vernacular schools. The local Acts of Medical Registration have completed the transformation. Lectures were already being given in English. The examining bodies appointed by the Acts have now ruled that the examinations also are to be conducted in English, and have raised the preliminary qualification to Matriculation. These rules about lectures and examinations have already affected the private institutions which have come into existence during the last quarter of a century to supply the demand for more medical education, and which followed the same standard as the old vernacular school. One of them has ceased to exist, and another is, I understand, going to wind up in April next. The inevitable result of all this will be to reduce still further the number of trained men, which has never been great, for the purposes of ordinary practice. In Bengal, in spite of its facilities for medical education, for it had the largest number of medical institutions (including the four private), the number of men with registrable qualifications is under 3,000. Is it not appallingly small for a population of 50 millions, in comparison with 30,000 qualified men for a population of 30 millions in England? It seems strange that with so few qualified

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men for the medical register, the passed students of the private medical institutions should be excluded from it. I venture to think it was neither wise nor just. It was not wise, as their inclusion would have more than doubled the number of registrable medical men, and it was not just as, when the Medical Acts passed in England, all those who were practising before the enactment were included in the register.

"So while the standard of medical education is being raised and the practising medical men are being weeded out, the dumb millions are entirely forgotten and allowed to die without medical treatment or left at the mercy of the quacks. It may be said that there are the *Kavirajes*, *Hakims* and practitioners of other methods. But times are changed and the majority of the population are for the western method of treatment, being impressed with its efficiency.

"What is the remedy? Sir, I humbly suggest that the only remedy lies in going back, if possible, to the old standard for medical schools, or, if that is not possible, to start new institutions with the humbler aim of training humble village practitioners. These institutions should have the same distinguishing features, *viz.*, a lower preliminary qualification, medium of instruction chiefly vernacular, and a short course. The first and second will be the same as for the old Hospital Assistants. But as regards the third, a thorough revision of the course of study is necessary.

"This is not a place for going into details. But the main principle is this. The students should have a thorough practical training which will make them efficient country practitioners. They must not waste their time in learning the details of such subjects as Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology. They should have a general knowledge of medicine, surgery and midwifery, and a thorough practical knowledge of diseases they will have to treat. Their hospital practice should be mainly at the out-door, as there they will find most of these cases. A hospital consisting of 25 to 50 beds, admitting those cases only with which they are concerned will be good enough for their in-door practice. Cases of unusual occurrence, or those requiring great surgical skill, such as appendicitis, hernia, cataract, ovarium tumours, etc., are out of place in such hospitals.

"These institutions are expected to turn out men who can set a fracture or reduce a dislocation, or do some minor surgery, men who can cure or give relief in diseases which prevail in this country, such as cholera, dysentery, bronchitis, pneumonia, tuberculosis, malaria, kala-azar, enteric and fevers.

"The modern methods for the treatment of some of these diseases are striking in their effects. Sir, I have seen cholera patients snatched away from the very jaws of death by intravenous saline injections. Antitoxin has taken away the horrors of diphtheria. Ayurvedic medicines have given way to injection of emetin in dysentery. Diabetic gangrene which was, in the early days of my practice, considered as universally fatal, has yielded to Staphylococus vaccine The effects of Salvarsan are a marvel. For kala-azar, which is as much a curse in this country as malaria, we have at last found a cure in the intravenous injection of antimony.

"Will our benign Government deny the benefit of all these modern methods of treatment to the dumb millions by not supplying men who can make use of them? Thousands can be saved if these men are supplied. The lives of the people are a valuable asset to the State. Will not the State be richer by rendering these treatments accessible to the people?

"The question then is not as to the necessity of institutions which will supply such men, but as to how far it is within the range of private politics. I have already said, and it has been admitted by the Bengal Committee mentioned above, that elaborate equipments and hospital arrangements are not necessary for them. With our very moderate equipments at Belgatchia, we have passed out from our vernacular classes a number of capable men who, though outside the Register, have been useful as country practitioners and as medical

assistants in the service of Government and of the various industries, such as tea, jute, mining and shipping. Our house physicians, selected from the same class, are quite competent to give intravenous injections or use other modern methods and appliances, and are entrusted with those duties at our hospital. I, therefore, feel confident that a school with moderate equipments and with a hospital of 25 beds and an out-door department attached to it, will serve the purpose. It will not be very costly, and when a few model schools of this description are started by Government, and the main difficulty of the medical institutions, the maintenance of a large hospital, is removed, private enterprise will follow the example, and, as it has done in the Arts and Sciences, numbers of private institutions will spring up to supplement the work of Government and supply the country with the much-needed medical help on a large scale.

"When these institutions come into existence, the question of examination will come up for consideration. A lower standard examination may be instituted either by the examining bodies now existing, or by any examining boards specially appointed for the purpose The passed students need not have degrees or diplomas, they may be called medical assistants, native doctors, or by any other name. But one thing is certain They must be recognised by the Government as qualified practitioners, or the scheme is bound to fail.

"I have read with interest a scheme proposed by the Mysore Government which is apposite to the point I am discussing With your permission, Sir, I will read a few extracts from the statement of the Financial Secretary :—

'The facts of the case are simple. Thousands of men in the rural parts of the State die every year for want of medical treatment even of the simplest kind The country is poor. We cannot maintain highly qualified medical men in every *hobli*. Under these circumstances, should we adhere with fatal pride to a high ideal of professional efficiency and leave the rural population to suffer and to die with no medical help? The problem stares us in the face and cries out for solution, etc., etc.'

'The Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as he is now trained, is useless for the object we have in view, *viz.*, the provision of village doctors. He is much above it.'

'We must revert to something like the native doctors of the old times. We must have a set of men who, while able to render useful medical help, will be satisfied to live as villagers among villagers on a modest income, etc., etc.'

'I think if we get hold of students who have read up to the lower secondary standard, and train them in a special institution for a period of two years, we may have the desired type of men.'

'Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., who has been consulted about this proposal, writes—I have been thinking of your scheme, and I like it the more I think of it. At first sight it does not seem sound, but it grows.'

"From this paper I also learn that a class of persons very much like the village doctor, and discharging the same functions, and called Practicantes exists in Spain. After an entrance examination they have a course of medical study for two years, at the end of which there is an examination for the diploma. If such a system is found necessary and useful in Spain, how much more necessary is it for India which is a much poorer country?

"These are facts which strengthen my case. I have taken pains to ascertain the views, in my Province, of the unofficial medical profession and of representative men outside the profession, and I can assure the Council that my Resolution has the hearty approval of all I consulted.

"In conclusion, may I be permitted to suggest, though the suggestion is not covered by the terms of my Resolution, that, if the Government takes a favourable view of my Resolution, they may advise the Local Administrations to appoint Committees consisting not only of medical experts but others who are not experts who will leaven expert knowledge with larger considerations and a wider knowledge of human affairs. Expert knowledge, in association with close grasp of actual needs and free from prejudices which technical knowledge is apt to engender, will, I hope, provide a solution of this difficult problem which will satisfy the needs of the country and the demands of public opinion.

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"With these words, Sir, I beg to move the Resolution which stands in my name, namely :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that Local Governments be asked to consider the advisability of establishing institutions for the purpose of giving medical students a special course of training conducted in the vernaculars so as to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas, and of encouraging and assisting deserving private enterprise to provide such medical education.'

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"Sir, I have listened with much interest to the able speech of the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee—a speech which raises a most important question in connection with the general medical education of Indian students, and one which must be regarded from an Imperial standpoint and not merely from a Provincial standpoint. As my Hon'ble friend has pointed out formerly, in the Government medical schools all over India, Sub-Assistant Surgeons (or Hospital Assistants, as they were then called) received their instruction in the vernacular of the province concerned, and it is only within the last few years that English has been adopted as the teaching medium. This change to the English language was necessitated by the paucity of vernacular works on scientific and medical subjects. I understand, however, that this dearth of suitable text-books is not as important a factor now-a-days as it was a few years ago, and I have it on the authority of the Editor of the 'Calcutta Medical Journal' that at any rate, so far as Bengal is concerned, several vernacular works now exist which are suitable for the lower standards of medical education. I am informed, moreover, that especially in Bengal there is a steady and increasing demand for medical men of a somewhat lower standard than that of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and it has been suggested that new medical schools should be started for imparting medical education in the vernacular, the object being to secure for the rural areas a class of practitioner corresponding very closely to the old type of Native Doctor, which has now practically disappeared. In support of this demand it is urged that the income obtainable from private practice in a village is not sufficient to attract either an Asssistant Surgeon or Sub Assistant Surgeon or at any rate not a highly trained one, but that it would probably prove sufficiently attractive to a passed student of a vernacular medical school who would be content to settle down there for the whole of his professional life.

"This is, I take it, the demand which the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee has in view in proposing the Resolution now before the Council. If so, I am glad to be able to say that he has my most cordial support, even though I could not agree to the lowering of the standard of existing medical institutions. In giving this support, however, I should like to lay down three conditions which, personally, I consider essential to the success of the scheme. In the first place, it must be clearly understood that these vernacular schools should be entirely separate institutions. There must be no attempt to graft vernacular education upon any English teaching school which either is, or is about to be, affiliated to a recognised Indian University, or to a State Medical Faculty, or to any other duly authorised examining body, such as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. One reason for this reservation is obvious. Any educationalist of experience will, I think, agree with me that there are grave objections to any attempt to combine in one and the same institution two grades of instruction, the objects and the medium of which are entirely different. But there is another reason which may possibly not occur to laymen and which is peculiar to medical schools, and does not affect the ordinary lay teaching institution. As Hon'ble Members are aware, every medical school has its attached hospital, the wards of which are filled by patients of the poorer class who, in return for gratuitous treatment, allow themselves to be regarded as teaching material, and who have to submit to examination by the students, to enable the latter to obtain practical skill in diagnosis. There is, however, a limit to physical endurance, and, in the interests of the sick and suffering, it is impossible to allow more than a limited number of students to examine a given patient I ask Hon'ble Members to consider, for instance, what would be the condition of a patient suffering, let us say, from heart-disease, after his chest had been auscultated and percussed, first by the University

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students; then by those going up for the membership or License of the State Medical Faculty; and finally, by the vernacular class. One feels inclined to add—last of all the man died also. Now, this is to my mind the strongest reason why these vernacular schools should not be grafted upon any of the existing institutions. The next condition I should like to lay down is, that these vernacularly trained village practitioners should only be allowed to practise in rural areas. They are not wanted in the large towns from which I constantly receive complaints that there are already far too many practitioners, and that the income of these gentlemen is diminishing every day as a result of competition by retired compounders and men of that class. The advent, then, in the large towns, of yet another competitor in the shape of the village practitioner would not be welcomed by the members of the independent medical profession. My third and last condition would be, that Government, whilst encouraging and assisting deserving private enterprises, should insist on some form of outside control and inspection so as to ensure strict adherence to whatever standard might ultimately be decided on. This is, I consider, essential in the interests of the public, for it must be remembered that, even as regards the proposed class of village practitioner, there is, as I pointed out in Council the other day, a limit below which it is not safe to go without incurring the risk of bringing into discredit the western system of medicine. With the reservations, however, which I have mentioned, and on the distinct understanding that this new class of medical man will be introduced for a definite object, and with a limited sphere of action, I consider that he will serve a useful purpose, and for that reason, it gives me great pleasure to support the Resolution which, I trust, the Government of India will be able to accept."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, the Resolution of the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee has been worded in general terms, and we are therefore able to accept that Resolution, and as the Hon'ble Surgeon General Lukis has stated, there are many reasons why we should feel sympathy with the objects which Dr. Banerjee has in view. I think most of us remember men of the hospital assistant class, as they were called, who had been trained in a vernacular school and who had no knowledge of English, and I know that some at least of these men, had obtained the confidence of the public, were very well regarded by their Civil Surgeons, and certainly made considerable private practice. We have not had time in the interval, since Dr. Banerjee proposed his Resolution, to look up the whole history of the subject and to find out exactly why, in the several Provinces, vernacular instruction has dropped, and whether there were at that time reasons other than financial for not continuing schools of this type.

"This history we shall now be very glad to investigate, and in the meantime we are perfectly ready to ask the Local Governments to consider the advisability of establishing such institutions for the purposes mentioned, and of encouraging and assisting deserving private enterprise to provide such medical education, if full and complete examination of the subject shows that that course is both desirable and feasible. We, of course, cannot commit ourselves further than this. The Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis has mentioned certain reservations which would limit any practical recommendations to which he would be prepared to subscribe, and it is possible that the Local Governments may find other reasons or other reservations that they would like to make on this subject. But we are perfectly willing to address Local Governments in this sense, and to do anything that we can in order to see that the subject is thoroughly examined and is not summarily rejected by those consulted.

"I have much pleasure, therefore, on behalf of the Government, in accepting this Resolution of Dr. Banerjee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji:—"Sir, I just want to say a word or two with reference to this Resolution. I beg to support the Resolution, which is in accordance with Bengal public opinion, as my friend the

Mover has observed, and as I have been able to ascertain in consultation with medical friends. The need of medical practitioners of the kind who will be *alumni* of these schools is obvious. The other day the Magistrate of Bankura reported that in his district 30,000 people died without medical aid of any kind whatsoever. That is an official statement made by a district officer upon his own responsibility and after inquiring into the facts of the case In the same district we have another telling fact The doctor was ill—I think he was in charge of a sub-divisional dispensary—and he could not get any medical aid at all. It was a case of 'physician heal thyself.' That being the state of things, it is obvious that a Resolution of this kind, if accepted by Government and given effect to, will do a great deal of good.

"But, Sir, I have a word or two of comment with regard to the reservations and the qualifications which have been suggested by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. With reference to one of these qualifications I find myself in complete disagreement with him. He says that the graduates of these colleges—call them graduates or call them *alumni*, as you please, it does not matter—ought to be debarred from practising in the towns I do not think, Sir, that any disqualification of that kind ought to be imposed upon them. It is a case of the survival of the fittest. Some of these doctors may turn out to be eminent medical practitioners, gifted with a genius for diagnosis, born physicians or born surgeons who might be able to do a lot of good. And why should you exclude them from practising in the towns ? Why should you deprive the urban population of the benefits of their skill, whatever that may be ?

"It seems to me that that is a disqualification, a reservation, which cannot commend itself to public opinion, and I for one am not in favour of it. There ought to be no disqualification of that kind. Let the public make their choice. If they want one of these rural doctors, why should they not be allowed to avail themselves of his services ? I do hope that that disqualification will not be insisted on, and that it will be withdrawn after mature consideration.

"Subject to these comments, and having in view that the public opinion of the Province which I have the honour to represent in this Council is entirely in favour of this Resolution, I beg to accord my cordial support to it."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I beg to support this Resolution. It has not been brought a day too soon before Government for consideration. The want of sufficient medical assistance has been a matter which has again and again been brought to the notice of Government ; even in moving this Resolution the Hon'ble Doctor Banerjee has pointed out how small is the number of medical men qualified to render assistance to people who need it. I hope, however, that the proposal before us will not be regarded as any excuse or as any reason for not endeavouring to multiply the number of medical men of the higher type who ought to be available to the country. The need for such medical men is great, and the number of medical institutions which exist in the country for turning out men of University qualifications in medicine is small. The restrictions that have been imposed, and are being imposed, are regarded as creating difficulties in the way of people obtaining even the medical assistance which is available to them at present. But apart from that, I think that there is room and great room for a step in the direction which has been recommended. Such a step ought to have been adopted long ago, but it is a matter of thankfulness that the Government is now going to recommend it to the consideration of the Local Governments. The vernacular ought to be the medium of instruction for every subject, except a language, and in no subject could this medium be more usefully employed than in giving instruction in medicine. I agree that this matter ought to be taken up by Local Governments, and I hope that when it is, all the questions which have been raised here, and others which may suggest themselves, will be carefully gone into before a scheme is devised.

"One thing I wish to add. I join with my friend the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerji in the view that the reservations as to the area in

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[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; The Vice-President; Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar.*] [9TH MARCH, 1916.]

which such practitioners should practise ought to be removed. Apart from every other consideration, such a reservation will most certainly defeat the object which the scheme has in view. Once announce that students who have been trained in the proposed institutions shall not be permitted to practise their profession except in rural areas, and you will shut out a number of students who would otherwise be willing to join them. This is an aspect to which full consideration should be given I hope that when the matter comes before the Provincial Governments and Committees are appointed, as has been suggested, they will go thoroughly into the question.

"There is one other point to which I should like to invite attention for a moment, and that is the great need, the insistent need, for the Government to recognise, even at this day, the justice of providing means for imparting instruction in the indigenous systems of medicine. The Mover of the Resolution has said a great deal in regard to the need for promoting instruction in western medical science. I do not yield to anybody in my admiration for the triumphs which that science, and particularly modern surgery, have made. I feel thankful, as much as any other member, to those who have brought about those results for the amelioration of human suffering. But I know how vast is the service, how immeasurable is the service, which the indigenous systems of medicine have rendered to mankind in this ancient land and this extensive Empire. Even to-day these systems attract and serve a much larger number of the population than the western system of medicine, and I think it is only right that the Government should consider whether it ought not to help and encourage these systems."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, Order. I must ask the Hon'ble Member to keep strictly to the Resolution. This does not arise on the present Resolution, which deals with the ordinary system of medicine and not with the indigenous systems."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. I will take another opportunity to say what I wish on this point. I hope that the need for supplying the country with men trained in the medical systems which are best suited to serve the people of this country, will be much more carefully looked into and much better provided for than it has been in the past."

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"I have only one word to say, Sir. I do not quite understand the Resolution nor its scope. I do not very well understand the nature of support given to it by the Hon'ble the Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis, and the Hon'ble the Home Member on behalf of the Government.

"I view this Resolution altogether with suspicion. It is a sorry device invented by those who want to support the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill. I said so at the time when it was mentioned to me. I am not a believer in 'born surgeons.' We occasionally hear of a born poet or a born singer, but not of a born architect or a born surgeon. I am one of those who believe that in the matter of medicine, the saying—'Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring'—applies. The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee told us that a large number of people at Bankura died for want of medical aid; but he has not told us whether medical aid, such as is contemplated by this Resolution, would add to the mortality or diminish it. What is the good of a Resolution like this? It is better to leave things to nature, to pure water and pure air and even to grandmother's cures than to trust to medical men of this kind, ill-equipped, ill-taught—taught in a language in which they could not exactly understand the words translated. May I know the words in general vernaculars for oxygen, or hydrogen? May I know what the word for kidney is? What are the exact words for white corpuscles and coloured corpuscles of blood, and what are the particular vernacular words for the various glands? What is the good of putting forward a Resolution without first realising the

[9TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar; Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur; Mr. Madhu Sudan Das.*]

consequences of that Resolution? I believe that vernacular education in western medical science would be a huge farce—a very huge farce. What is here contemplated is, if we can, to catch hold of some poor students and to give those students a travesty of lessons in western medicine and western surgery. A far better position would be to catch hold of institutions for Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine, and there to impart in English language, instruction in Physiology and Anatomy and Chemistry. Where there is such real education, with some substantial knowledge of Physiology and Chemistry, the students would know where and how to look for more knowledge. Ayurvedic and Unani students might then be so equipped with the necessary elementary knowledge—elementary but accurate knowledge so far as it goes—in western science as probably to be able to dress the wounds of a man fairly well. And therefore I am obliged to say frankly and freely that I suspect this Resolution, I am bound to oppose it and I oppose it."

The Hon'ble Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur:—"Sir, the Resolution has already been accepted by the Hon'ble Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis and the Government, and there is no need of speaking any more in support of it I have no doubt there is great force in the reasons advanced by the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee that such a class of medical practitioners will be useful, and that there is room for them. I am sorry I do not quite follow the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar in the objections he has put forward. Even if such a class of practitioners happen to kill men, they will certainly kill less than the ordinary run of untrained quacks, and I think they will be very good auxiliaries to the higher classes of practitioners. I have risen simply to associate myself with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee in the protest he has made against the third condition laid down by the Hon'ble Member who replied to the Resolution. I would point out that, in addition to the reasons which have been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, there is another strong reason why that condition should not stand. What are the poor of the towns going to do? These practitioners are meant for the poor. The bigger practitioners in the towns of course cannot be approached by these poor people, and it cannot be that all these poor people will be able to get the necessary aid from the hospitals. Some of them will require medical aid in their homes, and if they are to get it, we must let these practitioners practise in towns too. There is not much reason for the apprehension that the superior classes of practitioners will be injuriously affected by them; if any body is capable of interfering with them, it will only be by virtue of superior natural talent. In many cases I think they will rather be very useful assistants to the better qualified grades of the profession. I, therefore, say that there is very strong force in the reasons put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee against the third condition proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis, and I hope he will be pleased to omit it. With those remarks, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Sir, I did not expect that there would be any opposition to a Resolution of this kind This is a Resolution which aims at ameliorating the condition of suffering humanity of the poorer class. Objection has been made on the ground that these men would not have sufficient scientific education, and by way of illustration reference was made to certain organs of the human body, and it was said that vernacular students would not be familiar with the English names for these things. Does the quack who administers medicine which he has learnt from his grandmother understand what is the meaning of the word 'kidney'; does he know the location of the kidney in the human body? Perhaps he would look for it in the head. These are the people who are now entrusted with the precious lives of millions who constitute the backbone of the nation. The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis, with his experience of the country and with his sympathetic attitude towards Indians, has supported this Resolution. The poor people under this

[*Mr. Madhu Sudan Das; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; The Vice-President; Dr. M. N. Banerjee*] [9TH MARCH, 1916.]

arrangement would have doctors whose services would be available to them within their means. The object of this Resolution is not to increase mortality in the villages, but to improve public health, and it is because I believe in that object, that I support this Resolution.

"There is one point, however, Sir, that I do not understand. It may be that sitting here as I do at a distance I could not follow the speeches. In the matter of speeches, distance does not lend enchantment, as the poet says. The Hon'ble Mover said—and I understood the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee said—that so far as Bengal was concerned, books were available; but there are other parts of India where books in the vernacular are not available."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Are you sure?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"I said 'other parts'?"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Are you sure of the other parts?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"'Other parts' does not mean the part you know."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, order."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Well in that case, I suppose when the Resolution is accepted, I hope it is the intention of Government that every effort shall be made to introduce books,—to invite men to write books in the vernacular. The Government have to do something in that direction if this Resolution is to have any practical effect. One thing I should like to say, and that is, that it is not impossible to teach in the vernacular, because I have come across lady students in the Cuttack Middle School—which teaches up to the standard of Sub-Assistant Surgeon—who do not know a word of English, but who have passed successfully and are doing useful work. Of course we have to import into the vernacular certain English terms. With these remarks, I beg to give my most hearty support to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerjee.—"Sir, I am pleased to find that Hon'ble Members have all spoken in support of my Resolution, with the exception of one, Mr. Achariar. With regard to what Mr. Achariar has said, I should like to say one or two words. I think it is rather late in the day to question whether medicine can be taught in the vernaculars, because it is an actual fact that, in Bengal at least, it was being taught for over half a century. As I said in my speech, in 1852, vernacular classes were started in the Calcutta Medical College. And until 4 or 5 years ago medicine was being taught in the vernacular languages, and the students who passed out of those vernacular schools were the hospital assistants who have been very serviceable not only to Government, but also to the people at large. They were the regular doctors in rural areas and in villages. So that we have not to go on theories, but on what is an established fact. As regards the medical literature, I can say this, that an application was made to the Government of Bengal by the 'Bangiya Sahitya Parishad' praying that teaching of medicine in vernaculars be not done away with. It was about a year ago, and the Government sent this for consideration to the State Medical Faculty of which I am a member. I took with me medical books in Bengali in all the subjects and showed them to the members of the Faculty. The books were good, and the illustrations in some of them were exceptionally good and attracted the attention of the members. One member thought that the only disqualification was, that the illustrations were from German plates. The question was

[9TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Dr. M. N. Banerjee.*]

discussed and the outcome of the discussion was that Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari and myself, who were for reverting to vernacular teaching in the schools, were outvoted by the majority of officials, but not on the ground that there are no books in the vernacular.

" Then as regards Mr. Achariar's statement that the passed students of the lower standard schools would add to the mortality, I can assure him that they would reduce the mortality by nearly 50 per cent., from my experience of the students of the vernacular schools elsewhere and at the institution at which I have been teaching for the last 25 years, I can tell him that even if they do not reduce it by 50 per cent., they would reduce it materially. I will remind Mr. Achariar of a proverb which we have in Bengal that 'a blind uncle is better than no uncle.' One would like to have, when ill, a doctor who, though not highly qualified, will serve his purpose than to have no doctor at all.

" I am very grateful to Sir Pardey Lukis for having accepted my Resolution with certain reservations. As regards the reservation about the lowering of the standard in existing institutions, I think he is right, because it appears that there is need for all those institutions, which have assumed a higher standard of education. As regards control and inspection by Government, of course that is quite essential. Otherwise, there will be one standard for one school and another for another school, as we have at present in the existing private institutions, and there will be great confusion. The standard of medical education of the proposed institutions should be uniform, and Government ought to be responsible for maintaining that standard. But as regards the condition which he imposes that those passed students should not be allowed to practise in urban areas, I think it is undesirable and very difficult of application. For, when the law allows any quack to practise in towns, why should a trained man be disallowed by law from practising in town areas. I think it will go against the success of the whole scheme. I hope Sir Pardey Lukis will reconsider the matter. As for the other restrictions I accept them without any reservation; and I express my thanks to Government for having accepted this Resolution."

The Resolution was put and accepted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 15th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:

The 17th March, 1916.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in Answer to Question 1.)

Statement showing the number of elected members as compared with the total number in the Municipalities and the District Boards of the different Provinces of India from 1910-11 to 1914-15.

Province.	Year.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.			
		Municipalities.		District Boards.	
		Elected.	Total.	Elected.	Total.
Madras	1910-11	466	940	314	696
	1911-12	449	896	359	765
	1912-13	490	947	356	770
	1913-14	492	961	354	772
	1914-15	504	980	362	779
Bombay	1910-11	897	2,183	248	544
	1911-12	913	2,130	242	544
	1912-13	949	2,151	243	546
	1913-14	963	2,166	246	554
	1914-15	(a) ...	...	...	...
Bengal	1910-11	837	1,506	207	509
	1911-12	861	1,513	210	509
	1912-13	880	1,523	211	509
	1913-14	887	1,526	209	509
	1914-15	886	1,526	213	513
United Provinces	1910-11	898	1,175	617	892
	1911-12	900	1,185	619	893
	1912-13	900	1,196	613	895
	1913-14	877	1,181	624	897
	1914-15	855	1,147	630	922
Punjab	1910-11	572	1,220	364	1,123
	1911-12	566	1,224	392	1,117
	1912-13	541	1,162	383	1,101
	1913-14	543	1,179	387	1,124
	1914-15	549	1,174	349	1,114
Burma (b)	1910-11	85	571	...	...
	1911-12	96	570	...	...
	1912-13	97	570	...	...
	1913-14	97	560	...	...
	1914-15	99	561	...	...

(a) Figures not yet available.
(b) There are no District or Local Boards in Burma.

Statement showing the number of elected members as compared with the total number in the Municipalities and the District Boards of the different Provinces of India from 1910-11 to 1914-15.

Province.	Year.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.			
		MUNICIPALITIES.		DISTRICT BOARDS.	
		Elected.	Total.	Elected.	Total.
Bihar and Orissa	1910-11	382	771	149	388
	1911-12	408	776	149	391
	1912-13	435	793	147	390
	1913-14	469	772	147	390
	1914-15	471	775	151	390
Central Provinces and Berar	1910-11	478	758	371	509
	1911-12	480	758	377	517
	1912-13	481	759	377	517
	1913-14	483	762	379	520
	1914-15	483	764	381	521
Assam	1910-11	56	167	177	316
	1911-12	56	167	176	316
	1912-13	60	167	180	316
	1913-14	62	197	184	318
	1914-15	68	211	184	318
North-West Frontier Province	1910-11	...	130	...	218
	1911-12	...	116	...	218
	1912-13	...	118	...	218
	1913-14	...	119	...	219
	1914-15	...	119	...	219
Coorg	1910-11	7	53	2	18
	1911-12	9	51	2	18
	1912-13	9	50	2	19
	1913-14	8	50	2	19
	1914-15	8	56	2	19

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in Answer to Question 4.)

Memorandum of measures taken by the Railway Board since 1905 to promote the comfort and convenience of Intermediate and 3rd class passengers.

Immediately after assuming charge of their office in 1905 the Railway Board issued a special letter to all the principal railway administrations calling their attention to the desirability of making early provision in respect of the following matters :—

(*a*) Facilities for passengers to obtain their tickets a longer time before the departure of the trains by which they intend to travel.

(*b*) Facilities for examining the tickets of 3rd class passengers, both at terminal and roadside stations, to enable them to have ready access to the proper platforms and take their seats without the crush which is liable to occur.

(*c*) Adequate sitting accommodation for 3rd class passengers in carriages so as to prevent the overcrowding of trains.

The Consulting Engineers were asked to watch the progress made by railways under their control in regard to the provision of the several facilities, and the reports received indicated that a great deal had been done to give effect to the wishes of the Railway Board.

Section 62 of the Railways Act gives Government power to require any railway administration to provide and maintain in proper order, in any train worked by it which carries passengers, such sufficient means of communication between passengers, and the railway servants in charge of the train as they approve. Special action was taken by the Railway Board in 1906 to ensure that wherever practicable such means of communication should be provided. Appendix 20 of the Administration Report for the year 1914-15 shows for each of the more important systems the number of mail, passenger and mixed trains which had been so fitted up to the 31st March 1915 and the total number of trains run. Instructions have also been issued by the Railway Board for the fixing of a notice in each carriage indicating the method of using the means of intercommunication provided.

The Railway Board have issued orders directing that boards should be attached to the outside of each compartment reserved for women indicating, in English and the vernacular of the districts in which the carriage is run, that these compartments are for women only. A suggestion has recently been made that a figure of a woman painted on the doors of carriages reserved for women would prove of advantage as an indication to illiterate women of the carriages which have been specially reserved for them. Experiments are at present being made on the North Western Railway to ascertain whether this method of distinguishing women's reserved compartments will serve a useful purpose.

Another matter which has engaged the attention of the Railway Board is the improvement of the supply of refreshments for Indian passengers. Special enquiries were undertaken by the Board to ascertain the nature and efficiency of the arrangements made by various railways for the inspection of licensed refreshment vendors. The practice of railway administrations is not uniform, but in each case means have been adopted for inspecting the wares offered for sale by these vendors, and for ensuring, so far as possible, that they shall be clean and wholesome.

Some years ago the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company introduced special cars fitted with conveniences for the sale of refreshments for Indian passengers and accommodation for washing before taking food in accordance with caste requirements. These carriages are run on all important mail and passenger trains on the system. The Railway Board brought this to the notice of all the principal railway administrations, supplying them with

a note showing in detail the arrangements made by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. As a result, several of the more important administrations have experimented with the running of dining cars for Indian passengers The experiment, owing it is understood to the caste prejudice of passengers, has proved a failure on the East Indian, Bengal Nagpur, and Eastern Bengal Railways. In the Punjab, on the other hand, it has proved eminently successful, and the North Western Railway propose to build a number of refreshment cars for Indian passengers. At present the Railway Board are in communication with railway administrations regarding the further improvement of the arrangements made for supplying refreshments to Hindu and Mahomedan passengers.

In 1909 the Railway Board, as an experimental measure, authorised the appointment on the North Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways of a number of officials of a new class designated "Passenger Superintendents." These officers were recruited from among retired Indian officers of the Indian Army. They were given a distinctive uniform and placed under the charge of a special officer of the Traffic Department. Their duties were—

(*i*) to attend to the complaints of the humbler class of passengers and to assist them to find room in trains by directing them to carriages where accommodation was available;

(*ii*) to supervise the supply of refreshments by platform vendors, and generally to do what is in their power to secure the greater comfort and convenience of passengers at railway stations.

The experiments having proved successful, the appointment of these Passenger Superintendents has become permanent on the railways on which they were first introduced and similar appointments have been created on several other railways.

It is impossible to give in detail a statement of all the works which have been carried out during the last decade with a view to increasing the comfort and convenience of 3rd class passengers, but it may be stated that a great deal has been done in the following general directions:—

(*i*) The construction of enlarged and improved waiting shed accommodation.

(*ii*) The substitution of high for low level platforms at the more important passenger stations.

(*iii*) The substitution of new and improved 3rd class passenger carriages generally of the bogie type and of the same dimensions as those used for passengers of the higher classes. These modern carriages are fitted with latrines, upper berths and racks, while the roofs are of improved design with greater heat-resisting properties.

(*iv*) The provision of passenger instead of mixed trains on all the more important routes and the introduction of 3rd class express trains running at practically the same speed as mail trains.

(*v*) The introduction of improved lighting, mainly electric, in 3rd and intermediate class carriages.

(*vi*) The improvement of the arrangements made on special occasions at places of pilgrimage or fairs. Of what has been done in this direction, the account recently communicated to the press, of the arrangements made by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on the occasion of the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar in April last, is an indication.

Any further improvement in the immediate future in the direction of the provision of more 3rd class accommodation is at present rendered extremely difficult, apart from the necessity for economy imposed upon railways by the war, on account of the impracticability of obtaining raw material required for the building of coaching vehicles. What is possible will, however, be done during 1916-17 by the rebuilding of obsolete stock.

The Railway Board have recently arranged for a special census of the actual number of passengers in each train daily on the routes regarding which

there have been most complaints of overcrowding. The reports received show that, though there has undoubtedly been serious overcrowding on occasions, overcrowding is the exception even on these routes specially selected for examination on account of complaints received.

The results are at present being examined by the Railway Board with a view to seeing whether by any re-arrangement of train service the overcrowding can be reduced A special report has recently been received on the conveyance of pilgrim traffic, and is now under the consideration of the Railway Board. They propose to adopt immediately such of the recommendations contained in this report as are found on enquiry to be practicable.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

FACTORIES.

Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No. 2183-C.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

"(4) wherever in this rule the expression "Governor General in Council" is used it shall be read as if it was followed in every case by the words "or the Local Government" and shall be construed accordingly."

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 16th March 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Unsettled conditions prevailed along the northwest frontier, and towards the end of the week resulted in light local rainfall in north Baluchistan and the hills of the North-West Frontier Province. Thunderstorms gave a few showers in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but over the rest of the country the weather was dry.

Temperature was very high and the air unusually dry over most of northern India.

2. *Burma.*—No rain fell.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Dibrugarh had a light fall of rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry.

Northwest India.—Local falls of rain occurred on the 15th in north Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province.

The Peninsula.—Light thunder showers were reported from Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.

3. The amounts recorded were all below half an inch except in the case of Trivandrum (0·55″).

4. The week was rainless except in Baluchistan and Malabar, but while the total fall was equal to the small normal amount in the latter division it was 75 per cent in defect in the former. Ordinarily no rain falls at this time of year in Rajputana East, Gujarat, Central India West, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, but in Assam and Kashmir three-quarters of an inch may usually be expected.

The rainfall from 3rd December to date is 20 per cent or more in defect over by far the greater part of the country, the deficiency amounting to about three inches in the Punjab East and North, and between two and three inches in Kashmir, the Punjab Southwest, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Madras Southeast and Madras Coast North. There has been no rain whatever in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Hyderabad South, the Madras Deccan and the Konkan, but no rain usually falls during this period in the Konkan. The deficiency is also large in the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Central India East, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces East and Malabar. The rainfall of the period is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan, and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Berar.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 16th March 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 16th March 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·1	—0·1	11·8	8·3	+3·5	+42	+44
Lower Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	2·9	1·3	+1·6	+123	+164
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	0·9	+0·5	+56	+75
Assam	0	0·8	—0·8	2·2	4·2	—2·0	—48	—35
Bengal	0	0·4	—0·4	0·3	2·2	—1·9	—86	—83
Orissa	0	0·3	—0·3	0·6	2·5	—1·9	—76	—73
Chota Nagpur	0	0·3	—0·3	0·5	3·1	—2·6	—84	—82
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·6	—1·0	—63	—60
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	2·0	—1·1	—55	—53
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	—0·2	1·1	2·9	—1·8	—62	—59
Punjab, East and North	0	0·3	—0·3	1·1	4·2	—3·1	—74	—72
Punjab, South-West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·2	2·1	—1·9	—90	—89
Kashmir	0	0·7	—0·7	6·4	9·0	—2·6	—29	—23
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·4	—0·4	1·5	3·2	—1·7	—53	—46
Baluchistan	0·1	0·4	—0·3	3·5	4·8	—1·3	27	—23
Sind	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·5	0·3	+0·2	+67	+67
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	2·2	—1·3	—59	—57
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	1·3	1·6	—0·3	—19	—13
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·1	1·7	—0·6	—35	—31
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0·9	2·2	—1·3	—59	—53
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	0·9	—0·3	—33	—25
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·7	—0·4	—57	—50
Malabar	0·2	0·2	0	1·2	2·4	—1·2	—50	—55
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	3·4	6·0	—2·6	—43	—41
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·7	—0·7	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	2·5	—2·3	—92	—92

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 16th March 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th March 1916.

Burma.—Two districts report light rain. Threshing and winnowing of winter rice has been nearly completed in Upper Burma. Cultivation of spring rice and harvesting of miscellaneous crops are proceeding. Sowing of summer rice has commenced. Standing crops are in satisfactory condition. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has fallen slightly to Rs. 107 per hundred baskets and is still above normal.

Assam.—The weather is dry and hot. Rain is generally wanted for agricultural operations. Harvesting of mustard has been practically finished. Pressing of sugarcane, preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation and hoeing and pruning of tea still continue. Ploughing of land for and sowing of autumn rice and jute are going on. The outturn of mustard and sugarcane is fair. Scarcity of fodder is reported from Cachar and Kamrup and of water from the latter district. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. The price of common rice is stationary.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week. Preparation of fields for jute and other autumn crops continues but the progress of the operations is retarded for want of rain. Harvesting of potatoes, oilseeds and of other spring crops is proceeding and that of sugarcane is nearing completion. Sowing of jute and autumn paddy is going on in low lands in certain districts. Prospects of the spring crops are not very satisfactory on account of the prolonged drought. Scarcity of fodder is being felt in Bankura. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has fallen slightly as compared with that of the preceding week.

The weekly report on scarcity is as follows :—In the Bankura district distress is tending to increase. Fodder is getting scarce Private charitable funds are giving assistance. Loans continue to be given freely. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 13,642 and on gratuitous relief 19,182, total 32,824. The number of persons relieved on private works was 6,302. In the Tippera district considerable distress prevails in the affected areas in the north of the Brahmanbaria sub-division but it is not acute in the Sadar sub-division. Rain is wanted for ploughing. Distribution of loans continues. The Sarail Wards Estate is giving assistance. But for sporadic cholera cases the public health is good. The price of rice is 7½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 4,469 and on gratuitous relief 5,579, total 10,048.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of lands for the next season's crops are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues and planting of the crop for the next season has commenced. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except in parts of Hazaribagh where the water supply is reported to be poor. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 2,713 and in Singhbhum 2,630. Gratuitous relief was given to 272 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week and the need for more rain is still reported from some north-western districts where unirrigated crops are suffering. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops, sowing and pressing of and preparation of land for sugarcane, sowing of extra crops, irrigation of poppy and extraction of opium are in progress. Standing crops are doing well. Agricultural stock is in good condition and very little cattle disease now exists. Fodder and water are ample everywhere though the former still continues dear in places. Markets are well supplied. Prices are falling practically everywhere except in the hill districts.

Punjab.—The weather is dry. Rain is urgently wanted everywhere. The condition and prospects of wheat and other crops on irrigated areas are generally fair and on unirrigated areas bad in the south east and poor elsewhere. Unirrigated crops are withering for want of rain. Sowings of extra spring crops and sugarcane continue in some districts and are generally normal. Cattle are generally healthy but are weak in some districts owing to general scarcity

of fodder. Water for drinking and canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices show a slight downward tendency and are generally between warning and scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Ambala and Rawalpindi 9½, Ferozepur and Lahore 10 and Lyallpur 11 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is clear and temperate. Rain is badly required in Dera Ismail Khan. Standing crops are average in Peshawar and in irrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan, above average in Bannu and poor in unirrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan. Harvesting of sugarcane is still proceeding in the Bannu tahsil with outturn below average. Sowings of sugarcane in the Bannu tahsil and of sugarcane, tobacco, onions, melons, *moth*, maize, *chari* and vegetables in Peshawar continue. The condition of cattle is good except in unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district where it is bad. Fodder is sufficient except in the Nowshera tahsil of the Peshawar district and in unirrigated areas of the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district and dear in Dera Ismail Khan. The public health is good. Prices are high but are generally stationary.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 10 and maize from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is average. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient except in a few places.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder is insufficient in Barramulla. Prices are high.

Rajputana.—The weather is growing hot. Harvesting of spring crops has commenced in most places. Standing crops on wet areas are in fair to good condition. Fodder is generally scarce. Cattle are generally in a weak condition and are becoming more emaciated owing to the deficiency of fodder in the affected areas. Cattle disease prevails in Banswara and Kotah. The water supply is generally sufficient except in Kotah and Tonk. Prices are generally stationary. The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 2,418 and in Kishengarh 1,495. The number of persons on relief works in Karauli was 727. Gratuitous relief was given to 2,149 persons in Merwara.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Rain has been insufficient in the northern districts of Gwalior, in some parganas of the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and in the Orchha, Baoni and Beri States of the Bundelkhand Agency and sufficient elsewhere. Sugarcane is being sown in Gwalior and watered in Malwa. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress almost everywhere. Standing crops are generally in good condition except in dry tracts of the northern Gwalior. The probable outturn is fair in Indore and generally good elsewhere except on unirrigated lands in Gwalior where it is much below the mark Damage to crops by frost has been reported from Kothi in the Baghelkhand Agency and from Datia in the Bundelkhand Agency. Agricultural stock is generally good except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand and the Southern States. The fodder supply is generally good except in parts of Gwalior. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal and steady elsewhere. The condition of the opium crop is good in Indore and Bhopal and unsatisfactory in Gwalior.

Central Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. The weather has been warm with some cloud but the nights and the mornings are still cool. Standing spring crops are mostly in good condition and their harvesting is in progress. Preparation of land for the ensuing season has commenced in some districts. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Prices of wheat and grain continue to show a distinct downward tendency. Fluctuations in prices of other crops are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—The condition of standing spring crops is satisfactory.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition. Cotton picking continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting is generally progressing. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of five districts of Sind and in Cutch, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in Hyderabad, Poona, Ahmedabad and Palanpur. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly in the Carnatak and the Deccan generally and are steady elsewhere. Gratuitous relief was given to 141 persons in Kathiawar.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are generally in fair to good condition but they have been damaged somewhat by rats in parts of the Usmanabad district. Late rice crop is in fair to good condition and is being weeded. Sowings continue

in a few parts. Cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Prices of grains are almost stationary. Coarse rice is selling at 9 and white *juar* at 14 seers per rupee in Hyderabad city. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 10 seers per rupee in Gulbarga, Medak and Warangal and the lowest 24 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of rice has fallen in Hassan. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested paddy *ragi*, sugarcane, cotton and wheat is fair to good. Planting of sugarcane is in progress in parts. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Report not received.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was light in Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Malabar and Cochin and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair to good condition generally except in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tinnevelly and require more rain in parts of North Arcot, Tanjore and Madura. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding or are nearing completion normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur and the Carnatic and the southern and the central parts except Coimbatore. Pasture is generally sufficient but it is scanty in Kurnol, Bellary and Malabar and in parts of nine other districts. Fodder is generally available but it is scarce in parts of three districts. Prices are stationary.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 11th March 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	5	1
		Delhi-Rural Area	...	...
		TOTAL	5	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	126	115
		Kaira District	7	3
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Broach Port	3	2
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	20	16
		Surat District	19	12
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	5	5
		Kalyan ,,	5	4
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Nasik District	187	112
		Ahmednagar District	141	121
		East Khandesh ,,	3	1
		Poona Town	4	14
		Poona District	64	52
		Satara ,,	130	100
		Sholapur Town	21	20
		Sholapur District	441	343
	Southern	Alibag Port	3	2
		Kolaba District	3	3
		Vengurla Port	8	6
		Ratnagiri District	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	212	138
		Dharwar ,,	74	44
		Kanara ,,	1	1
		Hubli Town	5	5
		Bijapur District	138	101
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	5	3
		Karachi Town and Port	...	...
		Karachi District	1	...
		Nawabshah ,,	...	...
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	17	11
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	202	152
		Akalkot State	55	48
		Savanur ,,	16	9
		Surat Agency	6	4
		Kathiawar Agency	..	...
		Bijapur Agency	2	...
		Satara ,,	15	17
		TOTAL	1,939	1,464
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	7(a)	5(a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		Anantapur District	25	19
		North Arcot ,,	56(b)	26
		Mangalore Town and Port	6	6
		South Canara District	3	7
		Salem Town	1(a)	...
		Salem District	86(b)	70(c)
		Madura ,,	4	1
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	58(a)	38(a)
		Nilgiris District	...	...
		Ramnad Town	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Dhanushkodi Port	...	...
		TOTAL	246	172

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. (c) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum "	4	2
		Bankura "	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs District		
		Calcutta	2	2
		Murshidabad District	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pubna "	...	...
		TOTAL	6	4
Bihar and Orissa.	Patna	Patna Town	28	22
		Patna District	677	552
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	172	115
		Shahabad District	270	212
	Tirhut	Saran District	692	570
		Champaran District	23	23
		Muzaffarpur "	80	67
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	130	111
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	385	312
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Santhal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	2,402	1,934
United Provinces.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	56	50
		Muzaffarnagar District	52	50
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	...	...
		Mainpuri "	...	...
		Etah "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	71	40
		Moradabad District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	2	2
	Allahabad	Etawah District	1	1
		Cawnpore City	61	61
		Cawnpore District	84	84
		Fatehpur "	43	37
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	168	161
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	52	48
		Jaunpur "	91	90
		Ghazipur "	693	605
		Ballia "	391	364
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	443	292
		Basti "	57	29
		Azamgarh "	664	566
	Kumaon ...	Naini Tal District	3	3
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	9	9
		Lucknow District	10	10
		Unao "	101	86
		Rai Bareli "	141	151
		Sitapur "	7	11
		Hardoi "	11	11
		Kheri "	...	10
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	88	63
		Gonda "	135	133
		Bahraich "	14	13
		Sultanpur "	47	47
		Partabgarh "	35	34
		Bara Banki "	69	61
		TOTAL	3,594	3,112

In the returns for the weeks ending 26th February and 4th March 1916 the following corrections should be made :—

26th February—Shahabad district *read* 134 cases, 115 deaths *for nil.*

4th March— Shahabad " 178 " 126 " " " 307 cases, 241 deaths.

In the return for the week ending 4th March 1916 the following corrections should be made :—

Cawnpore City *read* 74 deaths *for* 26 deaths.

Fatehpur district *read* 32 cases, 24 deaths *for nil.*

Benares " " 26 " 38 " " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab.	Ambala	Hissar District	1	...
		Gurgaon „	7	7
		Rohtak „	3	2
		Karnal „	33	33
		Ambala „	89	60
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur „	...	...
		Ludhiana „	3	...
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Lahore District	...	...
		Amritsar „	4	4
		Gurdaspur „	11	8
		Sialkot „	...	...
		Gujranwala „	...	...
	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	2	1
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan.	Montgomery District	...	...
	Native States.	Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	3	3
		Kalsia „	8	4
		Jind „	16	12
		TOTAL	180	134
Burma.	Arakan	Akyab District	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town	118	105
		Insein District	4	4
		Hanthawaddy District	2	2
		Tharrawaddy „	31	30
		Pegu District	21	19
		Prome „	23	21
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	7	6
		Bassein District	13	13
		Henzada „	43	41
		Myaungmya „	1	1
		Pyapon „	13	12
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	14	11
		Moulmein Town	...	...
		Thaton District	2	2
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Pakokku „	...	...
		Minbu District	2	2
		Magwe „	8	7
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	53	54
		Mandalay District	4	4
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	5	5
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	2	4
		Sagaing „	1	1
		Lower Chindwin District	12	13
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	1	1
		Meiktila „	3	3
		Yamethin „	5	6
		Myingyan „	7	7
		TOTAL	398	374
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	24	15
		Nagpur District	105	59
		Bhandara „	14	22
		Wardha „	37	20
		Chanda „	23	19
	Jubbulpore.	Seoni Town	5	7
		Seoni District	89	49
		Mandla „	6	8
	Nerbudda	Nimar District	29	23
		Burhanpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	38	30
		Chindwara Town	14	6
		Chindwara District	21	13
	Berar	Amraoti Town	1	...
		Amraoti District	232	179
		Yeotmal „	35	15
		Akola Town	...	...
		Akola District	285	239
		Buldana „	257	184
		TOTAL	1,185	898

In the return for the week ending 4th March 1916 the following corrections should be made :—

Bassein Town *read* 4 cases, 3 deaths *for* nil.
Bassein district „ 9 „ 9 „ „ „
Pyapon „ „ 4 „ 4 „ „ „
Toungoo „ „ 12 „ 12 „ „ „
Magwe „ „ 4 „ 4 „ „ „
Mandalay „ „ 3 „ 3 „ „ „
Katha „ „ 6 „ 5 „ „ „
Shwebo „ „ 5 „ 2 „ „ „
Lower Chindwin district *read* 6 cases, 5 deaths *for* nil

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Coorg	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	18	15
		Bangalore City	4	3
		Bangalore District	8	9
		Mysore City	2	2
		Mysore District	17	17
		Hassan ,,	1	...
		Kadur ,,	10	7
		Kolar ,,	1	1
		Kolar Gold Fields	8	10
		Tumkur District	9	5
		Shimoga ,,	14	11
		Chitaldroog ,,	28	10
		TOTAL	115	90
Hyderabad State.	...	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	1	...
		Raichur District	16	11
		Gulbarga ,,	148	43
		Usmanabad ,,	248	193
		Bidar ,,	50	46
		Medak ,,	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	...	...
		Bir District	1,074	903
		Parbhani District	162	233
		Nizamabad ,,	...	...
		Nander ,,	131	94
		Nalgonda ,,	14	9
		Warangal ,,	...	...
		Aurangabad ,,	273	236
		TOTAL	2,217 (a)	1,777 (a)
Central India.	...	Bhopal State	2	3
		Gwalior ,,	...	...
		Jaora City	5	5
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	7	5
		Indore State	5	1
		Indore Residency Bazars	...	...
		Ujjain City	9	8
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas ,,	...	...
		Dhar City	3	5
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow ,,	3	2
		TOTAL	34 (b)	29 (b)
Rajputana.	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	2*	1*
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur ,,	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	2	1
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	3	4
		TOTAL	3	4
		GRAND TOTAL	12,376	10,044

* Imported.

(a) From the 28th February to the 5th March 1916.
(b) For the week ending 4th March 1916.

In the return for the week ending 4th March 1916 the following corrections should be made :—

Bhopal State *read* 9 cases, 2 deaths *for nil*.
Dhar City *read* 2 cases *for nil*.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*6th March 1914.*	*4th March 1915.*	4th March 1916.	*1914.*	*1915*	1916.	*6th March 1914.*	*4th March 1915.*	4th March 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,678*	*2,674*	2,686	*9,34,578*	*7,63,346*	9,73,000	*349*	*285*	362	*3,87,59,038*	*3,74,55,791*	3,99,26,000	11,86,962	...	24,70,209	...
Bezwada Extension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*9,096*	*6,945*	11,400	*476*	*330*	543	*3,66,917*	*4,11,042*	4,42,000	75,083	...	30,958	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	657	*998*	*1,001*	1,001	*8,56,338*	*6,26,961*	7,54,000	*858*	*626*	753	*3,27,62,150*	*3,11,02,962*	3,30,29,000	2,66,850	...	19,26,038	...
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	401	*1,576*	*1,580*	1,587	*6,62,921*	*6,85,849*	7,08,000	*421*	*434*	446	*3,51,99,797*	*3,05,88,199*	3,20,72,000	...	31,27,797	14,83,801	...
East Indian	777	*2,571*	*2,571*	2,573	*21,68,255*	*18,94,010*	23,76,000	*843*	*737*	923	*9,62,99,757*	*9,55,27,562*	9,75,16,000	12,16,243	...	19,88,638	...
Great Indian Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*21,05,021*	*14,59,537*	20,97,000	*830*	*572*	805	*7,88,62,525*	*7,03,86,661*	8,18,13,000	29,50,475	...	1,14,26,339	...
Agra-Delhi Chord	489	*126*	*126*	126	*54,611*	*61,811*	59,200	*434*	*491*	470	*21,17,486*	*29,24,048*	24,47,000	3,29,514	...	...	4,77,048
Baran-Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*4,826*	*3,830*	4,100	*120*	*95*	102	*1,60,301*	*1,33,057*	1,93,000	32,699	...	59,943	...
Bhopal-Itarsi	405	*57*	*57*	57	*26,085*	*22,105*	27,400	*460*	*389*	481	*14,96,521*	*10,96,724*	12,78,000	...	2,18,521	1,81,276	...
Cawnpore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*2,046*	*4,958*	6,400	*62*	*64*	84	*60,171*	*1,84,839*	2,79,000	2,18,829	...	94,161	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3½" gauge lines)	281	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*8,05,493*	*7,10,710*	8,29,000	*316*	*278*	325	*3,43,20,875*	*3,41,02,661*	3,74,07,000	30,86,125	...	33,04,339	...
North Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	392	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*17,03,161*	*12,58,719*	17,30,000	*425*	*314*	431	*8,06,45,312*	*7,60,06,629*	7,74,92,000	...	31,54,312	14,85,371	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*4,40,757*	*4,98,516*	5,40,000	*275*	*311*	337	*2,20,24,244*	*1,86,01,867*	2,07,37,000	...	12,87,244	21,35,133	...
Hardwar-Dehra	280	*32*	*32*	32	*9,877*	*11,208*	10,000	*309*	*350*	312	*4,39,004*	*4,22,157*	4,53,000	13,996	...	30,843	...
Assam-Bengal	156	*812*	*848*	864	*1,60,278*	*1,32,730*	1,34,000	*199*	*157*	155	*64,68,929*	*62,79,129*	61,94,000	...	2,74,929	...	85,129
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	302	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,91,012*	*5,13,204*	7,35,000	*378*	*280*	402	*2,75,66,760*	*2,63,50,007*	2,89,70,000	14,03,240	...	26,19,993	...
Burma	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*5,91,801*	*5,09,584*	4,72,000	*441*	*380*	352	*2,05,90,492*	*1,96,40,801*	1,80,71,000	...	25,19,492	...	15,69,801
Burma Extensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*61,568*	*42,976*	49,000	*329*	*230*	262	*19,31,897*	*14,79,836*	15,37,000	...	3,94,897	57,164	...
Southern Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*1,088*	*4,791*	4,000	*47*	*99*	57	*29,346*	*70,469*	2,77,000	2,47,654	...	2,06,531	...
Dhone-Kurnool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,837*	*2,358*	2,500	*89*	*74*	78	*1,14,202*	*1,03,244*	1,13,000	...	1,202	10,756	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	152	*124*	*124*	124	*23,474*	*18,965*	19,900	*189*	*153*	160	*12,18,410*	*9,07,822*	11,37,000	...	81,410	2,29,178	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	119	*304*	*313*	308	*40,045*	*37,448*	48,400	*132*	*120*	157	*19,99,939*	*17,82,985*	18,15,000	...	1,84,939	32,015	...
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*77,820*	*63,914*	71,700	*189*	*156*	174	*35,40,628*	*33,62,981*	34,34,000	...	1,06,628	71,019	...
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	360	*1,454*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,34,622*	*4,30,845*	5,63,000	*367*	*296*	387	*2,60,38,969*	*2,49,99,295*	2,69,10,000	8,71,031	...	19,10,705	...
Travancore Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*17,098*	*13,776*	17,100	*158*	*128*	158	*8,41,350*	*8,25,611*	9,11,000	69,650	...	85,389	...
Tirhoot	232	*785*	*788*	826	*2,11,241*	*1,70,566*	2,12,000	*269*	*216*	257	*95,27,747*	*87,46,985*	84,02,000	...	11,25,747	...	3,44,985
Broach-Jambusar (Bengal Nagpur)	14	...	*30*	30	...	*1,005*	1,600	...	*33*	53	...	(a)*16,794*	74,600	74,600	...	57,806	...
Jorhat (Provincial) (Assam-Bengal)	73	*32*	*32*	32	*4,223*	*2,021*	3,500	*130*	*63*	109	*1,21,960*	*1,11,943*	1,47,000	25,040	...	35,057	...
TOTAL	392	*26,276*	*26,441*	26,585	*1,22,01,377*	*99,52,688*	1,24,59,200	*464*	*376*	469	*52,34,85,727*	*49,36,20,901*	52,30,76,600	...	4,09,127	2,94,55,699	...
All other Railways.																	
Amritsar-Patti	241	*56*	*56*	56	*13,036*	*10,337*	11,500	*233*	*185*	205	*6,85,534*	*6,44,238*	6,51,000	...	34,534	6,762	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	165	*114*	*114*	114	*26,734*	*20,047*	20,700	*234*	*176*	182	*10,23,319*	*8,96,039*	8,57,000	...	1,66,319	...	39,039
Bina-Goona-Baran	[illegible]																

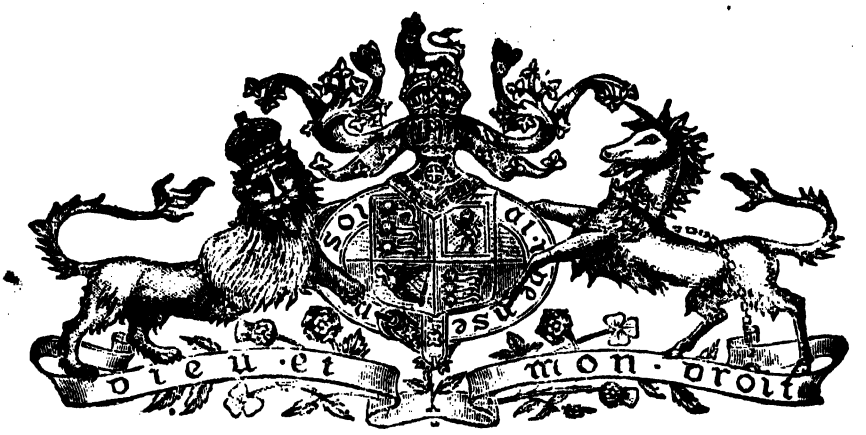
Rajpura-Bhatinda	...	...	...	108	...	...	28,000	371	226	259	...	...	14,52,000	...	3,81,583	2,18,963	...
Sialkot-Narowal (c)	239	108	108	38	...	...	4,200	...	...	111	...	...	10,000	10,100	...	10,100	...
Southern Punjab (Main line)	...	...	...	425	1,30,234	80,760	1,12,000	306	190	264	53,33,659	49,08,468	56,54,900	3,20,341	...	7,45,532	...
Jullundur-Doab	240	425	425	133	5,859	8,848	11,000	57	67	83	2,36,782	3,89,863	4,13,000	1,76,218	...	23,137	...
Ludhiana Extension	65	108	133	155	25,648	23,625	31,000	165	153	200	12,40,987	11,02,435	12,08,000	27,013	...	1,65,565	...
Sutlej Valley	149	155	155	208	15,675	9,164	12,500	75	44	60	6,14,663	5,39,324	6,05,000	...	9,663	65,676	...
Tapti Valley	55	208	208	155	39,972	32,045	37,000	257	207	239	14,51,142	11,81,851	14,52,000	858	...	2,70,149	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	164	155	155	34	2,343	1,949	2,100	70	57	62	1,16,131	1,15,774	1,14,000	...	2,131	...	1,774
Ahmedabad-Parantij	70	34	34	89	10,270	8,631	9,300	116	97	104	3,64,762	3,85,360	3,61,000	...	3,762	...	24,360
Bengal and North-Western	92	89	89	1,242	2,12,630	2,04,537	2,20,000	172	165	177	99,19,216	99,89,820	92,20,000	...	6,99,216	...	7,69,820
Bengal-Dooars	168	1,239	1,241	153	25,634	21,633	39,200	168	141	256	15,47,061	14,90,208	15,31,000	...	16,061	40,792	...
Bezwada-Masulipatam	201	153	153	52	7,099	7,762	8,600	136	149	165	3,28,111	3,71,940	3,74,000	45,889	...	2,060	...
Bhavnagar State	150	52	52	249	32,688	35,220	37,200	144	143	149	13,94,398	15,07,177	14,84,000	89,602	...	...	23,177
Cooch Behar State	130	227	246	33	6,590	5,697	6,000	199	172	182	2,74,157	2,49,395	2,42,000	...	32,157	...	7,395
Dibru-Sadiya	157	33	33	86	28,470	22,062	30,900	331	256	359	12,59,802	12,04,012	13,07,000	47,198	...	1,02,988	...
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	289	86	86	199	19,283	17,493	19,200	105	88	96	7,33,742	7,88,420	7,94,000	60,258	...	5,580	...
Gondal-Porbandar State	84	184	199	220	32,045	27,326	34,300	152	124	156	12,82,564	12,87,917	13,42,000	59,436	...	54,083	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	124	211	220	442	1,29,490	56,016	1,33,000	293	127	301	40,39,937	38,88,229	42,11,000	1,71,063	...	3,22,771	...
Jaipur State	184	442	442	73	7,274	6,049	6,500	100	83	89	2,86,542	2,67,582	3,19,000	32,458	...	51,418	...
Jamnagar	77	73	73	54	6,644	4,827	6,900	123	89	128	2,67,309	2,72,985	2,83,000	15,691	...	10,015	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	107	54	54	1,074	1,14,372	1,06,110	1,26,000	111	99	114	50,39,171	43,90,625	58,36,000	7,96,829	...	14,45,375	...
Junagad State	87	1,030	1,074	121	14,654	9,964	25,300	130	87	209	5,68,310	5,67,303	6,19,000	50,690	...	51,697	...
Kolhapur State	105	113	114	29	8,326	6,206	6,300	287	214	217	3,11,146	2,82,582	2,87,000	...	24,146	4,418	...
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	206	29	29	100	4,818	3,912	3,900	48	39	39	2,06,271	1,89,372	1,90,000	...	16,271	628	...
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	39	100	100	93	15,111	12,061	16,700	162	130	180	7,23,044	7,14,946	6,96,000	...	27,044	...	18,946
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	159	93	93	55	10,899	9,117	11,600	197	165	211	4,71,388	4,72,412	4,98,000	26,612	...	25,588	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon	179	55	55	268	34,657	32,998	36,900	129	123	138	19,14,071	15,98,291	17,12,000	...	2,02,071	1,13,709	...
Sangli State	124	268	268	5	990	707	700	198	141	140	36,070	34,747	36,200	130	...	1,453	...
Shoranur-Cochin	148	5	5	65	13,797	10,960	14,100	212	169	217	6,08,722	6,12,835	6,21,000	12,278	...	8,155	...
Tanjore District Board	198	65	65	112	18,334	15,324	20,000	178	137	179	9,12,833	8,74,317	9,36,000	23,167	...	61,683	...
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	168	102	112	67	8,928	5,266	4,900	133	79	73	2,86,373	2,39,884	2,71,000	...	15,373	31,116	...
Bangalore-Chikballapur (f)	76	67	67	28	...	...	2,000	...	...	71	...	...	45,400	45,400	...	45,400	...
Barsi	...	...	...	117	37,911	26,583	21,400	397	229	183	11,82,940	10,10,670	9,52,000	...	2,30,940	...	53,670
Bilimora-Kalamba	185	116	116	26	...	1,439	1,400	...	55	54	...	(g) 11,675	36,100	36,100	...	24,425	...
Champaner-Shivrajpur	15	...	26	20	1,602	1,575	1,500	80	79	75	81,169	55,437	57,000	...	24,169	1,563	...
Dhond-Baramati	62	20	20	27	...	1,075	1,700	...	40	63	...	(h) 43,143	64,800	...	...	21,657	...
Ellichpur-Yeotmal	36	...	27	117	3,274	4,883	12,300	69	73	105	53,975	2,61,832	4,08,000	3,54,025	...	1,46,168	...
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	82	48	67	147	17,536	13,422	14,500	124	94	98	6,03,321	6,28,149	5,87,000	...	16,321	...	41,149
Godhra-Lunavada	94	142	142	25	1,069	896	1,000	45	36	40	9,325	41,860	45,200	35,375	...	3,340	...
Jamnabad-Kashmore	35	24	25	76	...	914	4,400	...	12	58	...	(i) 16,134	1,17,000	1,17,000	...	1,00,866	...
Kolar District	16	...	76	11	547	571	900	50	52	82	4,882	33,439	41,000	36,118	...	7,561	...
Kosamba-Zankhvav	29	11	11	26	541	451	500	21	17	19	23,412	23,249	25,400	1,988	...	2,151	...
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	19	26	26	28	2,419	2,316	2,400	87	83	86	94,075	1,08,624	1,18,000	23,925	...	9,376	...
Petlad-Vaso	82	28	28	19	...	484	600	...	32	32	...	(j) 7,238	43,900	43,900	...	36,662	...
Rajpipla State	12	...	15	37	3,789	3,358	3,400	102	90	92	1,15,817	1,12,158	1,07,000	...	8,817	...	5,158
Darjeeling-Himalayan	67	37	37	51	16,652	15,187	15,100	326	298	296	11,10,578	10,51,299	11,09,000	...	1,578	57,701	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (k)	428	51	51	100	...	...	5,100	...	...	51	...	...	1,78,000	1,78,000	...	1,78,000	...
Pipar-Bilara	...	...	...	25	517	397	400	21	16	16	24,262	23,830	28,600	4,338	...	4,770	...
•TOTAL	19	25	25	8,198	14,16,571	10,85,310	14,25,700	188	139	174	5,96,28,899	5,61,31,590	6,04,95,500	8,66,601	...	43,63,910	...
GRAND TOTAL	152	7,516	7,809	34,788	1,36,17,948	1,10,37,998	1,38,84,900	403	322	399	58,31,14,626	54,97,52,491	58,35,72,100	4,57,474	...	3,38,19,609	...
	337	33,792	34,250														

(a) From 23rd November 1914. (b) Opened from 10th June 1915. (c) Opened from 15th February 1916. (d) Opened from 10th June 1915. (e) Opened from 16th February 1916. (f) Opened from 1st April 1915. (g) From 23rd July 1914. (h) From 20th May 1914. (i) From 1st December 1914. (j) From 10th December 1914. (k) Opened from 16th June 1914.

•Simla, the 16th March 1916.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

BUDGET FOR 1916-17.

I rise to present the Budget of the Government of India for 1916-17. The preliminary estimates which I laid before the Council on the 1st March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum has also been checked and brought up to date.

2. The final figures of the Revised Estimate for 1915-16 and of the Budget Estimate for 1916-17 are given in the statements which I have to-day laid before the Council. The broad results of the revenue account are brought out in the table below, in which I have also shown, in brackets, for convenience of comparison, the figures now superseded, which were given in the corresponding table appearing in paragraph 61 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement.

[In millions of pounds]

	Budget, 1915-16.			Revised, 1915-16.			Budget, 1916-17.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . .	49·650	30·750	80·400	52·594 (51·982)	30·732 (30·638)	83·326 (82·620)	55·925 (55·651)	30·603 (30·548)	86·528 (86·199)
Expenditure . .	52·607	31·828	84·435	54·388 (53·968)	31·297 (31·296)	85·685 (85·264)	55·099 (54·599)	30·956 (30·913)	86·055 (85·512)
Surplus (+) or deficit (—).	—2·957	—1·078	—4·035	—1·794 (—1·986)	—·565 (—·658)	—2·359 (—2·644)	+·826 (+1·052)	—·353 (—·365)	+·473 (+·687)

3. The effect of our corrections in the Revised Estimate for the current year is to reduce the Imperial deficit previously announced by £192,000 and the Provincial

deficit by £93,000. On the Imperial side, there are three alterations of some importance. The Railway revenue has shown a still further improvement in February, and we have raised our estimate of gross receipts by £400,000. On the other hand, we have had to allow for an increase of £175,000 in Opium expenditure, owing to the circumstance that our payments for the Malwa opium which we purchase in the spring are being effected for the most part just at the close of the financial year instead of at the opening of the following year. This is due to our beginning our purchases a little earlier than in previous years, and it seems likely that the same thing will happen next year, so that the advancement of payments on this occasion will not relieve us in respect of the corresponding expenditure in 1916-17. The third material increase is one of £200,000 under Military Services, which is due to the possibility of our having to raise our contribution adjustments in favour of the Home Government for reasons which I will explain presently. These larger corrections almost counterbalance one another: and the comparatively small net change in both the Imperial and Provincial deficits is attributable to minor improvements under Customs, Land Revenue and other heads.

4. As regards the Budget of next year, the effect of the changes made is to reduce the Imperial surplus by £226,000, and the Provincial deficit by £12,000. There is no important change on the Provincial side, and I need not refer to that further. On the Imperial side, we have allowed, as in the Revised Estimate, for an improvement of £400,000 on our previous estimate of gross Railway receipts, but in this instance we have to make a proportionate increase under working expenses also, so that the improvement in net receipts is £233,000 only. The only other important change occurs under the Military estimates, which have been raised by £500,000, this being due partly to provision for further urgent military requirements which have matured since the Financial Statement was presented; and partly to allowance being made for the possibility of a higher total contribution to the Home Government. The extra provision of £300,000 included on the former account will enable us to undertake a further development of the mechanical transport service, to increase the provision of motor ambulances, and to establish in India a factory for the manufacture of acetone—an industrial development of considerable interest and importance.

5. As regards the contribution, the additional provision proposed is £200,000 in the Revised and £200,000 in the Budget. As I pointed out in paragraph 27 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement, and further emphasised in replying to a recent question in Council, the adjustment of charges between the Home Government and ourselves in respect of the many units of our expeditionary forces is a very complicated matter, and the questions which arise are not yet completely settled. Since the Financial Statement was presented, the point has been prominently raised whether, in calculating the "normal cost" of a unit, allowance should be made for the fact that in ordinary peace-time conditions a certain number of British officers are absent on leave and draw furlough allowances instead of their full sanctioned pay and allowances; or whether India's contribution should not be based on the assumption that, in present circumstances, even if the units in question had remained here, prudence would have required the recall of officers from leave, as in the case of certain Civil services. As I explained in this Council the other day, all such questions must be finally settled with reference to the terms and spirit of the Resolutions of the Houses of Parliament. Meanwhile we have thought it prudent, without prejudice to the eventual decision, to include provision in our Budget and Revised Estimates, in case it should be decided that India should fairly pay the higher amount.

6. These very recent instances of additional requirements and of the points of difficulty which arise in calculating our share of the expenditure of the expeditionary forces, emphasise the necessity of maintaining a reserve for unforeseen Military expenditure. We have therefore retained the reserve at its original amount, namely, £$1\frac{1}{2}$ million, while making specific provision for the requirements and contingencies mentioned. The gross Military budget for 1916-17 will thus stand at £23·7 million and the net budget at £$22\frac{1}{2}$ million, instead of £22 million provided in the Financial Statement.

7. Turning to Ways and Means, we now expect the total cash balance in England and India at the end of the current year, exclusive of the amount held in the Home Treasury on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, to be about £18·1 million or £460,000 higher than the figure taken in the Financial Statement. This is due to the reduction already mentioned in the Imperial and Provincial deficits, and to a further improvement in the position in regard to withdrawals of post office savings bank

deposits, which we are now able to take at £133,000 less than was previously estimated. There has also been a small further lapse under railway capital expenditure.

Next year however there is a worseness of £298,000, principally caused by the reduction of the Imperial surplus which I have already explained. On the whole, therefore, combining the corrections of both years, we expect the closing balance on the 31st March 1917, exclusive again of the holding of the Gold Standard Reserve, to be about £17·6 million or some £160,000 better than we anticipated in the Financial Statement.

8. Since I presented the Financial Statement, the Secretary of State's sales of councils have continued to be very large in view of the requirements of trade, a matter which I shall deal with more fully, presently, in connection with a Bill that I have to introduce, and are now estimated for the whole year at £20·1 million Of these drawings our Treasury balances will meet £4·1 million, as compared with £3·7 million previously estimated. Our estimates of recoverable military expenditure in this and the following year have also been raised by £200,000 and £500,000, respectively.

9. These changes *pro tanto* diminish the extent to which it will be necessary for the Secretary of State to draw on us next year, and accordingly, we now estimate the amount to be met from Treasury balances in 1916-17 at £3·9 million or £1,200,000 less than the figure taken in the Financial Statement. But, as I said in my speech on that occasion (paragraph 104), this must for the present be regarded as a purely provisional announcement.

W. S. MEYER.

The 21st March 1916.

BUDGET

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MARCH 1916.

ACCOUNTS	1914-15
REVISED ESTIMATES	1915-16
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1916-17

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,221,539	22,149,600	21,837,000	21,982,100
Opium	„	1,572,218	1,798,000	1,887,000	2,286,900
Salt	„	3,910,790	3,335,400	3,490,500	3,987,600
Stamps	„	5,082,043	5,107,100	5,414,500	5,483,800
Excise	„	8,856,881	8,790,300	8,546,200	8,551,800
Customs	„	6,347,201	5,943,000	5,825,400	7,698,000
Other Heads	„	5,151,321	5,151,000	5,318,300	6,120,300
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	...	52,141,993	52,274,400	52,218,900	56,060,500
Interest	A	1,023,307	1,057,100	1,096,000	1,175,300
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,596,973	3,579,200	3,764,800	3,876,900
Mint	„	69,498	71,300	74,000	72,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,505,120	1,534,000	1,546,300	1,549,900
Miscellaneous	„	677,750	583,200	655,100	565,100
Railways: Net Receipts	„	15,799,149	15,029,300	17,739,300	16,955,000
Irrigation	„	4,680,969	4,795,300	4,769,800	4,837,400
Other Public Works	„	288,219	256,100	268,500	269,700
Military Receipts	„	1,374,688	1,220,300	1,173,100	1,165,900
TOTAL REVENUE	...	81,157,666	80,400,200	83,325,800	86,528,600
DEFICIT	...	1,785,270	2,957,100	1,794,200	...
TOTAL	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	85,120,000	86,528,600

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 21, 1916.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller-General.

venue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
penditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,939,330	9,539,300	9,557,800	9,450,600
Interest	„	1,191,257	1,476,100	1,135,400	989,700
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,257,263	3,294,400	3,221,000	3,503,500
Mint	„	141,682	102,000	86,700	90,300
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	18,909,977	19,207,800	19,120,200	19,340,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	5,311,384	5,120,400	5,131,200	5,283,300
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	„	13,641,115	13,839,500	13,990,800	14,217,100
Irrigation	„	3,754,268	3,650,800	3,769,300	3,770,900
Other Public Works	„	7,177,209	5,815,100	5,457,500	4,744,200
Military Services	„	21,809,603	21,389,500	23,215,800	23,665,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	...	85,133,088	84,434,900	85,685,000	86,055,500
dd—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	End of B	...	...	53,500	13,800
educt—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances.	„	*2,190,152*	*1,077,600*	*618,500*	*366,400*
TAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	85,120,000	85,702,900
SURPLUS	...	...	...	...	825,700
TOTAL	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	85,120,000	86,528,600

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts. Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	...	...	...	825,700
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	„	2,368,577	6,533,300	3,499,300	3,000
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	„	66,666	66,700	66,700	66,700
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	„	1,967,490	320,600	494,100	671,900
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS		4,402,733	6,920,600	4,060,100	741,600
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	2,727,294	2,008,700	2,386,400	3,822,100
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	„	14,333,333	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	„	...	...	852,500	254,700
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	...	...	7,970,000	1,037,700
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	„	4,553	...	159,700	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	„	...	405,000	155,900	431,800
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	„	7,411	7,700	7,700	8,000
Remittances (net)	„	...	705,700	...	59,100
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	7,147,940	7,100,000	4,061,000	3,885,000
Sterling Bills on London	„	...	...	4,668,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		24,220,531	10,227,100	20,261,200	9,497,900
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	28,623,264	17,147,700	24,321,300	11,065,200
Opening Balance—India	...	15,608,253	13,855,353	14,779,334	11,451,934
England	...	(a) 8,157,732	(a) 7,620,132	(a) 7,913,236	(a) 14,475,536
TOTAL	...	52,389,249	38,623,185	47,013,870	36,992,670

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as shown

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 21, 1916

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	Disbursements.			
		Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
t	C	1,785,270	2,957,100	1,794,200	...
vay, Irrigation and other Capital not rged to Revenue—					
tlay on Irrigation Works	"	1,123,180	1,100,000	892,000	900,000
tlay on State Railways	"	10,509,858	7,637,700	4,793,200	2,801,900
itial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	"	360,361	266,700	333,300	266,700
tlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	1,342,253	683,700	870,700	951,100
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS .	...	13,335,652	9,688,100	6,889,200	4,919,700
, Deposits and Advances—					
mporary Debt (net discharged)	C	...	...	3,000,000	1,500,000
nfunded Debt (net Discharged)	"	5,002,280	219,900	...	...
posits and Advances (net)	"	2,095,408	1,894,100	...	...
ans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances) .	"	...	153,700	...	44,700
ans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	343,125	...	...	...
mittances (net)	"	536,911	...	164,700	...
cretary of State's Bills paid	"	6,598,033	7,260,000	4,570,300	3,885,000
erling Bills on London	"	...	...	4,668,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . .	...	14,575,757	9,527,700	12,403,000	5,429,700
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	...	29,696,679	22,172,900	21,086,400	10,349,400
Closing Balance—India .	...	14,779,334	12,433,253	11,451,934	12,260,234
England .	...	(a) 7,913,236	(a) 4,017,032	(a) 14,475,536	(a) 14,383,036
TOTAL .	...	52,389,249	38,623,185	47,013,870	36,992,670

notes on pages 14 and 15

F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

A —Statement of the Revenue

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVI	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,221,539	...	21,221,539	10,336,078	10,885,461	21,837,000	...
II.—Opium	1,572,218	...	1,572,218	1,572,218	...	1,887,000	...
III.—Salt	3,910,790	...	3,910,790	3,910,790	...	3,490,500	...
IV.—Stamps	5,082,043	...	5,082,043	2,589,799	2,492,244	5,414,500	...
V.—Excise	8,856,881	...	8,856,881	2,501,481	6,355,400	8,546,200	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	38,814	...	38,814	259	38,555	39,300	...
VII.—Customs	6,347,201	...	6,347,201	6,347,201	...	5,825,400	...
VIII.—Income Tax	2,036,733	...	2,036,733	1,115,291	921,442	2,048,300	...
IX.—Forest	1,980,652	...	1,980,652	56,492	1,924,160	2,015,000	...
X.—Registration	485,295	...	485,295	6,115	479,180	509,900	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	609,827	...	609,827	609,827	...	605,200	...
Total	52,141,993	...	52,141,993	29,045,551	23,096,442	52,218,900	...
XII.—Interest	841,178	182,129	1,023,307	700,802	322,505	891,000	205,0
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,557,103	39,870	3,596,973	3,596,973	..	3,745,700	19,1
XV.—Mint	69,498	...	69,498	69,498	...	74,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	404,568	...	404,568	33,563	371,005	401,000	...
{ Jails	296,534	...	296,534	29,410	267,124	299,500	...
XVII.—Police	141,281	...	141,281	5,220	136,061	140,200	...
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	140,339	...	140,339	...	140,339	129,800	...
XIX.—Education	266,250	...	266,250	6,626	259,624	293,500	...
XX.—Medical	84,125	633	84,758	1,386	83,372	86,900	6
XXIA.—Agriculture	63,217	...	63,217	8,984	54,233	75,000	...
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	107,549	624	108,173	11,740	96,433	119,100	7
Total	1,503,863	1,257	1,505,120	96,929	1,408,191	1,545,000	1,8
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	164,164	49,071	213,235	144,876	68,359	169,900	44,0
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	97,594	...	97,594	45,838	51,756	91,200	...
XXIV.—Exchange	1,729	...	1,729	1,729	...	86,700	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	350,378	14,814	365,192	194,925	170,267	248,000	15,8
Total	613,865	63,885	677,750	387,368	290,382	595,800	59,8
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	36,104,743	424	36,105,167	36,096,664	8,503	38,099,800	2,9
Deduct :—Working Expenses	*19,685,811*	...	*19,685,811*	*19,677,337*	*8,474*	*19,860,200*	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	*690,898*	...	*690,898*	*690,898*	...	*595,100*	...
Net Receipts	15,728,034	424	15,728,458	15,728,429	29	17,644,000	2,9
XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	23,396	47,295	70,691	70,691	...	20,900	71,5
Total	15,751,430	47,719	15,799,149	15,799,120	29	17,664,900	74,4
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	2,758,490	...	2,758,490	1,123,205	1,635,285	2,768,300	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,667,864	...	1,667,864	903,733	764,131	1,734,000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	254,615	...	254,615	100,120	154,495	267,500	...
Total	4,680,969	...	4,680,969	2,127,058	2,553,911	4,769,800	...
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	288,219	...	288,219	52,640	235,579	288,500	...
Military Receipts—							
XXXII.—Army: Effective	661,659	310,187	971,846	971,846	...	464,700	309,2
Non-Effective	86,650	37,695	124,345	124,345	...	82,400	37,0
XXXIII.—Marine	748,309	347,882	1,096,191	1,096,191	...	547,100	346,8
XXXIV.—Military Works	198,115	...	198,115	198,115	...	193,700	...
	80,382	...	80,382	80,382	...	86,000	...
Total	1,026,806	347,882	1,374,688	1,374,688	...	826,800	346,8
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	—2,481,649	+2,481,649	...	...

ia, in India and in England.

ATE, 1915-1916.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.						
	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
TAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
37,000	10,657,800	11,179,200	—312,600	21,932,100	...	**21,932,100**	10,744,100	11,188,000	—217,500	+ 95,100
87,000	1,887,000	...	+ 89,000	2,286,900	...	**2,286,900**	2,286,900	...	+ 488,900	+ 399,900
90,500	3,490,500	...	+ 155,100	3,987,600	...	**3,987,600**	3,987,600	...	+652,200	+ 497,100
14,500	2,758,200	2,656,300	+ 307,400	5,483,800	...	**5,483,800**	2,793,100	2,690,700	+ 376,700	+ 69,300
46,200	2,386,000	6,160,200	—244,100	8,551,300	...	**8,551,300**	2,386,100	6,165,200	—239,000	+ 5,100
39,300	300	39,000	+ [illegible]700	28,400	...	**28,400**	200	28,200	—2,200	—10,900
25,400	5,825,400	...	—117,600	7,698,000	...	**7,698,000**	7,698,000	...	+ 1,755,000	+ 1,872,600
48,300	1,116,000	932,300	+ 170,000	2,912,800	...	**2,912,800**	1,588,100	1,324,700	+ 1,034,500	+ 864,500
15,600	66,400	1,949,200	—100,200	2,048,500	...	**2,048,500**	66,600	1,981,900	— 67,300	+ 32,900
09,900	6,000	503,900	—3,100	517,400	...	**517,400**	6,100	511,300	+4,400	+ 7,500
05,200	605,200	...	—8,100	613,700	...	**613,700**	613,700	...	+ 400	+ 8,500
18,900	28,798,800	23,420,100	—55,500	56,060,500	...	**56,060,500**	32,170,500	23,890,000	+3,786,100	+ 3,841,600
96,000	728,100	367,900	+ 38,900	849,100	326,200	**1,175,300**	840,700	334,600	+118,200	+ 79,300
64,800	3,764,800	...	+ 185,600	3,855,600	21,300	**3,876,900**	3,876,900	...	+ 297,700	+ 112,100
74,000	74,000	...	+ 2,700	72,900	...	**72,900**	72,900	...	+ 1,600	—1,100
01,000	34,300	366,700	—7,900	398,000	...	**398,000**	23,300	374,700	—10,900	—3,000
99,500	31,100	268,400	—4,700	291,800	...	**291,800**	30,900	260,900	—12,400	—7,700
40,200	5,400	134,800	+ 100	147,300	...	**147,300**	6,000	141,300	+ 7,200	+ 7,100
29,800	...	129,800	—21,100	133,000	...	**133,000**	...	133,000	—17,900	+ 3,200
93,500	7,300	286,200	+ 18,600	282,300	...	**282,300**	6,700	275,600	+ 7,400	—11,200
87,500	1,600	85,900	+ 600	88,600	500	**89,100**	1,600	87,600	+ 2,200	+ 1,600
75,000	10,600	64,400	+ 3,700	82,200	...	**82,200**	11,000	71,200	+ 10,900	+ 7,200
19,800	9,600	110,200	+ 23,000	125,400	800	**126,200**	9,700	116,500	+ 29,400	+ 6,400
46,300	99,900	1,446,400	+ 12,300	1,548,600	1,300	**1,549,900**	89,100	1,460,800	+ 15,900	+ 3,600
13,900	140,900	73,000	+ 24,100	170,500	42,800	**213,300**	140,500	72,800	+ 23,500	— 600
91,200	42,400	48,800	—4,800	92,200	...	**92,200**	40,900	51,300	—3,800	+ 1,000
36,700	86,700	...	+ 86,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 86,700
53,300	98,500	164,800	—34,100	242,400	17,200	**259,600**	98,800	160,800	— 37,800	—3,700
55,100	368,500	286,600	+ 71,900	505,100	60,000	**565,100**	280,200	284,900	—18,100	—90,000
92,200	38,093,900	9,300	+ 2,760,500	37,566,600	11,300	**37,577,900**	37,568,600	9,300	+ 2,236,200	— 524,300
60,200	*19,853,200*	*7,000*	+ 52,900	*20,038,000*	...	*20,038,000*	*20,030,800*	*7,200*	— 174,900	—227,800
95,100	*595,100*	...	— 106,900	*620,000*	...	*620,000*	*620,000*	...	— 131,800	— 24,900
46,900	17,644,600	2,300	+ 2,706,500	16,858,600	11,300	**16,869,900**	16,867,800	2,100	+ 1,929,500	—777,000
92,400	92,400	...	+ 3,500	24,100	61,000	**85,100**	85,100	...	—3,800	—7,300
39,300	17,737,000	2,300	+ 2,710,000	16,882,700	72,300	**16,955,000**	16,952,900	2,100	+ 1,925,700	—784,300
38,300	1,157,100	1,611,200	—900	2,864,000	...	**2,864,000**	1,206,700	1,657,300	+ 94,800	+ 95,700
34,000	937,800	796,200	—8,900	1,693,600	...	**1,693,600**	918,400	775,200	—49,300	—40,400
37,500	104,500	168,000	—15,700	279,800	...	**279,800**	107,800	172,000	—3,400	+ 12,300
39,800	2,199,400	2,570,400	—25,500	4,837,400	...	**4,837,400**	2,232,900	2,604,500	+ 42,100	+ 67,600
38,500	48,800	239,700	+ 32,400	269,700	...	**269,700**	48,800	220,900	+ 13,600	—18,800
74,000	774,000	...	—190,600	505,600	277,700	**783,300**	783,300	...	—181,300	+ 9,300
19,400	119,400	...	+ 8,900	83,100	37,000	**120,100**	120,100	...	+ 9,600	+ 700
93,400	893,400	...	—181,700	588,700	314,700	**903,400**	903,400	...	—171,700	+ 10,000
93,700	118,700	...	+ 125,500	182,500	...	**182,500**	182,500	...	+ 114,300	—11,200
86,000	86,000	...	+ 9,000	80,000	...	**80,000**	80,000	...	+ 3,000	—6,000
73,100	1,173,100	...	—47,200	851,300	314,700	**1,165,900**	1,165,900	...	—54,400	—7,200
...	—2,393,500	+ 2,393,500	...	...	...	...	—1,805,800	+ 1,805,800	...	...

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REV	
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BETWEEN		India.	Engla
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	408,173	...	**408,173**	282,264	125,909	336,500	...
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,250,292	...	**1,250,292**	558,401	691,891	1,288,500	...
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.* :—							
3.—Land Revenue	3,912,377	1,641	**3,914,018**	321,285	3,592,733	3,976,300	
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	653,819	270	**654,089**	654,089	...	1,105,000	
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	358,825	1,692	**360,517**	360,517	...	381,900	2
6.—Stamps	63,730	56,133	**119,863**	46,723	73,140	61,900	94
7.—Excise	459,346	339	**459,685**	144,053	315,632	478,100	
9.—Customs	263,655	624	**264,279**	264,279	...	264,300	
10.—Income Tax	32,626	...	**32,626**	16,435	16,191	34,700	...
11.—Forest	1,213,763	4,045	**1,217,808**	76,054	1,141,754	1,268,000	3
12.—Registration	257,980	...	**257,980**	1,900	256,080	260,000	...
TOTAL	8,874,586	64,744	**8,939,330**	2,726,000	6,213,330	9,455,200	102
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,693,680	6,077,903	**9,771,583**	8,828,349	943,234	3,826,700	6,182
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,205,914*	*3,706,300*	***7,912,214***	*7,912,214*	...	*4,344,900*	*3,731*
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,284,150*	*125,379*	***1,409,529***	*705,916*	*703,613*	*1,337,500*	*120*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	−1,796,384	2,246,224	**449,840**	210,219	239,621	−1,855,700	2,322
14.—Interest on other obligations	741,417	...	**741,417**	741,417	...	667,500	...
TOTAL	−1,054 967	2,246,224	**1,191,257**	951,636	239,621	−1,188,200	2,323
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,048,115	209,148	**3,257,263**	3,257,263	...	3,053,300	167
17.—Mint	132,278	9,404	**141,682**	141,682	...	77,800	8
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	1,640,248	407,990	**2,048,238**	1,139,358	908,880	1,655,500	336
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,291,445	809	**3,292,254**	86,287	3,205,967	3,377,700	1
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	1,018,093	450	**1,018,543**	139,873	878,670	1,052,500	...
20.—Police	5,235,803	1,205	**5,237,008**	266,009	4,970,999	5,405,000	
21.—Ports and Pilotage	208,655	1	**208,656**	1	208,655	217,900	...
22.—Education	3,298,494	10,320	**3,308,814**	126,559	3,182,255	3,166,700	10
23.—Ecclesiastical	126,806	413	**127,219**	127,219	...	131,000	
24.—Medical	1,507,895	6,340	**1,514,235**	152,265	1,361,970	1,511,800	3
25.—Political	1,099,360	23,975	**1,123,335**	913,654	209,681	1,165,800	10
26A.—Agriculture	563,554	2,631	**566,185**	63,248	502,937	599,700	2
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	430,675	34,815	**465,490**	326,676	138,814	439,500	32
TOTAL	18,421,028	488,949	**18,909,977**	3,341,149	15,568,828	18,723,100	397
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	198,071	10,550	**208,621**	208,621	...	204,600	10
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	601	359,838	**360,439**	360,439	...	1,100	228
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,414,079	2,065,655	**3,479,734**	2,181,704	1,298,030	1,430,800	2,053
30.—Stationery and Printing	618,859	113,407	**732,266**	206,394	525,872	646,700	123
32.—Miscellaneous	402,210	128,114	**530,324**	306,363	223,961	386,700	46
TOTAL	2,633,820	2,677,564	**5,311,384**	3,263,521	2,047,863	2,669,900	2,461
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	279,885	...	**279,885**	176,213	103,672	40,000	...
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	−1,311	...	**−1,311**	−1,311	...	−400	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	483,675	18,236	**501,311**	501,311	...	493,900	6
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	220,115	...	**220,115**	25,210	194,905	460,000	...
TOTAL	981,764	18,236	**1,000,000**	701,423	298,577	993,500	6
Carried over	33,036,624	5,714,269	**38,750,893**	14,382,674	24,368,219	33,784,600	5,467

	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-191		
	India.	England.	TOTAL.	India.	England.	TOTA
Included under the following heads :—	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Railways—Interest on Debt	4,189,391	3,625,050	**7,814,441**	4,327,400	3,650,600	7,978,
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	16,523	81,250	**97,773**	17,500	81,200	98,

evenues of India, in India and in England.

TIMATE, 1915-1916.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
336,500	229,100	107,400	+20,000	335,100	...	**335,100**	234,000	101,100	+18,600	−1,400
,288,500	571,200	717,300	+2,300	1,280,600	...	**1,280,600**	564,200	716,400	−5,600	−7,900
,977,700	315,700	3,662,000	−145,000	3,990,900	1,600	**3,992,500**	290,700	3,701,800	−130,200	+14,800
,105,700	1,105,700	...	+192,800	953,400	500	**953,900**	953,900	...	+41,000	−151,800
384,400	384,400	...	−6,600	398,500	1,000	**399,500**	399,500	...	+8,500	+15,100
155,900	81,600	74,300	+4,700	62,300	89,900	**152,200**	75,100	77,100	+1,000	−3,700
478,700	147,900	330,800	−13,400	488,700	200	**488,900**	151,600	337,300	−3,200	+10,200
264,600	264,600	...	−11,200	270,600	100	**270,700**	270,700	...	−5,100	+6,100
34,700	17,600	17,100	+200	36,500	...	**36,500**	18,300	18,200	+2,000	+1,800
,271,100	83,100	1,188,000	−21,200	1,277,500	3,300	**1,280,800**	82,300	1,198,500	−11,500	+9,700
260,000	2,000	258,000	−4,100	259,900	...	**259,900**	1,800	258,100	−4,200	−100
,557,800	3,202,900	6,354,900	+18,500	9,354,000	96,600	**9,450,600**	3,042,100	6,408,500	−88,700	−107,200
,008,900	9,045,200	963,700	−10,100	3,868,300	6,088,700	**9,957,000**	8,989,100	967,900	−62,000	−51,900
076,700	*8,076,700*	...	−311,000	*4,414,900*	*3,733,800*	***8,148,700***	*8,148,700*	...	−383,000	−72,000
364,300	*743,500*	*720,800*	−41,000	*1,381,800*	*127,600*	***1,509,400***	*774,000*	*735,400*	−86,100	−45,100
467,900	225,000	242,900	−362,100	−1,928,400	2,227,300	**298,900**	66,400	232,500	−531,100	−169,000
667,500	667,500	...	+21,400	690,800	...	**690,800**	690,800	...	+44,700	+23,300
,135,400	892,500	242,900	−340,700	−1,237,600	2,227,300	**989,700**	757,200	232,500	−486,400	−145,700
221,000	3,221,000	...	−73,400	3,179,500	324,000	**3,503,500**	3,503,500	...	+209,100	+283,500
86,000	86,000	...	−16,000	85,200	5,100	**90,300**	90,300	...	−11,700	+4,300
,991,600	1,085,000	906,600	−27,900	1,659,700	351,200	**2,010,900**	1,099,800	911,100	−8,600	+19,300
,378,900	82,200	3,296,700	+65,900	3,355,400	700	**3,356,100**	81,000	3,275,100	+43,100	−22,800
,052,500	152,000	900,500	+42,700	1,065,700	...	**1,065,700**	151,600	914,100	+55,900	+13,200
,405,700	280,500	5,125,200	+43,400	5,526,100	200	**5,526,300**	298,000	5,228,300	+164,000	+120,600
217,900	...	217,900	+2,400	200,800	...	**200,800**	...	200,800	−14,700	−17,100
,176,700	112,800	3,063,900	−218,100	3,256,400	10,200	**3,266,600**	129,500	3,137,100	−128,200	+89,900
131,200	131,200	...	−4,100	136,100	300	**136,400**	136,400	...	+1,100	+5,200
,515,100	129,200	1,385,900	+25,100	1,475,100	3,100	**1,478,200**	153,400	1,324,800	−11,800	−36,900
,176,600	1,003,700	172,900	+20,300	1,162,100	16,400	**1,178,500**	958,600	219,900	+22,200	+1,900
602,300	64,300	538,000	−6,600	620,500	1,800	**622,300**	64,300	558,000	+13,400	+20,000
471,700	319,000	152,700	−30,700	458,100	40,100	**498,200**	325,700	172,500	−4,200	+26,500
,120,200	3,359,900	15,760,300	−87,600	18,916,000	424,000	**19,340,000**	3,398,300	15,941,700	+132,200	+219,800
215,200	215,200	...	−2,600	203,700	10,600	**214,300**	214,300	...	−3,500	−900
229,100	229,100	...	+145,200	1,300	228,000	**229,300**	229,300	...	+145,400	+200
483,800	2,172,800	1,311,000	−59,700	1,477,000	2,052,000	**3,529,000**	2,169,500	1,359,500	−14,500	+45,200
769,700	225,600	544,100	+16,000	632,900	107,700	**740,600**	201,900	538,700	−13,100	−29,100
433,400	168,300	265,100	−88,100	543,600	26,500	**570,100**	234,600	335,500	+48,600	+136,700
131,200	3,011,000	2,120,200	+10,800	2,858,500	2,424,800	**5,283,300**	3,049,600	2,233,700	+162,900	+152,100
40,000	40,000	...	+32,900	46,300	...	**46,300**	46,300	...	+39,200	+6,300
−400	−400	...	−400	−700	...	**−700**	−700	...	−700	−300
500,400	500,400	...	+400	412,200	21,100	**433,300**	433,300	...	−66,700	−67,100
460,000	295,300	164,700	−32,900	521,100	...	**521,100**	424,600	96,500	+28,200	+61,100
,000,000	835,800	164,700	...	978,900	21,100	**1,000,000**	903,500	96,500	...	...
,251,600	14,608,600	24,643,000	−483,400	34,134,500	5,522,900	**39,657,400**	14,744,500	24,912,900	−82,600	+405,800

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.		
India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£
4,897,400	3,652,600	**8,050,000**
17,500	81,200	**98,700**
4,414,900	3,733,800	**8,148,700**

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to th

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVISE	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England.
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	33,036,624	5,714,269	38,750,893	14,382,674	24,368,219	33,784,600	5,467,0(
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	4,189,391	3,625,050	7,814,441	7,814,441	...	4,327,400	3,650,6(
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,357,665	3,357,665	3,357,665	...	...	3,357,7(
Sinking Funds	...	199,554	199,554	199,554	...	...	208,9(
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	16,523	81,250	97,773	97,773	...	17,500	81,2(
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	54,098	1,932,369	1,986,467	1,986,467	...	58,600	2,073,2(
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	97,990	...	97,990	97,473	517	177,600	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	87,225	...	87,225	87,225	...	38,100	...
Total	4,445,227	9,195,888	13,641,115	13,640,598	517	4,619,200	9,371,6(
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,289,393	...	1,289,393	604,321	685,072	1,371,900	...
Interest on Debt	1,284,150	125,379	1,409,529	705,916	703,613	1,337,500	126,8(
42A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	59,863	...	59,863	59,863	...	21,700	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	995,230	253	995,483	302,313	693,170	910,800	6(
Total	3,628,636	125,632	3,754,268	1,672,413	2,081,855	3,641,900	127,4(
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	459	...	459	...	459	1,500	...
45.—Civil Works	7,089,011	87,739	7,176,750	1,048,960	6,127,790	5,408,000	48,0(
Total	7,089,470	87,739	7,177,209	1,048,960	6,128,249	5,409,500	48,0(
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	14,780,052	2,360,746	17,080,798	17,080,798	...	16,166,500	2,469,6(
Non-Effective	733,792	2,521,969	3,255,761	3,255,761	...	848,200	2,425,8(
	15,513,844	4,822,715	20,336,559	20,336,559	...	16,054,700	4,895,5(
46A.—Marine	245,979	217,391	463,370	463,370	...	228,800	290,8(
47.—Military Works	960,367	35,704	996,071	996,071	...	793,500	36,7(
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	4,343	9,260	13,603	13,603	...	7,500	8,8(
Total	16,724,533	5,085,070	21,809,603	21,809,603	...	17,984,500	5,231,3(
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	64,924,490	20,208,598	85,133,088	52,554,248	32,578,840	65,439,700	20,245,3(
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	53,500	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	*618,500*	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	62,734,338	20,208,598	82,942,936	52,554,248	30,388,688	64,874,700	20,245,3(

	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.		
	India.	England.	Total.
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	£	£	£
48.—State Railways	8,085,799	2,424,059	10,509,8(
49.—Irrigation Works	1,077,746	45,434	1,123,1(
Total	9,163,545	2,469,493	11,633,0(

venues of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

IMATE, 1915-1916.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
251,600	14,603,600	24,643,000	−488,400	34,134,500	5,522,900	**39,657 400**	14,744,700	24,912,900	−82,600	+ 405,800
978,000	7,978,000	...	+311,200	4,397,400	3,652,600	**8,050,000**	8,050,000	...	+ 383,200	+ 72,000
357,700	3,357,700	...	....	...	3,357,700	**3,357,700**	3,357,700	...	...	...
208,900	208,900	...	+ 800	...	217,700	**217,700**	217,700	...	+ 9,600	+ 8,800
98,700	98,700	...	—200	17,500	81,200	**98,700**	98,700	...	—200	...
131,800	2,131,800	...	−121,500	59,600	2,172,100	**2,231,700**	2,231,700	...	—21,600	+ 99,900
177,600	176,700	900	—23,500	234,300	...	**234,300**	233,300	1,000	+33,200	+ 56,700
38,100	37,300	800	—15,500	27,000	...	**27,000**	26,700	300	−26,600	—11,100
990,800	13,989,100	1,700	+ 151,300	4,735,800	9,481,300	**14,217,100**	14,215,800	1,300	+ 377,600	+ 226,300
371,900	649,500	722,400	+ 100,500	1,367,500	...	**1,367,500**	638,900	728,600	+ 96,100	−4,400
464,300	743,500	720,800	+ 41,000	1,381,800	127,600	**1,509,400**	774,000	735,400	+ 86,100	+ 45,100
21,700	21,700	...	+ 21,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	—21,700
911,400	282,800	628,600	—44,700	894,000	...	**894,000**	288,900	605,100	−62,100	−17,400
769,300	1,697,500	2,071,800	+ 118,500	3,643,300	127,600	**3,770,900**	1,701,800	2,069,100	+ 120,100	+ 1,600
1,500	...	1,500	+ 200	1,700	...	**1,700**	...	1,700	+ 400	+ 200
456,000	877,100	4,578,900	—357,800	4,703,000	39,500	**4,742,500**	771,300	3,971,200	−1,071,300	−713,500
457,500	877,100	4,580,400	−357,600	4,704,700	39,500	**4,744,200**	771,300	3,972,900	−1,070,900	−713,300
576,100	18,576,100	...	+1,874,500	16,976,900	1,858,600	**18,835,500**	18,835,500	...	+ 2,133,900	+ 259 400
274,100	3,274,100	...	+ 2,000	919,600	2,324,000	**3,243,600**	3,243,600	...	−28,500	−30,500
850,200	21,850.200	...	+1,876,500	17,896,500	4,182,600	**22,079,100**	22,079,100	...	+ 2,105,400	+ 228,900
519,100	519,100	...	—131,300	257,100	450,500	**707,600**	707,600	...	+ 57,200	+ 188,500
830,200	830,200	...	+ 85,900	808,300	50,000	**858,300**	858,300	...	+ 114,000	+ 28,100
16,300	16,300	...	−4,800	12,300	8,600	**20,900**	20,900	...	−200	+ 4,600
215,800	23,215.800	...	+ 1,826,300	18,974,200	4,691,700	**23,665,900**	23,665,900	...	+ 2,276,400	+ 450,100
685,000	54,388,100	31,296,900	+ 1,250,100	66.192,500	19,863,000	**86,055,500**	55.099,300	30,956,200	+ 1,620,600	+ 370,500
53,500	...	53,500	+ 512,600	13,800	...	**13,800**	...	13,800	+ 725,000	+ 212,400
618,500	...	*618,500*		*366,400*	...	***366,400***	...	*366,400*		
120,000	54,388,100	30,731,900	+ 1,762,700	65,839,900	19,863,000	**85,702,900**	55,099,300	30,603,600	+ 2,345,900	+ 582,900

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.		
India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£
3,863,800	929,400	**4,793,200**	2,043,500	758,100	**2,801,900**
857,000	35,000	**892,000**	882,900	17,100	**900,000**
4,720,800	964,400	**5,685,200**	2,926,400	775,500	**3,701,900**

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of t

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A) .	80,474,924	682,742	81,157,666	82,620,400	705,400	83,325,800	85,732,800	795,800	86,528,6
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			**-1,785,270**			**-1,794,200**			**825,7**
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways .	2,368,577	...	2,368,577	3,499,300	...	3,499,300	3,000	...	3,0
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways . . .	66,666	...	66,666	66,700	...	66,700	66,700	...	66,7
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments . . .	...	20,407	20,407	...	9,500	9,500	...	2,000	2,0
Net .			**0**			**0**			
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital . . .	410,154	1,557,336	1,967,490	869,300	...	869,300	671,900	2,930,400	3,602,3
Net .			**1,967,490**			**494,100**			**671,9**
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock . . .	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan . . .	3,333,333	...		3,332,700	...		4,333,300	...	
Total .	3,333,333	...	3,333,333	3,332,700	...	3,332,700	4,333,300	...	4,333,3
Net .			**2,727,294**			**2,386,400**			**3,822,1**
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans .	8,333,333	7,000,000	15,333,333	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	...	5,500,000	5,500,0
Net .			**14,333,333**			**0**			
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds .	86,845	...		87,300	...		86,300	...	
Savings Bank Deposits .	7,568,652	...		6,429,800	...		6,252,500	...	
Total .	7,655,497	...	7,655,497	6,517,100	...	6,517,100	6,338,800	...	6,338,8
Net .			**0**			**852,500**			**254,7**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...		53,500	...		13,800	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .	220,115	...		460,000	...		521,100	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds . .	5,272,271	...		5,079,500	...		4,955,300	...	
Other Funds . . .	1,253,775	...		1,111,600	...		1,153,500	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds .	59,058	...		37,900	...		16,500	...	
	(a)	(b)			(c)				
Gold Standard Reserve .	8,779,868	10,021,380		...	16,328,600		...	13,726,700	
Paper Currency Reserve .	...	...		...	(c)8,467,000		...	12,000,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	31,653,528	...		29,948,500	...		28,079,300	...	
Advances . . .	6,195,340	899,333		6,819,700	1,586,500		6,208,400	1,569,000	
Suspense Accounts . .	298,235	...		7,464,700	...		7,625,000	...	
Miscellaneous . . .	132,417	4,221		38,900	383,100		6,600	545,000	
Total .	53,864,602	10,924,934	64,789,536	50,814,300	26,765,200	77,579,500	48,574,500	27,840,700	76,415,2
Net .			**0**			**7,970 000**			**1,037,7**
Carried over .	156,507,086	20,185,419		147,719,800	34,480,100		145,721,000	37,068,900	

(a) Includes £8,707,000 on account of bills and telegraphic transfers on London.
(c) Includes £7,533,000 remitted from India by means of Council bills.
(e) Represents remittance from India by means of Council bills.

...vernment of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
...nditure, Imperial and ...ovincial (from State-...nt B)	£ 64,924,490	£ 20,208,598	£ 85,133,088	£ 65,439,700	£ 20,245,300	£ 85,685,000	£ 66,192,500	£ 19,863,000	£ 86,055,500
...—Provincial Surpluses ...transferred to "Deposits"	...	...	...	53,500	...	53,500	13,800	...	13,800
...duct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	*618,500*	...	*618,500*	*366,400*	...	*366,400*
TOTAL	62,734,338	20,208,598	82,942,936	64,874,700	20,245,300	85,120,000	65,839,900	19,863,000	85,702,900
...ilway, Irrigation, and other capital not charged to ...evenue—									
...LAY ON IRRIGATION ...ORKS	1,077,746	45,434	1,123,180	857,000	35,000	892,000	882,900	17,100	900,000
...LAY ON STATE RAILWAYS	8,085,799	2,424,059	10,509,858	3,863,800	929,400	4,793,200	2,043,500	758,400	2,801,900
...IAL EXPENDITURE ON ...W CAPITAL AT DELHI	299,452	60,909	360,361	320,300	13,000	333,300	215,400	51,300	266,700
...LAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES— ...ayments for Capital Outlay	—171,039	1,533,699	1,362,660	188,500	691,700	880,200	540,900	412,200	953,100
NET			**1,342,253**			**870,700**			**951,100**
...ED AND DEPOSITED BY ...AILWAY COMPANIES— ...ayments for Discharge of Debentures	...	...	...	...	375,200	375,200	...	2,930,400	2,930,400
NET			**0**			**0**			**0**
...rmanent Debt ...ischarged—									
...rling Debt—									
...dian Midland Railway Debentures	...	...		...	407,500		...	...	
...dia Bonds	...	500,000		...	500,000		...	500,000	
...pee Debt—									
... p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	...	
...p. c. Loans	103,579	...		...	...		...	...	
... p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		4,500	...	
...p. c. Loans	2,433	...		38,700	...		6,700	...	
...rovincial Debentures	27	...		100	...		...	...	
TOTAL	106,039	500,000	606,039	38,800	907,500	946,300	11,200	500,000	511,200
NET			**0**			**0**			**0**
...mporary Debt ...ischarged—									
...mporary Loans	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
NET			**0**			**3,000,000**			**1,500,000**
...funded Debt—									
...pecial Loans	184	...		1,300	...		300	...	
...eposits of Service Funds	95,428	...		91,900	...		97,900	...	
...avings Bank Deposits	12,562,165	...		5,571,400	...		5,985,900	...	
TOTAL	12,657,777	...	12,657,777	5,664,600	...	5,664,600	6,084,100	...	6,084,100
NET			**5,002,280**			**0**			**0**
...posits and Advances—									
...alances of Provincial Allotments	2,190,152	...		618,500	...		366,400	...	
...posits of Local Funds—									
...istrict Funds	5,246,520	...		5,463,600	...		5,257,600	...	
...ther Funds	1,384,298	...		1,164,900	...		1,170,000	...	
...posits of Sinking Funds	22,685	...		127,800	...		...	...	
		(a)			(d)				
...d Standard Reserve	8,732,110	10,038,020		69,900	8,549,500		...	12,469,200	
...per Currency Reserve	...	...		...	8,467,000		...	12,000,000	
...partmental and Judicial Deposits	31,561,598	...		28,765,500	...		28,107,500	...	
...vances	6,443,804	934,120		6,820,500	1,674,900		6,204,000	1,832,100	
...pense Accounts	309,586	...		7,601,000	...		7,665,700	...	
...cellaneous	19,170	2,881		...	286,400		...	305,000	
TOTAL	55,909,923	10,975,021	66,884,944	50,631,700	18,977,800	69,609,500	48,771,200	26,606,300	75,377,500
NET			**2,095,408**			**0**			**0**
Carried over	141,700,035	35,747,720		129,439,400	49,174,900		124,389,100	58,138,700	

(b) Includes £600,000 remitted from India by means of Council bills and £172 on account of profit by exchange.
(d) Includes £225,000 on account of bills and telegraphic transfers on London.

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of 1

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	156,507,086	20,185,419		147,719,800	34,480,100		145,721,000	37,068,900	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	210,361	...	210,361	321,400	...	321,400	206,700	...	206,7
Net			4,553			159,700			
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,244,507	...	1,244,507	1,495,900	...	1,495,900	1,316,600	...	1,316,6
Net			0			155,900			431,3
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	7,411	...	7,411	7,700	...	7,700	8,000	...	8,0
Net			7,411			7,700			8,0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,351,921	...		38,000,000	...		40,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		8,179,800	...		6,779,200	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	1,777	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Railways	11,360,439	...		14,674,800	...		14,184,900	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	6,115,047	...		737,200	...		1,291,700	...	
Marine	5,161,966	...		5,868,600	...		4,954,600	...	
Military Works	983,943	...		1,201,800	...		1,130,300	...	
Military	16,413,122	...		21,963,300	...		26,246,600	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	1	604,754		...	2,000,000		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	1,000,000		...	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	5,060,543	9,229,436		1,735,200	16,120,200		2,566,000	19,415,000	
Purchase of Silver	...	3,138		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions	4,615,345	2,360,578		2,145,300	3,487,900		1,301,200	506,500	
Other "	1,517,751	1,217,226		4,692,000	9,576,800		2,038,800	3,250,500	
Total	88,581,855	14,415,132	102,996,987	99,198,000	31,184,900	130,382,900	100,493,300	23,181,000	123,674,3
Net			0			0			59,1
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	(b) 7,147,940	7,147,940	...	(d) 4,061,000	4,061,000	...	3,885,000	3,885,0
Sterling Bills on London	...	...	...	(e)4,668,000	...	4,668,000	...	...	...
Total Receipts	246,551,320	41,748,491		253,410,800	69,726,000		247,745,600	64,134,900	
Opening Balance	15,608,273	(a) 8,157,732		14,779,334	(c) 7,913,236		11,451,934	(f) 14,475,536	
GRAND TOTAL	262,159,473	49,906,223		268,190,134	77,639,236		259,197,534	78,610,436	

(a) Of this amount £24,962 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(c) " £8,322 " " " " "
(e) In addition to £225,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(f) Of this amount £9,044,922 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
March 21, 1916.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General

...ernment of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	141,700,035	35,747,720		129,439,400	49,174,900		124,389,100	58,138,700	
...ns and Advan...s by Imperial ...overnment .	205,808	...	205,808	161,700	...	161,700	251,400	...	251,400
Net .			0			0			44,700
...ns and Advan...s by Provincial ...overnments .	1,587,632	...	1,587,632	1,340,000	...	1,340,000	885,300	...	885,300
Net .			343,125			0			
...mittances—									
...and Money Orders .	37,415,953	...		38,000,000	...		40,000,000	...	
...her Local Remittances	55,305	...		8,179,806	...		6,779,200	...	
...her Departmental Accounts . . .	16,565	...		...	...		...	...	
...t Payments i...t Civil Treasuries by—									
Railways . . .	11,470,314	...		14,794,800	...		14,184,900	...	
...t Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs .	6,110,269	...		737,200	...		1,291,700	...	
Marine . . .	5,149,021	...		5,868,600	...		4,954,600	...	
Military Works . .	982,615	...		1,291,800	...		1,130,300	...	
Military . . .	16,415,545	...		21,963,300	...		26,246,600	...	
...ittance Account between England and ...dia—									
Gold remitted from India . . .	604,761	...		2,000,000	...		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve . .	1,000,000	...		...	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	13,932,274	545,109		16,185,000	1,735,200		19,415,000	2,566,000	
Purchase of Silver .	3,138	...		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions .	2,326,785	4,649,049		3,459,600	2,173,600		...	1,807,700	
Other „ .	1,806,086	1,051,109		8,836,700	5,412,000		3,524,200	1,715,000	
Total .	97,288,631	6,245,267	103,533,898	121,226,800	9,320,800	130,547,600	117,526,500	6,089,700	123,615,200
Net .			536,911			161,700			
...retary of State's ...ills paid . .	(b) 6,598,033	...	6,598,033	(d) 4,570,300	...	4,570,300	3,885,000	...	3,885,000
...rling Bills on ...ondon . .	...	...	...	...	(e) 4,668,000	4,668,000	...	...	...
...AL Disbursements .	247,380,139	41,992,987		256,738,200	63,163,700		246,937,300	64,227,400	
Closing Balance .	14,770,334	(c) 7,913,236		11,451,934	(f) 14,475,536		12,260,234	(g) 14,383,036	
GRAND TOTAL .	262,150,473	49,906,223		268,190,134	77,639,236		259,197,534	78,610,436	

(b) In addition to £600,172 on account of remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(d) In addition to £7,533,000 and £8,467,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve, respectively.
(f) Of this amount £7,787,422 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
	R	R	R
Madras—			
Balance on April 1st	1,75,60,468	1,10,16,000	1,02,20,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,66,700	24,50,000	24,50,000
Other revenue	7,32,67,482	7,39,46,000	7,45,65,000
Total Expenditure	8,22,78,598	7,71,92,000	7,73,14,000
Closing Balance	1,10,16,052	1,02,20,000	99,21,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	1,95,34,085	1,58,04,000	1,43,65,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	20,88,500	20,80,000	20,80,000
Other revenue	7,34,95,486	7,31,10,000	7,30,80,000
Total Expenditure	7,93,13,794	7,66,29,000	7,54,10,000
Closing Balance	1,58,04,277	1,43,65,000	1,41,15,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,18,11,112	2,72,60,000	2,58,90,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	44,91,600	35,21,000	35,13,000
Other revenue	5,77,18,295	5,91,10,000	5,84,91,000
Total Expenditure	6,67,60,684	6,40,01,000	6,17,97,000
Closing Balance	2,72,60,323	2,58,90,000	2,60,97,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,84,74,177	1,45,07,000	1,43,73,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,21,600	24,99,000	22,29,000
Other revenue	6,36,97,879	6,62,39,000	6,54,69,000
Total Expenditure	7,00,87,086	6,88,72,000	6,80,97,000
Closing Balance	1,45,06,570	1,43,73,000	1,39,74,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	70,91,590	52,21,000	60,23,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	16,84,800	13,60,000	13,55,000
Other revenue	4,59,21,488	4,71,74,000	4,59,89,000
Total Expenditure	4,94,76,552	4,77,32,000	4,78,26,000
Closing Balance	52,21,326	60,23,000	55,41,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	1,39,36,225	93,25,000	69,80,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,92,200	9,94,000	9,94,000
Other revenue	5,25,28,435	5,39,20,000	5,51,00,000
Total Expenditure	5,96,31,715	5,72,39,000	5,74,02,000
Closing Balance	93,25,145	69,80,000	56,72,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	1,91,64,137	1,54,33,000	1,35,48,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,63,300	14,61,000	14,61,000
Other revenue	2,86,97,957	3,00,70,000	2,88,07,000
Total Expenditure	3,38,91,898	3,34,16,000	3,25,71,000
Closing Balance	1,54,33,496	1,35,48,000	1,12,45,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,09,53,278	97,46,000	95,00,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	9,29,200	9,14,000	9,14,000
Other revenue	2,83,78,124	2,77,73,000	2,79,44,000
Total Expenditure	3,05,15,078	2,89,33,000	2,89,16,000
Closing Balance	97,45,524	95,00,000	94,42,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	55,88,802	29,49,000	18,87,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	4,47,600	4,48,000	4,48,000
Other revenue	1,36,39,666	1,39,10,000	1,41,64,000
Total Expenditure	1,67,27,190	1,54,20,000	1,50,09,000
Closing Balance	29,48,878	18,87,000	14,90,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	14,41,13,874	11,12,61,000	10,27,86,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,84,85,500	1,57,27,000	1,54,44,000
Other revenue	43,73,44,812	44,52 52,000	44,36,09,000
Total Expenditure	48,86,82,595	46,94,54,000	46,43,42,000
Closing Balance	11,12,61,591	10,27,86,000	9,74,97,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	9,607,591	7,417,400	6,852,400
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,232,367	1,048,500	1,029,600
Other revenue	29,156,321	29,683,400	29,574,000
Total Expenditure	32,578,840	31,296,900	30,956,200
Closing Balance	7,417,439	6,852,400	6,499,800

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
March 21, 1916.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure. Refunds and Assignments.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
Revenue Heads.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue — Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,221,539	786,595	3,914,018	16,520,926		17,065,500		17,142,500	
Opium	1,572,218	5,336	654,089	912,793		777,700		1,329,400	
Salt	3,910,790	269,985	360,517	3,280,288		2,829,600		3,319,300	
Stamps	5,052,043	61,894	119,863	4,900,286		5,210,800		5,271,800	
Excise	8,856,881	109,133	459,685	8,288,063		7,949,600		7,954,200	
Provincial Rates	38,814	1,346	...	37,468		39,200		28,300	
Customs	6,347,201	190,141	264,279	5,892,781		5,417,500		7,279,000	
Income Tax	2,036,733	16,794	32,626	1,987,313		1,997,300		2,861,500	
Forest	1,980,652	9,434	1,217,808	753,410		735,400		759,200	
Registration	485,295	862	257,980	226,453		249,000		256,000	
Tributes	609,827	206,945	...	402,882		399,000		408,100	
TOTAL	52,141,993	1,658,465	7,280,865	43,202,663		42,661,100		46,609,900	
Total deduction from Revenue		8,939,330							
Expenditure Heads.									
Interest on Services	1,023,307	1,191,257			167,950		39,400	185,600	
Commercial Services — Posts and Telegraphs	3,596,973	3,257,263		339,710		543,800		373,400	
Railways	15,799,149	13,641,115		2,158,034		3,748,500		2,737,900	
Irrigation	4,680,969	3,754,268		926,701		1,000,500		1,066,500	
Civil Works, etc.	288,219	7,177,209			6,888,990		5,169,000		4,474,500
Mint	60,498	141,682			72,184		12,000		17,400
Civil Departments	1,505,120	18,903,977			17,404,857		17,573,900		17,790,100
Miscellaneous Civil Services — Superannuation	213,235	3,479,734			3,266,499		3,269,900		3,315,700
Exchange	1,729	...		1,729		86,700			
Miscellaneous	365,192	530,324			165,132		170,100		310,500
Other heads	97,594	1,301,326			1,203,732		1,122,800		1,092,000
Famine Relief	...	279,885			279,885		40,000		46,300
Famine Relief and Insurance — Other heads	...	720,115			720,115		960,000		953,700
Army — Effective	971,846	17,080,798			16,108,952		17,802,100		18,052,200
Army — Non-effective	124,345	3,255,761			3,131,416		3,154,700		3,123,500
Marine	198,115	463,370			265,255		325,400		525,100
Military works	80,382	996,071			915,689		744,200		778,300
Special Defences (1902)	...	13,603			13,603		16,300		20,900
TOTAL	81,157,666	85,133,088			3,975,422		2,359,200	473,100	
Provincial Adjustment — Surplus		...							
Deficit		2,190,152		2,190,152		565,000		352,600	
TOTAL	81,157,666	82,942,936			1,785,270		1,794,200	825,700	
Surplus								825,700	
Deficit					1,785,270		1,794,200		
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue:—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways				2,368,577		3,499,300		3,000	
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways				66,666		66,700		66,700	
Capital Account — Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				1,987,490		494,100		671,900	
Outlay on Irrigation Works					1,123,180		892,000		900,000
Outlay on State Railways					10,569,858		4,793,200		2,801,900
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					360,361		333,300		266,700
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					1,342,253		870,700		951,100
Permanent Debt (net)				2,727,294		2,386,400		3,822,100	
Temporary Debt (net)				14,333,333			3,000,000		1,500,000
Unfunded Debt (net)					5,002,280	852,500		254,700	
Deposits, Advances, and Remittances — Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)				4,553		159,700			44,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					343,125	155,900		431,800	
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				7,411		7,700		8,000	
Deposits and Advances (net)					2,095,408	7,970,000		1,037,700	
Remittances (net)					536,911		164,700	59,100	
Secretary of State's Bills drawn				7,147,940		4,061,000		3,886,000	
Secretary of State's Bills paid					6,598,033		4,570,300		3,885,000
Sterling Bills on London drawn						4,668,000			
Sterling Bills on London paid							4,668,000		
				28,623,264	29,696,679	24,321,300	21,086,400	11,065,200	10,349,400
Balance — Opening Balance				23,766,985		22,692,570		25,927,470	
Closing Balance					22,692,570		25,927,470		26,643,270
TOTAL				52,389,249	52,389,249	47,013,870	47,013,870	36,992,670	36,992,670

R. A. GAMBLE, *Comptroller General.*

H. F. HOWARD, *Controller of Currency.*

J. B. BRUNYATE, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

DELHI,

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE DETAILS OF THE ESTIMATES.

Introductory.

1 In this memorandum the variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimates of next year, are explained in detail for the major heads of account. Under most of the heads details by provinces have been given, and it may be explained that the figures shown against "India General" represent the transactions of the Central Government, including all expenditure directly controlled by it, of the minor administrations of Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg, and of the convict settlement in the Andamans. The Budget estimates of Provincial and "Divided" expenditure in 1916-17 generally represent the allotments proposed by the several Governments and Administrations with whom regular provincial settlements have been concluded. More detailed information regarding the figures will be found in the Financial Statements presented by the Local Governments to their respective Councils.

2. The figures for the province of Delhi have been entered separately and explained under each major head of account. A *pro formâ* account of expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi province is also appended to this memorandum (Appendix I), together with a prefatory note explaining the scope of the *pro formâ* account and the relation between it and the regular accounts.

General results.

3. The broad totals of revenue and expenditure for the last year, the current year and the ensuing year, are as follows:—

	Accounts, 1914-15.
	£
Revenue	81,157,663
Expenditure charged to Revenue	82,942,936
Imperial deficit	1,785,270

	Revised, 1915-16.
	£
Revenue	83,325,800
Expenditure charged to Revenue	85,120,000
Imperial deficit	1,794,200

	Budget, 1916-17.
	£
Revenue	86,528,600
Expenditure charged to Revenue	85,702,900
Imperial surplus	825,700

These figures exclude all capital, debt, and remittance transactions.

Accounts, 1914-15.

4. The Accounts of 1914-15 are not discussed in this memorandum, but according to our usual practice in the past a brief explanation is given below of the principal divergences between the Revised estimates of revenue and expenditure as submitted to the Council twelve months ago, and the actual accounts of the year as closed, audited and compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

5. The broad results are brought out in the following table :—

	Revised, 1914-15.			Actuals, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	49,929,200	30,228,400	80,157,600	50,769,000	30,388,700	81,157,700
Expenditure . . .	52,715,000	32,483,400	85,198,400	52,554,300	32,578,800	85,133,100
Deficit . .	2,785,800	2,255,000	5,040,800	1,785,300	2,190,100	3,975,400

6. The Imperial revenue proved to be £839,800 higher, and the Imperial expenditure £160,700 less than the Revised estimate, with the result that the deficit was £1,000,500 smaller than was anticipated. The principal items contributing to this improvement are mentioned below. The net receipts of Railways advanced by £529,600. The effect of the unfavourable economic conditions created by the war on the earnings of railways in March was less marked than had been anticipated, and there was an increase of £464,600 in the gross traffic receipts on the Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Bombay Baroda and Central India and certain other lines. There was also a net saving of £65,000 in the grants for working expenses and payments of surplus profits to companies, etc. The Salt revenue showed a rise of £138,800 owing mainly to heavy payments of duty in Northern India in advance of actual clearances. There was an increase of £108,900 in the Marine receipts due to larger recoveries from the Imperial Government in connection with the fitting up of transports at the Indian dockyards. The revenue of the Postal and Telegraph Department improved by £77,700 in consequence of a rise in receipts in India and an advance payment by the Home Government under the Morley award in connection with the Eastern Mail Service The reduction of £160,700 in the Imperial expenditure was mainly due to savings in the grants for salaries, etc., of Civil Departments and Miscellaneous Civil charges. The improvement in the Provincial section resulted chiefly from higher collections of Land Revenue in Burma in March than had been anticipated in the Revised estimate.

Authors of Memorandum.

7. Paragraphs 200 to 227 of this memorandum have been communicated by the Honourable Mr. G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E., Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and paragraphs 157 to 167 and 236 to 239 by Mr. H N. Heseltine, Accountant General, Railways; the rest of the memorandum has been drafted by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.I.E., of the Indian Finance Department.

I AND 8.—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE.

(Including the portion due to Irrigation.)

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	7,85,460	7,26,582	7,24,712	7,63,000	6,82,000	7,35,000
2. Delhi . . .	2,01,652	3,53,143	3,19,227	3,56,000	4,13,000	3,80,000
3. Baluchistan . .	9,60,021	10,40,110	10,18,550	10,37,000	9,52,000	10,18,000
4. North-West Frontier	21,71,102	21,57,652	22,60,241	23,09,000	22,57,000	22,27,000
5. Other Provinces .	12,88,478	19,79,133	17,59,382	22,42,000	19,75,000	30,78,000
Total .	54,07,373	62,56,620	60,82,112	67,07,000	62,59,000	80,38,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	6,88,13,775	6,79,52,486	6,77,35,907	7,03,89,000	7,00,83,000	7,00,41,000
2. Bombay . . .	4,97,03,142	5,84,72,294	5,36,52,4 8	5,45,51,000	5,22,80,000	5,47,07,000
3. Bengal . . .	2,73,57,194	2,71,19,880	2,79,87,049	2,73,57,000	2,78,53,000	2 75,21,000
4. United Provinces .	6,71,00,937	6,08,30,926	6,40,30,989	6,12,22,000	6,86,94,000	6,68,58,000
5. Punjab . . .	3,74,20,500	3,70,43,558	3,86,30,652	3,96,45,000	3,89,74,000	3,68,75,000
6. Burma . . .	4,53,42,149	4,65,26,001	4,48,07,155	4,66,00,000	4,69,99,000	4,68,00,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	1,50,80,571	1,53,28,723	1,51,42,994	1,53,52,000	1,5 ,2 ,000	1,53,1 ,000
8. Central Provinces .	1,82,94,753	1,87,22,197	1,88,25,898	2,05,24,000	1,99,42,000	2,00,71,000
9. Assam . . .	77,90,288	78,80,558	74,65 876	80,40,000	78,54,000	81,62,000
Total .	33,09,03,309	33,98,82,623	33,72,58,738	35,16,80,000	34,73,06,000	34,63,49,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	34,23,10,682	34,61,39,243	34,33,41,050	35,83,87,000	35,35,65,000	35,43,87,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue . R	31,92,37,015	32,08,73,629	31,83,23,0 8	33,22,44,000	32,75,55,000	32,89,82,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . R	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,50,17,962	2,61,43,000	2,60,10,000	2,54,05,000
Equivalent of total Revenue in Sterling £	22,820,713	23,075,949	22,839,403	23,892,500	23,571,000	23,625,800
Shown under I.—Land Revenue . £	21,282,468	21,391,575	21,221,539	22,149,600	21,837,000	21,932,100
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation . £	1,538,245	1,684,374	1,667,864	1,742,900	1,734,000	1,693,700

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General . .	3,99,524	4,06,460	4,11,539	4,15,000	4,13,000	4,12,000
2. Delhi . . .	31,474	92,143	1,02,099	1,01,000	1,03,000	1,03,000
3. Baluchistan . .	2,43,275	2,34,196	2.29.749	1,99,000	2,35,000	2,05,000
4. North-West Frontier .	6,11,662	6,20,763	6,48,563	6,97,000	6,55,000	6,89,000
5. Other Provinces .	27,54,266	30,29,266	34,02,717	37,00,000	33,09,000	29,23,000
Total .	40,40,201	43,82,828	47,94,667	51,12,000	47,15,000	43,37,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . .	1,42,09,160	1,46,94,474	1,25,47,258	1,30,70,000	1,23,86,000	1,27,04,000
2. Bombay . .	84,24,139	84,71,319	89,04,087	90,20,000	89,50,000	89,85,000
3. Bengal . . .	32,36,127	34,40,775	33,89.970	36,66,000	35,37,000	34,52,000
4. United Provinces .	87,45,072	88,65,404	91,84 818	97,99,000	97,03,000	99,11,000
5. Punjab . .	47,73,501	49,09,849	49,87,0 1	52,90,000	50,34,000	51,44,000
6. Burma . . .	69,83,737	70,06,631	68,14,945	73,45,000	70,37,000	69,55,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	23,51,303	24,53,629	24 69,531	25,10,000	23,58,000	24,97,000
8. Central Provinces .	38,38,802	40,18,719	41,15,623	42,59,000	42,12,000	42,61,000
9. Assam . . .	13,91,912	15,20,750	14,77,681	17,50,000	16,63,000	16,78,000
Total .	5,39,54,353	5,53,87,580	5,38,90,984	5,67,09,000	5,49,30,000	5,55,27,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	5,79,94,554	5,97,70,408	5,86,85,651	6,18,21,000	5,96,45,000	5,98,64,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,866,304	3,984,693	3,912,377	4,121,400	3,976,300	3,990,900
England . . £	1,725	1,729	1,641	1,800	1,400	1,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,868,029	3,986,422	3,914,018	4,123,700	3,977,700	3,992,500

8. The Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 21 represents the cost of survey and record-of-right operations on a large scale in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa, undertaken more for administrative than for fiscal purposes. The expenditure is of a temporary and varying character and was accordingly not considered suitable for inclusion in the financial settlements with the two provinces. Three-fourths of the charges are eventually recovered from landlords and tenants for the protection of whose rights the operations are primarily undertaken; and the recoveries are shown in the table as Imperial revenue against "Other Provinces."

REVENUE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

9. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R4·48 lakhs. There is a reduction of R4·17 lakhs in the recoveries of survey and settlement charges in Bengal owing to less rapid progress with the programme of operations; but, on the other hand, there is an increase of R1·50 lakhs in the receipts on the same account in Bihar and Orissa. There is also a decline in the Land Revenue collections in Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara and the North-West Frontier Province in consequence of unfavourable agricultural conditions.

Budget, 1916-17.

10. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R17·79 lakhs more than the Revised for 1915-16. An increase of R17·03 lakhs is anticipated in the receipts on account of survey and settlement charges in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. Provision has also been made for a rise of R·66 lakh in Baluchistan on the basis of normal collections.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

11. The total collections in 1915-16 are likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by R43·74 lakhs. There will be a large deficiency of R22·65 lakhs in Bombay, due chiefly to scanty rainfall in Gujarat and low inundation in Sind and the grant of larger suspensions and remissions than were anticipated. There will also be shortages of R6·71 lakhs in the Punjab, R5·28 lakhs in the United Provinces, R2·31 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa and R1·86 lakhs in Assam, mostly in consequence of the damage done to the crops in certain districts by deficient or excessive rainfall; of R5·82 lakhs in the Central Provinces, due chiefly to the remission of certain outstanding arrears and to the postponement of the introduction of revised assessments in some of the districts; and of R3·06 lakhs in Madras and R1·61 lakhs in Burma owing mainly to improved collections in 1914-15 and a consequent reduction in the balance of the land revenue demand which remained outstanding at the end of that year. In Bengal alone, an improvement of R4·96 lakhs is expected over the Budget estimate, owing mainly to higher collections from Government estates in consequence of the improved prospects of the jute trade and to the sale of Government lands to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

Budget, 1916-17.

12. The total Budget for 1916-17 is less than the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R9·57 lakhs. The estimates have been framed as usual on the basis of normal monsoon conditions in the ensuing year. An important increase over the Revised estimate of the current year is assumed in Bombay (R24·21 lakhs) where provision has been made for the recovery of a large slice of the revenue suspended in previous years. A rise in revenue is also anticipated in Assam (R3·08 lakhs), Burma (R3·01 lakhs), Bihar and Orissa (R1·93 lakhs) and the Central Provinces (R1·29 lakhs) in consequence of growth in the revenue demand, the absence of remissions and suspensions required in the current year, and larger recoveries of outstanding arrears. On the other hand, the collections in 1916-17 are likely to fall short of those in the current year in the Punjab (R20·99 lakhs) and the United Provinces (R18·36 lakhs), where allowance has been made for remissions and suspensions necessitated by a deficiency in the winter rainfall of the current year; and in Bengal (R3·32 lakhs) and Madras (R·42 lakh) where the Budget provides generally for normal receipts.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. *Budget, 1916-17.*

13. The saving of R3·97 lakhs in the Budget estimate of 1915-16 is chiefly due to lapses in the grant for survey and settlement expenditure in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 has been taken at R3·78 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year. The reduction is wholly due to a smaller provision for the same item of expenditure in consequence of a curtailment of the programme of operations.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

14. The total expenditure in the current year will fall short of the Budget estimate by R17·79 lakhs. The reduction is distributed over all the provinces, considerable savings being expected in Madras (R6·84 lakhs), Burma (R2·58 lakhs) and the Punjab (R2·56 lakhs). The improvement is generally due to a partial relaxation of the restrictions on the grant of leave out of India to members of the Indian Civil Service, the temporary transfer of several of these officers to military duty, and the curtailment of expenditure in view of the pressing need for economy. A portion of it is also derived from (1) larger recoveries in Madras from private estates for surveys made on their behalf; (2) the total or partial non-utilisation of lump provisions for the revision of certain establishments in Madras and the Punjab and for the creation of a new district in the latter province; and (3) the reversion to military duty of the junior military members of the Burma Commission.

Budget, 1916-17.

15 The total Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R5·97 lakhs. The increase is distributed over all the provinces with the exception of Bengal and Burma. Provision has generally been made on the basis of existing sanctions and commitments. Special allotments have been made in Madras for the revision of village establishments; in the United Provinces for the re-settlement of the Bulandshahr district and for the introduction of a further instalment of the scheme for the reorganisation of the cadre of deputy collectors; and in the Punjab for the payment of compensation in connection with the afforestation of certain tracts.

II AND 4.—OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.						
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	4,98,05,735	1,91,92,177	1,87,71,783	2,22,78,000	2,37,49,000	2,84,82,000
Bombay—Pass and Auction Fees	2,20,99,645	4,12,500	...	...	...	...
Excise Opium and other Revenue	49,63,493	47,68,501	48,11,491	46,92,000	45,57,000	58,22,000
TOTAL ₹	7,68,68,873	2,43,73,178	2,35,83,274	2,69,70,000	2,83,06,000	3,43,04,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,124,592	1,624,878	1,572,218	1,798,000	1,887,000	2,286,900
Expenditure—						
Purchase of Opium, including payments to Cultivators	76,70,577	1,39,32,608	85,79,357	1,23,91,000	1,53,14,000	1,30,06,000
Other Charges	13,20,747	12,42,832	12,27,924	12,97,000	12,30,000	12,95,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	89,91,324	1,51,75,440	98,07,281	1,36,88,000	1,65,74,000	1,43,01,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	599,422	1,011,696	653,819	912,500	1,105,000	953,400
ENGLAND.						
Miscellaneous Charges £	307	744	270	400	700	500
TOTAL £	599,729	1,012,440	654,089	912,900	1,105,700	953,900
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold { Certificated	4,690	...	...	...	...	...
Chests sold { Uncertificated	13,200	9,070	11,598	13,480	13,660	15,550
Average price { Certificated	₹5,098	...	...	...	...	...
Average price { Uncertificated	₹1,963	₹2,116	₹1,619	₹1,653	₹1,739	₹1,832
Chests produced	14,000	7,000	11,950	...	10,000	...
Chests in Balance, March 31	16,817	14,747	15,099	...	11,439	...
Reserve, December 31	6,118	11,117	6,219	4,611	4,889	...
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	10,881	...	...	...	...	...
Rate of duty (Government share)	₹900	...	...	...	...	...
Government share of auction proceeds	₹1,18,02,000	...	...	...	...	...

REVENUE.

(i) *Bengal opium.*

Revised, 1915-16.

16. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provided for a revenue of ₹222·78 lakhs from the sale of 13,480 chests of Bengal opium, the bulk of which would be disposed of at the monthly auctions held at Calcutta while a certain number was to be supplied to the Government of the Straits Settlements or sold in England for medicinal purposes. 10,020 chests have been sold by public auction during the year and they have fetched a revenue of ₹172·24 lakhs, *i.e.*, an average of ₹1,719 a chest, the upset price having been raised from ₹1,600 to ₹1,800 a chest from 1st January 1916. Taking into account opium supplied to the Governments of Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements and sold in England for medicinal purposes, it is expected that about 13,660 chests will be disposed of in the current year, the proceeds amounting to ₹237·49 lakhs.

17. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a revenue of R284·82 lakhs from a sale of about 15,600 chests of Bengal opium, of which about 9,840 chests will be sold by public auction and the balance will be supplied to the Governments of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements or sold in England for medicinal purposes. *Budget, 1916-17.*

(*ii*) *Excise opium and other revenue.*

18. The decline of R1·35 lakhs in the revenue in the current year, as compared with the Budget estimate, is mainly due to a heavier fall in the consumption of opium in Bengal than had been allowed for in the Budget. Only the amount charged to Local Governments on account of the cost of production of opium consumed in India is credited under this head, the difference between the actual price of issue and the cost of production forming an item of excise revenue. Owing to an increase in recent years in the price paid to cultivators for crude opium and to a rise in the charges of manufacture, it has been decided to raise the rate or cost price at which the opium is charged to Local Governments from R8·5 to R11 a seer, with effect from 1st April 1916. This accounts for the increase of R12·65 lakhs in revenue in the Budget for 1916-17 as compared with the Revised estimate for 1915-16. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

EXPENDITURE.

19. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget provision by R28·90 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to additional purchases of Malwa opium undertaken towards the close of the current year The Budget estimate for 1916-17 also includes a special provision for purchases in Malwa to supplement the supply of Bengal opium. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

III AND 5.—SALT.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
REVENUE.						
Northern India (*a*)	1,19,34,460	1,19,33,135	1,56,28,033	1,00,00,000	1,35,00,000	1,33,30,000
Madras (*a*)	1,10,73,645	1,11,65,670	1,17,06,298	1,16,30,000	1,12,97,000	1,28,30,000
Bombay (*a*)	1,30,00,514	1,33,12,469	1,49,70,019	1,30,00,000	1,29,00,000	1,56,30,000
Bengal (*b*)	1,18,85,280	1,30,41,436	1,40,25,260	1,32,00,000	1,27,57,000	1,57,22,000
Burma (*b*)	21,19,131	22,24,656	23,29,911	22,00,000	19,01,000	23,00,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,329	1,314	1,471	1,000	1,000	1,000
Assam	1,246	897	849	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL ₹	5,00,15,605	5,16,79,577	5,86,61,841	5,00,32,000	5,23,57,000	5,98,14,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,334,374	3,445,305	3,910,790	3,335,400	3,490,500	3,987,600
CHARGES.						
Establishment charges	43,04,413	43,77,303	43,17,603	44,53,000	44,68,000	45,26,000
Cost of salt purchased by Government	12,95,619	10,91,399	10,64,773	13,99,000	12,61,000	14,51,000
Total India ₹	56,00,032	54,68,702	53,82,376	58,52,000	57,29,000	59,77,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	373,335	364,580	358,825	390,100	381,900	398,500
England £	673	793	1,692	900	2,500	1,000
TOTAL £	374,008	365,373	360,517	391,000	384,400	399,500
Total Consumption Mds.	4,72,63,000	4,83,05,000	5,13,28,000	4,65,00,000	4,83,92,000	4,66,00,000

(*a*) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. (*b*) Chiefly duty on imported Salt.

REVENUE.

vised, 1915-16.

20. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by ₹23·25 lakhs. The increase is mostly due to speculative clearances in January and February in the expectation of an enhancement of the salt duty.

litional taxation.

21. It has been decided to raise, with effect from the 1st March 1916, the duty on imported salt, and on locally produced salt generally, from ₹1 to ₹1¼ a maund. The duty on Mandi salt will be raised proportionately from 3 annas to 3¾ annas a maund; but no change will be made for the present in the duty (1) on salt locally manufactured in Aden and locally consumed or exported by land, and (2) on salt locally manufactured in Burma, the question of enhancement of the duty on the latter being reserved for separate consideration.

lget, 1916-17.

22. In view of the speculative clearances in the current year, and the enhancement of duty, the total issues of salt in 1916-17 have been taken at a moderate figure of 466 lakhs of maunds. Owing to the operation of the credit system of payment of duty, the revenue to be realised in 1916-17 will however consist of (1) duty mostly at the old rate on about 110 lakhs of maunds of salt cleared in 1915-16, (2) duty at the enhanced rate on 356 lakhs of maunds to be cleared in 1916-17, and (3) sale proceeds of Government salt and other miscellaneous receipts aggregating about ₹43 lakhs. The Budget estimate of revenue for 1916-17 has accordingly been placed at ₹598·14 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

vised, 1915-16.

23. The Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by ₹·99 lakh. The decrease is mainly due to a lapse in the grant for the purchase of salt from private manufacturers in Madras. In the Budget estimate for 1916-17, provision has been made for the charges of sanctioned establishments, and for a larger outlay on the local manufacture of salt in Madras in consequence of a shortage in the Government stocks.

dget, 1916-17.

IV AND 6.—STAMPS.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	4,20,034	4,46,004	4,30,499	4,34,000	4,34,000	4,36,000
2. Delhi	1,44,745	3,06,098	3,26,745	3,18,000	3,38,000	3,29,000
3. Baluchistan	90,039	99,961	87,078	93,000	87,000	86,000
4. North-West Frontier	5,89,353	6,67,211	6,19,027	6,10,000	6,67,000	6,84,000
TOTAL	12,44,171	15,19,274	14,63,349	14,55,000	15,26,000	15,35,000
Divided.						
1. Madras	1,36,15,386	1,41,67,616	1,38,98,284	1,38,50,000	1,51,00,000	1,55,00,000
2. Bombay	82,07,019	88,79,758	80,59,237	81,00,000	84,00,000	84,00,000
3. Bengal	2,07,43,853	2,19,10,831	2,02,68,265	2,03,00,000	2,22,00,000	2,24,00,000
4. United Provinces	1,14,90,127	1,19,51,748	1,18,18,155	1,20,00,000	1,25,50,000	1,27,50,000
5. Punjab	55,23,437	56,24,557	54,38,062	56,00,000	57,50,000	58,00,000
6. Burma	36,07,651	36,19,029	34,28,201	33,50,000	35,50,000	36,00,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	65,88,385	67,62,790	68,01,228	68,00,000	67,20,000	67,80,000
8. Central Provinces	37,14,485	39,39,587	36,21,293	36,51,000	39,75,000	40,00,000
9. Assam	13,02,212	13,99,197	14,31,576	15,00,000	14,46,000	14,92,000
TOTAL	7,47,92,555	7,82,55,113	7,47,67,301	7,51,51,000	7,96,91,000	8,07,22,000
TOTAL REVENUE ₹	7,60,36,726	7,97,74,387	7,62,30,650	7,66,06,000	8,12,17,000	8,22,57,000
Distribution of Total Revenue :—						
Court Fees and Plain Paper	5,06,05,217	5,27,70,185	5,24,85,951	5,24,59,000	5,55,57,000	5,64,15,000
Commercial and other stamps	2,43,06,491	2,56,19,186	2,31,20,128	2,29,52,000	2,44,58,000	2,46,55,000
Other Revenue	11,25,018	13,85,016	6,24,571	11,95,000	12,02,000	11,87,000
Equivalent of total revenue in Sterling £	5,069,115	5,318,293	5,082,043	5,107,100	5,414,500	5,483,800

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General :—						
(*i*) Superintendence and other charges	2,79,790	2,51,270	2,38,454	2,48,000	2,23,000	2,26,000
(*ii*) Credits for value of stamps supplied to Local Governments and administrations and to the Postal and Telegraph Departments.	—17,65,054	—17,15,604	—15,06,504	—16,33,000	—15,51,000	—16,32,000
2. Delhi	3,875	6,659	5,931	7,000	6,000	6,000
3. Baluchistan	1,393	1,432	1,256	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	22,966	26,391	22,608	24,000	25,000	24,000
TOTAL	—14,57,030	—14,29,852	—12,38,255	—13,53,000	—12,96,000	—13,75,000
Divided.						
1. Madras	4,95,075	4,46,089	4,33,776	4,64,000	4,22,000	4,24,000
2. Bombay	2,39,063	2,45,299	2,37,489	2,43,000	2,46,000	2,46,000
3. Bengal	7,07,370	7,23,132	6,22,265	6,05,000	6,30,000	6,96,000
4. United Provinces	2,90,303	3,16,617	2,42,781	2,51,000	2,54,000	2,57,000
5. Punjab	1,82,948	1,91,685	1,71,110	1,91,000	1,74,000	1,74,000
6. Burma	1,02,919	1,01,592	91,573	1,08,000	94,000	95,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	2,12,628	2,15,483	2,19,626	1,96,000	2,23,000	2,30,000
8. Central Provinces	1,24,034	1,29,551	1,11,528	1,30,000	1,19,000	1,25,000
9. Assam	54,143	59,383	64,062	53,000	63,000	63,000
TOTAL	24,08,483	24,28,831	21,94,210	22,41,000	22,25,000	23,10,000
TOTAL INDIA. ₹	9,51,453	9,98,979	9,55,955	8,88,000	9,29,000	9,35,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	63,430	66,598	63,730	59,200	61,900	62,300
England £	90,468	106,545	56,133	92,000	94,000	89,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	153,898	173,143	119,863	151,200	155,900	152,200

Revenue.

(*a*) *Wholly Imperial.*

ised, 1915-16. 24. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R·71 lakh. The bulk of the improvement occurs in the revenue from judicial *get, 1916-17.* stamps in the North-West Frontier Province. The Budget for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate of the current year.

(*b*) *Divided.*

ised, 1915-16. 25. The total Revised for 1915-16 is R45·40 lakhs higher than the Budget estimate. The latter provided for a moderate growth only on the revenue of the preceding year, in view of the uncertainty as to the effects of the war on trade and litigation generally. There has, however, been a partial revival of internal trade and business in most of the provinces; and the improvement in Stamp revenue is shared by all of them with the exception of Bihar and Orissa and Assam. Of the total rise of about R45 lakhs, R30 lakhs are expected in the revenue from court-fee stamps, and R15 lakhs in that derived from non-judicial stamps.

get, 1916-17. 26. The Budget for 1916-17 provides for a further moderate growth in revenue in almost all the provinces, and is taken at R10·31 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1915-16.

Expenditure.

27. The cost of all stamps and stamp paper supplied from England is charged under this head, and an adjustment is made in India transferring to Posts and Telegraphs the cost of stamps used for postal and telegraph purposes Similarly the cost of revenue stamps supplied to Local Governments and Administrations is debited to them in the Provincial section of the accounts by *per contra* credit in the Imperial section under this head. The credits on both these accounts are shown against item 1 (*ii*) under expenditure in the table on page 27.

(*a*) *Wholly Imperial* (*including outlay in England*).

sed, 1915-16. 28. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R·87 lakh; *get, 1916-17.* and the Budget for 1916-17 is R1·41 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year. These variations occur mostly in the credits mentioned in paragraph 27 and in the outlay in England on the purchase of stamps.

(*b*) *Divided.*

ed, 1915-16. 29. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the *et, 1916-17.* Budget. The increase in expenditure provided in the Budget for 1916-17 is a necessary concomitant of the growth in revenue.

V AND 7.—EXCISE.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General .	16,15,369	16,52,238	16,12,055	15,87,000	16,32,000	16,00,000
2. Delhi . . .	1,32,024	2,70,569	2,73,8[illegible]7	2,95,000	2,68,000	2,58,000
3. Baluchistan . .	2,79,253	2,79,743	2,91,6[illegible]2	2,65,000	2,98,000	3,13,000
4. North-West Frontier	4,04,055	3,50,113	3,54,363	3,33,000	3,39,000	3,19,000
Total .	24,30,701	25,52,663	25,31,977	24,80,000	25,37,000	24,90,000
Divided and wholly Provincial.						
1. Madras . .	3,31,86,831	3,65,11,075	3,66,18,734	3,64,60,000	3,51,00,000	3,55,35,000
2. Bombay . .	2,12,27,132	2,22,59,446	2,20,0[illegible],779	2,16,00,000	2,23,00,000	2,22,00,000
3. Bengal . . .	1,37,59,045	1,53,88,578	1,53,74,[illegible]24	1,60,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,50,000
4. United Provinces .	1,2[illegible],95,095	1,33,03,687	1,24,44,3[illegible]2	1,25,00,000	1,22,00,000	1,23,90,000
5. Punjab . .	70,11,862	69,13,580	6[illegible],21,307	70,45,000	68,50,000	68,64,000
6. Burma . . .	81,15,928	83,42,572	88,94,1[illegible]3	78,10,000	80,75,000	81,95,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	1,03,85,670	1,12,60,115	1,15,93,047	1,19,00,000	1,09,00,000	1,06,28,000
8. Central Provinces .	1,06,04,485	1,10,24,099	1,10,55,162	1,06,16,000	98,60,000	1,00,00,000
9. Assam	48,52,038	52,58,690	54,12,099	55,03,000	53,71,000	54,18,000
Total .	12,17,38,086	13,08,61,842	13,03,21,237	12,93,74,000	12,56,56,000	12,57,80,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	12,41,68,787	13,34,14,505	13,28,53,214	13,18,54,000	12,81,93,000	12,82,70,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	8,277,919	8,894,300	8,856,881	8,790,300	8,546,200	8,551,300

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General .	98,244	98,545	98,509	1,04,000	97,000	1,05,000
2. Delhi . . .	2,380	6,232	6,283	7,000	9,000	10,000
3. Baluchistan . .	12,814	11,655	11,644	15,000	12,000	13,000
4. North-West Frontier	13,372	12,929	13,244	23,000	17,000	18,000
Total .	1,26,810	1,29,361	1,29,680	1,49,000	1,35,000	1,46,000
Divided and wholly Provincial.						
1. Madras . .	18,16,745	18,20,840	18,33,739	19,16,000	18,67,000	18,76,000
2. Bombay . .	10,79,785	10,85,613	11,43,213	11,72,000	11,72,000	11,26,000
3. Bengal . . .	5,97,65[illegible]	6,25,743	7,17,[illegible]5	8,02,000	8,03,000	8,39,000
4. United Provinces .	4,11,688	4,34,532	4,60,058	4,82,000	4,88,000	5,02,000
5. Punjab . .	1,85,191	1,85,580	2,15,338	2,49,000	2,39,000	2,60,000
6. Burma . . .	12,59,119	12,68,898	12,77,533	13,00,000	12,53,000	12,66,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	5,20,700	5,50,017	5,65,501	6,19,000	5,89,000	6,28,000
8. Central Provinces .	3,18,868	3,46,508	4,2[illegible],345	5,71,000	5,02,000	5,64,000
9. Assam . . .	1,11,964	1,14,400	1,22,192	1,18,000	1,23,000	1,23,000
Total .	63,01,717	64,33,131	67,60,504	72,29,000	70,36,000	71,84,000
Total India R	64,28,527	65,61,492	68,90,184	73,78,000	71,71,000	73,30,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	428,568	437,433	459,346	491,900	478,100	488,700
England £	3	96	339	200	600	200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	428,571	437,529	459,685	492,100	478,700	488,900

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Wholly Imperial.*

30. The figures do not show any important variation. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for R 20 lakh of extra revenue which is likely to be obtained in Baluchistan from the enhancement in taxation referred to in paragraph 32.

(*b*) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

31. The set-back in prosperity caused by the war, the unfavourable conditions of agriculture, and the high prices of food grains have depressed the Excise revenue in 1915-16 more heavily than had been allowed for in the Budget estimate; and the Revised estimate is less than the Budget by R37·18 lakhs. The decline is shared by all the provinces excepting Bombay and Burma, where some improvement is expected.

Budget, 1916-17.

32. The total Budget for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R1·24 lakhs. An additional revenue of R2·80 lakhs is expected from the enhancement in taxation which Local Governments will enforce as a corollary to the increased tariff rates on beer and spirits, the amount being distributed as shown below:—

Madras	·35	lakhs.
Bengal	·50	„
United Provinces	·40	„
Punjab	1·10	„
Burma	·45	„
	2·80	„

Otherwise, the estimates allow generally for a continuance of the adverse conditions created by the war; and in the Punjab a decline of about R6 lakhs, as compared with the probable collections in 1915-16, has been assumed in view of the failure of the winter rains in the current year.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Wholly Imperial.*

33. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.
Budget, 1916-17.

34. The expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Budget by R1·93 lakhs owing to lapses in grants in several provinces. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal charges of sanctioned establishments. Provision has been made in Bihar and Orissa and in the Central Provinces for a contemplated revision of the excise staff.

VI AND 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	14,144	2,777	310	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Delhi	...	411	681	...	...	...
3. North-West Frontier.	2,279	2,777	2,897	2,000	4,000	2,000
TOTAL	16,423	5,965	3,888	3,000	5,000	3,000
Provincial.						
1. Bengal	32,02,152	1,31,340	1,70,453	1,10,000	2,25,000	1,04,000
2. United Provinces	23,68,383	23,65,542	2,27,357	1,64,000	1,67,000	1,55,000
3. Punjab	36,171	20,572	39,442	31,000	31,000	29,000
4. Bihar and Orissa	26,49,800	1,67,953	1,25,559	1,37,000	1,50,000	1,20,000
5. Assam	9,300	11,782	15,512	15,000	12,000	15,000
TOTAL	82,65,806	26,97,189	5,78,323	4,57,000	5,85,000	4,23,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	82,82,229	27,03,154	5,82,211	4,60,000	5,90,000	4,26,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	552,149	180,210	38,814	30,600	39,300	28,400

EXPENDITURE.

Provincial.						
1. Bengal	39,209	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bihar and Orissa	33,668	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R	72,877	...	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,859	...	...	...	...	...

Imperial.

35. The figures show little variation.

Provincial.

36. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R1·28 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to the recovery in Bengal of arrears of the public works cess which remained outstanding on the 31st March 1913, when the revenue was surrendered to district boards. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal collections in the various provinces.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

VII AND 9—CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
IMPORTS.						
Special Import Duties.						
1. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	6,30,051	6,63,892	5,34,491	5,00,000	5,50,000	8,19,000
2. Liquors—						
(a) Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	8,85,778	8,72,629	6,73,587	7,00,000	5,37,000	7,00,000
(b) Spirits and Liqueurs	1,11,31,614	1,19,12,602	1,10,41,004	1,04,00,000	1,06,55,000	1,19,00,000
(c) Wines	5,80,074	5,82,933	4,54,114	4,00,000	4,60,000	5,20,000
3. Opium	6,940	6,791	4,151	6,000	5,000	6,000
4. Petroleum	70,26,071	70,53,109	85,72,342	80,00,000	71,25,000	70,00,000
5. Silver, Bullion and Coin	1,06,46,213	99,24,998	1,54,51,014	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	90,00,000
6. Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	10,911	...	...	...	...	...
7. Tobacco	27,41,875	29,29,526	26,78,335	26,00,000	28,37,000	32,55,000
General Import Duties.						
8. Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	29,14,071	30,43,837	29,17,941	28,50,000	31,50,000	42,60,000
9. Sugar (ordinary duties)	73,20,846	92,33,103	43,97,167	40,00,000	60,18,000	1,26,00,000
10. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	18,48,035	18,41,175	13,71,377	12,00,000	14,91,000	19,00,000
11. Cotton Manufactures	1,92,35,646	2,12,94,239	1,53,57,474	1,40,00,000	1,33,25,000	1,20,00,000
12. Metals and Manufactures of Metals other than Silver	53,26,262	73,29,237	49,22,511	45,00,000	36,04,000	46,50,000
13. Oils (excluding Petroleum)	1,61,715	1,95,833	1,69,889	1,89,000	1,84,000	2,40,000
14. Manufactured Articles	1,39,04,305	1,53,40,176	1,07,74,616	1,00,00,000	1,21,01,000	1,58,50,000
15. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	16,57,950	13,77,488	13,60,083	13,00,000	13,89,000	18,20,000
16. Articles now free	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	24,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,62,28,357	9,36,01,868	8,06,80,096	7,06,45,000	7,35,31,000	8,69,20,000
17. EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	56,15,711	54,38,863	49,40,931	50,00,000	47,50,000	45,00,000
18. EXPORT DUTIES—						
(a) Rice	1,47,52,506	1,28,75,686	82,97,881	1,20,00,000	75,37,000	70,00,000
(b) Jute, raw and manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	87,00,000
(c) Tea	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	45,00,000
19. LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	13,61,856	14,56,885	12,89,102	15,00,000	14,12,000	18,50,000
GRAND TOTAL R	10,79,58,430	11,33,73,302	9,52,08,010	8,91,45,000	8,73,80,000	11,54,70,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	7,197,229	7,558,220	6,347,201	5,943,000	5,825,400	7,698,000
CHARGES R	38,56,892	39,12,274	39,54,520	41,33,000	39,65,000	40,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	257,126	260,818	263,655	275,500	264,300	270,600
England £	162	434	624	300	300	100
TOTAL £	257,288	261,252	264,279	275,800	264,600	270,700

REVENUE.

Additional taxation.

37. It has been decided to enhance, with effect from the 1st March 1916, the customs duties now levied on certain articles and to impose duties on others which are now exempt from the payment of customs revenue. The principal

changes proposed, and the amount of revenue expected therefrom in the two years 1915-16 and 1916-17, are shown in the following table :—

[Thousands of Rs.]

Items.	Change proposed.	Yield of additional taxation included in	
		Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
I.—Special import duties.			
(1) Arms and ammunition	To be doubled, *i.e.*, raised to 20 per cent *ad valorem*	15	2,84
(2) Liquors—			
(*a*) Ale, beer, etc.	To be raised by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 4½ annas per gallon	15	1,78
(*b*) Spirits and liqueurs	To be raised by 20 per cent, *i.e.*, to R11¼ per proof gallon in the case of potable spirits and all spirits tested ; and by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem* in the case of denatured spirits ; with special rates for liqueurs, cordials and toilet preparations untested and perfumed spirits	1,10	14,00
(*c*) Wines	To be raised by 16⅔ per cent, *i.e.*, to R1¾ per gallon for still wines and R4⅜ per gallon for other classes	...	60
(3) Tobacco	The quantitative rate on cigars and cigarettes to be replaced by an *ad valorem* rate of 50 per cent ; and the rate on manufactured tobacco, other sorts, to be raised from R1⅛ to R1½ per lb	37	4,55
II.—General import duties.			
(1) Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	To be raised by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*	88	10,60
(2) Sugar	To be raised by 100 per cent, *i.e.*, to 10 per cent *ad valorem*	4,90	59,00
(3) Chemicals, drugs, etc.	To be raised by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*	41	5,00
(4) Metals (excluding silver bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof.	To be raised generally by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, the duty on iron and steel being raised from 1 to 2½ per cent *ad valorem*	1,04	12,50
(5) Oils (excluding petroleum)	To be raised generally by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*	5	58
(6) Manufactured articles	Ditto ditto	3,80	42,50
(7) Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	Ditto ditto	39	4,70
(8) Articles now free—			
(*a*) Grain and pulse; tea chests and lead sheets used in their manufacture and tea racks ; firewood ; printing and lithographing materials ; machinery other than cotton spinning and weaving machinery ; railway material ; and ships	To be taxed at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*	2,00	24,00
(*b*) Coal, coke and fuel	To be taxed at 8 annas per ton		
(*c*) Fresh fruits, vegetables, fishmaws, bamboos, bristles and fibres, horn, raw jute, oilcakes, plants, precious stones and pearls, gum olibanum, motor cars for goods, earth, common clay and sand	To be taxed at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*		
III.—Export duties.			
(1) Tea†	To be taxed at R1½ per 100 lbs.	1,50	45,00
(2) Jute, raw†	To be taxed at R2½ per bale of 400 lbs., with special rates for cuttings and rejections.	...	87,00
„ manufactures†	To be taxed at R10 per ton for sacking and R16 per ton for hessians.*		
IV.—Land customs	Equivalent changes	37	4,50
	Total	17,11	3,19,15

* Exports under specific demand from His Majesty's Government will be exempted.
† All forward contracts entered into before 1st March will be exempted.

In calculating the yield of the additional taxation, due allowance has been made for a possible contraction in imports consequent on the enhancement of existing duties and the imposition of duties on articles which have hitherto been free.

Revised, 1915-16.

38. Apart from the yield of the additional duties, the Revised estimate of Customs revenue in 1915-16 amounts to R856·69 lakhs or R34·76 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The latter provided for a substantial decline of revenue as compared with the actuals for 1914-15, so as to allow for the effects of war conditions throughout the year; but the fall under some of the tariff heads has been more serious than was anticipated. The largest deficiency occurs under the duty on the export of rice (R44·63 lakhs), which has declined heavily owing to the closure of the trade with the enemy countries, the absence of increased demands from other foreign markets, and a large demand for Burma rice for internal consumption in India. Considerable shortages are also anticipated under metals (other than gold and silver) and manufactures thereof (R10 lakhs), petroleum (R8·75 lakhs) and import duty on cotton manufactures (R7·75 lakhs); but these and also the less important losses under some of the other tariff heads will be more than counterbalanced by substantial improvements under manufactured articles (R17·21 lakhs), sugar (R15·28 lakhs) and by smaller increases under a few other heads.

Budget, 1916-17.

39. On the existing basis of taxation, the Budget estimate of Customs revenue in 1916-17 is taken at R835·55 lakhs or R21·14 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1915-16 calculated on the same basis. It is assumed that, but for the enhancement of taxation proposed, the revenue under several of the tariff heads in 1916-17 would be practically the same as in the current year, the important variations being as follows:—

(1) A decrease of R12·25 lakhs under import duty on cotton manufactures, of R10 lakhs under silver, of R5·37 lakhs under export duty on rice, and of R2·50 lakhs under excise duty on cotton goods.

(2) An increase of R11·72 lakhs under sugar, with reference to the new tariff valuation which came into force from January 1916, and which is based on the high prices that have ruled since the outbreak of the war.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1915-16.

40. A saving of R1·68 lakhs is expected in the Budget provision for the current year, owing mainly to lapses in grants and a reduction in the payments of overtime allowances consequent on the slackness of the import trade.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal charges of sanctioned establishments.

VIII AND 10.—INCOME TAX.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General (Civil) .	9,05,684	8,92,706	9,38,178	9,83,000	9,89,000	14,91,000
2. Delhi (Civil) . .	1,02,071	2,13,430	2,57,998	1,98,000	1,63,000	2,14,000
3. Baluchistan (Civil) .	20,910	21,089	22,049	21,000	22,000	22,000
4. North-West Frontier (Civil) . . .	1,45,141	1,52,860	1,66,139	1,56,000	1,66,000	2,18,000
5. Other Provinces (Civil) . . .	36,199	20,855	31,948	22,000	19,000	18,000
6. Non-Civil Departments . . .	14,86,598	15,11,918	14,91,417	15,39,000	13,98,000	19,91,000
Total .	26,96,603	28,12,358	29,07,729	29,19,000	27,57,000	39,54,000
Divided.						
1. Madras . . .	34,81,236	37,47,460	40,28,350	38,70,000	39,70,000	52,20,000
2. Bombay . . .	57,48,762	66,91,205	68,68,409	60,76,000	72,50,000	1,05,30,000
3. Bengal . . .	55,51,652	66,37,916	69,84,610	61,00,000	68,00,000	1,06,80,000
4. United Provinces .	25,18,527	26,79,138	26,36,028	25,53,000	28,28,000	36,78,000
5. Punjab . . .	16,90,367	17,19,918	17,83,307	17,10,000	18,30,000	23,40,000
6. Burma . . .	19,79,460	22,90,649	25,45,145	22,50,000	24,80,000	36,80,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	13,26,240	13,85,293	14,24,225	14,50,000	13,80,000	18,30,000
8. Central Provinces .	7,41,260	8,62,741	9,08,909	8,32,000	9,45,000	11,33,000
9. Assam . . .	4,01,856	4,27,067	4,58,287	4,14,000	4,84,000	5,97,000
Total .	2,34,39,360	2,64,41,387	2,76,43,270	2,52,55,000	2,79,67,000	3,97,38,000
TOTAL REVENUE R .	2,61,35,963	2,92,53,745	3,05,50,999	2,81,74,000	3,07,24,000	4,36,92,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,742,397	1,950,250	2,036,733	1,878,300	2,048,300	2,912,800

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General . .	1,410	1,566	1,320	2,000	2,000	2,000
2. Delhi . . .	393	1,108	1,413	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. North-West Frontier	1,164	958	916	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total .	2,967	3,632	3,649	4,000	4,000	4,000
Divided.						
1. Madras . . .	36,996	39,175	41,221	57,000	61,000	64,000
2. Bombay . . .	1,20,490	1,45,318	1,65,847	1,74,000	1,74,000	1,82,000
3. Bengal . . .	1,52,937	1,54,577	1,54,085	1,52,000	1,54,000	1,52,000
4. United Provinces .	323	264	291	...	...	...
5. Punjab . . .	10,728	16,935	12,614	17,000	13,000	28,000
6. Burma . . .	45,248	46,539	45,554	49,000	47,000	48,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	39,382	44,790	44,824	45,000	45,000	45,000
8. Central Provinces .	12,068	12,908	15,488	14,000	17,000	19,000
9. Assam . . .	4,070	4,663	4,821	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total .	4,22,842	4,65,169	4,85,745	5,13,000	5,16,000	5,43,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R	4,25,809	4,68,801	4,89,394	5,17,000	5,20,000	5,47,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	28,387	31,254	32,626	34,500	34,700	36,500

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

sed, 1915-16. 41. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 falls short of the Budget by R1·62 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the non-recovery of the tax from the large body of military officers employed with the Indian Expeditionary Forces.

get, 1916-17. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R11·97 lakhs, the increase representing wholly the yield of the additional taxation mentioned in paragraph 44.

(b) *Divided.*

sed, 1915-16. 42. The revenue in the current year has not suffered so seriously from the effects of the war as was anticipated in the Budget estimate, and the Revised estimate exceeds the Budget by R27·12 lakhs. The improvement is distributed over all the provinces excepting Bihar and Orissa; but the bulk of it occurs naturally in Bombay and Bengal.

get, 1916-17. 43. On the existing basis of taxation, the Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R274·38 lakhs, *i.e.*, R5·29 lakhs less than the Revised for 1915-16. The estimates for next year are generally based on the probable collections in the current year; in Bombay and Bengal, decreases of R4 lakhs and R2 lakhs respectively are expected as compared with the favourable collections of the current year, while some allowance has been made for a normal growth in the Punjab (R·60 lakh) and the United Provinces (R·50 lakh).

tional tax- 44. It has been decided to enhance, with effect from the 1st April 1916, the existing rates of income-tax to the extent indicated below:—

(1) Incomes from R5,000 to R9,999 a year will pay 6 pies in the rupee instead of 5 pies.

(2) Incomes from R10,000 to 24,999 a year will pay 9 pies in the rupee instead of 5 pies.

(3) Incomes of R25,000 a year and above will pay one anna in the rupee instead of 5 pies.

(4) The enhanced rates will apply generally to profits of companies and interest on securities, which will be taxed initially at the highest rate subject to abatement or reduction in the case of persons who can show that their total income is such as to warrant a lower rate of taxation or is below the taxable limit.

An extra sum of R123 lakhs is expected in 1916-17 from the additional tax (in addition to R12 lakhs which will be recorded in the accounts as wholly Imperial revenue), the amount being distributed as shown below:

	Lakhs of R.
Madras	12·50
Bombay	36·80
Bengal	40·80
United Provinces	8·00
Punjab	4·50
Burma	12·30
Bihar and Orissa	4·80
Central Provinces	2·30
Assam	1·00
Total	1,23·00

EXPENDITURE.

45. The figures show little variation.

IX AND 11.—FOREST.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	7,88,622	8,26,213	5,90,319	6,80,000	7,67,000	7,58,000
2. Baluchistan . .	20,158	19,987	19,058	21,000	21,000	20,000
3. North-West Frontier	2,37,183	2,66,741	2,38,013	2,36,000	2,08,000	2,21,000
Total	10,45,963	11,12,941	8,47,390	9,37,000	9,96,000	9,99,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	41,12,474	42,00,320	39,41,537	41,25,000	40,00,000	39,50,000
2. Bombay . . .	49,92,519	51,03,156	46,80,242	45,00,000	45,63,000	46,44,000
3. Bengal . . .	16,00,601	16,16,111	13,04,496	14,50,000	11,25,000	11,50,000
4. United Provinces .	35,43,963	37,12,487	31,35,235	40,91,000	36,48,000	40,33,000
5. Punjab . . .	12,39,032	13,54,943	14,38,005	14,20,000	16,20,000	15,41,000
6. Burma . . .	1,10,07,715	1,15,71,965	97,07,694	1,04,34,000	94,60,000	95,80,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	4,38,958	4,91,735	5,49,779	5,12,000	5,40,000	5,40,000
8. Central Provinces .	31,71,815	31,86,454	32,72,529	31,00,000	32,00,000	32,00,000
9. Assam . . .	11,42,091	10,97,969	8,32,877	11,68,000	10,83,000	10,90,000
Total .	3,12,49,168	3,23,35,140	2,88,62,394	3,08,00,000	2,92,39,000	2,97,28,000
TOTAL INDIA R	3,22,95,131	3,34,48,081	2,97,09,784	3,17,37,000	3,02,35,000	3,07,27,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,153,009	2,229,872	1,980,652	2,115,800	2,015,600	2,048,500

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General . .	8,58,535	9,12,162	9,28,367	12,20,000	10,60,000	10,36,000
2. Delhi . . .	1,281	...	177	7,000	...	...
3. Baluchistan . .	28,526	25,310	26,000	30,000	28,000	30,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,22,173	1,31,023	1,25,593	1,21,000	1,13,000	1,19,000
Total .	10,05,515	10,68,495	10,80,137	13,78,000	12,01,000	11,85,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	31,50,482	29,35,817	28,60,685	30,50,000	29,48,000	28,82,000
2. Bombay . . .	26,92,455	25,89,878	24,87,925	25,43,000	27,28,000	27,25,000
3. Bengal . . .	6,60,794	6,40,157	6,70,935	6,66,000	6,20,000	6,54,000
4. United Provinces .	16,29,262	18,96,014	23,17,740	29,94,000	27,08,000	29,23,000
5. Punjab . . .	7,99,177	9,19,177	8,89,302	9,86,000	9,66,000	10,00,000
6. Burma . . .	41,57,077	42,75,066	46,80,447	45,58,000	43,57,000	46,40,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	3,56,611	3,55,648	3,84,371	3,89,000	3,85,000	4,56,000
8. Central Provinces .	19,46,735	19,53,129	19,36,569	18,85,000	17,80,000	19,17,000
9. Assam . . .	8,08,910	9,10,240	8,98,339	8,62,000	8,33,000	7,81,000
Total .	1,62,01,503	1,64,75,126	1,71,26,313	1,79,33,000	1,73,20,000	1,79,78,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,72,07,018	1,75,43,621	1,82,06,450	1,93,11,000	1,90,21,000	1,91,63,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,147,134	1,169,575	1,213,763	1,287,400	1,268,000	1,277,500
England . . £	5,451	4,913	4,045	4,900	3,100	3,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	1,152,585	1,174,488	1,217,808	1,292,300	1,271,100	1,280,800
NET REVENUE £	1,000,424	1,055,384	762,844	823,500	744,500	767,700

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 46. The increase of R·59 lakh in the revenue in the current year, as compared with the Budget estimate, is mainly due to higher sales of sandal-

Budget, 1916-17. wood in Coorg and of padouk in Port Blair. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 47. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R15·61 lakhs. There is a large decrease of R9·74 lakhs in Burma where the timber market has been disturbed in consequence of the war and the monthly auctions of Government timber at Rangoon have been restricted considerably so as avoid a heavy fall in prices. The slump in the timber market has affected the revenue in some of the other provinces also. On the other hand, an improvement is expected in the Punjab (R2 lakhs), owing to larger sales of trees and firewood in certain tracts, and to a smaller extent in the Central Provinces, in Bombay and in Bihar and Orissa.

Budget, 1916-17. 48. The estimates for 1916-17 are generally based on the revenue likely to to be realised in the current year. The total Budget exceeds the Revised by R4·89 lakhs only, the bulk of the increase being expected in the United Provinces (R3·85 lakhs) mainly in connection with a scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial (including outlay in England).*

Revised, 1915-16. 49. The expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Budget grant by R2·04 lakhs, owing mainly to the non-utilisation of an allotment for the construction of quarters for students in the Forest College at Dehra Dun

Budget, 1916-17. and to savings in other directions. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 50. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R1·18 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a curtailment of expenditure on works which are not immediately remunerative, in pursuance of the policy of economy. It is shared by all the provinces with the exception of Bombay and Burma. In these two provinces, the expenditure will exceed the Budget provision by R1·80 lakhs and R2·99 lakhs, respectively, owing chiefly to outlay on famine fodder operations in Bombay, and the payment in Burma of certain charges connected with the purchase of elephants which were expected to be disbursed in 1914-15.

Budget, 1916-17. 51. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R1·58 lakhs. There is an increase of R2·15 lakhs in the United Provinces, mainly in connection with the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways; and of R1·37 lakhs in the Central Provinces, due chiefly to the provision for certain urgent works. On the other hand, there is a decrease of R2·17 lakhs in Burma, owing to the absence of the payments made in the current year for the purchase of elephants. The estimates provide generally for the charges of sanctioned establishments and for normal working expenses, allotments for special outlay on the development of forests being restricted to measures which are urgent or are expected to prove immediately remunerative.

X AND 12.—REGISTRATION.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	26,587	25,538	21,238	20,000	20,000	21,000
2. Delhi . . .	10,173	22,674	23,012	24,000	23,000	23,000
3. Baluchistan . .	3,394	3,096	3,072	3,000	3,000	3,000
4. North-West Frontier	40,818	44,958	44,404	44,000	44,000	44,000
Total .	80,972	96,266	91,726	91,000	90,000	91,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	22,58,265	23,58,537	22,43,183	23,60,000	23,00,000	24,00,000
2. Bombay . . .	7,82,479	8,27,555	7,53,619	8,00,000	7,50,000	7,50,000
3. Bengal . . .	18,23,161	20,16,144	18,12,868	19,00,000	20,00,000	20,50,000
4. United Provinces .	6,53,893	7,04,603	6,87,167	7,37,000	7,40,000	7,10,000
5. Punjab . . .	3,51,040	3,77,516	3,52,872	3,67,000	3,40,000	3,25,000
6. Burma . . .	2,26,167	2,48,155	2,31,049	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	5,71,280	6,28,855	6,46,731	6,75,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
8. Central Provinces .	3,89,805	4,18,084	3,47,873	4,00,000	3,64,000	3,65,000
9. Assam . . .	93,275	1,08,711	1,12,335	1,15,000	1,14,000	1,19,000
Total .	71,49,365	76,88,160	71,87,697	76,04,000	75,58,000	76,69,000
TOTAL INDIA R .	72,30,337	77,84,426	72,79,423	76,95,000	76,48,000	77,60,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	482,022	518,962	485,295	513,000	509,900	517,400

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General . .	9,044	9,341	8,090	7,000	9,000	8,000
2. Delhi . . .	2,645	5,880	6,930	7,000	7,000	7,000
3. Baluchistan . .	1,262	1,061	1,358	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	10,743	11,195	12,124	12,000	13,000	12,000
Total .	23,694	27,477	28,502	27,000	30,000	28,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	12,46,045	12,68,755	12,73,585	13,00,000	12,62,000	12,67,000
2. Bombay . . .	3,72,027	3,69,660	3,70,772	3,75,000	3,75,000	3,78,000
3. Bengal . . .	10,50,903	11,26,558	11,17,210	11,23,000	11,22,000	11,09,000
4. United Provinces .	2,80,523	2,89,214	2,93,128	3,10,000	3,12,000	3,10,000
5. Punjab . . .	1,17,843	1,19,932	1,22,006	1,29,000	1,23,000	1,24,000
6. Burma . . .	1,02,853	1,06,644	1,05,981	1,09,000	1,07,000	1,08,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	3,18,603	3,32,556	3,55,689	3,80,000	3,80,000	3,86,000
8. Central Provinces .	1,29,522	1,32,386	1,28,308	1,35,000	1,24,000	1,28,000
9. Assam . . .	55,970	58,611	64,513	74,000	65,000	71,000
Total .	36,74,289	38,04,316	38,41,192	39,35,000	38,70,000	38,71,000
TOTAL INDIA R .	36,97,983	38,31,793	38,69,694	39,62,000	39,00,000	38,99,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	246,532	255,453	257,980	264,100	260,000	259,900

REVENUE.

Imperial.

52. The figures show little variation.

Provincial.

Revised, 1915-16.

53. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget forecast. There is an improvement of ₹1 lakh in Bengal, where agricultural distress in certain districts has increased registrations; but it is more than counterbalanced by minor reductions in Madras, Bombay and certain other provinces. The estimates for 1916-17 are generally based on the revenue expected to be realised in 1915-16. The total Budget exceeds the Revised for the current year by ₹1·11 lakhs, owing mainly to provision for normal growth in Madras.

Budget, 1916-17.

EXPENDITURE.

54. The figures show little variation.

XI.—TRIBUTES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General .	20,68,974	19,61,417	18,81,572	20,02,000	19,88,000	20,09,000
2. Madras . .	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,97,000	44,97,000	44,97,000
3. Bombay . .	14,21,855	14,28,999	14,01,838	13,39,000	12,39,000	13,39,000
4. Bengal . . .	67,701	67,701	67,701	68,000	68,000	68,000
5. United Provinces .	3,28,777	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000
6. Punjab . . .	1,41,874	1,45,391	1,43,824	1,44,000	1,44,000	1,44,000
7. Burma . . .	4,53,900	4,53,900	4,53,150	4,53,000	4,53,000	4,52,000
8. Bihar and Orissa .	85,500	85,499	85,500	86,000	86,000	86,000
9. Central Provinces .	2,37,937	2,42,687	2,46,187	2,39,000	2,32,000	2,39,000
10. Assam . . .	50,100	50,100	50,100	50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL INDIA R .	93,53,137	92,53,213	91,47,391	91,99,000	90,78,000	92,05,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	623,542	616,881	609,827	613,300	605,200	613,700

55. The revenue recorded under this head represents tributes received from the protected States, in several cases as a result of exchanges of territory and settlement of claims, and contributions made chiefly in lieu of former obligation to supply or maintain troops. The figures do not ordinarily show any important fluctuations from year to year except for advance payment of sums falling due in the ensuing year, or arrears and their recovery. The Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by R1·21 lakhs, the decrease being mainly due to the postponement of recoveries in Kathiawar in consequence of deficient rainfall. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal receipts.

Revised, 1915-16

Budget, 1916-17

1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	43,974	50,921	67,324	81,000	93,000	80,000
2. Delhi . . .	3,174	8,999	12,695	9,000	9,000	12,000
3. Baluchistan . .	5,797	5,464	4,601	7,000	5,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	23,401	23,404	19,000	21,000	2 ,000	20,000
5. Other Provinces .	24,09,098	23,72,130	30,82,900	22,05,000	22,87,000	24,07,000
Total .	24,85,444	24,61,418	31,86,651	23,23,000	24,16,000	25,24,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	3,87,557	4,42,245	4,54,807	4,04,000	4,35,000	4,42,000
2. Bombay . . .	8,48,515	9,95,300	11,31,185	8,45,000	9,35,000	8 85,000
3. Bengal . . .	2,68,043	2,44,261	3,31,233	2,59,000	3,00,000	2,70,000
4. United Provinces .	2,02,662	2,48,369	2,78,536	2,57,000	2,50,000	2,68,000
5. Punjab . . .	1,91,639	1,82,367	1,97,841	1,93,000	1,70,000	1,87,000
6. Burma . . .	2,55,791	2,28,133	2,62,698	2,39,000	2,78,000	2,25,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	1,11,886	1,21,707	1,03,961	1,05,000	97,000	93,000
8. Central Provinces .	81,517	82,636	1,01,829	83,000	1,21,000	97 000
9. Assam . . .	38,055	32,572	71,049	39,000	40,000	40,000
Total .	23,86,476	25,80,711	29,35,939	24,24,000	26,32,000	25,03,000
TOTAL INDIA R	48,71,920	50,42,129	61 22, 00	47,47,000	50,47,000	50,27,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	324,795	336,142	408,173	316,500	336,500	335,100

(*a*) *Imperial.*

56. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other provinces" represents refunds and drawbacks in respect of wholly Imperial revenue (*e.g.*, Opium, Salt, Customs and Tributes). The increase of R·92 lakh in the Revised estimate over the Budget for 1915-16 is mainly due to larger issues of duty-free salt and to special remission of tributes in Burma. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal charges.

d, 1915-16.

t, 1916-17.

(*b*) *Divided and Provincial.*

57. The expenditure fluctuates considerably from year to year, and is difficult to estimate. In 1915-16 the Budget will be exceeded by R2·08 lakhs, owing chiefly to higher refunds of excise revenue in several provinces. For 1916-17, a normal expenditure has been assumed.

d, 1915-16.

t, 1916-17.

2.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	31,93,559	31,87,947	32,23,328	31,97,000	33,36,000	32,25,000
2. Delhi	514	1,689	10,452	...	4,000	4,000
3. Baluchistan	2,02,348	2,01,407	2,04,716	2,02,000	2,02,000	2,02,000
4. North-West Frontier	19,307	17,736	18,212	18,000	18,000	18,000
5. Other Provinces	34,94,978	35,10,050	35,39,025	35,25,000	35,65,000	35,29,000
Total	69,10,705	69,48,829	70,05,733	69,42,000	71,25,000	69,78,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,13,814	6,20,012	5,55,118	5,82,000	6,34,000	6,17,000
2. Bombay	1,01,33,011	1,03,54,259	1,05,67,450	1,11,25,000	1,09,59,000	1,09,56,000
3. Bengal	1,01,810	54,317	68,546	85,000	62,000	70,000
4. United Provinces	3,09,564	3,01,946	3,02,875	3,02,000	2,89,000	3,00,000
5. Punjab	70,827	81,372	73,646	75,000	74,000	73,000
6. Burma	200	415	400	1,000	1,000	1,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,05,023	1,46,794	1,07,305	1,06,000	1,09,000	1,09,000
8. Central Provinces	40,851	75,870	38,675	41,000	39,000	38,000
9. Assam	32,434	32,638	34,040	34,000	35,000	35,000
Total	1,13,08,634	1,16,67,683	1,17,48,655	1,23,51,000	1,22,02,000	1,22,30,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,82,19,340	1,86,16,512	1,87,54,388	1,92,93,000	1,93,27,000	1,92,08,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,214,623	1,241,101	1,250,292	1,286,200	1,288,500	1,280,600

(a) *Imperial.*

58. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents Opium, Salt and Customs compensations paid to Native States and Foreign Governments, as well as Miscellaneous compensations (*i.e.*, those of a general character and not intended to indemnify against loss of a particular kind of revenue) in provinces other than Bombay. The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget of next year are due to the fact that the salt royalty payable to Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the customs compensation payable to Travancore and Cochin, fluctuate respectively with reference to the actual sales of salt and the actual realisations of customs revenue.

(b) *Provincial.*

59. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R1 49 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the record under other heads of account of payments of *kadim* cash allowances in Bombay for which provision was made in the Budget under "Assignments and compensations." The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16. *Revised, 191.* *Budget, 191*

XII.—INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. Interest on Imperial loans and advances	37,58,845	37,52,940	34,25,626	34,22,000	34,55,000	33,65,000
2. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,000	34,70,000	34,70,000
3. Interest on overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India	27,21,189	31,37,152	4,66,914	6,21,000	5,63,000	6,29,000
4. Interest charged to Capital on advances to Railway Companies	7,80,536	5,13,168	66,523	8,000	40,000	9,000
5. Miscellaneous items	1,13,474	3,48,583	3,50,620	4,46,000	3,18,000	2,45,000
TOTAL R	1,08,44,464	1,12,22,263	77,80,103	79,67,000	78,46,000	77,18,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	4,26,898	4,55,317	4,42,929	4,49,000	4,46,000	4,64,000
2. Bombay	10,12,401	14,21,591	15,26,317	14,08,000	13,28,000	12,25,000
3. Bengal	5,00,713	4,29,999	4,14,486	5,29,000	5,36,000	6,54,000
4. United Provinces	14,09,544	11,56,424	16,58,397	19,49,000	23,49,000	17,40,000
5. Punjab	2,6 ,145	2,33,960	2,24,643	2,98,000	2,00,000	2,66,000
6. Burma	1,70,815	1,42,037	1,70,615	1,59,000	1,42,000	1,61,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	2,88,013	2,22,129	1,82,380	2,16,000	1,37,000	1,46,000
8. Central Provinces	1,80,289	1,82,412	1,90,901	2,41,000	2,66,000	2,45,000
9. Assam	13,336	24,239	65,896	65,000	55,000	1,12,000
TOTAL R	42,48,174	42,69,038	48,57,568	53,07,000	55,19,000	50,19,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,50,92,638	1,54,91,301	1,26,17,671	1,32,74,000	1,33,65,000	1,27,37,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,006,176	1,032,754	841,178	884,900	891,000	849,100
ENGLAND.						
1. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	78,211	78,211	78,211	78,200	78,200	228,600
2. Interest realised from investment of Cash Balances	372,170	205,689	79,969			
3. Interest on advances to the Imperial Bank of Persia for the purpose of the Persian Government	16,852	35,183	23,656	94,000	126,000	94,200
4. Miscellaneous	299	282	293	...	800	3,400
TOTAL £	467,532	319,365	182,129	172,200	205,000	326,200
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	1,473,708	1,352,119	1,023,307	1,057,100	1,096,000	1,175,300
Loans and advances outstanding on 31st March:—						
1. Imperial £	6,259,602	6,044,330	6,037,605	6,198,230	5,875,705	6,918,205
2. Provincial £	5,894,614	6,687,516	7,025,402	6,403,516	6,864,002	6,426,902

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

60. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R1·21 lakhs, the decrease being mainly due to smaller receipts of interest in the Punjab in respect of the unpaid balance of the sale price of Government lands.

Budget, 1916-17.

61. The total Budget for 1916-17 is taken at R1·28 lakhs less than the Revised estimate of the current year. The fall is mainly due to a decrease in the interest recoverable from Native States, consequent on a reduction in the outstanding balances of loans taken by them from Government.

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

62. The Revised for 1915-16 is R2·12 lakhs higher than the Budget. An increase of R4 lakhs is expected in the United Provinces in consequence of a prompter recovery of arrears; but this will be counterbalanced partly by a fall of R·80 lakh in Bombay, and of R·79 lakh in Bihar and Orissa, owing to the deficient rainfall in certain tracts, and by smaller reductions in some of the other provinces. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal recoveries based on the current demand.

Budget, 1916-17.

(*c*) *England.*

Revised, 1915-16.

63. The receipts in England in 1915-16 are likely to exceed the Budget estimate by £32,800 mainly owing to an increase in the interest realised from investment of the cash balances of the Home treasury, which have proved to be larger and have earned a higher rate of interest than was anticipated. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 shows a rise of £121,200 over the Revised for 1915-16. A sum of £150,400 will be obtained from the additional investment of £3 million of the Paper Currency Reserve made in the current year. On the other hand, there will be a reduction in the interest realised from the investment of the cash balances of the Home treasury, which are not expected to remain as high as in 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

13 AND 14.—INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Interest on Debt other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works—							
Interest on total Debt—							
1. India	R	4,98,01,687	5,13,24,328	5,54,05,204	5,89,00,000	5,74,00,000	5,80,25,000
2. England	£	3,320,112	3,421,622	3,693,680	3,926,700	3,826,700	3,868,300
	£	6,203,996	5,912,796	6,077,903	6,092,300	6,182,200	6,088,700
Total		9,524,108	9,334,418	9,771,583	10,019,000	10,008,900	9,957,000
Deduct amounts charged to—							
(*a*) Railways:							
(*i*) India	R	*4,93,46,705*	*5,39,53,685*	*6,30,88,705*	*6,14,91,000*	*6,51,74,000*	*6,62,23,000*
(*ii*) England	£	*3,289,760*	*3,596,912*	*4,205,914*	*4,099,400*	*4,344,900*	*4,414,900*
	£	*3,782,769*	*3,706,233*	*3,706,300*	*3,666,300*	*3,731,800*	*3,733,800*
Total Railways	£	*7,072,548*	*7,303,145*	*7,912,214*	*7,765,700*	*8,076,700*	*8,148,700*
(*b*) Irrigation:							
(*i*) India	R	*1,73,66,737*	*1,77,92,499*	*1,92,62,258*	*1,95,16,000*	*2,00,62,000*	*2,07,28,000*
(*ii*) England	£	*1,157,783*	*1,186,167*	*1,284,150*	*1,301,100*	*1,337,500*	*1,381,800*
	£	*124,730*	*118,679*	*125,379*	*122,200*	*126,800*	*127,600*
Total Irrigation	£	*1,282,513*	*1,304,846*	*1,409,529*	*1,423,300*	*1,464,300*	*1,509,400*
Total deduction	£	*8,355,061*	*8,607,991*	*9,321,743*	*9,189,000*	*9,541,000*	*9,658,100*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	£	1,169,047	726,427	449,840	830,000	467,900	298,900
Distribution of above—							
Imperial	£	966,579	506,757	210,219	598,800	225,000	65,400
Provincial	£	202,468	219,670	239,621	231,200	242,900	232,500
Interest on other Obligations—							
On Savings Bank Balances converted at R15=£1	£	491,952	560,453	525,444	437,600	467,900	487,000
Other items	£	149,556	228,773	215,973	208,500	199,600	203,800
TOTAL	£	641,488	789,226	741,417	646,100	667,500	690,800
GRAND TOTAL	£	1,810,535	1,515,653	1,191,257	1,476,100	1,135,400	989,700
Debt outstanding on 31st March—							
Sterling		£ 179,179,193	£ 177,064,757	£ 183,190,358	£ 182,657,257	£ 182,282,858	£ 180,282,858
Rupee Debt—		R	R	R	R	R	R
4 per cent.		3,31,00,000	3,19,00,000	3,19,00,000	3,07,00,000	8,18,00,000	14,68,90,000
3½ per cent.		1,29,93,49,500	1,33,09,99,400	1,38,12,21,400	1,42,64,84,400	1,39,47,25,400	1,38,53,25,400
3 per cent.		8,42,41,000	8,23,18,000	8,20,59,500	8,17,52,000	7,79,75,500	7,72,76,500
Other Debt		1,16,73,690	1,16,38,390	1,00,84,300	1,00,71,300	1,00,82,300	1,00,14,300
Temporary loans		...	...	11,00,00,000	11,00,00,000	6,50,00,000	6,50,00,000
Savings Bank Balances		26,20,25,285	29,41,86,903	21,84,66,176	21,32,14,898	23,04,50,176	23,35,20,176

Interest on ordinary debt.

Revised, 1915-16.

64. The expenditure in 1915-16 on account of interest payable on the public debt as a whole will fall short of the Budget estimate by R1·51 lakhs (£10,100). There will be a saving of R15 lakhs in India, mainly in the provision made in the Budget for discount on the rupee loan to be raised in the year; but this will be partly counterbalanced by an excess of R13·49 lakhs (£89,900) in England, due chiefly to the payment of a higher rate of discount on India Bills. In the Budget for 1916-17 necessary provision has been made for a full year's interest on the rupee loan of R5 crores raised in the current year, and on the temporary loan of R6 crores from the Gold Standard Reserve which will remain unpaid at the end of the year, as well as for the service of the further borrowing in India which is contemplated in the ensuing year. The reduction in the charges, as compared with the current year, is mainly due to the contemplated discharge of £1½ million India bills and repayment of £3 million of the temporary loan from the Gold Standard Reserve.

Budget, 1916-17.

Transfers to Railway and Irrigation Accounts.

65. The amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation sections of the accounts depends, firstly, on the capital expenditure; secondly, on the actual payment of interest on that portion of the debt which has been incurred specifically on account of the construction or purchase of railways or irrigation works; and, thirdly, on the rate at which interest is charged on that portion of the debt which has not been specifically raised for the above purpose. Our practice is to adopt, for this adjustment, the average rate of interest actually paid in respect of the whole of the non-specific debt in the latest year for which complete accounts are available. The result is that the rate adopted in calculating the Revised estimate for a year is generally different from that used for the Budget estimate: and this usually leads to a difference between the two estimates apart from that caused by a variation in the capital expenditure itself.

Revised, 1915-16.

The large increase of R52·80 lakhs (£352,000) in the Revised estimate of total interest to be transferred in 1915-16, as compared with the Budget, is due partly to an increase in the rate, and partly to an increase in the capital at charge at the end of 1914-15 caused by certain adjustments made with reference to a recent contract with the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company.

Budget, 1916-17.

The increase in the total amount of interest to be transferred in 1916-17, over the Revised estimate for 1915-16, is almost wholly due to the progress of capital expenditure.

Transfers to Provincial.

66. A portion of the interest on Ordinary Debt appears in the Provincial section of the accounts. Provincial Governments are authorised to grant advances to cultivators (as well as to certain other people in special cases) under various Acts, to native states, to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law, and to municipalities and local bodies (other than Presidency Corporations), out of amounts annually placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The interest actually levied on such advances is credited as Provincial revenue. But interest at 3½ per cent a year is charged to the Local Governments on the mean between the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Accounts at the commencement of the year and at its close; and this is done by transferring the amount so calculated from the Imperial to the Provincial section under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The differences between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the amount to be so transferred in the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate of 1916-17, are explained by the variations in the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Account as shown in the table at page 44.

Interest on other obligations.

Revised, 1915-16.

67. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R3·21 lakhs (£21,400). There will be a rise of R4·54 lakhs in the interest payable on the Savings Bank balance owing mainly to a reduction in the anticipated withdrawals from Post Office Savings Banks; but on the other hand, a portion of the interest payable on certain special loans is not likely to be claimed during the current year. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for an increase of R3·50 lakhs (£23,300) over the Revised for 1915-16 chiefly in consequence of a further growth anticipated in the deposits in the State Provident funds.

Budget, 1916-17.

XIII AND 15—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

—	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
REVENUE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Postage and Message Revenue . .	3,87,70,014	4,13,62,237	4,16,19,153	4,15,44,000	4,38,26,000	4,54,19,000
2. Commission on money orders .	56,79,946	61,03,161	60,88,658	61,80,000	63,30,000	64,30,000
3. Other Receipts .	45,25,202	40,24,174	43,39,142	42,40,000	42,50,000	43,20,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	4,89,75,162	5,14,89,572	5,20,46,953	5,19,64,000	5,44,06,000	5,61,69,000
TOTAL INDIA . £	3,265,011	3,432,638	3,469,797	3,464,300	3,627,100	3,744,600
ENGLAND .	...	...	30,000	69,000	...	20,000
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT .	3,265,011	3,432,638	3,499,797	3,533,300	3,627,100	3,764,600
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Message Revenue .	24,59,273	23,89,648	13,23,801	5,00,000	18,92,000	16,52,000
2. Other Receipts .	20,666	26,794	—14,201	20,000	—1,13,000	13,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	24,79,939	24,16,442	13,09,600	5,20,000	17,79,000	16,65,000
TOTAL INDIA . £	165,329	161,096	87,306	34,600	118,600	111,000
ENGLAND.						
1. Message Revenue. £	6,220	4,5 3	7,220	2,100	10,200	1,000
2. Other Receipts £	...	2 2	2,650	9,200	8,900	800
TOTAL ENGLAND £	6,220	4,785	9,870	11,300	19,100	1,800
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT £	171,549	165,881	97,176	45,900	137,700	112,800
TOTAL REVENUE £	3,436,560	3,598,519	3,596,973	3,579,200	3,764,800	3,876,900
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges . . .	3,05,26,936	3,13,69,557	3,19,24,561	3,29,64,000	3,27,92,000	3,32,81,000
2. Stationery and Printing . . .	13,97,275	12,48,843	13,38,126	11,28,000	14,66,000	14,76,000
3. Conveyance of mails	65,95,054	73,36,524	72,31,660	73,34,000	73,02,000	76,35,000
4. Maintenance of Telegraph Lines .	25,76,216	26,29,794	23,80,227	25,27,000	25,94,000	26,85,000
5. Capital outlay in connection with the Telegraph Service .	4,09,421	4,60,450	7,10,564	5,48,000	—5,76,000	1,19,000
6. Miscellaneous .	9,09,603	9,01,428	8,70,621	10,55,000	9,60,000	9,08,000
TOTAL INDIA R .	4,24,14,505	4,40,06,601	4,44,55,759	4,55,56,000	4,45,38,000	4,61,64,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,827,634	2,933,774	2,963,717	3,037,100	2,969,200	3,077,600
ENGLAND.						
1. Contribution to Eastern mail subsidy £	54,588	54,588	54,588	54,000	42,700	47,100
2. Stores . . £	131,012	143,070	143,676	142,500	172,500	230,000
3. Other items . £	8,588	10,555	16,999	42,700	7,300	47,900
TOTAL ENGLAND . £	194,788	208,213	215,263	239,200	222,500	325,000
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £	3,022,422	3,141,987	3,178,980	3,276,300	3,191,700	3,402,600
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA AND ENGLAND.						
1. Revenue charges . £	96,183	77,193	86,888	101,800	100,700	104,700
2. Capital outlay . £	—17,599	23,157	13,241	5,200	10,600	86,200
3. Payments in respect of Revenue . £	31,507	30,647	—21,846	—88,900	—82,000	—90,000
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £	110,091	130,997	78,283	18,100	29,300	100,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . £	3,132,513	3,272,984	3,257,263	3,294,400	3,221,000	3,503,500
NET REVENUE . £	304,047	325,535	339,710	284,800	543,800	373,400

REVENUE.

(a) *Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.*

Revised, 1915-16.

68. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R14·07 lakhs (£93,800). An improvement of R24·42 lakhs is expected in India owing to the more satisfactory conditions of internal trade. But there is a decrease of R10·35 lakhs in the receipts in England, as the Home Government will not make any payment in the current year under the Morley award in connection with the Eastern Mail Service.

Budget, 1916-17.

69. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for a further moderate advance of R17·63 lakhs in the collections in India and for a receipt of R3 lakhs in England in connection with the Eastern Mail Service.

(b) *Indo-European Telegraph Department.*

Revised, 1915-16.

70. The rise of R13·77 lakhs (£91,800) in the revenue in the current year, as compared with the Budget estimate, is due to the diversion of traffic from foreign lines to those of the Indo-European Telegraph Department in consequence of interruptions on the former, as well as to an increase in the traffic owing to the war.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for a fall of R3·81 lakhs (£25,400) in the receipts, owing mainly to a reduction in rates in the Persian Gulf section.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.*

Revised, 1915-16.

71. The expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to fall short of the Budget grant by R12·69 lakhs (£84,600). The reduction is mainly due to heavy credits for the value of stores supplied to the Indian Expeditionary Forces, the curtailment of expenditure with reference to the policy of economy, a smaller payment in connection with the Eastern Mail subsidy owing to the discontinuance of mail sorting at sea, and a lapse in the provision for payments to the Marconi Company.

Budget, 1916-17.

72. The Budget grant for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R31·63 lakhs (£210,900). The credits on account of the value of stores supplied to other departments will be less by R7·5 lakhs in consequence of smaller supplies to the Indian Expeditionary Forces, while the outlay on the purchase of stores in England will be higher by R8·63 lakhs mainly owing to the replacement of stores issued to the Forces in the current year and a rise in prices. A provision of R6 lakhs has also been made for certain payments to the Marconi Company which are being postponed in the current year. Apart from these special items, the Budget estimate provides for sanctioned establishments and normal working expenses, together with a margin for the development of the operations of the department which are generally remunerative in character.

(b) *Indo-European Telegraph Department.*

Revised, 1915-16.

73. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R1·68 lakhs (£11,200), the rise being mainly due to the re-construction of the line north of Karachi and the increased cost of stores.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R10·74 lakhs (£71,600) more than the Revised for the current year. Provision has been made for an increase of R11·34 lakhs (£75,600) in the capital outlay, in consequence of a rise in the cost of stores and the contemplated reconstruction of a line in Persia; and for a normal growth of R·60 lakh (£4,000) in the working expenses. On the other hand, the net receipts in England in 1916-17 in connection with the Joint Purse arrangement, etc., will be R1·20 lakhs (£8,000) more than in 1915-16.

XV AND 17.—MINT.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
REVENUE.						
INDIA.						
1. Percentage chargeable on coinage of new rupees	32,25,953	20,54,049	...	...	...	...
2. Profit on circulation of—						
(*a*) Nickel coins	22,02,778	19,61,839	9,54,164	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
(*b*) Bronze coins	12,72,178	7,60,047	...	...	...	...
3. Fees for coining dollars, etc.	3,07,347	75,417	...	...	...	...
4. Other items	3,02,119	2,45,302	88,301	70,000	1,11,000	94,000
TOTAL R	73,10,375	50,96,654	10,42,465	10,70,000	11,11,000	10,94,000
TOTAL £	487,359	339,777	69,498	71,300	74,000	72,900
England £	...	64	...	...	...	...
TOTAL £	487,359	339,841	69,498	71,300	74,000	72,900
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges	8,86,301	8,36,509	6,85,293	7,47,000	6,65,000	7,25,000
2. Purchase of stores	2,19,565	2,37,642	99,913	1,75,000	1,22,000	1,41,000
3. Loss on re-coining old silver coins	5,07,401	4,90,118	4,13,718	4,99,000	3,79,000	4,03,000
4. Loss on bronze coinage	...	...	7,57,341	...	...	...
5. Other coinage losses	4,20,140	2,66,720	27,906	...	...	...
TOTAL R	20,33,407	18,30,989	19,84,171	14,21,000	11,66,000	12,77,000
TOTAL £	135,560	122,066	132,278	94,700	77,800	85,200
England £	6,783	10,564	9,404	7,300	8,200	5,100
TOTAL £	142,343	132,630	141,682	102,000	86,000	90,300
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	345,016	207,211	—72,184	—30,700	—12,000	—17,400

REVENUE.

74. The figures do not show any important variation.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1915-16.

75. The decrease of R2·41 lakhs in the expenditure in 1915-16, as compared with the Budget provision, is due partly to savings in establishment charges and in the grant for the purchase of stores, and partly to a reduction in the loss on the recoinage of uncurrent silver coin consequent on a fall in the withdrawals of such coin.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal operations.

18.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imperial.						
1. Cost of the Central Government:						
(i) Salary and expenses of the Governor-General	11,46,704	11,28,036	10,55,920	10,92,000	11,33,000	10,68,000
(ii) Executive Council	4,76,853	4,86,820	5,44,171	5,44,000	5,51,000	5,38,000
(iii) Legislative Council	1,32,026	1,70,712	1,54,746	1,73,000	1,71,000	1,73,000
(iv) Charges of the Secretariats	35,65,399	35,39,737	36,87,063	35,36,000	36,66,000	36,82,000
2. Offices of Account and Audit	37,53,875	38,00,764	38,10,796	39,11,000	38,79,000	38,69,000
3. Currency Department and Reserve Treasury	6,82,687	8,18,972	8,53,238	9,46,000	9,29,000	9,78,000
4. Payments to Presidency Banks for treasury and public debt work	3,66,231	3,74,081	3,82,870	3,86,000	3,91,000	3,94,000
5. Ajmer-Merwara Administration, etc.	4,074	2,086	2,068	3,000	2,000	2,000
6. Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar	50,276	...	...	...	...	...
7. Delhi*	32,635	1,40,684	1,43,117	1,55,000	1,42,000	1,45,000
8. North-West Frontier Administration	3,64,422	3,11,794	3,36,534	3,56,000	3,69,000	3,81,000
Total	1,05,75,182	1,07,73,686	1,09,70,523	1,11,02,000	1,12,33,000	1,12,30,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	13,99,496	14,26,839	15,22,569	14,93,000	15,86,000	15,35,000
2. Bombay	17,90,470	19,37,196	21,15,164	21,29,000	20,83,000	20,70,000
3. Bengal	25,46,712	24,29,759	24,18,157	23,74,000	24,06,000	24,36,000
4. United Provinces	17,15,992	17,31,053	17,54,705	18,80,000	17,79,000	17,67,000
5. Punjab	12,44,915	12,20,574	13,27,042	12,28,000	12,71,000	12,64,000
6. Burma	15,13,442	15,16,202	15,72,207	16,05,000	15,74,000	16,03,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	11,84,144	13,4.,288	13,45,502	14,48,000	13,48,000	14,36,000
8. Central Provinces	8,68,131	9,30,430	9,71,025	9,10,000	9,32,000	9,31,000
9. Assam	6,04,804	5,83,597	6,06,828	6,45,000	6,20,000	6,24,000
Total	1,28,68,106	1,31,22,938	1,36,33,199	1,37,12,000	1,35,99,000	1,36,66,000
TOTAL INDIA	2,34,43,288	2,38,96,624	2,46,03,722	2,48,14,000	2,48,32,000	2,48,96,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	1,562,886	1,593,108	1,640,248	1,654,300	1,655,500	1,659,700
ENGLAND.						
1. Cost of the Secretary of State's establishment, etc.	268,954	269,232	268,486	272,200	283,900	283,700
2. Stores, etc., for India	111,949	121,307	139,504	93,000	52,200	67,500
3. Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar	293	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL £	381,196	390,539	407,990	365,200	336,100	351,200
GRAND TOTAL £	1,944,082	1,983,647	2,048,238	2,019,500	1,991,600	2,010,900

*The figures have been corrected to include the charges of the Audit Office, Delhi.

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

76. The expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by R1·31 lakhs. The increase is wholly due to a rise in the charges of the Secretariats (R1·30 lakhs) in consequence of the re-organisation of the Education Department and the employment of additional establishments in the Commerce and Industry and other departments to deal with questions arising out of the war. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for sanctioned establishments and normal charges, and follows closely the Revised for the current year.

Budget, 1916-17.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

77. The total Revised for 1915-16 falls short of the Budget estimate by R1·13 lakhs. Savings of R1·01 lakhs and R1 lakh are expected in the United Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa respectively, owing to the non-utilisation of the provision for the creation of an Executive Council in the former province and for railway saloons for the Lieutenant-Governor in the latter. On the other hand, there will be an excess of R·93 lakh over the Budget grant in Madras, due mainly to the employment of additional staff in the Secretariats and the purchase of furniture for the Government House. Unimportant variations from the Budget grants will occur in the other provinces.

Budget, 1916-17.

78. The total Budget estimate for 1916-17 is R·67 lakh more than the Revised for the current year, the more important variations being: (1) an increase of R·88 lakh in Bihar and Orissa due mainly to provision for furniture required for the Government House at Bankipore, and (2) a reduction of R·51 lakh in Madras caused by the absence of certain items of special expenditure which have been incurred in the current year.

(*c*) *England.*

Revised, 1915-16.

79. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by £29,100. There is an increase of £11,700 in the charges of the Home establishment owing to an increase in staff, a rise in the wages of labourers at the store depôt and the payment of overtime allowances; but it will be more than counterbalanced by a saving of £40,800 in the grant for the purchase of stores, etc., due chiefly to smaller requirements for stores and to a change in the system of submission of claims under which payment will be made in 1915-16 in respect of three quarters only and not for a full year.

Budget, 1916-17.

80. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by £15,100 mainly owing to a higher provision for outlay on stores.

XVI A and 19 A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	3,51,532	3,29,821	3,66,885	3,68,000	3,69,000	3,71,000
2. Delhi . . .	58,774	1,61,864	2,42,989	1,70,000	1,68,000	1,64,000
3. Baluchistan . .	20,077	19,834	22,517	24,000	28,000	24,000
4. North-West Frontier	6,16,006	6,19,800	6,49,779	6,68,000	6,50,000	6,45,000
Total .	10,46,389	11,31,319	12,82,170	12,30,000	12,15,000	12,04,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	66,61,302	69,67,819	82,64,186	84,56,000	84,54,000	85,29,000
2. Bombay . . .	56,69,312	56,3.,537	57,76,860	57,29,000	58,22,000	57,55,000
3. Bengal . .	96,39,400	1,00,37,547	1,03,78,200	1,01,24,000	1,05,40,000	1,00,20,000
4. United Provinces .	61,61,393	63,90,754	66,82,719	67,45,000	70,23,000	68,88,000
5. Punjab . . .	42,17,547	42,55,055	46,02,900	46,94,000	47,21,000	46,56,000
6. Burma . . .	48,24,039	48,81,629	50,21,931	52,07,000	51,00,000	50,41,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	31,23,331	32,98,531	35,30,823	34,91,000	38,38,000	42,23,000
8. Central Provinces .	25,77,687	27,86,972	28,17,148	29,41,000	29,18,000	29,76,000
9. Assam . . .	9,09,112	9,33,847	10,14,7 2	10,68,000	10,35,000	10,39,000
Total .	4,37,88,123	4,51,88,691	4,80,89,509	4,84,55,000	4,94,51,000	4,91,27,000
TOTAL INDIA . ₹	4,48,29,512	4,63,20,010	4,93,71,679	4,96,85,000	5,06,66,000	5,03,31,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,988,634	3,088,001	3,291,445	3,312,300	3,377,700	3,355,400
England . . . £	1,668	159	809	700	1,200	700
TOTAL £	2,990,302	3,088,160	3,292,254	3,313,000	3,378,900	3,356,100

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	76,782	95,487	3,17,242	3,19,000	2,93,000	1,52,000
2. Delhi . . .	9,702	20,624	17,849	20,000	21,000	22,000
3. Baluchistan . .	24,410	27,413	24,532	25,000	29,000	25,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,12,889	1,44,782	1,43,825	1,50,000	1,71,000	1,50,000
Total .	2,23,783	2,88,306	5,03,44	5,14,000	5,14,000	3,49,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	10,63,626	10,94,576	11,44,480	11,47,000	11,70,000	12,05,000
2. Bombay . . .	7,31,828	7,80,626	8,43,009	8,20,000	8,10,000	8,20,000
3. Bengal . . .	8,14,901	8,42,811	8,60,139	9,13,000	8,40,000	8,30,000
4. United Provinces .	6,80,041	6,77,355	7,86,719	7,08,000	8,40,000	8,66,000
5. Punjab . . .	4,88,534	5,54,353	5,87,921	6,78,000	5,40,000	5,28,000
6. Burma . . .	6,47,791	6,84,281	6,51,323	6,79,000	6,10,000	6,40,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	2,80,076	2,69,601	2,96,004	2,80,000	3,34,000	3,51,000
8. Central Provinces .	2,35,053	2,89,281	2,58,662	2,57,000	2,29,000	2,41,000
9. Assam . . .	1,15,132	1,25,675	1,36,817	1,38,000	1,28,000	1,40,000
Total .	50,56,982	53,18,559	55,65,074	56,20,000	55,01,000	56,21,000
TOTAL ₹	52,80,765	56,06,865	60,68,522	61,34,000	60,15,000	59,70,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	352,051	373,791	404,568	408,900	401,000	398,000

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

81. The figures show little variation

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

82. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R9·96 lakhs. There is an increase of R4·16 lakhs in Bengal and of R2·78 lakhs in the United Provinces, chiefly in consequence of (1) special expenditure in connection with political cases, and (2) the payment of grain compensation allowance for which provision was made in the Budget under "Miscellaneous"; of R3·47 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa, mainly due to expenditure connected with the High Court at Bankipore for which no allowance was made in the Budget; and of R·93 lakh in Bombay owing to the grant of time-scale pay to those Joint and Assistant Judges who are members of the Indian Civil Service, the revision of pay of Judicial Commissioners, and a larger payment of leave allowances. In the Punjab also, there will be some excess over the Budget provision in consequence of special expenditure connected with political cases and the payment of grain compensation allowance, which will be met partially from savings in ordinary grants and in the allotment for the revision of clerical establishments. On the other hand, the expenditure will fall short of the Budget estimate in Burma (R1·07 lakhs), owing mainly to the temporary return to military duty of the junior military members of the Burma Commission; and in the three remaining provinces owing to unimportant lapses in various grants.

Budget, 1916-17.

83. The total Budget for 1916-17 is R3·24 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1915-16. There is a reduction of R5·20 lakhs in Bengal, owing to: (1) the creation of a new High Court at Bankipore; and (2) the absence of (*a*) special expenditure incurred in the current year in connection with political cases, and (*b*) specific provision under this head for the payment of grain compensation allowance. There is also a decrease of R1·35 lakhs in the United Provinces, due to the second of the causes mentioned above. On the other hand, there is an increase of 3·85 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa, where the Budget provides for a full year's charges on account of the new High Court at Bankipore. Provision has generally been made in all the provinces for the normal charges of sanctioned establishments.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

84. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ from the Budget.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R1·65 lakhs less than the Revised for 1915-16, as it is unlikely that any sums will be transferred in the ensuing year by the Administrator General, Bengal, to credit of Government under Section 52 of Act III of 1913.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

85. The total revenue in the current year is likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by R1·19 lakhs. The reduction is mainly due to smaller receipts on account of magisterial fines in the Punjab, Bengal, Burma and several other provinces, which are partly counterbalanced by increased recoveries on this account in Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces and by a rise in the revenue from kurk-amins' fees and process-servers' fees in the last named province. The Budget for 1916-17 provides for normal receipts in all the provinces.

Budget, 1916-17.

XVI B and 19 B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	16,41,340	16,67,987	17,73,473	17,06,000	19,08,000	18,97,000
2. Delhi	22,484	64,366	74,135	70,000	72,000	71,000
3. Baluchistan	29,652	34,001	30,498	33,000	36,000	33,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,51,779	2,09,693	2,13,234	2,37,000	2,63,000	2,74,000
TOTAL	18,45,255	19,76,047	20,91,340	20,46,000	22,79,000	22,75,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	13,89,871	14,99,324	15,43,300	16,09,000	15,10,000	15,32,000
2. Bombay	12,00,733	12,76,989	12,82,660	12,87,000	12,82,000	12,91,000
3. Bengal	19,61,832	22,62,882	23,50,828	21,95,000	24,31,000	25,50,000
4. United Provinces	18,23,882	20,59,519	23,13,033	21,66,000	23,83,000	24,14,000
5. Punjab	13,14,605	14,27,260	15,86,118	17,32,000	18,11,000	18,28,000
6. Burma	15,66,335	18,32,603	15,77,416	15,13,000	15,70,000	15,62,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	11,80,570	14,54,178	14,80,168	15,71,000	15,20,000	15,35,000
8. Central Provinces	5,61,448	6,80,139	7,51,965	6,80,000	6,65,000	6,73,000
9. Assam	2,48,796	2,72,251	2,94,557	3,47,000	3,36,000	3,26,000
TOTAL	1,12,48,072	1,27,65,145	1,31,80,045	1,31,00,000	1,35,08,000	1,37,11,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,30,93,327	1,47,41,192	1,52,71,385	1,51,46,000	1,57,87,000	1,59,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	872,889	982,746	1,018,093	1,009,800	1,052,500	1,065,700
England £	799	157	450	...	...	...
TOTAL £	873,688	982,903	1,018,543	1,009,800	1,052,500	1,065,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,51,785	4,03,586	3,70,057	3,68,000	3,87,000	3,85,000
2. Delhi	9,392	31,555	33,457	28,000	35,000	32,000
3. Baluchistan	777	829	552	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	26,077	32,562	37,074	37,000	43,000	45,000
TOTAL	3,88,031	4,68,532	4,41,140	4,34,000	4,66,000	4,63,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,48,948	5,44,928	6,25,005	5,50,000	5,20,000	5,66,000
2. Bombay	3,04,589	2,82,232	2,85,042	2,85,000	3,10,000	3,00,000
3. Bengal	7,03,353	6,71,947	8,34,256	7,60,000	9,33,000	8,02,000
4. United Provinces	3,66,917	3,73,035	3,63,038	3,82,000	3,50,000	3,63,000
5. Punjab	3,24,563	3,93,642	4,08,394	5,00,000	4,25,000	4,00,000
6. Burma	4,59,258	4,93,229	4,19,784	4,65,000	4,41,000	4,33,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	6,43,671	7,26,397	7,03,179	8,10,000	7,47,000	7,17,000
8. Central Provinces	2,31,183	2,81,162	2,77,557	2,76,000	2,20,000	2,40,000
9. Assam	80,424	91,622	90,310	1,02,000	80,000	93,000
TOTAL	36,62,906	38,58,194	40,06,865	41,30,000	40,26,000	39,14,000
TOTAL R	40,50,937	43,26,726	44,48,005	45,64,000	44,92,000	43,77,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	270,062	288,448	296,534	304,200	299,500	291,800

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 86. The increase of R2·33 lakhs over the Budget grant for 1915-16 is mainly due to higher outlay on commissariat supplies, required for the convict settlement at Port Blair, in consequence of a rise in prices. The *Budget, 1916-17.* Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 87. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by R4·08 lakhs. The excess is wholly due to a rise in the dietary charges owing to the high price of food-stuffs and also to an increase in the jail population in some of the provinces. The cost of dietary is likely to exceed the Budget provision in almost every province; but in some of the provinces, it will be possible to meet the extra expenditure from savings in the grant for jail manufactures and in other directions.

Budget, 1916-17. 88. The Budget for 1916-17 is higher than the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R2·03 lakhs. The grants are generally based on the sanctioned scales of establishment, the probable jail population and normal outlay on raw materials.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

89. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 90. The decrease of R1 04 lakhs in the revenue in the current year, as compared with the Budget estimate, is due to a reduced demand for jail-made articles in most of the provinces. Bengal is the only province in which a material improvement in the receipts (R1·73 lakhs) is expected, in consequence of heavy supplies of jail manufactures to the Military Department. *Budget, 1916-17.* The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal receipts.

XVII AND 20.—POLICE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	9,17,991	10,37,218	11,52,094	10,74,000	12,18,000	12,74,000
2. Delhi	1,50,022	3,92,075	4,29,842	4,07,000	4,09,000	4,14,000
3. Baluchistan	4,13,677	5,11,605	5,84,734	6,42,000	5,94,000	6,08,000
4. North-West Frontier	15,76,157	17,05,508	18,05,391	18,07,000	19,76,000	21,71,000
Total	30,63,847	36,47,006	39,72,061	39,90,000	41,77,000	44,67,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	88,16,509	92,47,539	1,09,30,808	1,12,26,000	1,11,68,000	1,16,71,000
2. Bombay	1,02, 2,594	1,00,57,735	1,04,25,121	1,12,04,000	1,07,00,0 0	1,10,00,000
3. Bengal	83,99,859	94,71,081	1,03,72,545	1,05,35,000	1,10,26,000	1,11,12,000
4. United Provinces	1,08,84,795	1,11,39,477	1,25,99,303	1,24,24,000	1,28,15,000	1,26,07,000
5. Punjab	58,54,374	59,93,403	62,48,065	64,20,000	65,29,000	70,11,000
6. Burma	1,29,23,819	1,31,18,008	1,34,74,754	1,36,08,000	1,34,24,000	1,39,99,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	41,31,415	45,76,942	47,22,728	48,52,000	48,14,000	47,73,000
8. Central Provinces	33,31,457	34,11,226	34,60,413	36,21,000	35,80,000	37,00,000
9. Assam	22,10,987	23,87,928	23,30,051	25,29,000	23,12,000	25,33,000
Total	6,67,85,809	6,93,03,399	7,45,64,988	7,64,25,000	7,68,78,000	7,84,25,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	6,98,49,656	7,29,50,405	7,85,37,049	8,04,15,000	8,10,75,000	8,28,92,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,656,644	4,863,360	5,235,803	5,361,000	5,405,000	5,526,100
England . £	1,356	1,630	1,205	1,300	700	200
TOTAL . £	4,658,000	4,864,990	5,237,008	5,362,300	5,405,700	5,526,300

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	18,672	18,562	21,267	19,000	21,000	18,000
2. Delhi	6,850	4,432	5,007	6,000	5,600	5,000
3. Baluchistan	10,448	14,865	18,714	15,000	19,000	18,000
4. North-West Frontier	31,003	20,782	33,308	33,000	36,000	49,000
Total	66,973	58,641	78,296	73,000	81,000	90,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,00,043	4,88,562	4,94,132	4,96,000	5,05,000	5,07,000
2. Bombay	2,45,679	2,89,014	2,59,452	2,86,000	2,86,000	2,98,000
3. Bengal	2,39,082	1,56,684	1,77,419	1,86,000	1,57,000	1,67,000
4. United Provinces	97,089	1,01,626	79,991	1,04,000	1,05,000	1,07,000
5. Punjab	1,98,478	2,03,666	1,72,730	1,67,000	2,24,000	2,82,000
6. Burma	4,97,655	4,61,975	6,44,811	5,91,000	5,52,000	5,66,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	53,983	46,517	39,897	41,000	36,000	35,000
8. Central Provinces	26,211	26,002	23,907	26,000	31,000	29,000
9. Assam	1,08,099	1,22,398	1,48,580	1,31,000	1,26,000	1,28,000
Total	19,66,319	18,96,444	20,40,919	20,28,000	20,22,000	21,19,000
TOTAL . R	20,33,292	19,55,085	21,19,215	21,01,000	21,03,000	22,09,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	135,553	130,339	141,281	140,100	140,200	147,300

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial* (*including outlay in England*).

ised, 1915-16. 91. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is higher than the Budget by R1·98 lakhs. There is an increase of R1·44 lakhs under "India—General," owing mainly to a rise in the charges of the Central Criminal Investigation Department; and of R1·09 lakhs in the North-West Frontier Province, due to the grant to the frontier constabulary of increased rates of pay, and of certain special concessions necessitated by the present conditions of service on the frontier. On the other hand, there is a lapse in the provision made in the Budget for police reforms in Baluchistan.

lget, 1916-17. 92. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R2·62 lakhs. The bulk of the increase occurs in the North-West Frontier Province and is due to provision for a full year's cost of the increased rates of pay and special concessions sanctioned for the frontier constabulary in the current year.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

ised, 1915-16. 93. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R4·73 lakhs. There is an increase of R1·91 lakhs in Bengal and of R1·91 lakhs in the United Provinces, due partly to measures adopted to cope with the increase in political crime and partly to the payment of grain compensation allowance for which provision was made in the Budget under "Miscellaneous"; of R3·16 lakhs in Burma, owing to special precautionary measures necessitated by the war; and of R1·03 lakhs in the Punjab, caused chiefly by a higher payment of grain compensation allowance. On the other hand, there is a decrease of R5·01 lakhs in Bombay and of R2·17 lakhs in Assam, owing to lapses in ordinary grants and in special allotments for police reorganisation, and to the transfer of funds in the former province to the Public Works Department for the construction of police buildings. Less important savings in the Budget provision are also expected in Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces.

dget, 1916-17. 94. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R15·17 lakhs higher than the Revised for the current year. The estimates provide generally for the full cost of sanctioned establishments and of the various schemes already introduced. Some allotments have also been made for other urgent improvements. But no specific provision has been made under this head in the United Provinces and in Bengal for the payment of grain compensation allowance in the ensuing year, a lump allotment for this purpose being entered under "Miscellaneous" (see paragraph 146); this accounts for the apparent reduction of expenditure in the former province in the Budget for 1916-17 as compared with the Revised estimate for 1915-16, while the decrease in Bengal due to the same cause is more than counterbalanced by the provision made for certain urgent schemes.

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

95. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

evised, 1915-16. 96. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the

udget, 1916-17. Budget. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised of the current year by R·97 lakh, the increase being mainly due to higher recoveries in the Punjab on account of punitive police.

XVIII AND 21.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	41,145	45,677	36,552	45,000	40,000	40,000
2. Bombay . .	64,813	1,81,310	1,74,032	1,89,000	1,88,000	1,43,000
3. Bengal . .	12,16,009	14,28,377	13,78,205	14,76,000	14,05,000	13,33,000
4. Burma . . .	13,28,580	13,49,107	14,79,283	14,61,000	15,73,000	14,37,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	1,080	957	1,029	7,000	6,000	7,000
6. Assam . . .	63,048	60,902	60,729	54,000	56,000	55,000
Total India .	27,14,675	30,66,390	31,29,830	32,32,000	32,68,000	30,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	180,978	204,426	208,655	215,467	217,900	200,800
England . . £	104	200	1	100	...	...
TOTAL . £	181,082	204,626	208,656	215,500	217,900	200,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	160	86	68	...	...	...
2. Bombay . . .	1,02,450	1,08,524	1,29,876	1,59,000	1,25,000	1,49,000
3. Bengal . . .	17,52,191	16,76,004	17,52,988	16,20,000	14,15,000	14,25,000
4. Burma . . .	4,96,172	5,18,919	4,21,961	4,84,000	4,07,000	4,21,000
5. Bihar and Orissa .	127	...	76	...	...	...
6. Assam . . .	84	...	112	...	...	...
TOTAL R	23,51,184	23,04,133	21,05,075	22,63,000	19,47,000	19,95,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	156,746	153,609	140,339	150,900	129,800	133,000

EXPENDITURE.

97. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget provision. There is an increase of R1·12 lakhs in Burma, due to a rise in prices of coal and marine stores; but it is counterbalanced largely by a saving of R·71 lakh in Bengal, caused by a reduction in the charges of pilot establishments consequent on the dislocation of trade. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R2·56 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year. The reduction is mainly due to the absence of any provision in Burma for the construction of new launches.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

REVENUE.

98. The falling of R3·16 lakhs in the revenue in 1915-16, as compared with the Budget estimate, is chiefly due to the unfavourable conditions of sea-borne trade. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

XIX AND 22.—EDUCATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India, General .	7,64,023	9,15,504	9,25,293	9,33,000	7,3 ,000	9,65,000
2. Delhi . . .	1,25,857	1,42,855	2,34,513	1,56,000	1,78,000	1,72,000
3. Baluchistan . .	74,131	1,0 ,852	81,011	1,05,000	92,000	1,08,000
4. North-West Frontier	6,71,542	4,8 ,539	5,02,767	5,42,000	5,37,000	5,4 ,000
Total .	16,35,553	16,52,750	17,43,584	17,36,000	15,43,000	17,89,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	65,53,050	79,51,125	78,31,353	77,69,000	76,8 ,000	80,87,000
2. Bombay . .	61,35,165	72,75,648	83,03,180	76,86,000	75,72,000	77,54,000
3. Bengal . . .	73,76,829	81,12,515	92,07,022	1,05 62,000	89,61,000	88,30,000
4. United Provinces .	56,64,135	78,58,337	70,23,430	67,31,000	63,37,000	64,54,000
5. Punjab . . .	34,46,632	44,69,352	42,20,2 2	44,66,000	44,44,000	42,76,000
6. Burma . . .	23,44,022	29,23,909	31,67,165	3 ,34 000	30,79,000	31,32,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	27,48,204	38,34,8 6	3 ,87,752	37 65,00	3 , 8,00	37.2 ,000
8. Central Provinces .	21,16,037	22,02,034	26,9 ,0 2	34,04,000	28,3 ,000	32,83,00
9. Assam . . .	9,73,071	12,15,892	15,98,055	15,29,000	14,27,000	15,18,000
Total .	3,73,58,345	4,58,43,633	4,77,33,821	4,90,46,000	4,59,5 ,000	4,70,5 ,000
TOTAL INDIA R	3,89,93,898	4,74,96,383	4,94,77,405	5,07,82,000	4,75,0 ,000	4,88,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,599,593	3,166,426	3,298,494	3,385,500	3,166,700	3,256,400
England . . £	10,539	10,383	10,320	9,300	10,000	10,200
TOTAL .	2,610,132	3,176,809	3,308,814	3,394,800	3,176,700	3,266,600

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India, General .	30,495	38.175	41,371	57,000	49,000	44,000
2. Delhi . . .	6,854	18,450	15,158	17,000	15,000	14,000
3. Baluchistan . .	14,075	17,996	18,070	19,000	19,000	19 ,00
4. North-West Frontier	671	13 173	24,800	23,000	20,000	24,000
TOTAL .	52,095	87,794	99,399	96,000	1,0 ,000	1,01,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	2,96 297	3,11,011	3,23,120	3,21,000	3,0 ,000	3,14,000
2. Bombay . .	5,31,281	5,52,899	6,0 ,079	5,99,000	7,82,000	6,00,000
3. Bengal . . .	7,77,676	8,10,953	8,47,110	8,8 ,000	8,77,000	9, 5,000
4. United Provinces .	5,11,992	6,08,851	6,09,306	6,19,000	6,01,000	6,10, 00
5. Punjab . . .	4 37,675	4,49,433	4,77,429	4,83,000	5,02,0 0	5,05,0 0
6. Burma . . .	2,39,231	2,89,391	3,53,679	3,85,000	3, 4,0 0	3,84,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	2,31,122	2,59,993	2,99,643	3,34, 00	3 69,000	3, 7,000
8. Central Provinces .	1,99,888	2,03,667	2,14,529	2,20,0 0	2,44, 00	2,55,0 0
9. Assam . . .	1,14,026	1,34,639	1,69,455	1,72,000	1,91,000	1,84,000
TOTAL .	33,39,788	36,30,777	38,94,351	40,28,000	42,93,000	41,33,000
TOTAL INDIA R	33,91,883	37,18,571	39,93,750	41,24,000	44,02,000	42,34,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	226,126	247,905	266,250	274,900	293,500	282,300

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial—(India and England).*

Revised, 1915-16.

99. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R1·83 lakhs. A portion of the saving is nominal and is caused by (1) the assignment to Provincial Governments of R·90 lakh out of the reserve for educational requirements, for which Budget provision was made under Education, and (2) the record under other heads of account of a grant of R·09 lakh made from this reserve for the improvement of Army schools. The balance of the decrease is due to lapses in the reserve and in ordinary grants.

100. Of the reserve of R2·19 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1915-16 out of the recurring appropriation of R124 lakhs from Imperial revenues for the improvement of education, R1·75 lakhs will be utilised as shown below, and R·44 lakh will lapse:

		Lakhs of Rupees.
(*i*) Assigned to Provincial Governments	Recurring	·04
	Non-recurring	·86
(*ii*) Allotted for non-recurring expenditure on Army schools		·09
(*iii*) Allotted for recurring expenditure in minor administrations		·01
(*iv*) Allotted for non-recurring expenditure in minor administrations, etc.:—		
(*a*) Delhi	·22	
(*b*) Other tracts	·53	
		·75
Grand Total		1·75

Budget, 1916-17.

101. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R2·49 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to the provision of R·42 lakh for grants to certain schools in Bangalore, and a reserve of R1·81 lakhs. Of the special appropriation of R124 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 100, R120 31 lakhs have already been distributed among the various provinces, etc., to meet recurring expenditure. The balance of R3 69 lakhs has been allotted as follows in the Budget estimate for the ensuing year:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.
(*i*) Assigned to Provincial Governments for non-recurring expenditure	1·74
(*ii*) Non-recurring expenditure in minor administrations, etc.	·14
(*iii*) Reserve	1·81
	3 69

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

102. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to be R30·88 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The latter included special allotments under this head, aggregating about R151 lakhs, from the recurring and non-recurring assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the development and improvement of education. Out of these allotments, the expenditure expected in 1915-16 is about R139 lakhs only, of which R122 lakhs will be recorded under Education, while the balance will appear under Civil Works. Under the former head, there is thus a decrease of about R29 lakhs, as compared with the Budget provision, in the outlay from special Imperial grants; and the expenditure from other Provincial resources will accordingly fall short of the corresponding budget provision by about R2 lakhs only. This decrease is due to lapses in ordinary grants in almost all the provinces and in the special allotment of R1 lakh made in Assam for educational reforms.

Budget, 1916-17.

103. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R10·98 lakhs. The expenditure in 1916-17 from the special assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years will, however, be about 9 lakhs less than in 1915-16, the provision made in the Budget under

Education for expenditure from these contributions amounting to R113 lakhs against a probable outlay of R122 lakhs in the current year. The provision in the Budget for 1916-17 for expenditure from ordinary Provincial resources is thus about R20 lakhs more than in the Revised of the current year. The increase is distributed over all the provinces excepting Burma. Provision has generally been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure and for pressing requirements.

104. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants given from Imperial revenues in recent years. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the whole of the recurring grant for any year is fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grant.

[In lakhs of Rs.]

Province.	Grants to end of 1916-17.	Expenditure.					Unspent balance on 31st March 1917.
		To end of 1914-15.	In 1915-16 (Revised) recorded under		In 1916-17 (Budget) recorded under		
			Education.	Other heads.	Education.	Other heads.	
1. Madras . .	64·44	45·10	·94	2·20	·45	3·05	12·70
2. Bombay . .	57·78	16·17	1·31	·98	1·92	·40	37·00
3. Bengal . .	1,46 24	44 15	7·02	3·76	—3·32	...	94·63
4. United Provinces .	65·57	39·68	...	2·81	...	1·12	21·96
5. Punjab . .	39 69	30·78	8·47	·05	·39	...	...
6. Burma . . .	33·75	14·46	—·99	...	...	...	20·28
7. Bihar and Orissa .	41·37	15·30	...	...	—3·39	...	29·46
8 Central Provinces .	23·40	7·17	1·19	2·24	3·38	...	9·42
9. Assam . .	15·70	8·79	...	·55	·50	1·04	4·82
Total .	4,87·94	2,21·60	17·94	12·59	—·07	5·61	2,30·27

Owing to the need for economy, no material progress with the spending of these grants is likely to be made in the ensuing year. The *minus* figures against some of the provinces indicate that it will not be possible to utilise fully the recurring grant from Imperial revenues for educational expenditure.

Revenue.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

105. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 106. The increase of R2·65 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget for the current year is mainly due to special receipts in Bombay from the sale of securities belonging to the Gujarat college and from a private donation for the Ahmedabad College of Science. *Budget, 1916-17.* The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal receipts.

23.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	1,74,807	1,72,059	1,84,119	1,95,000	1,80,000	1,95,000
2. Delhi . . .	6,187	12,091	16,088	19,000	21,000	20,000
3. Baluchistan . .	24,451	22,456	21,772	23,000	26,000	28,000
4. North-West Frontier	39,660	43,012	43,958	42,000	49,000	54,000
5. Madras . .	3,22,125	3,27,854	3,23,132	3,47,000	3,48,000	3,52,000
6. Bombay . .	3,27,058	3,42,055	3,22,831	3,46,000	3,12,000	3,33,000
7. Bengal . . .	1,91,885	1,84,515	1,90,758	2,08,000	1,93,000	2,00,000
8. United Provinces .	2,69,256	2,71,749	2,59,009	2,82,000	2,85,000	2,89,000
9. Punjab . .	2,45,303	2,44,884	2,46,590	2,59,000	2,58,000	2,60,000
10. Burma . . .	1,38,259	1,44,884	1,43,024	1,44,000	1,43,000	1,44,000
11. Bihar and Orissa .	31,471	32,243	33,102	36,000	35,000	40,000
12. Central Provinces .	98,420	98,280	97,927	1,03,000	92,000	1,03,000
13. Assam . . .	18,110	16,705	19,183	21,000	23,000	23,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	18,86,972	19,13,457	19,02,088	20,25,000	19,65,000	20,41,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	125,798	127,564	126,806	135,000	131,000	136,100
England . . £	205	148	413	300	200	300
TOTAL £	126,003	127,712	127,219	135,300	131,200	136,400

107. A saving of ₹·61 lakh is expected in the total grant for the current year, chiefly in consequence of the absence of the Lord Bishop of Nagpur and of some of the Chaplains on leave, and the deputation of others to military duty. In 1916-17 provision has been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

XX AND 24.—MEDICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	14,54,197	14,26,721	13,10,963	20,89,000	10,55,000	14,71,000
2. Delhi . .	5,30,575	1,85,882	5,21,244	2,36,000	3,03,000	2,35,000
3. Baluchistan . .	1,50,508	1,14,772	1,05,152	1,14,000	96,000	1,16,000
4. North-West Frontier	4,81,431	2,26,251	2,50,517	3,50,000	4,35,000	4,33,000
Total .	26,16,711	19,53,626	21,88,876	27,89,000	18,89,000	22,55,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	20,51,628	24,83,398	25,18,219	21,10,000	50,79,000	39,68,000
2. Bombay . . .	23,50,042	27,20,970	25,00,114	31,78,000	26,15,000	27,38,000
3. Bengal . . .	26,42,133	28,50,459	30,15,164	36,13,000	27,52,000	28,25,000
4. United Provinces .	28,97,784	37,54,222	32,50,301	29,42,000	29,28,000	28,86,000
5. Punjab . . .	25,82,514	13,72,398	28,23,490	22,73,000	19,58,000	16,69,000
6. Burma . . .	21,90,764	20,69,540	32,14,750	29,65,000	26,90,000	26,40,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	7,26,757	9,14,408	10,03,189	11,61,000	10,13,000	11,43,000
8. Central Provinces .	10,70,733	11,60,605	13,98,506	13,01,000	10,86,000	13,31,000
9. Assam . . .	6,21,244	6,55,011	7,05,722	7,61,000	6,66,000	6,71,000
Total .	1,71,33,599	1,79,90,611	2,04,29,555	1,94,84,000	2,07,87,000	1,98,71,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,97,50,310	1,99,44,237	2,26,18,431	2,22,73,000	2,26,76,000	2,21,26,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,316,687	1,329,616	1,507,895	1,484,900	1,511,800	1,475,100
England . £	10,531	8,319	6,340	5,100	3,300	3,100
TOTAL £	1,327,218	1,337,935	1,514,235	1,490,000	1,515,100	1,478,200

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	5,707	6,036	6,031	6,000	6,000	6,000
2. Delhi . . .	83	826	1,404	1,000	2,000	2,000
3. Baluchistan . .	1,705	1,880	88	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier .	352	181	3,768	1,000	8,000	8,000
TOTAL	7,847	8,923	11,291	8,000	16,000	16,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	1,53,648	1,91,716	1,51,561	1,45,000	1,35,000	1,42,000
2. Bombay . . .	3,25,370	2,77,970	3,03,151	2,90,000	3,15,000	3,62,000
3. Bengal . . .	4,26,733	4,20,307	3,94,558	3,80,000	3,59,000	3,81,000
4. United Provinces .	54,657	72,425	1,44,935	2,15,000	2,01,000	1,27,000
5. Punjab . . .	91,339	64,731	85,922	82,000	80,000	1,16,000
6. Burma . . .	1,11,886	1,04,390	1,06,258	1,11,000	1,21,000	1,10,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	16,207	13,852	18,569	19,000	25,000	25,000
8. Central Provinces .	19,587	17,383	18,648	18,000	24,000	19,000
9. Assam . . .	18,709	23,920	25,965	26,000	23,000	32,000
TOTAL .	12,18,136	11,86,757	12,50,567	12,86,000	12,83,000	13,14,000
TOTAL INDIA R	12,25,983	11,95,680	12,61,878	12,94,000	13,04,000	13,30,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	81,732	79,712	84,125	86,300	86,900	88,600
England . . £	773	676	633	600	600	500
TOTAL £	82,505	80,388	84,758	86,900	87,500	89,100

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial* (*India and England*).

Revised, 1915-16.

108. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R9·27 lakhs, owing mainly to a decrease of R10·34 lakhs in India General and increases of R·67 lakh and R·85 lakh respectively in Delhi and the North-West Frontier Province. The decrease in India General is due (1) to the fact that no portion of the expenditure which is being incurred from the reserve of R7·70 lakhs entered in the Budget (see paragraph 109) will appear in the India General accounts; (2) to a reduction from R5 lakhs to R2·80 lakhs of the grant for the Indian Research Fund Association, in view, as regards R1·20 lakhs, of a grant of that amount from Imperial revenues made to the Government of the United Provinces for sanitary improvements in Lucknow, while a lapse also results from the temporary transfer to military duty of officers of the Indian Medical Service employed on research work; and (3) to lapses in ordinary grants. The increases in Delhi and in the North-West Frontier Province are caused by expenditure against the special allotments of R·70 lakh and R2 lakhs respectively which have been made to them from the reserve of R7·70 lakhs referred to above; and apart from this special expenditure, there will be a saving of R1·15 lakhs in the Budget provision in the latter province due to heavy lapses in ordinary grants.

109. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 included a reserve of R7·70 lakhs for the improvement of sanitation, being the portion of the special appropriation of R51 lakhs made for this purpose from Imperial revenues in recent years which had not been distributed among the provinces. From this sum, non-recurring allotments aggregating R3·70 lakhs have been made, *viz.*, (*i*) R1 lakh to the United Provinces for the improvement of the pilgrim route to Kedarnath and Badrinath, (*ii*) R2 lakhs to the North-West Frontier Province for the payment of a contribution to the Peshawar Municipality in aid of its scheme of drainage and water-supply, and (*iii*) R·70 lakh to Delhi for sanitary improvements. The balance of the reserve, amounting to R4 lakhs, will lapse in view of the need for economy, as no further allotments are required in connection with schemes of pressing urgency.

Budget, 1916-17.

110. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R3·63 lakhs. Provision has been made for the cost of sanctioned establishments and for normal charges generally; for a grant of R3 lakhs to the Indian Research Fund; for a further non-recurring contribution of R2 lakhs to the Peshawar Municipality in connection with its scheme of drainage and water-supply; and for a reserve of R3·70 lakhs. The reduction of R·68 lakh in the expenditure in Delhi is due to the absence of the special outlay mentioned in paragraph 109.

111. Out of the special appropriation of R51 lakhs referred to in paragraph 109, R38·30 lakhs have been assigned permanently to Provincial Governments or allotted for recurring outlay in minor administrations. From the balance of R12·70 lakhs, R3 lakhs will be paid in 1916-17 to the Indian Research Fund and R2 lakhs to the Peshawar Municipality; and R3·70 lakhs will be held in reserve to meet pressing demands that may come forward during the ensuing year. The residue of R4 lakhs will be temporarily resumed, in view of the financial situation, and will be made available for expenditure on sanitation later, on the return of normal conditions.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

112. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R18·03 lakhs. The increase is wholly nominal and is due to a change in the classification of accounts, according to which grants to local and private bodies are recorded not under Civil Works, as used to be done in some of the provinces, but under the heads of service most closely connected with the objects for which the grants are given. In consequence of this change, expenditure amounting to about R25 lakhs* in Madras and R6 lakhs* in Burma for which provision was made in the Budget under Civil Works appears in the Revised under

* These figures include respectively R17 lakhs and R3 lakhs on account of outlay from special Imperial grants.

Medical. Eliminating this abnormal disturbance, the expenditure in 1915-16 is, therefore, likely to be less than the Budget estimate by about R18 lakhs. The Budget included special allotments in provinces other than Madras and Burma, aggregating about R34 lakhs, for outlay under Medical from recurring and non-recurring appropriations made from Imperial revenues for the development of sanitation. The amount of corresponding expenditure is now estimated at about R18 lakhs, *i.e.*, R16 lakhs less than the Budget provision. The Revised estimates also include a special grant of R4 lakhs to the Madras Corporation in connection with its water-supply and drainage scheme for which there was no provision in the Budget. Apart from the change in classification referred to above and excluding outlay from the special Imperial grants, and the grant to the Madras Corporation, the expenditure in 1915-16 will thus fall short of Budget allotments by about R6 lakhs. The saving is distributed over several provinces and is generally due to lapses in the ordinary grants and to a curtailment of expenditure with reference to the policy of economy.

Budget, 1916-17.

113. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Revised for 1915-16 by R9·16 lakhs. Part of the decrease is explained by the absence of provision in the estimates for the next year for the grant to the Madras Corporation mentioned above, and the balance occurs in the outlay from special Imperial grants for which a provision of about R34 lakhs has been made in the Budget under Medical, against a probable expenditure of about R38 lakhs under the same head in the current year (inclusive of amounts likely to be spent in Madras and Burma). Provision has generally been made for the full cost of sanctioned establishments as well as for necessary outlay in other directions

114. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants made from Imperial revenues in recent years (beginning from 1911-12) in aid of sanitation. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the recurring grant is fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grant; and the *minus* figure in 1915-16 and 1916-17 against some of the provinces indicates that the recurring grant will not be spent in full during the year.

[In lakhs of R]

Province.	Grants to end of 1916-17.	Expenditure.					Balance.
		To end of 1914-15.	In 1915-16 (Revised) recorded under		In 1916-17 (Budget) recorded under		
			Medical.	Other heads.	Medical.	Other heads.	
Madras . . .	39·25	23·49	10·93	...	3·93	...	·90
Bombay . . .	37·95	19 95	—1·18	...	—4·20	...	23·38
Bengal . . .	40 55	1z 35	—2·00	...	—2·50	...	32·70
United Provinces .	51·20	29·68	·89	...	1·00	...	19·63
Punjab . . .	28·97	21·07	—1·77	...	—2 50	...	12·17
Burma . . .	21·50	12·67	...	...	...	...	8·83
Bihar and Orissa .	17·82	12·90	—1.43	...	...	...	6·35
Central Provinces .	16 50	6·16	·71	...	1·99	...	7·64
Assam . . .	6·96	6·49	—·36	...	—·38	...	1 21
Total .	2,60·70	1,44·76	5·79	...	—2·66	...	1,12 81

The need for economy and the shortage in the superior medical staff will lead to a considerable curtailment of expenditure. Only three of the provinces expect to utilise in 1916-17 a portion of the unspent balances of the non-recurring grants; while in four others, the recurring grants will not be spent in full.

Revenue.

115. The figures of both Imperial and Provincial revenue do not show any important variations.

25.—POLITICAL.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	59,54,979	66,13,582	64,80,080	65,34,000	74,66,000	63,68,000
2. Delhi	44,338	...	810	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	23,34,142	24,15,124	24,13,424	25,19,000	25,53,000	25,77,000
4. North-West Frontier	31,47,089	31,59,306	31,60,054	34,57,000	35,09,000	38,63,000
5. Punjab	6,52,497	6,92,886	6,23,229	6,36,000	6,34,000	6,24,000
6. Other Provinces	5,54,949	6,56,541	6,07,596	6,90,000	7,30,000	6,99,000
TOTAL	1,26,88,044	1,35,37,439	1,33,45,193	1,38,37,000	1,48,93,000	1,41,32,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	95,175	88,834	85,269	88,000	87,000	89,000
2. Bombay	4,21,351	4,36,079	5,15,841	5,08,000	5,37,000	5,47,000
3. Bengal	38,976	32,975	18,358	30,000	24,000	23,000
4. United Provinces	4,139	2,797	3,960	8,000	5,000	8,000
5. Burma	9,39,395	13,58,283	18,26,178	20,37,000	12,78,000	19,56,000
6. Bihar and Orissa	52,132	64,917	57,363	58,000	49,000	56,000
7. Central Provinces	40,212	23,716	34,483	28,000	35,000	38,000
8. Assam	6,91,696	16,15,626	6,03,759	6,67,000	5,79,000	5,82,000
TOTAL	22,83,076	36,23,227	31,45,211	34,24,000	25,94,000	32,99,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	1,49,71,120	1,71,60,666	1,64,90,404	1,72,61,000	1,74,87,000	1,74,31,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	998,075	1,144,044	1,099,360	1,150,700	1,165,800	1,162,100
England . . . £	7,848	15,146	23,975	5,600	10,800	16,400
TOTAL . £	1,005,923	1,159,190	1,123,335	1,156,300	1,176,600	1,178,500

116. The Imperial outlay shown against "Other Provinces" consists of the charges of the Political Residency at Aden and certain other expenditure—mainly in connection with political refugees and State prisoners—in several provinces.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

117. The expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R11·34 lakhs, owing mainly to special expenditure in connection with the diplomatic and consular services in Persia. The total Budget for 1916-17 is less than the total Revised estimate for 1915-16 by 6·77 lakhs, an expected reduction in the special expenditure in Persia being partly counterbalanced by an increase in the North-West Frontier Province, due to the grant of certain concessions to the frontier militia with reference to the present conditions of service on the frontier. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

118. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Revised by R8·30 lakhs, while the Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R7·05 lakhs. These variations occur mostly in the special expenditure in Burma and Assam in connection with the administration and proper control of the North-East frontier. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

XXI A. AND 26 A.—AGRICULTURE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	6,80,936	7,68,693	7,57,462	8,31,000	7,62,000	8,00,000
2. Delhi	2,553	7,298	10,860	12,000	11,000	12,000
3. Baluchistan	40,770	22,887	27,624	32,000	39,000	31,000
4. North-West Frontier	58,345	1,05,234	84,757	1,19,000	85,000	94,000
5. Other Provinces	4,16,080	3,36,908	28,555	30,000	29,000	...
TOTAL	11,98,684	12,41,020	9,09,258	10,24,000	9,26,000	9,37,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	7,45,830	8,95,246	8,83,060	10,73,000	11,24,000	11,82,000
2. Bombay	9,22,094	10,70,232	12,45,834	12,71,000	12,35,000	13,20,000
3. Bengal	7,72,137	9,06,776	10,22,161	11,17,000	11,61,000	11,29,000
4. United Provinces	11,10,006	11,90,486	12,20,008	12,22,000	12,58,000	12,08,000
5. Punjab	7,41,870	8,55,270	11,45,530	11,72,000	11,02,000	12,86,000
6. Burma	4,12,707	4,69,492	5,31,738	5,68,000	6,28,000	6,05,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	3,39,643	4,46,941	4,73,448	5,37,000	4,69,000	4,97,000
8. Central Provinces	6,52,241	7,25,222	7,37,743	8,54,000	8,05,000	8,87,000
9. Assam	1,24,429	2,04,544	2,84,524	2,06,000	2,28,000	2,57,000
TOTAL	58,13,913	67,64,209	75,44,046	80,80,000	80,70,000	83,71,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	70,12,597	80,05,229	84,53,304	91,04,000	89,96,000	93,08,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	467,507	533,682	563,554	606,900	599,700	620,500
England . . . £	...	1,257	2,631	2,000	2,600	1,800
TOTAL . £	467,507	534,939	566,185	608,900	602,300	622,300

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,25,406	1,28,052	1,28,632	1,31,000	1,53,000	1,54,000
2. Delhi	2,406	1,086	100	...	...	...
3. Baluchistan	626	1,612	4,042	3,000	4,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,213	2,167	1,993	7,000	3,000	6,000
5. Punjab	66,153	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,95,864	1,32,917	1,34,767	1,41,000	1,60,000	1,65,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	89,561	1,00,652	1,19,810	1,20,000	1,57,000	1,58,000
2. Bombay	1,02,339	1,22,622	1,17,134	1,48,000	1,48,000	1,80,000
3. Bengal	79,644	78,756	71,678	82,000	84,000	94,000
4. United Provinces	1,42,387	1,83,256	1,80,094	1,98,000	2,18,000	2,52,000
5. Punjab	1,25,491	2,16,560	1,72,827	1,88,000	2,05,000	1,94,000
6. Burma	8,766	13,851	14,112	20,000	16,000	20,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	20,747	21,407	18,242	48,000	23,000	30,000
8. Central Provinces	85,831	1,10,198	1,10,341	1,13,000	1,00,000	1,24,000
9. Assam	6,902	8,232	9,256	11,000	14,000	16,000
TOTAL	6,61,668	8,55,534	8,13,494	9,28,000	9,65,000	10,68,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	8,57,532	9,88,451	9,48,261	10,69,000	11,25,000	12,33,000
Equivalent in sterling £	57,169	65,897	63,217	71,300	75,000	82,200

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial* (*India and England*).

119. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to fall short of the Budget provision by R·89 lakh, owing to lapses in ordinary grants and the non-utilisation of the lump allotment for the creation of a separate Veterinary department in the North-West Frontier Province. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for sanctioned establishments and repeats the lump allotment in the North-West Frontier Province. The absence of any provision against "Other Provinces" in the table on page 68 is due to the fact that the charges of the Camel Specialist in the Punjab will be recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts with effect from the ensuing year.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

120. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget, lapses in grants in some of the provinces being nearly counterbalanced by unimportant excesses in others. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R3·01 lakhs owing to special allotments in the Punjab and in some of the other provinces for a necessary expansion of the operations of the agricultural and allied departments

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

121. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

122. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for a growth in the revenue in most of the provinces consequent on the opening of new experimental farms, etc.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

XXI B AND 26 B.—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	44,68,543	45,24,624	43,19,067	45,71,000	42,33,000	42,23,000
2. Delhi	14,819	9,200	8,500	2,000	11,000	...
3. Baluchistan	17,038	11,998	6,903	7,000	10,000	13,000
4. North-West Frontier	13,584	9,749	8,889	10,000	9,000	11,000
5. Other Provinces	1,55,750	34,545	34,554	42,000	39,000	37,000
TOTAL	46,69,734	45,90,116	43,77,913	46,32,000	43,02,000	42,84,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	11,20,234	8,82,452	9,68,100	11,34,000	11,66,000	12,37,000
2. Bombay	1,03,546	1,33,320	1,49,990	1,46,000	1,52,000	1,51,000
3. Bengal	8,91,816	5,19,023	5,16,108	5,05,000	4,64,000	6,44,000
4. United Provinces	1,18,326	96,295	86,787	1,01,000	1,11,000	1,02,000
5. Punjab	76,438	1,10,418	1,01,133	1,72,000	1,30,000	1,62,000
6. Burma	67,027	69,103	80,931	78,000	74,000	74,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	16,492	30,303	25,936	21,000	21,000	31,000
8. Central Provinces	80,190	72,130	68,995	95,000	83,000	1,00,000
9. Assam	46,872	93,218	84,227	85,000	87,000	86,000
TOTAL	25,20,941	20,06,262	20,82,207	23,37,000	22,91,000	25,87,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	71,90,675	65,96,378	64,60,120	69,69,000	65,93,000	68,71,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	479,378	439,759	430,675	464,600	439,500	458,100
England (mainly stores) . £	25,440	33,529	34,815	37,800	32,200	40,100
TOTAL . £	504,818	473,288	465,490	502,400	471,700	498,200

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,04,131	1,37,049	1,61,565	1,44,000	1,31,000	1,31,000
2. Delhi	...	4,669	4,677	5,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	762	736	214	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	111	212	283	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	1,05,004	1,42,666	1,66,739	1,50,000	1,33,000	1,33,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	4,79,461	5,71,567	8,67,866	7,93,000	10,00,000	10,87,000
2. Bombay	16,350	17,726	46,128	53,000	45,000	54,000
3. Bengal	1,38,287	1,98,925	4,61,291	3,53,000	5,20,000	5,22,000
4. United Provinces	13,945	25,339	21,263	20,000	23,000	23,000
5. Punjab	5,261	1,555	7,159	23,000	23,000	29,000
6. Burma	720	310	2,477	1,000	1,000	1,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	5,060	3,740	2,837	6,000	5,000	5,000
8. Central Provinces	30,164	32,194	28,184	28,000	27,000	26,000
9. Assam	13,868	10,186	9,594	12,000	9,000	...
TOTAL	7,03,116	8,61,542	14,46,409	12,89,000	16,53,000	17,47,000
TOTAL INDIA R	8,08,120	10,04,208	16,13,238	14,39,000	17,86,000	18,80,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	53,874	66,947	107,549	95,900	119,100	125,400
England . . . £	761	962	624	900	700	800
TOTAL . £	54,635	67,909	108,173	96,800	119,800	126,200

Details of expenditure shown against "Imperial" in the preceding table.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
(a) Scientific—						
i. Survey of India .	26,27,411	25,94,086	23,84,144	25,80,000	22,99,000	23,27,000
ii. Geological Survey	3,00,501	3,06,073	2,64,322	3,22,000	2,56,000	2,61,000
iii. Meteorological Survey . .	3,97,114	4,27,266	4,54,563	4,76,000	4,46,000	4,50,000
iv. Archæological Survey . .	2,59,334	3,08,433	3,37,503	3,18,000	3,59,000	2,86,000
v. Central Museum .	1,59,271	1,44,177	1,41,049	1,33,000	1,35,000	1,38,000
vi. Central Research and X-Ray Institutes .	1,72,545	1,93,865	1,76,438	1,69,000	1,54,000	1,70,000
vii. Other items .	76,518	75,251	93,592	63,000	69,000	60,000
(b) Labour and Emigration—						
Emigration and other charges .	9,548	4,249	4,984	10,000	19,000	18,000
(c) Statistics—						
i. Bureau of Commercial Intelligence, and other charges . .	1,59,213	1,58,519	1,71,530	1,65,000	1,92,000	1,86,000
ii. Census . .	2,04,346	40,802	2,510	2,000	3,000	3,000
(d) Miscellaneous—						
i. Imperial Library	40,929	39,692	44,462	46,000	50,000	46,000
ii. Examinations .	46,016	47,590	51,224	54,000	43,000	46,000
iii. Chief Inspector of Explosives .	72,070	82,939	79,825	85,000	87,000	87,000
iv. Inspector of Mines	90,207	98,312	1,12,728	1,31,000	1,24,000	1,30,000
v. Controller of Patents . .	37,972	39,768	32,231	41,000	37,000	42,000
vi. Actuary to Government of India .	4,008	21,115	22,641	23,000	22,000	24,000
vii. Other items .	12,231	7,979	4,167	14,000	7,000	10,000
TOTAL R	46,69,734	45,90,116	43,77,913	46,32,000	43,02,000	42,84,000

EXPENDITURE.

123. The figures shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 70 represent expenditure incurred in the several provinces in connection with ethnographical surveys and census operations, as well as the cost of the Archæological Department in Burma.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

124. The total expenditure in 1915-16 will fall short of the Budget estimate by R4·11 lakhs, owing mainly to lapses in the grants of the Survey of India and Geological Survey Departments, consequent on a curtailment of operations, and in the provision for the purchase of stores in England. *Revised, 1915-16.*

125. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is higher than the Revised estimate for the current year by R1 lakh. The increase is wholly due to a higher provision for the purchase of stores in England. *Budget, 1916-17.*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

126. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget provision. The Budget for 1916-17 is taken at R2·96 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year. The increase occurs mostly in Bengal (R1·80 lakhs) and Madras (R·71 lakh) and is chiefly due to lump provisions for the development of local industries. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

Revenue.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

127. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

128. The improvement in revenue in 1915-16 over the Budget estimate occurs mainly in the receipts from the cinchona plantations in Bengal and Madras. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a further rise of R·94 lakh in the revenue, owing chiefly to higher receipts in Madras from fisheries and other sources.

27.—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General .	1,19,737	1,12,559	1,14,693	1,25,000	1,10,000	1,19,000
2. Delhi . . .	13,137	36,685	55,684	51,000	51,000	51,000
3. Baluchistan . .	50,659	49,278	43,632	45,000	39,000	38,000
4. North-West Frontier	62,377	66,975	60,278	61,000	61,000	61,000
5. Madras . . .	3,28,195	3,53,700	3,13,673	3,39,000	3,13,000	3,22,000
6. Bombay . .	5,06,950	5,31,218	5,06,921	5,22,000	5,03,000	4,87,000
7. Bengal . .	7,62,691	7,93,382	7,45,598	7,35,000	7,38,000	7,34,000
8. United Provinces .	7,59,308	7,52,347	7,02,312	7,87,000	7,69,000	8,00,000
9. Punjab . . .	1,21,803	81,638	73,494	70,000	73,000	72,000
10. Burma . .	1,59,660	1,48,662	1,50,766	1,41,000	1,35,000	1,32,000
11. Bihar and Orissa .	53,489	40,762	30,670	50,000	93,000	55,000
12. Central Provinces .	1,82,692	1,71,252	1,68,752	1,78,000	1,76,000	1,76,000
13. Assam . . .	4,686	4,511	4,592	5,000	7,000	8,000
TOTAL INDIA . ₹	31,25,384	31,42,969	29,71,065	31,09,000	30,68,000	30,55,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	208,359	209,531	198,071	207,200	204,600	203,700
England . £	11,050	11,189	10,550	10,600	10,600	10,600
TOTAL . £	219,409	220,720	208,621	217,800	215,200	214,300

129. The figures show little variation.

28.—CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
India . . . R	18,406	19,208	9,018	13,000	17,000	19,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,227	1,280	601	900	1,100	1,300
England . . £	410,957	450,326	359,838	83,000	228,000	228,000
TOTAL . £	412,184	451,606	360,439	83,900	229,100	229,300

130. Almost the whole of the expenditure recorded under this head is incurred in England. Leave allowances of officers paid in India are charged to the same head as their salaries, and the small sums shown against India represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign States, etc.

Revised, 1915-16. 131. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by £145,200 owing to a partial relaxation of the restrictions on the grant of leave out of India.

Budget, 1916-17. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 practically repeats the Revised for the current year.

XXII AND 29.—SUPERANNUATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	Budget, 1916-17.
Imperial.						
1. India General	10,33,139	12,06,141	12,58,489	12,60,000	12,91,000	12,52,000
2. Delhi	85,057	1,70,773	1,77,034	1,72,000	1,90,000	1,76,000
3. Baluchistan	20,996	29,244	30,695	28,000	31,000	34,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,45,328	1,70,624	1,70,864	1,72,000	1,80,000	1,95,000
5. Other Provinces	1,01,128	1,08,782	1,03,652	1,11,000	1,05,000	1,06,000
TOTAL	13,85,648	16,85,564	17,40,734	17,43,000	17,97,000	17,63,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	27,66,814	31,24,098	33,83,557	35,13,000	33,10,000	33,20,000
2. Bombay	33,48,164	36,44,035	38,24,933	38,97,000	38,59,000	39,29,000
3. Bengal	29,25,688	31,00,288	31,98,648	34,29,000	31,73,000	33,71,000
4. United Provinces	32,10,920	34,60,937	36,11,280	38,30,000	36,05,000	37,10,000
5. Punjab	19,17,866	21,72,893	22,61,743	23,91,000	23,28,000	25,34,000
6. Burma	8,55,679	9,27,028	10,72,693	11,95,000	11,04,000	11,71,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	8,31,582	9,07,634	9,21,218	9,76,000	10,01,000	10,31,000
8. Central Provinces	7,57,493	8,66,965	8,88,283	9,80,000	9,50,000	9,90,000
9. Assam	2,43,462	2,83,152	3,08,095	3,13,000	3,35,000	3,37,000
TOTAL	1,68,57,608	1,84,87,030	1,94,70,450	2,05,24,000	1,96,65,000	2,03,93,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,82,43,256	2,01,72,594	2,12,11,184	2,22,67,000	2,14,62,000	2,21,56,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,216,217	1,344,840	1,414,079	1,484,500	1,430,800	1,477,000
England £	2,068,102	2,054,647	2,065,655	2,059,000	2,053,000	2,052,000
TOTAL £	3,284,319	3,399,487	3,479,734	3,543,500	3,483,800	3,529,000

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	Budget, 1916-17.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,18,608	3,54,865	3,87,694	3,97,000	3,52,000	3,51,000
2. Delhi	3,710	2,760	3,923	3,000	4,000	4,000
3. Baluchistan	3,428	3,768	5,099	5,000	5,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	15,779	19,653	21,324	23,000	20,000	21,000
5. Other Provinces	9,35,399	9,55,641	10,19,025	9,73,000	10,72,000	10,85,000
TOTAL	12,76,924	13,36,487	14,31,065	14,01,000	14,53,000	14,66,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	93,797	94,511	1,05,362	1,02,000	1,20,000	1,18,000
2. Bombay	3,64,236	3,98,255	4,55,430	4,20,000	4,40,000	4,48,000
3. Bengal	48,210	38,886	58,567	40,000	57,000	56,000
4. United Provinces	66,808	70,992	89,365	75,000	99,000	1,00,000
5. Punjab	90,204	75,601	82,807	70,000	1,05,000	1,00,000
6. Burma	17,935	16,448	18,283	17,000	18,000	18,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	21,116	24,271	31,838	28,000	30,000	30,000
8. Central Provinces	98,070	1,24,284	1,78,420	1,78,000	2,20,000	2,16,000
9. Assam	3,414	4,391	5,259	5,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	8,03,790	8,37,639	10,25,391	9,35,000	10,95,000	10,92,000
TOTAL INDIA R	20,80,714	21,74,126	24,62,456	23,36,000	25,48,000	25,58,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	138,714	144,941	164,164	155,800	169,900	170,500
England £	61,672	61,869	49,071	34,000	44,000	42,800
TOTAL £	200,386	206,810	213,235	189,800	213,900	213,300

132. The figures of Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represent the receipts of certain abolished funds, the assets and liabilities of which were taken over by the Government, as well as the subscriptions paid by members of the Indian Civil Service for securing certain pensionary benefits for their families. The charges on account of such pensions as well as of the pensions of the abolished funds are recorded in the accounts as Imperial expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

133. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

vised, 1915-16. 134. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by ₹8·59 lakhs, owing to a smaller growth of pension charges, and reduced payments in connection with the commutation of pensions mostly in Bengal, the Punjab and the United Provinces. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for the normal growth of the retired list.

dget, 1916-17.

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

vised, 1915-16. 135. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by ₹2·02 lakhs, mainly owing to receipt of higher subscriptions towards Indian Civil Service family pensions. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

dget, 1916-17.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

vised, 1915-16. 136. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by ₹1·60 lakhs, the increase occurring mainly in the receipts of contributions from local bodies to secure pensionary benefits from general revenues for their servants. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

dget, 1916-17.

XXIII AND 30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. Central Stationery Office	2,67,224	2,77,711	2,32,764	2,43,000	2,51,000	2,46,000
2. Stationery purchased for Central stores.	39,10,253	44,53,180	41,38,635	42,30,000	43,50,000	42,65,000
3. Government Presses (mainly Calcutta, Simla and Delhi)	17,15,030	17,38,997	18,00,821	18,41,000	19,33,000	19,43,000
4. Other charges	11,070	9,331	7,508	11,000	8,000	10,000
5. *Deduct*—Value of supplies to Local Governments and Administrations and to Postal and Telegraph Department, etc.	—47,79,771	—49,68,584	—49,10,865	—48,30,000	—51,39,000	—51,88,000
6. Delhi	4,788	10,138	11,256	14,000	16,000	11,000
7. Baluchistan	1,532	2,100	2,513	3,000	2,000	3,000
8. North-West Frontier	91,183	1,09,250	1,12,161	1,22,000	1,17,000	1,24,000
TOTAL	12,21,309	16,32,123	13,94,793	16,28,000	15,38,000	14,14,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	17,43,062	15,87,854	14,79,937	15,92,000	15,48,000	15,85,000
2. Bombay	13,58,931	14,97,543	15,34,087	14,10,000	14,64,000	14,05,000
3. Bengal	13,34,429	14,85,406	12,69,717	13,87,000	13,17,000	13,48,000
4. United Provinces	8,73,853	9,18,067	9,78,237	9,31,000	9,77,000	9,32,000
5. Punjab	6,72,460	6,67,651	7,70,383	7,70,000	7,95,000	8,22,000
6. Burma	7,94,109	6,91,512	7,29,399	7,46,000	7,45,000	7,25,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	3,21,904	3,16,285	5,55,141	6,89,000	7,15,000	6,80,000
8. Central Provinces	3,26,223	4,05,077	4,01,092	4,25,000	4,19,000	4,02,000
9. Assam	1,70,639	1,65,196	1,69,788	1,81,000	1,81,000	1,81,000
TOTAL	75,95,610	77,34,591	78,88,081	81,31,000	81,62,000	80,80,000
TOTAL INDIA R	88,16,919	93,66,714	92,82,874	97,59,000	97,00,000	94,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	587,795	624,448	618,859	650,600	646,700	632,900
England { Stores £	85,314	99,812	105,818	95,000	114,700	99,400
England { Other charges £	6,433	5,496	7,589	8,100	8,300	8,300
TOTAL £	679,542	729,756	732,266	753,700	769,700	740,600

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,98,311	4,54,839	4,68,362	4,23,000	4,50,000	4,10,000
2. Delhi	990	5,131	4,479	6,000	6,000	8,000
3. Baluchistan	561	205	71	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	17,993	20,387	23,666	24,000	20,000	23,000
5. Other Provinces	1,75,750	1,42,784	1,90,986	2,03,000	1,61,000	1,72,000
TOTAL	5,93,605	6,23,346	6,87,564	6,56,000	6,37,000	6,13,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	1,10,699	1,33,155	1,26,551	1,23,000	1,20,000	1,17,000
2. Bombay	1,27,537	1,13,039	1,24,721	1,06,000	1,26,000	1,17,000
3. Bengal	1,20,103	1,37,862	1,49,604	1,32,000	1,16,000	1,27,000
4. United Provinces	1,52,927	1,67,652	1,54,113	1,66,000	1,58,000	1,59,000
5. Punjab	1,43,521	72,208	79,627	92,000	80,000	1,10,000
6. Burma	54,243	52,425	47,328	55,000	48,000	48,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	29,497	29,110	30,478	30,000	20,000	25,000
8. Central Provinces	38,545	64,813	57,202	73,000	57,000	60,000
9. Assam	10,490	7,633	6,718	8,000	7,000	7,000
TOTAL	7,87,562	7,77,897	7,76,342	7,85,000	7,32,000	7,70,000
TOTAL INDIA R	13,81,167	14,01,243	14,63,906	14,41,000	13,69,000	13,83,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	92,078	93,416	97,594	96,000	91,200	92,200

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial, India and England.*

Revised, 1915-16.

137. The total Imperial expenditure in 1915-16, exclusive of the charges of the commercial departments, is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R2·09 lakhs, the increase being due to a higher outlay in England on the purchase of stores consequent on a rise in prices. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a reduction in the expenditure on the purchase of stores in England in view of the need for economy.

Budget, 1916-17.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

138. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not show any important variations from the Budget. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a reduction of R·82 lakh in the total expenditure, as compared with the current year, this being the net result of a number of unimportant variations in the several provinces.

Budget, 1916-17.

REVENUE.

139. The figures do not show any important variation. The Imperial revenue shown against "Other provinces" represents recovery of the value of stationery supplied to railways and to municipalities and other local bodies.

XXIV AND 31.—EXCHANGE.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16.		Budget, 1916-17.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Revenue . . ₹	15,13,188	17,96,110	25,942	...	13,00,000	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	100,879	119,741	1,729	...	86,700	...
Expenditure . . ₹	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	...	...	...	...	...	...

140. This head records the comparatively small sums which have to be brought to account owing to the fact that the remittances from India to England by means of council bills and transfers, and the remittances in the opposite direction by sterling bills and transfers, are not effected exactly at the rate of 16 pence to the rupee. It may be mentioned that any gain derived from remittances on account of the Gold Standard Reserve is credited to the Reserve and not to general revenues.

141. In the current year, the average rate to be obtained on the net remittance of funds from India to England is estimated at £1=₹14·92, and there is accordingly a gain of ₹13 lakhs under this head. In the Budget estimate for next year, it is assumed, in accordance with the usual practice, that remittances will be effected at an average rate of par. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

XXV AND 32.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. Remittance charges mainly in connection with movements of Government funds	6,65,248	5,50,269	5,27,011	5,82,000	4,35,000	5,57,000
2. Special Commissions of enquiry	1,41,701	5,61,686	3,23,849	65,000	86,000	...
3. Charges arising out of the War adjusted in Civil Department	...	...	1,15,204	4,93,000	4,86,000	4,69,000
4. Other charges:						
(*a*) in Delhi	9,840	38,386	88,170	98,000	48,000	1,08,000
(*b*) in the N.-W. Frontier Province	25,586	36,272	46,078	42,000	35,000	39,000
(*c*) elsewhere	3,16,804	33,13,006	15,73,432	13,04,000	7,35,000	19,49,000
Total	11,59,184	44,99,619	26,73,744	25,84,000	18,25,000	31,22,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,15,369	5,22,297	4,19,234	4,94,000	4,22,000	4,32,000
2. Bombay	6,36,161	7,79,040	6,20,129	5,57,000	8,32,000	5,54,000
3. Bengal	4,25,610	5,87,418	4,38,208	10,16,000	6,58,000	12,28,000
4. United Provinces	1,86,440	4,41,144	2,26,402	3,96,000	3,52,000	5,71,000
5. Punjab	5,45,225	3,76,195	4,43,698	8,07,000	3,65,000	8,81,000
6. Burma	4,52,004	4,89,160	4,85,695	5,23,000	5,22,000	5,11,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,04,857	1,35,329	1,40,776	2,16,000	1,63,000	2,16,000
8. Central Provinces	1,62,006	1,25,805	1,62,041	1,64,000	1,44,000	1,26,000
9. Assam	3,65,964	3,82,123	4,23,223	4,10,000	5,18,000	5,13,000
Total	33,93,635	38,38,511	33,59,406	45,83,000	39,76,000	50,32,000
TOTAL INDIA . ₹	45,52,819	83,38,130	60,33,150	71,67,000	58,01,000	81,54,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	303,521	555,875	402,210	477,800	386,700	543,600
England . . £	27,257	46,360	128,114	43,700	46,700	26,500
TOTAL £	330,778	602,235	530,324	521,500	433,400	570,100

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	6,66,587	7,00,680	20,78,670	4,90,000	3,88,000	4,61,000
2. Delhi	10,550	36,383	45,390	50,000	37,000	41,000
3. Baluchistan	37,404	4,980	14,992	5,000	6,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,41,474	1,17,698	1,19,089	1,20,000	1,28,000	1,23,000
5. Other Provinces	6,77,177	8,47,150	4,43,531	8,63,000	6,89,000	5,94,000
TOTAL	15,33,192	17,06,891	27,01,672	15,28,000	12,48,000	12,24,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	3,47,294	3,67,487	2,24,891	3,32,000	3,15,000	2,98,000
2. Bombay	2,03,612	82,637	1,02,969	77,000	84,000	81,000
3. Bengal	7,72,339	7,68,760	6,71,057	6,90,000	6,30,000	6,52,000
4. United Provinces	3,31,376	5,45,347	4,26,445	4,52,000	4,62,000	4,29,000
5. Punjab	10,05,405	6,35,691	4,17,971	5,53,000	3,83,000	3,60,000
6. Burma	1,21,139	73,837	74,187	80,000	85,000	80,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	3,05,276	2,64,766	4,03,161	3,06,000	3,00,000	2,85,000
8. Central Provinces	2,09,422	1,86,431	2,07,555	1,84,000	1,79,000	1,84,000
9. Assam	67,549	46,659	25,770	49,000	34,000	43,000
TOTAL	33,63,412	29,71,615	25,54,006	27,23,000	24,72,000	24,12,000
TOTAL INDIA . ₹	48,96,604	46,78,506	52,55,678	42,51,000	37,20,000	36,36,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	326,440	311,901	350,378	283,400	248,000	242,400
England . . £	45,424	40,711	14,814	14,000	15,300	17,200
TOTAL £	371,864	352,612	365,192	297,400	263,300	259,600

142. Charges in connection with the remittance of Government treasure are Imperial in all provinces; so is the discount paid, or the premium levied, in connection with the sale of bills at treasuries and currency offices to facilitate trade remittances of funds. Extraordinary items of revenue realised, or of expenditure incurred, under this head in the various provinces are also treated as Imperial, if they exceed R10,000 in amount.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

143. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 falls short of the Budget by R7·59 lakhs. Out of the reserve of R10·5 lakhs (including R·5 lakh for Delhi) for unforeseen charges, which was provided in the Budget under Miscellaneous, only R4·09 lakhs will be used to meet expenditure falling under this head, *viz.*, (1) a payment of R3·05 lakhs to the Mysore Durbar on account of surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract, and (2) an outlay of R1·04 lakhs, in excess of the Budget allotment, on books and publications. The balance of the reserve, amounting to R6·41 lakhs, has been appropriated to meet sanctioned outlay under other heads of account. There is also a saving of R1·47 lakhs in the charges for the remittance of treasure, due to smaller movements of coin. *Revised, 1915-16.*

144. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal charges; for miscellaneous expenditure connected with the war likely to be incurred in the ensuing year; and for a reserve of R15·5 lakhs for unforeseen expenditure, of which R·5 lakh is for Delhi. *Budget, 1916-17.*

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

145. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R6·07 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the record under other heads of account of most of the expenditure incurred against the lump provision for grain compensation allowance and against the various other reserves which were included in the Budget estimates of several provinces under Miscellaneous; and to a lapse in the allotment made in the Punjab for the general introduction of the new copying agency rules. A certain amount of unforeseen expenditure has been incurred in Bombay in connection with famine fodder operations; and in Bengal, Assam and the United Provinces, for relief of distress caused by floods, etc. *Revised, 1915-16.*

146. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal charges and for the usual reserve for unforeseen expenditure in most provinces. In Bengal and the United Provinces, lump allotments have again been made for grain compensation charges. *Budget, 1916-17.*

(*c*) *England.*

147. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget, an increase of £5,600 in the charges of the Public Services Commission being partly counterbalanced by a fall in the miscellaneous expenditure connected with the supply of stores to India. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at £20,200 less than the Revised for the current year, owing to a further probable decrease in the latter item of expenditure and the absence of the charges of the Public Services Commission. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

REVENUE.

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

148. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R2·80 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a reduction in the special receipts from the sale of town sites in the Punjab, smaller recoveries of departmental charges in connection with the supply of stores to Provincial Governments and local bodies, and a fall in the revenue derived from premium on bills. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal receipts. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

149. The total revenue in 1915-16 is likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by R2·51 lakhs. The decline is mainly due to the postponement of the general introduction of the new copying agency rules in the Punjab, and to smaller receipts on account of unclaimed deposits in this province and also in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal receipts.

Budget, 1916-17.

(*c*) *England.*

150. The figures show little variation.

33 TO 36.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16.		Budget, 1916-17.
				Budget.	Revised.	
INDIA.						
Famine Relief—Imperial	28,33,278	23,62,671	26,43,201	1,06,000	6,00,000	6,94,000
Famine Relief—Provincial	...	...	15,55,076	...	...	...
Construction of Protective Railways	4,10,978	1,17,532	—19,669	...	—5,000	—10,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	62,87,484	71,28,997	72,46,125	72,52,000	74,08,000	61,84,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	51,48,053	51,37,329	33,01,723	73,94,000	69,00,000	78,16,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,46,79,793	1,47,46,529	1,47,26,456	1,47,52,000	1,49,03,000	1,46,84,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	978,653	983,102	981,764	983,500	993,500	978,900
ENGLAND.						
Construction of Protective Railways	14,012	741	...	...	...	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	7,335	16,157	18,236	16,500	6,500	21,100
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

151. The expenditure in the current year under the head Famine Relief is now estimated at R6 lakhs, the principal items being an outlay of (1) R4 lakhs in the Punjab in connection with fodder concessions, and (2) R1·20 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa on relief operations in certain districts. *Revised, 1915-16.*

152. The amount available for famine insurance in 1915-16 accordingly amounts to R144 lakhs, of which R75 lakhs will be spent on protective works and R69 lakhs will be appropriated for the reduction or avoidance of debt.

153. In the Budget estimate for 1916-17 provision has been made, as usual, for a total grant of R150 lakhs under this group head. Out of this amount, a sum of R6·94 lakhs will be required to meet expenditure debitable to the head Famine Relief, in connection with relief operations and fodder concessions mainly in the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Ajmer-Merwara; and R64·90 lakhs have been allotted for the construction of protective works. The remainder, *viz.*, R78·16 lakhs, will be utilised for the avoidance of debt. Of the last named sum, R14·48 lakhs will appear in the Provincial section of the estimates as a result of the arrangements explained in the Financial Statement for 1907-08 (see also paragraph 231). *Budget, 1916-17.*

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS.

154. The small *minus* figures entered in the Revised estimate for 1915-16 and in the Budget for 1916-17 represent the value of surplus stores of the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension of the Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway. No outlay on the construction of Protective railways is contemplated in either of the two years.

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

155. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16, an allotment of R75 lakhs was made for outlay on Protective Irrigation works, the whole amount being met from the Famine Insurance grant. The probable expenditure, according to the Revised estimate, will amount to R78·30 lakhs, owing mainly to more rapid progress of work on the Ghaggar canal. R75·05 lakhs of the outlay will be recorded in the Famine Relief and Insurance section of the accounts; and the remaining 3·25 lakhs will appear in the Irrigation section. *Revised, 1915-16.*

Budget, 1916-17.

156. In the Budget estimate for 1916-17 the allotment for Protective Irrigation works has been reduced to R65 lakhs, with reference to the policy of retrenchment, the whole amount being met from the Famine Insurance grant. The distribution of the grant of R65 lakhs is given in the table below.

	1915-16.		Budget. 1916-17.
	Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R
1. Madras:			
(i) Mopad project	3,52,000	3,06,000	2,48,000
(ii) Other projects	73,000	54,000	59,000
2. Bombay:			
(i) Godaveri Canal	2,66,000	2,41,000	1,57,000
(ii) Chankapur Tank	49,000	49,000	92,000
(iii) Pravara river project	10,53,000	8,14,000	8,22,000
(iv) Nira Right Bank Canal	32,00,000	26,23,000	26,57,000
(v) Other projects, etc.	82,000	51,000	1,12,000
3. Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000
4. United Provinces:			
(i) Barwar Lake and Canal	1,22,000	98,000	57,000
(ii) Ken Canal (including Gangao dam)	2,79,000	2,44,000	8,000
(iii) Dassan „	35,000	78,000	23,000
(iv) Ghaggar „	5,88,000	9,79,000	6,90,000
(v) Other projects, etc.	1,37,000	1,47,000	1,22,000
5. Bihar:			
(i) Tribeni Canal	1,85,000	64,000	60,000
(ii) Other projects, etc.	15,000	21,000	24,000
6. Central Provinces:			
(i) Tandula Canal	11,42,000	11,69,000	9,67,000
(ii) Tank projects	6,63,000	6,92,000	5,23,000
(iii) Other projects, etc.	2,49,000	1,93,000	1,70,000
7. Minor administrations	8,000	5,000	7,000
Deduct—Allowance for possible lapses in grants	*10,00,000*	...	*3,00,000*
	75,00,000	78,30,000	65,00,000
Deduct—Amount provided in the Irrigation Section (*vide* page 91) outside the Famine Insurance grant	...	*3,25,000*	...
Net provision under head "35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works"	75,00,000	75,05,000	65,00,000

XXVI to XXVIII and 38 to 41—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16.		Budget, 1916-17.
				Budget.	Revised.	
STATE RAILWAYS—	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Gross Receipts	55,02,95,453	56,31,92,029	54,15,77,506	53,01,26,000	57,15,34,000	56,36,70,000
Deduct—						
Working Expenses	28,02,31,303	29,85,91,182	29,52,87,164	29,86,96,000	29,79,04,000	30,13,20,000
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	1,06,44,626	66,12,854	1,03,63,467	73,23,000	89,26,000	93,00,000
Net Receipts	25,94,19,524	26,29,87,993	23,59,26,875	22,41,07,000	26,47,04,000	25,30,50,000
Net Revenue equivalent at ₹15=£1	£ 17,294,635	£ 17,532,533	£ 15,728,458	£ 14,940,400	£ 17,646,900	£ 16,869,900
Interest and capital redemption charges—						
Interest on Debt	6,683,164	6,887,842	7,814,441	7,666,800	7,978,000	8,050,000
Annuities in purchase of Railways	3,357,672	3,379,581	3,357,665	3,357,700	3,357,700	3,357,700
Sinking Funds	184,437	191,707	199,554	208,100	208,900	217,700
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances	389,384	415,303	97,773	98,900	98,700	98,700
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,854,062	1,952,416	1,986,467	2,253,300	2,131,800	2,231,700
	12,468,719	12,826,849	13,455,900	13,584,800	13,775,100	13,955,800
Net Result	4,825,916	4,705,684	2,272,558	1,355,600	3,871,800	2,914,100
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Result	3,980	...	...	...	...	...
Other Receipts	73,174	93,101	70,691	88,900	92,400	85,100
Other Charges	99,716	9,252	185,215	254,700	215,700	261,300
Net Result	—26,542	83,849	—114,524	—165,800	—123,300	—176,200
TOTAL NET RESULT	4,803,354	4,789,533	2,158,034	1,189,800	3,748,500	2,737,900
Redemption of capital from revenue	840,561	869,165	898,766	929,427	929,427	961,160
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31st—						
Expenditure by Government*	204,310,398	214,768,922	236,266,689†	224,057,856	237,561,822	240,361,722
Expenditure by Companies	39,687,927	41,510,962	29,074,149†	42,870,562	29,157,649	29,355,749
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	14,587,268	14,587,268	14,587,268	18,087,268	18,046,868	18,046,868
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	1,513,816	1,513,816	3,809,060	3,809,016	3,809,060	3,809,060
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company	972,697	1,007,364	1,080,697	1,113,030	1,120,364	1,123,364
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	6,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158
TOTAL	264,325,264	276,641,490	288,071,021	296,190,890	292,948,921	295,949,921
Miles open on the 1st April	25,200	25,437	26,106	26,379	26,369	26,511

* The figures against this line include contribution by the Jaipur Darbar towards Capital outlay on the Nagda Muttra Railway, as follows:—

£ 66,667	£ 266,667	£ 333,333	£ 400,000	£ 400,000	£ 466,667

† The overdraft of, and advances to, the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company amounting to £13,451,400 on the 31st December 1910 have been transferred in the accounts of 1914-15, from "expenditure by companies" to "expenditure by Government".

157. The Gross Receipts and Working Expenses of State Railways include the following figures on account of the Jorhat State Railway in Assam. This is the only line the transactions of which are recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts:—

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts . . .	1,22,589	1,23,805	1,27,545	1,20,000	1,40,000	1,40,000
Working Expenses . . .	84,546	89,499	1,27,109	96,000	1,05,000	1,08,000

Revised, 1915-16.

Gross Receipts.

158. The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1915-16 was taken at 53·01 crores, or 45 lakhs lower than the probable receipts of the previous year as then estimated. It was assumed that war conditions would continue to be operative throughout the year and would gravely prejudice the revenue. This anticipation has not been fully realised. The recovery in earnings which set in in March last has continued in a greater or less degree throughout the year and the Revised estimate is now placed at 57·15 crores. The improvement, which is shared in by all the principal railways—notably the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Mahratta and Bengal-Nagpur—is partly attributable to large movements of cotton and manganese ore, to diversion of coal traffic from over-sea routes to rail routes owing to scarcity of freight and to improved coaching receipts from the transport of troops

Working Expenses.

159. The Revised estimate of Working Expenses for 1915-16 stands at 7·92 lakhs below the Budget estimate, a remarkable result for a year in which the estimate of receipts is expected to exceed the Budget anticipation by over 4 crores. The principal causes of this are the restriction of expenditure, and especially outlay on special renewals, to the amount which is imperative or immediately remunerative, and the increasing difficulty of obtaining railway material from the United Kingdom.

Surplus Profits.

160. The increase of 16·03 lakhs in the provision for payment of surplus profits to companies follows on the improvement in their net traffic receipts in the last quarter of the preceding year.

Budget, 1916-17.

Gross Receipts.

161 The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1916-17 is taken at 56·37 crores, or about 80 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year. It is not considered safe to assume that, with the further continuance of the war, the record earnings of this year will be fully maintained, though necessary allowance has been made for development of traffic on new lines and extensions.

Working Expenses.

162. The grant for Working Expenses in 1916-17 is more than the Revised for the current year by 34·16 lakhs and provides for a further rise in the price of imported materials required for railway working.

Surplus Profits.

163. Under Surplus Profits paid to companies there is an increase of 3·74 lakhs due to profits earned in the second half of the current year, payment of which will be made next year, being larger than those of the second half of 1914-15.

Interest Charges, etc.

Revised, 1915-16.

164. The excess over the Budget estimate of 1915-16 under Interest on debt is explained in paragraph 65. The decrease under Interest on capital deposited by companies is due mainly to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not having raised Debenture Stock as provided for in the Budget and to the East Indian Railway having issued Debenture Stock later in the year than was anticipated.

Budget, 1916-17.

165. The increase in the total Interest charges in 1916-17 is a result of the continued growth of capital outlay on railways.

Other Receipts.

166. The receipts shown under this head represent recoveries from the Travancore Darbar of its share of the loss on the Travancore Branch of the

South Indian Railway; the Government share of the surplus profits of the Rohilkund and Kumaon, Southern Punjab and Amritsar Patti Railways, payable under the terms of their respective contracts; and dividends on certain shares of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway allotted to Government in repayment of expenditure incurred by it on behalf of the railway. The improvement of R·53 lakh (£3,500) on the Budget estimate of receipts in the current year and the decrease of R1·10 lakhs (£7,300) provided in the Budget of 1916-17 are mainly due to the variation in the Government share of surplus profits of the Southern Punjab Railway Company.

Other Charges.

167. These consist of cost of land required by certain Companies, the contracts with which provide for the free supply of all land wanted for the purposes of the railways undertaken by them, and of miscellaneous items such as surveys and controlling establishments (including the Railway Board). A share of the cost of control is charged to the working expenses of each railway company and the recoveries thus made are adjusted by deduction from the miscellaneous expenditure. The details are :—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16.		1916-17
		Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Imperial.	R	R	R	R
1. Subsidized Companies—Land .	14,62,087	30,00,000	26,50,000	35,00,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure .	13,08,380	8,04,000	5,59,000	4,00,000
Provincial.				
1. Subsidized Companies—Land .	7,760	17,000	14,000	15,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure .	...	...	12,000	5,000
TOTAL . R	27,78,227	38,21,000	32,35,000	39,20,000
TOTAL . £	185,215	254,700	215,700	261,300

Land.—A lapse of R3·50 lakhs is expected in the Imperial Budget grant for the current year, due chiefly to short outlay on the Ahmedpur Katwa, Chaparmukh Silghat, Kalighat Fulta and Tinnevelly Tiruchendur Railways and to the postponement of acquisition of land for the Dindigul Palghat Railway, partly counterbalanced by increases on the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar, Sara Serajgunj and Guzerat Railways. The principal allotments made in 1916-17 are for the Kalighat Fulta, Sara Serajgunj, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar, Ahmedpur Katwa, Jaijou Extension, Katakhal Lalla Bazar and Mayavaram Tranquebar Railways.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.—The lapse of R2·45 lakhs in the Revised estimate for 1915-16 is due chiefly to survey operations being restricted in consequence of officers having been placed on military duty and to realization of unanticipated credits. The Budget for 1916-17 is made up as follows :—

	R
Allotment for surveys	5,81,000
Charges for Railway Board and other establishments . .	14,57,000
Deduct—Recoveries from Railway Companies on account of cost of supervision	*16,38,000*
TOTAL .	4,00,000

XXIX—XXX AND 42, 42-A and 43.—IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
MAJOR WORKS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue — Direct Receipts	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	4,13,77,353	4,15,38,000	4,15,25,000	4,29,59,000
Revenue — Land Revenue	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,50,17,962	2,61,43,000	2,60,10,000	2,54,05,000
Expenditure — Working Expenses	1,75,26,591	1,82,16,430	1,93,40,897	1,90,71,000	2,05,79,000	2,05,12,000
Expenditure — Interest	1,73,66,737	1,77,92,499	1,92,62,258	1,95,16,000	2,00,62,000	2,07,28,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA . . R	2,72,92,518	3,07,46,170	2,77,92,160	2,90,94,000	2,68,94,000	2,71,24,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,819,501	2,049,744	1,852,811	1,939,600	1,792,900	1,808,300
Expenditure in England (mainly Interest) . £	124,731	118,693	125,379	122,200	126,800	127,600
NET REVENUE . £	1,694,770	1,931,051	1,727,432	1,817,400	1,666,100	1,680,700
CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE WORKS . £	...	93,689	59,863	...	21,700	...
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct . .	39,82,403	39,42,289	38,19,224	42,48,000	40,12,000	41,97,000
Expenditure . .	1,27,36,211	1,39,15,998	1,49,28,446	1,43,42,000	1,36,63,000	1,34,09,000
NET EXPENDITURE IN INDIA . . . R	87,53,808	99,73,709	1,11,09,222	1,00,94,000	96,51,000	92,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	583,587	664,914	740,615	672,900	643,400	614,200
Expenditure in England £	1,894	1,156	253	...	600	...
NET EXPENDITURE £	585,481	666,070	740,868	672,900	644,000	614,200
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . . . R	56,32,80,455	59,16,14,071	61,68,30,309	64,12,38,000	63,80,53,000	65,78,39,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	37,552,030	39,440,938	41,122,020	42,749,200	42,536,900	43,856,000

General Result.

Major Irrigation.

168. Taking India as a whole, the net revenue derived from Major Irrigation works in 1915-16 will be less than the Budget forecast by £151,300 (R22·69 lakhs). There will be a fall of R·13 lakh in the Direct Receipts and of R1·33 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue. There will also be a large increase of R21·23 lakhs in the expenditure, *viz.*, R15·08 lakhs under Working Expenses and R6·15 lakhs in the interest charges. An improvement of £14,600 (R2·18 lakhs) is expected in the net revenue in 1916-17. This allows for a rise of R8·29 lakhs in the gross revenue, made up of an increase of R14·34 lakhs in the Direct Receipts and a fall of R6·05 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue, and a small reduction of R·67 lakh in Working Expenses. But provision has been made for a growth of R6·78 lakhs in the interest charges, in consequence of the considerable outlay now being incurred on new projects in the Punjab and elsewhere the benefits of which will not be realised for some time to come.

Minor Irrigation.

The net result under Minor Irrigation works in 1915-16 is better than the Budget estimate by £28,900 (R4·34 lakhs), a decline of R2·36 lakhs in revenue being more than counterbalanced by a saving of R6·70 lakhs in expenditure. The estimate for next year provides for a rise of R1·85 lakhs in the receipts and for a reduction of R2·63 lakhs in expenditure.

169. The figures for Land Revenue due to Irrigation have already been examined in paragraphs 11 and 12 along with those for Land Revenue proper. The details of the other heads are exhibited in the following tables

XXIX AND 42.—MAJOR WORKS.

Direct Receipts.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. North-West Frontier	8,21,632	8,51,212	8,24,856	9,30,000	8,58,000	9,50,000
2. United Provinces	2,43,041	4,44,386	2,68,703	4,79,000	5,58,000	5,25,000
3. Burma	10,03,899	12,43,922	11,14,152	12,00,000	12,10,000	12,73,000
4. Central Provinces	93,231	1,39,771	98,812	1,04,000	1,09,000	1,63,000
Total	21,61,803	26,79,291	23,06,523	27,13,000	27,35,000	29,11,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	2,74,097	2,65,374	3,00,299	2,62,000	2,80,000	2,77,000
2. Bombay	13,68,033	17,40,211	16,85,235	15,97,000	15,05,000	16,72,000
3. Bengal	2,73,918	2,46,579	2,53,962	2,40,000	2,57,000	2,57,000
4. United Provinces	79,57,265	93,25,086	99,87,724	89,75,000	95,45,000	96,70,000
5. Punjab	2,47,46,266	2,46,57,424	2,43,97,210	2,52,01,000	2,45,03,000	2,55,00,000
6. Bihar and Orissa	23,30,797	25,75,520	24,46,400	25,50,000	27,00,000	26,72,000
Total	3,69,50,376	3,88,10,194	3,90,70,830	3,88,25,000	3,87,90,000	4,00,48,000
TOTAL ₹	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	4,13,77,353	4,15,38,000	4,15,25,000	4,29,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,607,478	2,765,966	2,758,490	2,769,200	2,768,300	2,864,000

WORKING EXPENSES.

Imperial.						
1. India General (Reserve)	...	...	...	63,000	...	...
2. North-West Frontier	3,10,719	3,03,887	3,44,400	6,00,000	6,57,000	6,05,000
3. United Provinces	3,90,411	4,64,160	4,46,691	4,57,000	4,87,000	4,30,000
4. Burma	4,47,428	4,45,896	9,36,825	6,02,000	6,28,000	5,80,000
5. Central Provinces	81,023	75,429	77,880	78,000	85,000	85,000
Total	12,29,581	12,89,372	18,05,796	18,00,000	18,57,000	17,00,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	20,50,980	23,77,656	25,16,067	21,10,000	22,75,000	22,50,000
2. Bombay	16,24,984	16,68,166	15,25,155	15,44,000	16,47,000	15,42,000
3. Bengal	2,35,717	2,97,789	2,57,700	2,67,000	2,00,000	1,90,000
4. United Provinces	28,97,451	29,60,062	30,17,065	29,88,000	29,53,000	30,45,000
5. Punjab	82,21,807	83,21,486	87,97,090	89,42,000	1,01,01,000	1,03,00,000
6. Bihar and Orissa	12,66,071	13,01,899	14,21,024	14,20,000	15,46,000	14,85,000
Total	1,62,97,010	1,69,27,058	1,75,35,101	1,72,71,000	1,87,22,000	1,88,12,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	1,75,26,591	1,82,16,430	1,93,40,897	1,90,71,000	2,05,79,000	2,05,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,168,439	1,214,429	1,289,393	1,271,400	1,371,900	1,367,500
England £	1	14	...	...	...	...
Total	1,168,440	1,214,443	1,289,393	1,271,400	1,371,900	1,367,500

Direct Receipts.

(a) *Imperial.*

ised, 1915-16. 170. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget, a fall of R·72 lakh in the revenue of the Upper and Lower Swat River Canals being more than counterbalanced by an improvement in the collections in the United Provinces (R·79 lakh), owing to an increased demand for irrigation from the Betwa Canal, and in Burma and in the Central Provinces.

get, 1916-17. 171. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal receipts, and is R1·76 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year, chiefly in consequence of an expected development of irrigation on the Upper Swat River Canal and on the canals in Burma and the Central Provinces.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

ised, 1915-16. 172. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget. There is a fall of R6·98 lakhs in the Punjab, due to a smaller supply of water during the *kharif* season from the Sirhind and the Western Jumna Canals in consequence of scanty rains, a contraction in the area under cotton and the grant of larger remissions; and of R·92 lakh in Bombay, owing chiefly to a reduced demand for water from the Godavari Canal consequent on favourable rainfall. On the other hand, there are improvements of R5·70 lakhs and 1·50 lakhs respectively in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, where deficient rainfall in certain parts has led to a more extensive use of canal water.

get, 1916-17. 173. The total Budget for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R12·58 lakhs. It is based generally on the demand for *rabi* irrigation in the current year and on normal requirements in connection with next year's *kharif*.

Working Expenses.

(a) *Imperial.*

ised, 1915-16. 174. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R·57 lakh, the increase being wholly due to higher outlay on the canals in the North-West Frontier Province. Excesses over the Budget grants are also expected on the Imperial canals in other provinces; but they will be met from the reserve of R·63 lakh entered in the Budget for unforeseen requirements.

get, 1916-17. 175. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal charges in all the provinces, and is less than the Revised estimate of the current year by R1·57 lakhs.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

ised, 1915-16. 176. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R14·51 lakhs. There is a large increase of R11·59 lakhs in the Punjab due to special expenditure, which could not be postponed without serious danger and a considerable loss of revenue, in connection with training works on the Lower Chenab Canal and the up-keep of the banks of the Triple project canals. Smaller excesses are also expected in Madras (R1·65 lakhs), Bihar and Orissa (R1·26 lakhs) and Bombay (R1·03 lakhs), chiefly in consequence of outlay on repairs of damages caused by floods and on certain pressing works for which no provision was made in the Budget. On the other hand, there will be unimportant lapses in the Budget grants in Bengal and in the United Provinces.

dget, 1916-17. 177. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for a normal scale of expenditure and for outlay on certain special works urgently required in the Punjab.

42A.—EXPENDITURE ON PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS IN ADDITION TO THAT CHARGED UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India . . R	...	12,55,344	8,97,948	...	3,25,000	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	...	83,689	59,863	...	21,700	...

178. The figures have already been explained in paragraphs 155 and 156

XXX AND 43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	18,382	21,643	14,597	17,000	17,000	17,000
2. Delhi	565	1,367	837	1,000	2,000	2,000
3. Baluchistan	67,211	66,734	64,769	80,000	49,000	65,000
4. Punjab	7,98,438	9,02,661	9,28,866	9,50,000	9,50,000	9,75,000
Total	8,84,596	9,92,405	10,09,069	10,48,000	10,18,000	10,59,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	2,31,552	2,52,323	2,28,844	2,39,000	2,51,000	2,29,000
2. Bombay	3,65,201	3,78,401	3,76,968	3,69,000	3,55,000	3,75,000
3. Bengal	6,90,060	6,13,882	5,35,916	6,20,000	6,70,000	6,70,000
4. United Provinces	1,79,913	1,32,109	1,88,425	1,64,000	2,01,000	2,36,000
5. Punjab	66,869	76,040	53,117	89,000	72,000	92,000
6. Burma	14,41,267	13,68,741	13,02,403	15,76,000	13,32,000	14,13,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	75,522	72,167	72,583	73,000	72,000	72,000
8. Central Provinces	47,423	56,221	51,898	70,000	41,000	51,000
Total	30,97,807	29,49,884	28,10,155	32,00,000	29,94,000	31,38,000
TOTAL ₹	39,82,403	39,42,289	38,19,224	42,48,000	40,12,000	41,97,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	265,494	262,819	254,615	283,200	267,500	279,800

Expenditure.

Imperial.						
1. India General	1,02,541	59,962	52,022	6,07,000	60,000	3,70,000
2. Delhi	1,434	898	1,198	3,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	3,63,780	3,84,187	3,02,477	1,36,000	3,13,000	1,36,000
4. North-West Frontier	37,870	52,654	43,475	63,000	43,000	64,000
5. Punjab	9,17,328	9,39,520	9,98,049	8,93,000	9,28,000	8,80,000
Total	14,22,953	14,37,221	13,97,221	17,02,000	13,45,000	14,51,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	36,34,683	40,22,399	44,09,655	42,00,000	39,90,000	40,00,000
2. Bombay	31,44,096	35,27,767	31,69,245	33,64,000	32,51,000	33,10,000
3. Bengal	16,38,237	19,26,421	27,61,008	22,94,000	22,52,000	20,94,000
4. United Provinces	3,78,882	4,45,070	5,02,805	2,86,000	4,60,000	2,96,000
5. Punjab	3,98,397	2,82,970	1,82,198	1,52,000	2,03,000	1,86,000
6. Burma	12,85,756	10,95,549	11,94,795	12,10,000	11,80,000	10,56,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	4,01,830	4,89,670	3,37,090	4,70,000	2,74,000	3,60,000
8. Central Provinces	4,64,743	5,73,720	9,06,729	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
9. Assam	66,634	1,15,211	67,700	64,000	1,08,000	56,000
Total	1,13,13,258	1,24,78,777	1,35,31,225	1,26,40,000	1,23,18,000	1,19,58,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	1,27,36,211	1,39,15,998	1,49,28,446	1,43,42,000	1,36,63,000	1,34,09,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	849,081	927,733	995,230	956,100	910,800	894,000
England £	1,894	1,156	253	...	600	...
GRAND TOTAL £	850,975	928,889	995,483	956,100	911,400	894,000

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

179. The figures do not show any important variation.

(*b*) *Divided and Provincial.*

180. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R2·06 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a fall in the revenue from certain canals in Burma. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal collections in all the provinces. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

181. The Budget estimate of the current year included a grant of R5 lakhs in aid of special expenditure entailed by the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission. R1·75 lakhs out of this grant are being spent on the Surkhab River project in Baluchistan, while R1·15 lakhs have been allotted to the Government of the United Provinces for tank restoration works and placed at its credit by an assignment of Imperial revenue (*vide* paragraph 235). The balance of the special grant will lapse. Savings are also expected in the grants for ordinary expenditure in some of the minor administrations. These causes account for the decrease of R3·48 lakhs in the Revised estimate for 1915-16 as compared with the Budget. *Revised, 1915-16.*

182. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R·97 lakh. Provision for new works has been curtailed as far as possible, and no specific allotment has been made for the Surkhab River project in Baluchistan; but a reserve of R2·89 lakhs has been entered to meet pressing requirements which cannot be foreseen at present. *Budget, 1916-17.*

(*b*) *Divided and Provincial.*

183. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 falls short of the Budget grant by R3·22 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the curtailment of programmes in Madras, Bihar and Orissa, and certain other provinces, in view of the need for economy. On the other hand, an excess of R1·74 lakhs over the Budget grant is expected in the United Provinces, due mainly to expenditure on tank restoration works which is being financed largely by a special assignment from Imperial revenue (*vide* paragraph 181). *Revised, 1915-16.*

184. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R3·60 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments, for necessary repairs and for urgent works. *Budget, 1916-17.*

44.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
					Budget.	Revised.	
Provincial							
Assam . .	R	63,984	21,213	6,887	20,000	22,000	26,000
	£	4,266	1,414	459	1,300	1,500	1,700

185. The charges represent capital outlay in connection with the Jorhat Railway and are unimportant in character.

XXXI and 45.—CIVIL WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	70,70,401	26,95,783	27,82,721	34,19,000	23,66,000	28,50,000
2. Delhi	8,52,219	21,17,630	19,37,563	14,90,000	16,80,000	12,56,000
3. Baluchistan	9,61,402	11,62,343	11,02,585	10,11,000	9,10,000	9,51,000
4. North-West Frontier	26,25,826	34,62,786	32,21,382	25,86,000	24,77,000	24,12,000
5. Other Provinces	39,89,659	49,25,688	53,74,058	50,91,000	50,04,000	35,08,000
Total	1,54,99,507	1,43,64,230	1,44,18,309	1,35,07,000	1,24,37,000	1,09,77,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	1,56,63,903	1,64,89,730	1,63,04,790	1,09,73,000	84,61,000	82,69,000
2. Bombay	97,85,149	1,19,03,975	1,13,51,206	80,57,000	82,25,000	77,54,000
3. Bengal	90,02,139	1,02,18,648	1,24,73,724	86,97,000	90,56,000	64,00,000
4. United Provinces	73,84,393	90,03,926	75,16,110	75,68,000	72,74,000	62,80,000
5. Punjab	68,75,537	96,94,507	91,62,795	77,22,000	65,05,000	53,85,000
6. Burma	82,57,096	1,01,11,603	1,16,36,015	1,02,63,000	91,82,000	92,26,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	59,81,947	83,23,760	99,64,909	90,98,000	89,02,000	70,59,000
8. Central Provinces	67,66,686	68,83,785	79,13,260	67,53,000	70,11,000	58,00,000
9. Assam	43,16,217	66,17,426	54,64,048	42,50,000	40,68,000	33,95,000
Total	7,40,33,067	8,92,47,360	9,19,16,857	7,33,81,000	6,86,84,000	5,95,68,000
TOTAL INDIA .R	8,95,32,574	10,36,11,590	10,63,35,166	8,68,88,000	8,11,21,000	7,05,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,968,838	6,907,440	7,089,011	5,792,600	5,408,000	4,703,000
England £	90,665	101,184	87,739	21,200	48,000	39,500
TOTAL £	6,059,503	7,008,624	7,176,750	5,813,800	5,456,000	4,742,500

REVENUE

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,13,050	83,228	81,416	72,000	79,000	78,000
2. Delhi	4,649	1,42,894	2,41,780	1,48,000	2,21,000	2,27,000
3. Baluchistan	41,443	43,914	48,113	44,000	49,000	47,000
4. North-West Frontier	2,90,186	1,48,739	1,65,444	1,51,000	1,54,000	1,50,000
5. Other Provinces	2,45,548	2,70,028	2,52,849	2,18,000	2,30,000	2,30,000
Total	6,94,876	6,88,803	7,89,602	6,33,000	7,33,000	7,32,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	3,05,312	3,32,418	4,08,800	3,87,000	4,65,000	4,29,000
2. Bombay	7,67,301	7,05,577	4,15,001	2,95,000	3,45,000	3,09,000
3. Bengal	5,27,559	6,00,292	7,09,243	5,82,000	7,50,000	5,89,000
4. United Provinces	4,49,720	5,38,595	4,62,612	4,25,000	4,88,000	4,47,000
5. Punjab	5,10,712	5,21,946	4,04,721	3,96,000	3,49,000	3,43,000
6. Burma	3,31,317	3,45,615	3,23,611	3,35,000	3,35,000	3,33,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	2,88,251	3,54,127	3,74,440	3,74,000	3,94,000	4,20,000
8. Central Provinces	13,15,898	2,41,530	2,61,873	2,52,000	2,99,000	2,69,000
9. Assam	1,40,764	1,50,703	1,73,375	1,62,000	1,70,000	1,74,000
Total	46,36,834	37,90,803	35,33,679	32,08,000	35,95,000	33,13,000
TOTAL INDIA .R	53,31,710	44,79,606	43,23,281	38,41,000	43,28,000	40,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	355,447	298,640	288,219	256,100	288,500	269,700

6. The Imperial revenue and expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represent the transactions in connection with the buildings of the various departments, *e.g.*, Salt, Customs, etc., the receipts and charges of which are wholly Imperial.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

Revised, 1915-16.

187. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by R6·68 lakhs. The reduction is generally due to the curtailment of the expenditure programme in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment. There will, however, be an excess over the Budget estimate of R1·90 lakhs in Delhi owing to unforeseen outlay on land acquisition and other items; and of R4·02 lakhs in England due to a higher payment of leave allowances and a rise in the cost of stores.

Budget, 1916-17.

188. In 1916-17 the total Imperial grant has been fixed at R80 lakhs, exclusive of R4·36 lakhs allotted for expenditure incurred in the Civil Department, mostly in the several minor administrations, and of sums aggregating R31·34 lakhs to be spent by the administrations of the North-West Frontier Province (23·19 lakhs) and Baluchistan (8·15 lakhs). A large curtailment of grants has been made everywhere in view of the financial position, and the total Budget for 1916-17 is less than the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R15·87 lakhs and less than the Budget grant for the latter year by R22·55 lakhs.

189. The purposes to which the grant of R80 lakhs mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be applied are shown below :—

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

(*a*) Ordinary Grant—		
(1) Establishment and Miscellaneous charges	12·30	
(2) Repairs	18·60	
(3) Works in progress	14·71	
(4) New Works—		
(*a*) Costing up to R5,000	6·30	
(*b*) Costing more than R5,000	6·21	
(5) Payments in England for Stores, furlough allowances, etc.	5·93	
(6) Reserve for Archæological expenditure	1·00	
(7) Reserve for other unforeseen expenditure	4·14	
		69·19
(*b*) Delhi Province—		
(1) Works in progress	0·63	
(2) New Works—		
(*a*) Costing up to R5,000	·06	
(*b*) Costing more than R5,000	0·46	
(3) Repairs	6·60	
(4) Establishment and Tools and Plant	1·76	
(5) Archæological expenditure	·18	
(6) Reserve for unforeseen expenditure	1·12	
		10·81
		80·00

190. Out of the ordinary grant mentioned in paragraph 189, allotments of R1 lakh or more will be made to carry on work already in progress on the following projects; and it is not proposed to start any important new work in the ensuing year.

Province.	Name of work.	Amount of grant.
		R
United Provinces .	Erection of certain buildings for the Imperial Bacteriological laboratory at Bareilly, including fencing, roads, drainage and water-supply . .	1,20,000
Bombay . .	New Customs House at Karachi	2,00,000
„ . .	„ „ „ „ Bombay	3,00,000
Burma . . .	„ Telegraph Office at Rangoon	1,24,000

191. The Budget grants for 1916-17 proposed for Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province do not differ materially from the Revised estimates for 1915-16.

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

192. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R46·97 lakhs. The Budget provided for an outlay of about R30½ lakhs on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years for education, sanitation and other beneficial services; but the total expenditure of this class in the current year, to be recorded under Civil Works, is now estimated at about R26½ lakhs. Eliminating this special expenditure as well as the Budget provision made for it, and making allowance for the fact that about R11 lakhs of ordinary expenditure for which provision was made in Madras and Burma under Civil Works will be recorded under Medical (with reference to the change in classification mentioned in paragraph 112), the Revised estimate under Civil Works falls short of the corresponding Budget grant by about R32 lakhs. The real saving is larger, for a portion of the expenditure against some of the ordinary grants provided in the Budget under Education, Medical and other heads is recorded in the accounts under Civil Works. Considerable lapses in the grants provided under the latter head, otherwise than from the special appropriations from Imperial revenues referred to above, are expected in almost all the provinces, owing to a further curtailment of the programme of construction contemplated in the Budget, which has become necessary in consequence of the financial situation. In Assam alone, the expenditure is likely to exceed the Budget grant, owing to outlay on relief works, and on the repair of flood damages, in the Surma Valley.

Budget, 1916-17.

193. The table below compares the details of the grants for 1916-17 in the various provinces, so far as settled at present, with the probable expenditure in the current year.

REVISED, 1915-16.

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

Provinces.	Grants to		Outlay in the Public Works Department on			Other items.	Total.
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Madras	22·71	·01	37·20	9·98	14·55	·16	84·61
2. Bombay	9·61	.	32·43	21·85	16·00	2·36	82·25
3. Bengal	10·56	11·54	31·60	22·23	12·50	2·13	90·56
4. United Provinces . .	4·66	...	26·67	27·45	11·98	1·98	72·74
5. Punjab	12·44	...	23·33	17·91	8·92	2·45	65·05
6. Burma	5·60	...	27·30	35·20	18·50	5·22	91·82
7. Bihar and Orissa . .	5·97	...	60·52	8·35	9·39	4·79	89·02
8. Central Provinces . .	5·19	...	33.29	19·21	10·57	1·85	70·11
9. Assam	3·53	...	15·36	13·60	7·17	1·02	40·68
TOTAL .	80·27	11·55	287·70	175·78	109·58	21·96	686·84

BUDGET, 1916-17.

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

PROVINCES.	GRANTS TO		OUTLAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ON			Other items.	TOTAL
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Madras	17·43	·01	39·05	9·57	15·29	1·34	82·69
2. Bombay	8·26	...	27·70	23·30	16·00	2·28	77·54
3. Bengal	9·45	1·55	15·10	24·00	13·00	·90	64·00
4. United Provinces	4·18	...	20·57	25·12	10·99	1·94	62·80
5. Punjab	11·94	...	12·31	18·20	9·01	2·39	53·85
6. Burma	10·50	...	27·03	29·00	19·52	6·21	92·26
7. Bihar and Orissa	6·73	1·00	40·62	8·50	9·00	4·74	70·59
8. Central Provinces	3·99	...	21·66	20·44	11·00	·91	58·00
9. Assam	2·81	...	6·65	16·36	7·06	1·07	33·95
TOTAL	75·29	2·56	210·69	174·49	110·87	21·78	595·68

194. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Revised for the current year by ₹91·16 lakhs. The large decrease reflects the policy of severe retrenchment which has become necessary owing to the protracted duration of the war and the consequent financial dislocation. Allotments aggregating ₹9 lakhs only have been made for outlay on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years, against a corresponding outlay of ₹26½ lakhs included in the Revised estimate of the current year

195. The total provision for original works in 1916-17 has been taken at about ₹77 lakhs less than the probable expenditure in the current year and ₹2,19 lakhs less than the expenditure in 1914-15. The grants have been restricted in all the provinces to pressing requirements. Provision has been made in Bihar and Orissa for the progress of work in connection with the Bankipore buildings.

196. It is not possible to make similarly large reductions in any of the other items of expenditure shown in the table in paragraph 193. The total provision for grants to local boards and municipalities in 1916-17 is, however, taken at about ₹5 lakhs less than the similar expenditure in 1915-16, in spite of the fact that the Budget provides for a fresh item of ₹4·50 lakhs for contributions to district funds in Burma for the maintenance of provincial roads made over to them; and a reduction in the allotment for non-recurring contributions to local boards and municipalities for roads, bridges and other public works has been made in almost every province. Of the provision under "Grants to other local bodies", ₹1·50 lakhs represent the grant from Imperial revenues to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

197. The Budget grants for Repairs and for Establishment charges are generally based on normal requirements and sanctioned scales.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 198. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by ₹1 lakh, mainly in consequence of higher receipts in Delhi from the rent of buildings occupied by Government officials and the supply of electric energy. The *Budget, 1916-17.* total Budget estimate for 1916-17 practically repeats the Revised for the current year.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 199. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 shows a rise of ₹3·87 lakhs over the Budget estimate. Increased receipts are expected in almost all the pro- *Budget, 1916-17.* vinces from the sale of old materials, rent of Government buildings and other sources. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal receipts.

XXXII and 46.—ARMY.

Expenditure.		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	1916-1917, Budget.
		R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIA—							
Effective Services—							
Administration		69,75,270	71,56,430	64,64,083	53,56,960	51,36,000	52,04,430
Military Accounts		29,15,887	30,13,241	28,28,910	24,94,870	25,29,000	25,29,300
Regimental Pay, etc.		12,20,93,251	12,23,80,051	10,88,36,245	8,25,51,710	7,97,81,000	7,68,01,520
Supply and Transport		3,36,92,689	3,42,78,307	3,12,17,805	2,60,24,920	2,46,54,000	2,70,10,580
Veterinary		5,00,023	5,02,617	3,75,784	3,28,900	1,75,000	1,74,860
Clothing		15,68,321	19,26,690	20,59,547	27,34,290	24,54,000	17,32,620
Remounts		49,28,434	46,52,456	52,12,080	43,74,970	46,10,000	40,60,270
Medical Services		56,96,320	57,50,474	53,53,407	42,55,040	27,60,000	27,60,180
Medical Stores		5,06,157	5,51,826	3,34,215	5,35,610	4,50,000	5,54,020
Ordnance		98,54,097	95,87,161	1,01,46,288	80,28,340	85,50,000	1,12,83,390
Ecclesiastical		4,30,154	4,27,183	4,08,819	4,12,460	4,05,000	3,85,130
Education		12,41,097	13,47,675	10,04,196	5,97,350	6,34,000	7,08,660
Compensation for Food, etc.		57,56,698	62,81,040	52,56,955	43,37,000	35,84,000	32,34,000
Miscellaneous Services		31,25,192	28,42,035	3,48,63,084	7,37,71,660	9,92,11,000	11,13,51,810
Hutting		6,98,816	2,10,975	1,80,651	2,00,000	2,37,000	2,00,000
Conveyance by Road, River, and Sea		15,95,814	8,47,034	7,98,522	7,51,600	6,41,000	6,70,540
Conveyance by Rail		38,62,887	42,48,200	48,67,594	37,74,770	44,03,000	46,03,780
Cantonments		14,75,915	24,27,498	14,47,274	13,87,550	13,84,000	13,88,910
Unadjusted Expenditure		—6,79,193	1,29,023	39,308	...	...	...
TOTAL	R	20,62,37,829	20,85,59,916	22,17,00,777	22,19,18,000	24,15,98,000	25,46,54,000
Non-effective Services—	R	1,07,43,291	1,09,57,429	1,10,06,881	1,55,87,000	1,27,23,000	1,37,93,000
TOTAL INDIA	R	21,69,81,120	21,95,17,345	23,27,07,658	23,75,05,000	25,43,21,000	26,84,47,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	14,465,408	14,634,490	15,513,844	15,833,600	16,954,700	17,896,500
ENGLAND—		£	£	£	£	£	£
Effective Services—							
Payments to War Office for British Forces		941,643	917,287	930,620	930,700	929,400	930,700
Furlough Allowances, etc., of British Forces		141,456	145,802	78,603	4,000	13,000	9,000
Consolidated Clothing Allowances of British Soldiers		455	412	24,700	20,400	6,800	...
Furlough Allowances, Indian Service		355,676	361,405	265,259	132,000	148,000	148,000
Indian Troop Service		268,421	298,777	85,206	4,000	547,800	282,300
Other Heads		107,854	115,919	142,741	75,600	74,800	38,500
Clothing Stores		52,712	92,665	90,438	98,300	113,000	99,900
Ordnance and Miscellaneous Stores		506,097	500,328	479,481	403,000	349,000	151,000
Medical Stores		95,980	94,406	94,501	90,400	120,000	123,700
Supply and Transport Stores		52,879	44,122	61,901	116,700	86,000	57,500
Military Farms Stores			11,294	11,470	13,800	12,000	17,400
Operations in Persian Gulf (Stores)		43,848	39,373	16,572	...	...	...
Aviation Stores		...	...	...	...	60,000	...
Stores taken to India with Troops		24,409	17,586	17,254	18,200	9,800	600
TOTAL	£	2,559,430	2,638,876	2,300,746	1,907,100	2,469,600	1,858,600
Non-effective Services—							
Payments to War Office for British Forces		919,183	927,029	946,078	650,000	864,400	766,000
Pensions, Indian Service		1,425,242	1,407,596	1,374,339	1,365,000	1,310,000	1,295,000
Other Heads		177,263	181,248	201,557	218,000	251,500	263,000
TOTAL	£	2,521,688	2,515,873	2,521,969	2,233,000	2,425,900	2,324,000
TOTAL ENGLAND	£	5,111,118	5,154,749	4,822,715	4,140,100	4,895,500	4,182,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£	19,576,526	19,789,239	20,336,559	19,973,700	21,850,200	22,079,100
Receipts.		R	R	R	R	R	R
India	R	1,33,60,617	1,27,84,798	1,12,24,641	1,11,96,000	82,07,000	88,80,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	£ 890,708	£ 852,320	£ 748,309	£ 746,400	£ 547,100	£ 588,700
England	£	337,095	351,186	347,882	328,700	346,300	314,700
TOTAL RECEIPTS	£	1,227,803	1,203,506	1,096,191	1,075,100	893,400	903,400
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£	18,348,723	18,585,733	19,240,368	18,898,600	20,956,800	21,175,700

Revised, 1915-16, compared with Budget, 1915-16. Expenditure—India.

200. The Army expenditure in India during the current year will, it is anticipated, exceed the Budget estimate of R23,75·05 lakhs (£15,833,600) by R1,68·16 lakhs (£1,121,100). Foremost amongst the causes contributing to this large increase may be mentioned an enhanced outlay of R89·91 lakhs (£599,400) on account of various special services, *e.g.*, port defences, operations on the North-West Frontier, etc. The decision that India should bear the normal cost of the regular British and Indian garrison involves an additional charge of R88 lakhs (£586,700), including extra food charges. The formation of mechanical transport companies and units of the Royal Flying Corps accounts for an additional expenditure of R12·83 lakhs (£85,500). The Railway charges have risen by R6·28 lakhs (£41,900); the increase is chiefly due to the fact that all internal movements of stores and animals in consequence of the war have been borne by Indian revenues. The discharge of a large number of reservists who were found unfit for active service has necessitated an increased payment of R3·75 lakhs (£25,000) on account of gratuities, while a change in the system of paying Indian pensioners in the United Provinces has contributed to an extra outlay this year of R1·25 lakhs (£8,300). On the other hand, the non-effective payments in India arising out of the war, which are recoverable from the Imperial Government, are now anticipated to amount to only R12 lakhs (£80,000), or R33 lakhs (£220,000) below the budget figure. This decrease is, however, merely nominal since in the adjustment with the War Office for such payments a correspondingly higher payment will have to be made at Home. The foregoing causes account for a net increase of R1,69·02 lakhs (£1,126,800).

Among the variations of minor importance may be mentioned the following:—Decrease of Rs. 3·95 lakhs (£26,300) on dairy farm operations and a lapse of R1·65 lakhs (£11,000) in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a grass farm at Risalpur, which has been held in abeyance. The training grant has not been fully spent, and a saving of R2 lakhs (£13,300) has thus accrued. Credit has been afforded to the Imperial Government for the value of stores brought back by certain units from Hong Kong; outlay at home on stores for ordnance factories in India is being passed out to India for adjustment; increased prices have been paid for Australian remounts; and more horses have been purchased in order to supply chargers on hire to Indian Army Reserve officers. These four causes account for an increase of R8·15 lakhs (£54,300).

Home.

201. The expenditure at Home is also largely in excess of the Budget provision and is expected to amount to £4,895,500, or £755,400 over the Budget. The decision that the Imperial Government should be credited with the savings on the Indian Troop Service which accrued owing to the stoppage of ordinary reliefs entails an excess charge of £542,000, including arrears for the year 1914-15. The payments to the War Office on account of non-effective charges of British forces for service in India have been raised by £214,400, a figure which takes into account the smaller recovery from the War Office for non-effective war charges in India referred to in the preceding paragraph. Apart from aviation stores on which an outlay of £60,000 has been incurred, the store demands from India are lower than the Budget provision by £38,000, and the retired pay charges of officers of the Indian service fall below the Budget by £55,000, while the miscellaneous pension payments have risen by £29,000 in consequence of the war.

Receipts—India and Home.

202. The receipts during 1915-16 are expected to be R29·89 lakhs (£199,300) lower than the Budget in India and £17,600 better at Home. The worseness in India is mainly due to the fall in receipts, owing to the absence of troops from India, being greater than was anticipated; the decrease mainly occurs in sales of clothing stores, unserviceable and obsolete ordnance stores, and dairy produce.

Net Expenditure.

203. The net Army expenditure during the current year—Home and India—is thus expected to exceed the Budget provision of £18,898,600 by £2,058,200.

Special Expenditure.

204. The Special or Schedule provision was strictly limited, and a total sum of R17·53 lakhs (£116,900) only was allotted for expenditure falling to the Army head. The probable expenditure is now estimated at £97,500. Certain lapses have occurred and, on the other hand, fresh expenditure of an

absolutely urgent nature has been incurred. The supply to a small extent of certain equipment from Home has been postponed to a future year.

205. The allotment to meet Army expenditure in India in the ensuing year amounts to R26,84·47 lakhs (£17,896,500), which exceeds the Revised estimate of the current year by R1,41·26 lakhs (£941,800). It has been considered advisable to provide a reserve to meet unforeseen expenditure; but for this factor, the excess would have been only R62·81 lakhs (£418,800). Provision for ordnance factory stores from Home has been made in the Indian estimates instead of in the Home estimates, to the extent of R31·37 lakhs (£209,100), against R3·50 lakhs (£23,300) in the Revised for 1915-16, and the Secretary of State will pass the charges out for adjustment in this country. For mechanical transport companies the number of which is being increased in the ensuing year, additional funds to the extent of Rs 23·74 lakhs (£158,300) have been allotted; and Rs. 4·53 lakhs (£30,200) more have been provided for the Royal Flying Corps. A sum of Rs. 9·5 lakhs (£63,300) has been included for an ambulance convoy and Rs. 6 lakhs (£40,000) for an acetone factory. A larger provision to the extent of R15 lakhs (£100,000) has been made for war non-effective payments in India to correspond with the amount taken into account in the Home estimates as recoverable from the Imperial Government. On the other hand, the provision for special services, *e.g.*, port defences, etc., is R22·94 lakhs (£153,000) less than the expenditure anticipated in 1915-16. The foregoing causes, apart from the reserve, account for a net increase of R63·70 lakhs (£424,600).

Budget, 1916-17, compared with Revised, 1915-16. Expenditure—India.

Some of the minor variations are as follows:—Railway charges and travelling allowances indicate an increase of R5·01 lakhs (£33,400); and provision has been made for the full annual training grant, of which R2 lakhs (£13,300) lapsed in the current year. Certain abnormal pensionary charges in 1915-16 result in the allotment for next year being R4·5 lakhs (£30,000) lower, and a special credit of R2 lakhs (£13,300) to the Imperial Government in 1915-16 for stores returned from Hong Kong accounts for a corresponding decrease in 1916-17. A smaller provision has been made for clothing supplies and for purchase of animals by the Remount Department, but these decreases are more or less counterbalanced by increases, *e.g.*, in connection with dairy farms, extra ammunition for machine gun section training and bayonet fighting equipment.

206. The Home estimates for 1916-17 amount to £4,182,600, or a decrease of £712,900 as compared with the anticipated expenditure in the current year. This decrease is largely due to the exceptional cause mentioned in the preceding paragraph, namely the inclusion in the Indian estimate of provision for ordnance factory stores from Home. The payments to the War Office on account of savings in sea transport charges will be £270,000 less than in 1915-16 in which year the arrears of 1914-15 were also paid. The recovery from the War Office of war pensionary payments in India is expected to be more next year by £100,000, and the payments to the War Office for non-effective charges of British forces will be reduced by a like sum. No provision has been made in 1916-17 for aviation stores, on which an outlay of £60,000 has been incurred in 1915-16. These four causes account for a decrease of £663,000. The balance of £49,900 is accounted for chiefly by absence of provision (*a*) for payments to the Admiralty in connection with the gun-running operations in the Persian Gulf and, (*b*) for Aden re-inforcements; and by lower provision for pensionary charges of officers of the Indian Service.

Home.

207. A sum of R1,35·50 lakhs (£903,400) has been estimated as the probable receipts in 1916-17—an increase of £10,000 over the current year. This figure is made up of an increase of £41,600 in India and a decrease of £31,600 at Home.

Receipts. India and Home.

208. The estimated net Army expenditure for 1916-17 thus amounts to £21,175,700, or £218,900 more than the Revised estimate of the current year. This is made up of an increase of £900,200 in India and of a decrease of £681,300 at Home.

Net Expenditure

209. The gross Army expenditure for the coming year, as compared with the Budget estimate for 1915-16, shows an increase in gross expenditure of R3,15·80 lakhs (£2,105,400). The receipts show a falling off of R25·76 lakhs (£171,700) and the net expenditure is thus expected to exceed by

Budget, 1916-17, compared with Budget, 1915-16. India and Home.

£2,277,100 the estimates of the current year as framed in March last. Apart from the reserve of £523,000 to meet unforeseen expenditure, extra provision to the extent of £446,400 has been made for various measures of internal defence necessitated by the war. The decision that Indian revenues should bear the normal cost of the regular garrison of India—British and Indian—accounts for an increase of £586,700, including extra food charges, while the further decision that the War Office should be credited with the savings in sea transport charges adds £272,000 to next year's estimates. A sum of R41·10 lakhs (£274,000) has been provided to meet outlay on mechanical transport companies and the Royal Flying Corps. The foregoing factors broadly account for the increase in expenditure next year; there are various other causes which largely counterbalance each other.

The worseness in receipts is attributable to war conditions and to the fact that the estimate for 1915-16 did not fully allow for the fall in receipts which resulted from the absence of troops from India.

ecial xpenditure.

210. Only urgent and absolutely necessary measures are being provided for in the Schedule for 1916-17. The total amount allotted for the Army head is R13·19 lakhs (£88,000), of which £13,600 is for expenditure in India and £74,400 at Home. The latter figure represents liabilities of previous years, to the extent of £73,500, carried forward by the Secretary of State. The Indian figure includes the usual provision of £6,700 as an addition to the ordinary grant for the training of troops, and £5,800 for the extension and improvement of dairy farms.

XXXIII and 46-A.—MARINE.

		Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	1916-17, Budget.
EXPENDITURE.							
India . . .	R	38,36,942	38,35,541	36,89,687	35,23,000	34,32,000	38,57,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	255,796	255,703	245,979	234,900	228,800	257,100
England . . .	£	224,132	257,142	217,391	415,500	290,300	450,500
Total	£	479,928	512,845	463,370	650,400	519,100	707,600
RECEIPTS.							
India . . .	R	13,15,039	13,43,125	29,71,715	10,23,000	29,05,000	27,38,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	87,669	89,542	198,115	68,200	193,700	182,500
England . . .	£	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	£	87,669	89,542	198,115	68,200	193,700	182,500
NET EXPENDITURE	£	392,259	423,303	265,255	582,200	325,400	525,100

vised, 1915-16, pared with dget, 1915-16.

211. The total expenditure (India and Home) in 1915-16 falls short of the Budget by £131,300, and there is an increase in receipts to the extent of £125,500; the net expenditure is thus £256,800 less than the Budget.

penditure, ceipts and Net penditure. dia and Home.

212. The decrease in Indian expenditure is due chiefly to smaller purchases of coal on account of heavier issues from stock. Smaller outlay on Schedule measures, owing to delay in the construction of the new station ship for Rangoon, the dredger for the Bombay Dockyard and the despatch vessel required for duty in the Persian Gulf, partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure on miscellaneous stores demanded from India, accounts for the lower Home expenditure. The increase in receipts in India is mainly due to recoveries on account of dockyard services and supplies in connection with the fitting up of transports and on account of hire of Royal Indian Marine vessels, which were not taken into account in the Budget.

Revised, 1915-16, compared with Budget, 1915-16 India and Home. Ordinary Expenditure.

216. Under this head the Ordinary expenditure and the expenditure on Military Works Schedule (Special Demands) measures are separately compiled in the ordinary course of accounting. Under Ordinary expenditure, the Revised anticipates an excess of £22,400, which is mainly due to expenditure connected with aviation units on the North-West Frontier R1·00 lakh (£6,700), and the provision of accommodation for the reception of Indian sick and wounded returning from the Indian Expeditionary Forces R1·20 lakhs (£8,000); and to the transfer of funds from other heads R·50 lakh (£3,300).

Receipts.

217. The Military Works receipts represent the rents derived from military quarters and mess houses, recoveries for water supply and electrical power, the sale proceeds of stores, and the rental and repair recoveries from silladar cavalry units whose lines have been taken over by the Military Works Services. The increase is mainly due to additional recoveries, amounting to R1·10 lakhs (£7,300), realized by the sale of "The Terrace" at Murree, and compensation for the buildings, etc., comprising the Chilkulgudiam Indian infantry lines, which have been handed over to the Nizam's Government.

Special Demands, expenditure.

218. Under Special Demands an increase of R9·53 lakhs (£63,500) is expected over the budget allotment of R24·65 lakhs (£164,300). This is mainly due to additional expenditure sanctioned during the year on the improvement of frontier roads, R4·60 lakhs (£30,700); additional accommodation for Ordnance subordinates at Ishapore, R·84 lakh (£5,600); and the construction of a subsidiary reservoir and settling tanks for additional storage of water at the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, R1·41 lakhs (£9,400).

Net Expenditure. Total.

219. On Military Works expenditure as a whole, a net increase of £76,900 is expected.

Budget, 1916-17, compared with Budget, 1915-16. India and Home. Ordinary Expenditure.

220. The Ordinary Military Works grant for 1916-17 has been fixed at R92·00 lakhs (£613,300), as compared with R87·00 lakhs (£580,000) in the current year. The allotment for the latter year was restricted to a minimum but there are certain urgent works which cannot be longer postponed, and consequently the grant for 1916-17 has been raised by R5 lakhs to provide for such as have become obligatory. In addition, a sum of R6 lakhs has been included to meet the expenditure on works in connection with aviation units.

Receipts.

221. The increase of R·45 lakh (£3,000) in receipts anticipates an improvement in the rental recoveries with reference to past actuals.

Special Demands, expenditure.

222. The allotment made for Special Demands amounts to R30·74 lakhs (£204,900), or R6·09 lakhs (£40,600) more than the Budget figure for 1915-16. Existing conditions have again rendered it necessary to confine expenditure to urgent works in progress. The main allotments are R10 lakhs for works in the new cantonment at Delhi; R6·34 lakhs for the reconstruction of lines of Indian troops, R4 lakhs on improvement of frontier roads, and R1 lakh for volunteer armouries, etc.

Net Expenditure. Total.

223. The total net expenditure of R1,16·74 lakhs (£778,300) in 1916-17 is more than the Budget provision of 1915-16 by R16·64 lakhs (£111,000).

47A.—SPECIAL DEFENCES.

Expenditure.		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		1916-1917, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
India	R	88,287	1,07,225	65,149	2,18,000	1,12,000	1,85,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	5,886	7,148	4,343	14,600	7,500	12,300
England . . .	£	3,381	9,236	9,260	6,500	8,800	8,600
Total .	£	9,267	16,384	13,603	21,100	16,300	20,900

Revised, 1915-16, compared with Budget, 1915-16 India and Home. Ordinary Expenditure.

216. Under this head the Ordinary expenditure and the expenditure on Military Works Schedule (Special Demands) measures are separately compiled in the ordinary course of accounting. Under Ordinary expenditure, the Revised anticipates an excess of £22,400, which is mainly due to expenditure connected with aviation units on the North-West Frontier R1·00 lakh (£6,700), and the provision of accommodation for the reception of Indian sick and wounded returning from the Indian Expeditionary Forces R1·20 lakhs (£8,000); and to the transfer of funds from other heads R·50 lakh (£3,300).

Receipts.

217. The Military Works receipts represent the rents derived from military quarters and mess houses, recoveries for water supply and electrical power, the sale proceeds of stores, and the rental and repair recoveries from silladar cavalry units whose lines have been taken over by the Military Works Services. The increase is mainly due to additional recoveries, amounting to R1·10 lakhs (£7,300), realized by the sale of "The Terrace" at Murree, and compensation for the buildings, etc., comprising the Chilkulgudiam Indian infantry lines, which have been handed over to the Nizam's Government.

Special Demands, expenditure.

218. Under Special Demands an increase of R9·53 lakhs (£63,500) is expected over the budget allotment of R24·65 lakhs (£164,300). This is mainly due to additional expenditure sanctioned during the year on the improvement of frontier roads, R4·60 lakhs (£30,700); additional accommodation for Ordnance subordinates at Ishapore, R·84 lakh (£5,600); and the construction of a subsidiary reservoir and settling tanks for additional storage of water at the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, R1·41 lakhs (£9,400).

Net Expenditure. Total.

219. On Military Works expenditure as a whole, a net increase of £76,900 is expected.

Budget, 1916-17, compared with Budget, 1915-16. India and Home. Ordinary Expenditure.

220. The Ordinary Military Works grant for 1916-17 has been fixed at R92·00 lakhs (£613,300), as compared with R87·00 lakhs (£580,000) in the current year. The allotment for the latter year was restricted to a minimum but there are certain urgent works which cannot be longer postponed, and consequently the grant for 1916-17 has been raised by R5 lakhs to provide for such as have become obligatory. In addition, a sum of R6 lakhs has been included to meet the expenditure on works in connection with aviation units.

Receipts.

221. The increase of R·45 lakh (£3,000) in receipts anticipates an improvement in the rental recoveries with reference to past actuals.

Special Demands, expenditure.

222. The allotment made for Special Demands amounts to R30·74 lakhs (£204,900), or R6·09 lakhs (£40,600) more than the Budget figure for 1915-16. Existing conditions have again rendered it necessary to confine expenditure to urgent works in progress. The main allotments are R10 lakhs for works in the new cantonment at Delhi; R6·34 lakhs for the reconstruction of lines of Indian troops, R4 lakhs on improvement of frontier roads, and R1 lakh for volunteer armouries, etc.

Net Expenditure. Total.

223. The total net expenditure of R1,16·74 lakhs (£778,300) in 1916-17 is more than the Budget provision of 1915-16 by R16·64 lakhs (£111,000).

47A.—SPECIAL DEFENCES.

Expenditure.		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	1916-1917, Budget.
India	R	88,287	1,07,225	65,149	2,18,000	1,12,000	1,85,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	5,886	7,148	4,343	14,600	7,500	12,300
England . . .	£	3,381	9,236	9,260	6,500	8,800	8,600
Total .	£	9,267	16,384	13,603	21,100	16,300	20,900

224. The Revised shows a decrease of £4,800 in expenditure, which occurs under stores and works. *Revised, 1915-16.*

225. The allotment for next year amounts to R3·14 lakhs (£20,900), and includes R1·29 lakhs (£8,600) carried forward by the Secretary of State for India on account of store demands on hand. *Budget, 1916-17.*

These charges are treated as wholly Special or Schedule.

MILITARY SERVICES: SUMMARY.

		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		1916-1917, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
EXPENDITURE—							
India . .	₹	23,37,15,857	23,70,44,219	25,08,64,978	25,21,41,000	26,97,67,000	28,46,13,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	15,581,057	15,802,948	16,724,332	16,809,400	17,984,500	18,974,200
England .	£	5,372,043	5,462,817	5,085,070	4,580,100	5,231,300	4,691,700
Total Expenditure	£	20,953,100	21,265,765	21,809,402	21,389,500	23,215,800	23,665,900
RECEIPTS—							
India . .	₹	1,57,58,084	1,52,76,982	1,54,02,090	1,33,74,000	1,24,02,000	1,27,68,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	1,050,539	1,018,466	1,026,806	891,600	826,800	851,200
England .	£	337,095	351,186	347,882	328,700	346,300	314,700
Total Receipts .	£	1,387,634	1,369,652	1,374,688	1,220,300	1,173,100	1,165,900
NET EXPENDITURE	£	19,565,466	19,896,113	20,434,714	20,169,200	22,042,700	22,500,000

226. The total net military expenditure in the current year is anticipated to exceed the estimates prepared last March by £1,873,500. Two decisions which were arrived at during the currency of the year, firstly, that India should pay to the War Office the savings in sea transport charges resulting from the cessation of ordinary reliefs and, secondly, that India should bear the normal cost of the ordinary garrison—British and Indian—account for an increase of £1,129,000. A sum of £614,000 is also expected to be spent, over and above the Budget provision of £357,000, for various measures arising from war conditions, *e.g.*, port defences, protection of the North-West Frontier, etc. It has also been necessary to embark on fresh expenditure to the extent of £152,000 in connection with the organisation of aviation units and mechanical transport companies.

227. The Budget estimate for the ensuing year has been fixed at £22½ millions net, on the assumption that war conditions will continue throughout that period. The strictest economy has been observed and, beyond the ordinary maintenance charges, only absolutely necessary measures have been provided for. In view, however, of the ever changing military situation and the possible demands which may be made upon the Army in India, a margin of about half a million sterling has been included for expenditure which cannot at present be accurately foreseen.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	Budget, 1916-17.
Transfers from Imperial to Provincial—						
1. (*a*) Recurring assignments under the terms of the Provincial Settlements, including permanent additions subsequently made to them, with the exception of special recurring grants for Education and Sanitation .	16,09,000	1,06,32,000	1,16,20,000	1,37,51,000	1,39,49,000	1,40,36,000
(*b*) Recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial in connection with the new scheme of taxation	...	...	...	...	...	—63,25,000
2. Special recurring grants for—						
(*i*) Education	55,96,000	1,05,38,000	1,14,29,000	1,14,46,000	1,14,50,000	1,14,50,000
(*ii*) Sanitation	...	36,50,000	36,70,000	36,70,000	36,70,000	36,70,000
3. Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure (*vide* paragraph 54 of Financial Statement for 1907-1908) . .	37,50,000	37,50,000	29,24,000	24,70,000	24,70,000	14,48,000
4. Non-recurring grants—						
(*i*) Under the terms of the Provincial settlements . .	4,90,000	15,33,000	4,36,000	...	6,85,000	3,32,000
(*ii*) For Education . . .	3,81,70,000	8,000	11,87,000	1,51,000	2,37,000	1,74,000
(*iii*) For Sanitation . . .	1,50,00,000	1,00,000	5,50,000	...	2,30,000	...
(*iv*) For medical relief, agriculture and allied objects . .	...	25,35,000	...	...	...	...
(*v*) For public works expenditure and discretionary outlay .	1,50,00,000	...	15,00,000	...	...	...
(*vi*) Other items . . .	14,44,000	53,00,000	39,09,000	27,89,000	32,97,000	23,09,000
Total Transfers .	8,10,59,000	3,80,46,000	3,72,25,000	3,42,77,000	3,59,78,000	2,70,87,000

(*a*) *Recurring assignments excluding special grants for Education and Sanitation.*

228. The increases of (*a*) ₹1·98 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget of the current year and (*b*) ₹·87 lakh in the Budget for 1916-17 over the Revised for 1915-16 are made up as follows:—

	Lakhs of rupees. 1915-16.	1916-17.
(1) Increase in assignment to Bihar and Orissa in connection with the new High Court at Bankipur .	2·70	3·10
(2) Reduction in assignment to Bengal in consequence of saving in expenditure which will result from the establishment of a High Court at Bankipur . .	...	—2·00
(3) Minor adjustments of a recurring nature . .	—·72	—·23
	1·98	·87

The annual assignment payable to Bihar and Orissa in connection with the High Court at Bankipur is estimated at ₹5·80 lakhs.

(b) Recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial in connection with the new scheme of taxation.

229. The reason for the recovery of contributions aggregating R63·25 lakhs from the several Provincial Governments in connection with the financial arrangements for 1916-17 is that the increased taxation credited to "divided" heads has to be wholly appropriated to Imperial revenues. The distribution of the total sum is given below :—

	Lakhs of R
Madras	6·43
Bombay	18·40
Bengal	20·90
United Provinces	4·30
Punjab	2·80
Burma	6·37
Bihar and Orissa	2·40
Central Provinces	1·15
Assam	50
Total	63·25

(c) Special recurring grants for Education.

230. The unimportant variation between the Budget and the Revised estimates for the current year is due to the allotment of a small sum for recurring outlay on specific items of Provincial expenditure, from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of R124 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of education (see paragraph 100).

(d) Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of Famine Relief expenditure.

231. The variation in the amount of assignments for the famine insurance of Provincial Governments provided in the Revised estimate for 1915-16 and the Budget for 1916-17 arises from the circumstances mentioned below. Under the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure introduced in 1907, the details of which were explained in paragraphs 48 to 57 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08, certain annual assignments are made to Provincial Governments, and the latter use the funds so placed at their disposal to build up a reserve of credit with the Imperial Government which can be utilised when necessary to meet famine relief expenditure. To avoid the possible accumulation of an unnecessarily high credit, it was decided (1) to fix a maximum limit to the reserve of each province, and (2) when that limit was reached in any province, to discontinue the annual assignment until the credit had been reduced by expenditure on famine relief. The limit for Bombay was fixed at R80 lakhs; and it is estimated that this figure will be reached in 1916-17 with an assignment of R3·48 lakhs, which is R10·22 lakhs less than the normal assignment for the province. The maximum limit has already been reached in the Central Provinces and no further assignment is now made to it in this connection.

(e) Non-recurring grants under the terms of the Provincial Settlements.

232. The non-recurring grants to be made in the two years under the terms of the settlements represent contributions to the Punjab to bring its net Irrigation revenue up to the amount guaranteed in its provincial settlement.

(*f*) *Non-recurring assignments for Education.*

233. The following contributions will be paid for Provincial expenditure from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of R124 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for educational expenditure :—

	Lakhs of rupees. 1915-16.	1916-17.
(1) Additional grant to the Dacca University . .	1·00	1·00
(2) Contribution in aid of research work by Dr. J. C. Bose	·40	·32
(3) Grant to the Hindu University for acquisition of land	·50	...
(4) Grant to the Islamia College, Lahore, for the equipment and maintenance of science laboratories .	·30	·30
(5) Other petty items	·17	·12
Total .	2·37	1·74

(*g*) *Non-recurring grants for Sanitation.*

234. The following allotments have been sanctioned during the current year from the undistributed balance of the special recurring appropriation of R51 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of sanitation :—

	Lakhs of rupees.
(1) To the United Provinces, for sani ry improvement of Lucknow	1·20
(2) To the United Provinces, for sanitary improvement of the pilgrim route to Badrinath and edarnath . . .	1·00
Total .	2·20

(*h*) *Miscellaneous non-recurring grants.*

235. The following are the details of the miscellaneous non-recurring grants which will be given in the two years :—

	Lakhs of rupees. 15-16.	1916-17.
(1) Contribution to meet provincial expenditure in Burma and Assam in connection with the North-East Frontier	18·49	24·14
(2) Assignment to Bihar and Orissa in respect of cost of High Court buildings at Bankipur . . .	15·00	...
(3) Grant to the United Provinces for tank restoration works, out of the special provision made in the Imperial Budget under Minor Irrigation Works for the improvement of irrigation . . .	1·15	...
(4) Yearly instalments of the contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a period of 60 years .	1·50	1·50
(5) Grant for five years to the Chittagong Port in aid of dredging and revetment operations . .	·75	·75
(6) Miscellaneous adjustments, representing mainly refund of expenditure undertaken on behalf of the Imperial Government or of Provincial revenue erroneously credited as Imperial . . .	—3·92	—3·37
Total .	32·97	23·02

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION AND OTHER WORKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

236. In the Budget for 1915-16, a sum of ₹12 crores was allotted for expenditure on railway construction for which the Government of India undertake financial responsibility. During the course of the year the Secretary of State withdrew ₹35 lakhs which represented the provision for certain new lines, thus reducing the budget grant to ₹11,65 lakhs. The expenditure of the year is now estimated at ₹731·51 lakhs or ₹468·49 lakhs less than the original grant, the lapse being due partly to non-supply of English material owing to congestion in the workshops at home, and partly to restriction of all but necessary expenditure both at home and in India. For 1916-17 a grant of 450 lakhs has been provided, of which ₹151·96 lakhs is for rolling stock. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

237. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1914-15 to 1916-17 is as follows:—

		1914-1915. Accounts.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	1916-1917. Budget.
1. Outlay on State Lines:					
(*a*) India	₹	12,12,86,978	9,28,13,000	5,79,58,000	3,06,53,000
	£	8,085,799	6,187,500	3,863,800	2,043,500
(*b*) England	£	2,424,059	1,450,200	929,400	758,400
TOTAL	£	10,509,858	7,637,700	4,793,200	2,801,900
2. Outlay of Companies:					
(*a*) India	₹	—88,51,716	—1,27,22,000	—89,81,000	—31,82,000
	£	—590,114	—848,100	—598,700	—212,100
(*b*) England	£	1,513,292	1,210,400	682,200	410,200
TOTAL	£	923,178	362,300	83,500	198,100
Total of Programme	£	11,433,036	8,000,000	4,876,700	3,000,000

The following outlay in England on account of purchased lines worked by companies is included in the Indian figures under outlay on State lines:—

	4,567,398	3,031,300	2,097,500	1,252,600

238. The details of the Budget grant for 1916-17 are shown below :—

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	Open Lines.			Construction of	
	Rolling Stock.	Other items.	Total.	Lines in progress.	New lines.
I.—Outlay on State Railways :—					
1. Assam-Bengal :—					
(i) Open line	3·20	13·45	16·65	...	...
(ii) Bhairab Bazar-Tangi (Open Section)	...	1·93	1·93	...	...
(iii) " " " (Re-alignment at Bhairab-Bazar).	...	...	...	3·09	...
(iv) Kalaura-Sylhet	...	...	...	·91	...
2. Bengal Nagpur :—					
(i) Main line	14·75	19·60	34·35	...	...
(ii) Chindwara Nagpur	...	·19	·19	...	...
(iii) Bokaro-Ramgurh	...	·45	·45	...	...
(iv) Parvatipur-Singapur Road	...	...	...	·15	...
3. Bezwada Extension	...	·02	·02	...	...
4. Bombay, Baroda and Central India :—					
(i) Main line	8·83	25·44	34·27	...	...
5. Burma Extensions :—					
(i) Open line	·05	·50	·55	...	...
(ii) Southern Shan States	...	...	...	·50	...
6. Dhone-Kurnool	...	·05	·05	...	...
7. East Indian :—					
(i) Open line	27·29	31·83	59·12	...	...
(ii) Bokaro-Ramgarh	...	·11	·11	...	...
(iii) Burdwan-Howrah	...	...	...	23·22	...
8. Eastern Bengal System :—					
Open line	21·90	39·69	61·59	...	...
9. Great Indian Peninsula System :—					
(i) Main line	10·70	47·02	57·72	...	...
(ii) Itarsi-Nagpur, etc.	...	...	...	3·00	...
(iii) Agra-Delhi Chord	·03	·40	·43	...	...
(iv) Bhopal	...	·28	·28	...	...
(v) Harbour Branch Extension	...	...	...	7·00	...
(vi) Cawnpur-Banda	...	·25	·25	...	...
10. Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	...	·24	·24	...	...
11. North Western :—					
(i) Main line	29·73	30·78	60·51	...	...
(ii) Laki-Pezu Tank	...	...	...	8·43	...
12. Oudh and Rohilkhand :—					
Main line	3·43	2·29	5·72	...	...
13. South Indian System—					
(i) Main line	8·89	6·39	15·28	...	...
(ii) Coonoor-Ootacamund	...	·10	·10	...	...
(iii) Tinnevelly-Quilon—British Section	...	·01	·01	...	...
(iv) Do. Native State Section	...	·03	·03	...	...
14. Tirhoot and extensions :—					
(i) Open line	...	1·50	1·50	...	...
(ii) Roserah-Khagaria	...	·92	·92	...	...
15. Special Rolling stock	14·70	...	14·70	...	...
16. Reserve	...	13·01	13·01	...	...
	143·50	236·48	379·98	40·30	...
II.—Outlay of Indian Railway Companies :—					
1. Burma	3·34	6·09	9·43	...	...
2. Lucknow-Bareilly	...	1·12	1·12	...	...
3. Madras and Southern Mahratta :—					
(i) Open line	4·62	13·27	17·89	...	...
(ii) Guntur-Tenali	...	...	...	·78	...
	8·46	20·48	28·94	·78	...

The bulk of the restricted programme grant for 1916-17 will be devoted to the improvement of open lines of railway.

239. The figures in the table in paragraph 237 do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor that on Branch Line Companies. Including this outlay and also some small expenditure from Provincial revenues the total expected outlay on railway construction in the three years ending 1916-17 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	R	R	R
Total as in table on page 109 . . .	17,14,95,532	7,31,51,000	4,50,00,000
Famine Protective lines	—19,669	—5,000	—10,000
Branch lines	62,86,131	1,18,09,000	1,12,96,000
Provincial State lines	6,887	22,000	26,000
Grand Total in Rupees .	17,77,68,881	8,49,77,000	5,63,12,000
Grand Total in sterling at R15 to the £ .	11,851,259	5,665,100	3,754,100

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

240. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
Total in Rupees . . .	1,68,47,703	1,65,00,000	1,33,80,000	1,35,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling . .	1,123,180	1,100,000	892,000	900,000

vised, 1915-16.

241. The expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Budget grant by R31·20 lakhs. There will be a lapse of about R17 lakhs in the allotments for works in operation, mainly on canals in the Punjab and on the permanent head works of the Ganges Canal, owing to a curtailment of programme in consequence of the financial situation and other causes. There will also be a saving of about R4 lakhs in the grants for works under construction, due chiefly to a slower progress on the Toludur project in Madras and the non-utilisation of the allotment for the Seharwah project in Bombay which has not yet been sanctioned; and the whole of the reserve of R10·53 lakhs will lapse.

dget, 1916-17.

242. The Budget grant for 1916-17 has been fixed at R1,35 lakhs, *i.e.*, the amount of the probable expenditure in 1915-16, with reference to the financial situation and after due consideration of the requirements of the various canals under construction most of which are now nearing completion. The following statement shows the distribution of the expenditure in 1915-16 and the grant for 1916-17 :—

Name of Project.	Expenditure in 1915-16.	Expenditure in 1916-17.
Works in operation—	R	R
Godavari Delta System	1,35,000	1,42,000
Kistna „ „	79,000	13,000
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal	86,000	79,000
Cauvery Delta System	73,000	45,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,05,000	2,22,000
Jamrao Canal	1,25,000	2,37,000
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras branches and permanent headworks	7,33,000	8,79,000
Agra Canal	59,000	45,000
Upper Bari Doab „	2,76,000	1,50,000
Sirhind Canal	1,07,000	1,70,000
Lower Chenab Canal	1,04,000	2,00,000
Lower Jhelum „	50,000	3,00,000
Indus Inundation Canals	1,60,000	—5,000
Upper Chenab Canal	13,48,000	23,20,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	10,38,000	7,80,000
Upper Swat River Canal	13,98,000	10,30,000
Mandalay Canal	73,000	6,000
Mon Canals	1,05,000	21,000
Asola Mendha Tank works	67,000	62,000
Other Projects	3,38,000	2,75,000
Works under construction—		
Toludur Project	2,85,000	7,52,000
Gorai Canal	2,74,000	3,16,000
Upper Jhelum Canal	21,80,000	10,29,000
Ye-u Canal	5,44,000	7,01,000
Twante Canal	7,84,000	8,93,000
Mahanadi „	18,63,000	13,01,000
Wainganga Canal	9,93,000	5,37,000
Reserve	...	10,00,000
TOTAL R	1,33,80,000	1,35,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	892,000	900,000

Of the total grant of R1,35 lakhs, about R55 lakhs will be allotted to canals under construction; about R70 lakhs will be devoted to the completion and development of canals in operation; and R10 lakhs will be held in reserve to meet unforeseen requirements.

243. The figures mentioned above do not include the expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works, whether financed from the Famine Insurance grant or from ordinary revenues outside that grant. Including this outlay, and also some small expenditure on works which were originally classed as productive but have since ceased to belong to that class, the total expected outlay on the construction of irrigation works in the three years ending 1916-17 is as follows.—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	R	R	R
Outlay on Productive Irrigation Works . .	1,68,47,695	1,33,80,000	1,35,00,000
Outlay on Protective Irrigation Works met from Famine Insurance grant.	73,30,560	72,92,000	62,34,000
Outlay on Protective Irrigation Works outside the Famine Insurance grant.	8,97,948	3,25,000	...
Other outlay from ordinary revenues . .	1,40,035	2,26,000	52,000
Total R .	2,52,16,238	2,12,23,000	1,97,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,681,082	1,414,900	1,319,100

INITIAL OUTLAY ON THE NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI.

244. The figures are :—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
Total in Rupees . . .	54,05,418	40,00,000	50,00,000	40,00,000
Equivalent in sterling . . £	360,361	266,700	333,300	266,700

Revised, 1915-16.

245. The expenditure in the current year will exceed the Budget grant owing largely to existing commitments, and it is now expected to amount to R50 lakhs made up as follows :—

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

(*i*) Works Expenditure	43·06
(*ii*) Acquisition of land	—·53
(*iii*) Establishment and miscellaneous charges . . .	7·47
TOTAL . . .	50·00

Of the works expenditure, about R10 lakhs are being spent on the preparation of sites, the laying out of service roads, the provision of a temporary supply of water and of electric power, and other preliminary work; R8 lakhs on the purchase of tools, and plant and other stores; and R23 lakhs on work on the Government House and the Secretariat, and the construction of certain residential buildings and roads.

Budget, 1916-17.

246. The provisional distribution of the Budget estimate of R40 lakhs is given below :—

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

(*i*) Works expenditure	31·12
(*ii*) Establishment charges and other miscellaneous expenditure .	8·88
	40 00

Of the grant of R31·12 lakhs for works outlay, about one-fourth will be required for the preparation of sites and other preliminary work and for the further purchase of tools, plant, and other stores. The balance will be applied mainly to the construction of roads and buildings, work on which has already been commenced.

WAYS AND MEANS.

HOME TREASURY.

247. The bulk of the payments made in England on account of the Government of India consist of expenditure chargeable to the Indian revenues; and if such payments represented the only transactions, the Ways and Means programme would be a simple arrangement, as the whole of the expenditure would ordinarily be met by remittance of funds from India. The capital outlay on the construction of railways and irrigation works, however, necessitates heavy borrowing; and when practicable, a large portion of the money required is raised in England, either direct or through the agency of Companies. A further complication is introduced by the practice under which all payments made in England to Railway Companies working purchased lines, for purchase of stores and other capital purposes, as well as all moneys raised by them and paid into the Home treasury, are brought to account under the appropriate heads in this country and are treated in the Home accounts and estimates as remittances to or from India, respectively. Operations connected with the Gold Standard Reserve, and with the replacement of one particular form or item of direct or indirect debt by another, also largely swell the receipts and charges of the Home Treasury without affecting ordinarily the general Ways and Means programme. *Introd*

248. The items mentioned in the preceding paragraph constitute the bulk of the transactions of the Home treasury in normal years. The conditions created by the war have led to certain abnormal transactions which have considerably affected the Ways and Means position in 1915-16 and will continue to affect it in 1916-17. Large sums are being received in England (1) from the Imperial Government and the Government of Australia in repayment of expenditure incurred on their behalf in India; and (2) by the sale of wheat purchased from Government funds in India. These indirect remittances from India have largely increased the resources of the Home treasury and reduced the need for direct remittances by Councils to finance its requirements.

249. The following are the details of the transactions appearing in the Budget and Revised estimates of the Home treasury for 1915-16 and in the Budget estimate of 1916-17.

	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Temporary debt renewed	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,500,000
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—			
To Capital outlay	2,400	9,500	2,000
*For discharge of debentures	1,995,600	...	2,930,400
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	7,963,500	16,328,600	13,726,700
*Paper Currency Reserve	...	8,467,000	12,0 0,000
*War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	1,089,000	1,258,000	1,395,500
Other items	5,700	711,600	715,500
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	7,010,000	3,459,600	500,000
Ditto (capital advance)	6,500	28,300	6,500
Gold remitted from India	...	2,000,000	...
War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	9,086,000	16,120,200	19,415,000
Purchase and sale of wheat	...	6,305,500	...
Other transactions	1,269,000	3,27.,300	3,259,500
Total Receipts, exclusive of Council Bills and Loans	35,428,700	64,959,600	59,.54,.00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	18,764,900	19,539,900	19,067,200
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways, Irrigation Works and Delhi	1,572,700	977,400	826,800
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,212,800	691,.00	412,200
*Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	1,996,600	375,200	2 9 0,400
Permanent Debt discharged	907,500	907,500	500,000
Temporary Debt discharged	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,0.0,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	7,967,500	8,549,500	12,469,200
*Paper Currency Reserve	...	8,467,000	12,.00,000
*War transactions†	1,089,000	1,258,000	1,395,500
Other transactions	2,000	703,300	738,600
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	510,000	...	500,000
Ditto (capital advance and revenue)	3,085,.00	2,173,600	1,307,700
War transactions†	823,000	1,735,200	2,566,000
Reverse Bills	...	4,6.8,000	...
Purchase and sale of wheat	...	3,261,.00	...
Other transactions	1,200,700	2,150,000	1,715,000
Total Disbursements	46,131,800	62,458,300	63,431,600
NET DISBURSEMENTS	10,703,100	—2,501,300	3,977,500
Financed as follows—			
Council Bills	7,100,000	4,061,000	3,885,000
Permanent Debt incurred	...	...	...
Temporary Debt incurred	...	...	...
Reduction of cash balance	3,603,100	—6,562,300	92,500
Total	10,703,100	—2,501,300	3,977,500
Opening Balance	(a) 7,620,100	(b) 7,913,200	(c) 14,475,500
Closing Balance	(a) 4,017,000	(b) 14,475,500	(c) 14,383,000

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and disbursement under each of them are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material extent.

† Outlay recoverable from War Office.

(a) Of these amounts £8,700 and £4,200 represent funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) " " £8,300 and £7,787,400 "
(c) " " £7,787,400 and £0,044,900 "

ood, 1915-16.

250. The table in paragraph 249 shows that there will be a net receipt of £2,501,300 in the Home treasury in 1915-16 and that its balances at the end of the year will amount to about £14½ millions. These figures do not, however, represent the true position in respect of the transactions and balance of the treasury proper. To meet possible demands for payments of Reverse Councils in England, £7,779,100 of the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve has been temporarily paid into the Home treasury and is being let out on short loans to banks instead of being invested in securities. Eliminating this special receipt, the transactions of the Home treasury in 1915-16 are expected to result in a net disbursement of £5,277,800 of which £4,061,000 will be financed from Council Bills drawn against treasury balances in India, and £1,216,800 will be met by a reduction of the cash balances of the Home treasury proper. Allowing for the fact that the net disbursement of £10,703,100 in the Budget estimate for 1915-16 included a small net payment of £4,000 to the Gold Standard Reserve, the Revised estimate shows an improvement of £5,421,300 over the Budget, apart from the transactions connected with the Gold Standard Reserve. This improvement is the net result of the following variations from Budget anticipations :—

	£
(1) Larger recoveries from the War Office in respect of expenditure incurred in India on its behalf . .	6,122,000
(2) Net receipts in England under the "Wheat Scheme" .	3,044,400
(3) Receipt of gold from India . . .	2,000,000
(4) Savings in total grants for capital expenditure on railways, irrigation works and Delhi (inclusive of the net outlay of the various companies) . . .	2,056,800
(5) Increase in net receipts in connection with miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions . . .	1,056,700
Total increase in receipts or reduction in outgoings	14,279,900
(6) Payment from treasury balances of Reverse Councils .	4,668,000
(7) Decrease in net receipts of capital from railway companies	3,115,600
(8) Increase in net expenditure chargeable to revenue .	775,000
Total decrease in receipts or increase in outgoings .	8,858,600
NET IMPROVEMENT .	5,421,300

251. The principal items working up to the increase of £1,056,700 in the net receipts from miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, shown in the table in the preceding paragraph, are: (*i*) recoveries aggregating £1,250,000 from public departments in England other than the War Office on account of expenditure incurred on their behalf in India in connection with the war; (*ii*) receipts amounting to £392,200 in connection with the employment of enemy ships, inclusive of sums received in England on account of vessels under the control of authorities in India; (*iii*) a receipt of £100,000 from the Egyptian Government in repayment of funds supplied to it from India; and (*iv*) a higher payment of £531,700 on account of family allotments and remittances of troops on the Indian establishment including those serving with the Indian Expeditionary Forces, and of £92,100 on account of certain advances. There will also be a net rise of £74,700 in the recoveries from various public departments in England of miscellaneous payments made on their behalf in India; but this will be more than counterbalanced by an increase in the expenditure incurred in England on account of Provincial Governments, local bodies, etc., which is recovered from them in India.

252. The total drawings of Council bills on India in 1915-16 are expected to amount to £20,061,000. Of this sum, £4,061,000 will be utilised, as already stated, to meet the disbursements of the Home treasury; while £7,533,000 will be appropriated as a remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve, and £8,467,000 as a remittance of the Paper Currency Reserve. The drawings of Reverse Councils in India on London during the year amounted to £4,893,000. Of these, £225,000 was paid from the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve; and £4,668,000 was paid from the Home treasury, in view of the considerable improvement in its balances particularly with reference to the wheat transactions, and the need for strengthening the treasury balances in India.

The cash balance of the Home treasury at the end of 1915-16, exclusive of the sum held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, is now estimated at about £6·7 million against a Budget forecast of £4 million.

253. The details of the transactions in respect of capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows:— *1915-16 Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies.*

	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
(a) *Subscribed Capital*—		
To discharge Debentures—		
Assam-Bengal Railway	650,000	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1,239,600	...
Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway	107,000	...
	1,996,600	...
(b) *Miscellaneous*—		
Transfer fees, etc.	2,400	9,500
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,999,000	9,500
ISSUES.	£	£
For discharge of Debentures	1,996,600	375,200
For Capital outlay, *i.e.*, Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.	1,212,800	691,700
TOTAL	3,209,400	1,066,900

The Budget estimate provided for the renewal or replacement by fresh capital of £1,996,600 debentures of the Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur, and Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway Companies. Debentures to the value of £1,621,400 only have been renewed; and the remaining £375,200 has been discharged from funds supplied by the Secretary of State.

254. The following are the details of the Railway remittance transactions. As already explained, they occur almost wholly in connection with the capital account of the purchased lines worked by companies:— *1915-16. Railway remittances.*

	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Debenture Capital—		
East Indian Railway	3,500,000	3,450,600
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3,000,000	...
South Indian Railway	510,000	...
Miscellaneous—		
Transfer fees, etc.	6,500	28,300
TOTAL	7,016,500	3,487,900
ISSUES.		
Advances for purchase of stores—		
East Indian Railway	752,300	524,200
South Indian Railway	372,800	308,500
Bengal and North-Western Railway	47,700	14,700
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,415,300	958,100
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	449,700	320,300
TOTAL	3,037,800	2,125,800
Discharge of Debentures—		
South Indian Railway	510,000	...
Miscellaneous payments—		
East Indian Railway: rental paid to South Behar Railway Company	30,000	30,000
Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway: Interest on Debenture Stock allocated to State works	17,300	17,800
TOTAL ISSUES	3,595,100	2,173,600

255. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provided for (1) the issue of new capital of £3·5 million by the East Indian Railway Company, and of £3 million by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and (2) the replacement by fresh capital of £510,000 debentures of the South Indian Railway Company which would mature during the year. New 4½ per cent. debenture stock of the face value of £3½ million has been issued by the East Indian Railway Company producing the amount shown above; and the debentures of the South Indian Railway Company have been renewed. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was not asked to raise any fresh capital during the year.

Loans, 1915-16.

256. In accordance with the Budget programme, £500,000 India bonds and £407,500 Indian Midland Railway debentures have been discharged; and £7 million India bills which matured during the year have been replaced by fresh issues, *viz.*:—

(1) £3½ million in September with a currency of 12 months at an average rate of £94-17-0·44;

(2) £3½ million in November with a currency of 12 months at an average rate of £94-12-11·87.

1916-17. The Budget Estimate.

257. The Budget estimate provides for a net disbursement of £3,977,500. The deterioration of £6,478,800 as compared with the net receipt of £2,501,300 in the current year's Revised is the net result of the following variations:—

Worse.

	£
Temporary Debt renewed, *less*	1,500,000
Receipts on account of the Gold Standard Reserve (net), *less*	6,.21,600
Receipts in connection with purchase and sale of wheat (net), *less*	3,044,400
Net payments to Railway Companies, *more*	1,968,300
Gold received from India, *less*	2,00[illegible],000
Outlay on new Capital at Delhi, *more*	38,300

Better.

	£
Net expenditure on Revenue account, *less*	472,700
Permanent Debt discharged, *less*	407,500
Receipt from the War Office in respect of recoverable outlay incurred in India in connection with the war, *more*	2,464,000
Outlay on State Railways, *less*	171,000
Deposits, Advances and Miscellaneous Remittance transactions, *net*	392,700
Outlay on Irrigation Works, *less*	17,900
Reverse Bills, *less*	4,668,000

258. The details working up to the increase of £1,968,300 in the net payments to Railway Companies shown in the preceding paragraph are given below:—

	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
RECEIPTS—	£	£
Capital deposits by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	9,500	2,000
For discharge of debentures	...	2,930,400
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	3,487,900	506,500
Total receipts	3,497,400	3,438,900
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies	691,700	412,200
Payments for discharge of debentures	375,200	2,930,400
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	2,173,600	1,807,700
Total disbursements	3,240,500	5,150,300
NET DISBURSEMENTS	−256,900	1,711,400
Increase	1,968,300	

259. The reduction in the net receipts on account of the Gold Standard Reserve in 1916-17, as compared with 1915-16, arises from variations in the amount of funds of the Reserve held in the balances of the Home treasury at the beginning and at the end of each of the two years. The amount so held stood at £8,300 on the 1st April 1915, and is expected to stand at £7,787,400 at the end of the current year and at £9,044,900 at the end of 1916-17. Full details of the transactions of the Reserve in the two years are given in paragraph 263.

260 The improvement of £392,700 under Deposits, Advances and Miscellaneous Remittance transactions mentioned in paragraph 257 is the net result of the following principal causes of variation: (1) higher recoveries from public departments in England other than the War Office on account of expenditure incurred on their behalf in India in connection with the war (2) a decrease in the net receipts in connection with enemy vessels; and (3) smaller payments of family allotments of troops.

Loans, 1916-17.

261. Provision has been made in the Budget for the discharge of £500,000 India Bonds and of £1,500,000 India Bills which will mature during the year, and for the replacement of the remaining £5,500,000 India Bills.

262. Of the net disbursement of £3,977,500 in 1916-17, it is proposed to meet £3,885,000 by Council Bills, and £92,500 by drawing on the cash balances of the Home Treasury which are estimated to stand at the end of 1916-17 at £4,383,000 inclusive of £9,044,900 held on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve.

1915-16 and 1916-17.

263. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve in England:—

Gold Standard Reserve.

	1915-16.		1916-17.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£	£
Receipts			
(*a*) Dividend on investments, Discount on Treasury Bills, Interest on Loans at short notice and gain by exchange on remittances on account of the Reserve . .	374,300	606,400	875,900
(*b*) Remittance from India through Council Bills . . .	...	7,538,000	...
(*c*) Exchequer Bonds, British Treasury Bills and Colonial Government Securities, etc., paid off . .	7,589,200	5,839,200	12,850,800
(*d*) Release of Gold at the Bank of England	...	1,350,000	...
(*e*) Remittance from India through the Paper Currency Reserve . .	...	1,000,000	...
Total .	7,963,500	16,328,600	13,726,700
Charges.			
Investments made	7,306,000	8,224,000	12,469,000
Payments of Transfers and Bills on London	...	225,000	...
Deposit of Gold at the Bank of England	661,000	100,000	...
Custody of Gold at the Bank of England	500	500	200
Total .	7,967,500	8,549,500	12,469,200

264. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together :—

	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
	£	£	£
OPENING BALANCE—			
(*a*) Invested (cost price) . . .	13,212,700	13,168,200	15,553,000
(*b*) Uninvested—			
(1) Gold set aside in the Bank of England . . .	1,250,000	1,250,000	...
(2) Gold held in India . .	5,238,300	5,238,200	245,200
(3) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice .	8,200	8,300	7,787,400
(4) Balance due from Treasury balance in India . .	...	70,000	...
(5) Temporary loan to Treasury balance in India . .	7,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000
	26,709,200	26,734,700	27,585,600
CLOSING BALANCE—			
(*a*) Invested (cost price) . . .	12,929,500	15,553,000	15,171,200
(*b*) Uninvested—			
(1) Gold set aside in the Bank of England.	1,911,000	...	...
(2) Gold held in India . .	5,483,300	245,200	385,200
(3) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice. .	4,200	7,787,400	9,044,800
(4) Temporary loan to Treasury Balance in India . . .	7,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
	27,328,000	27,585,600	28,601,300
Difference between opening and closing balance representing net income in the year and made up as follows :—			
(1) Interest, etc., on investments in England and gain by exchange (*vide* paragraph 263) . .	374,300	606,400	875,900
Less charge for custody of gold	—500	—500	—200
(2) Interest on temporary loan to Treasury balance in India . .	245,000	245,000	140,000
TOTAL .	618,800	850,900	1,015,700

1915-16 and 1916-17. Summary of Debt transactions and Capital account of Railway Companies.

265. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer fees, etc.) included in the estimates for 1915-16 and 1916-17 :—

	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	7,100,000	4,061,000	3,885,000
Temporary Debt incurred .	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,500,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies	1,996,600	...	2,930,400
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Railway Companies working purchased Railways	7,010,000	3,459,600	500,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Reverse Councils paid . .	...	4,668,000	...
Permanent Debt discharged .	907,500	907,500	500,000
Temporary Debt discharged .	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Discharge of Railway Companies' Debentures (inclusive of Debentures of Companies working purchased lines) .	2,506,600	875,200	3,430,400

The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies, represents the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can be given that this programme will be adhered to either in amount or in form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year. The estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements, but additional Bills will as usual be sold if needed to meet the demands of trade.

INDIA.

266. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1915-16 and 1916-17 :—

	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.		Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.
Receipts.	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	23,71,17,000	15,807,800	26,61,86,000	17,745,700	29,83,94,000	19,892,900
2. Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	9,80,00,000	6,533,300	5,24,89,000	3,499,300	45,000	3,000
3. Capital contributed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways	10,00,000	66,700	10,00,000	66,700	10,00,000	66,700
4. Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net)	—32,97,000	—219,900	1,27,88,000	852,500	38,21,000	254,700
5. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	73,94,000	492,900	69,00,000	460,000	78,16,000	521,100
6. Other Deposits and Remittances (net)—						
(a) War Transactions	—1,50,60,000	—1,004,000	—1,93,000	—12,900	—7,04,000	—46,900
(b) Other Transactions	—45,91,000	—305,900	39,38,000	262,600	—59,93,000	—399,400
7. Remittance account between England and India—						
Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital	4,61,78,000	3,078,600	3,21,80,000	2,145,300	1,95,18,000	1,301,200
7(a). Sterling transfers on London	...	...	7,00,20,000	4,668,000	...	...
Total Receipts excluding loans	36,67,41,000	24,449,500	44,53,08,000	29,687,200	32,38,97,000	21,593,800
Disbursements.						
8. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
(a) State Railways and Irrigation Works	10,87,28,000	7,248,500	7,08,13,000	4,720,800	4,38,97,000	2,926,400
(b) Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	27,48,000	183,200	48,05,000	320,300	32,30,000	215,400
(c) Outlay by Companies (net)	—1,27,22,000	—848,100	—89,81,000	—598,700	—31,82,000	—212,100
9. Permanent Debt discharged (net)	12,56,000	83,800	5,82,000	38,800	1,68,000	11,200
9(a). Temporary Debt discharged	...	...	4,50,00,000	3,000,000	...	...
*10. Provincial surpluses (—) or deficits (+)	1,61,63,000	1,077,600	84,75,000	565,000	52,89,000	352,600
11. Imperial and Provincial Loans (net)	—38,85,000	—259,000	—48,50,000	—323,300	—59,20,000	—394,600
12. Remittance account between England and India—						
(a) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net)	9,75,00,000	6,500,000	5,18,94,000	3,459,600	...	...
(b) Remittance of gold to England	...	...	3,00,00,000	2,000,000	...	...
(c) Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) War Office transactions (net)	11,34,90,000	7,566,000	21,67,47,000	14,449,800	25,27,35,000	16,849,000
(e) Purchase and sale of wheat	...	...	4,31,21,000	2,874,800	...	...
(f) Other transactions (net)	8,94,000	59,600	1,90,48,000	1,269,900	2,22,81,000	1,485,400
†13. Council Bills	10,89,00,000	7,260,000	6,85,55,000	4,570,300	5,82,75,000	3,885,000
Total Disbursements	43,30,72,000	28,871,600	54,52,09,000	36,347,300	37,67,73,000	25,118,300
Net Disbursements	6,63,31,000	4,422,100	9,99,01,000	6,660,100	5,28,76,000	3,525,000
Financed as follows:						
Permanent Debt incurred	4,50,00,000	3,000,000	4,99,90,000	3,332,700	6,50,00,000	4,333,300
Temporary Debt incurred (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction of (+) or addition to (—) Treasury Balances	2,13,31,000	1,422,100	4,99,11,000	3,327,400	—1,21,24,000	—808,300
Total	6,63,31,000	4,422,100	9,99,01,000	6,660,100	5,28,76,000	3,525,000
Opening Balance	20,78,30,000	13,855,400	22,16,90,000	14,779,300	17,17,79,000	11,451,900
Closing Balance	18,64,99,000	12,433,300	17,17,79,000	11,451,900	18,39,03,000	12,260,200

*Head (10) represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

†The figures shown under head (13) differ from those given in the Home Treasury Ways and Means statement, as Bills drawn by the Secretary of State towards the end of one year are paid in India in the next. The figures of the present statement represent payments in India.

1915-16. Main features of Budget estimates.

267. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16, the cash balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 1st April 1915 was taken at R20,78 lakhs. It was estimated that (1) the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to R23,71 lakhs, (2) a sum of R74 lakhs would be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt, (3) the remittance and capital transactions of railway companies, etc., would result in a net credit of R4,77 lakhs, and (4) a net receipt of R39 lakhs would accrue in connection with Imperial and Provincial loans. On the other hand, provision was made for: (1) a net expenditure of R1,62 lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) a net payment of R33 lakhs on account of Unfunded Debt, (3) capital expenditure in India on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals to the extent of R9,60 lakhs, (4) an outlay of R27 lakhs on the construction of the new Capital at Delhi, (5) the discharge of R12 lakhs of the permanent debt, (6) a net payment of R55 lakhs on account of miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, (7) a recoverable outlay of R11,35 lakhs in connection with the war, (8) a net expenditure of R1,51 lakhs on the replacement of military stores and *materiel* supplied

from our stock to the Imperial Government and (9) the payment of Council Bills to the extent of ₹10,89 lakhs. The total payments mentioned above aggregate ₹36,24 lakhs, against a total receipt of ₹29,61 lakhs; and it was proposed to meet the net disbursement of ₹6,63 lakhs by raising a rupee loan of ₹4·5 crores and by drawing on the cash balances to the extent of ₹2,13 lakhs.

1915-16. Main features of Revised estimates.

268. The results, according to the Revised estimate, show considerable variations from this forecast. The year opened with a cash balance which was ₹1,39 lakhs more than the Budget forecast, the increase being due almost wholly to the improvement in the revenue account in 1914-15 over the Revised estimate (see paragraph 6). The full amount of the contemplated rupee loan of ₹4·5 crores was duly raised in August, and an additional ₹50 lakhs, supplementing the main issue, was raised through the Post Office. The unsatisfactory collections of revenue in the earlier months of the year and the heavy indirect remittances to the Home treasury, in the shape of outlay on the purchase of wheat and recoverable expenditure in connection with the war, however, led to a considerable reduction in the treasury balances in India; and to relieve the strain, the bulk of the receipts from Reverse Councils sold in India on London was credited to Treasury, the opposite payment in England being made from treasury balances (see paragraph 252). The recoverable war expenditure has continued to rise heavily in the later months of the year. But, on the other hand, there has been a satisfactory improvement in railway returns and in other revenue collections in recent months; while expenditure has been curtailed in all directions in pursuance of a policy of strict economy. It will accordingly be possible to make direct remittances in aid of the Home treasury, either by payment of councils or by actual shipment of gold, to the extent of about £6·6 million during the whole of the year, to repay £3 million of the temporary debt to the Gold Standard Reserve, and to close the year with a balance of ₹17·18 crores.

269. Taking the year as a whole, the net disbursements from treasuries in India in 1915-16, after allowing for the receipts from the new rupee loan will amount to ₹4,99 lakhs against a Budget estimate of ₹2,13 lakhs, the increase being due to the following variations:—

	Lakhs of ₹.
(1) Increase in expenditure incurred on behalf of the War Office	10,33
(2) Outlay in connection with the Wheat Scheme	4,31
(3) Repayment of a portion of temporary loan from Gold Standard Reserve	4,50
(4) Remittance of gold to London	3,00
(5) Reduction in net credits on account of remittance and capital transactions of railway companies, etc., owing mainly to a decrease in the capital expenditure which is incurred in England and is passed on to India for adjustment in the Indian accounts	1,39
(6) Increase in Delhi capital expenditure	21
(7) Increase in net issues in connection with miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions	96
(8) Reduction in amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt	5
Total increase in outgoings or reduction in receipts	24,75
(9) Receipts on account of Reverse bills	7,00
(10) Reduction in payment of Council bills	4,03
(11) Lapse in the grant for capital expenditure on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and irrigation works	3,42
(12) Improvement in the combined revenue account of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	3,07
(13) Reduction in outlay on replacement of military stores and *materiel* supplied from stock to the Imperial Government	1,49
(14) Improvement under Unfunded Debt owing chiefly to smaller withdrawals from Post Office Savings Banks	1,61
(15) Increased receipts on account of the new rupee loan	50
(16) Increase in net recoveries on account of Imperial and Provincial loans	10
(17) Saving in provision for discharge of debt, mainly owing to the postponement of the repayment of the Gwalior loan of 1887 which fell due during the year	7
Total increase in receipts or reduction in outgoings	21,89
INCREASE IN NET DISBURSEMENTS	2,86

The increase of 96 lakhs in the net issues in connection with miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, shewn in the above analysis, results from a number of variations. Recoverable outlay amounting to ₹1,87 lakhs will be incurred in connection with the war on behalf of certain public departments in England other than the War Office. But on the other hand, special receipts amounting to ₹1,28 lakhs and ₹22 lakhs respectively will be obtained from the liquidation of hostile firms and the employment of captured enemy vessels, apart from the sums realised on the latter account in England and passed on to India for adjustment. There will also be material increases in other directions in the net issues under the deposit and remittance heads owing to (*i*) higher drafts on the banking accounts maintained with our treasuries by various local bodies, (*ii*) a reduction in the balance of uncashed railway cheques at the end of the year as compared with that at its beginning, (*iii*) larger advances for the payment of troops in the field, and various other causes; but these will be partly counterbalanced by an increase in the receipts on account of family allotments and remittances of troops and under certain other items.

1915-16. Rupee loan.

270. It was announced last year, subject to the usual reservations, that a rupee loan of ₹4½ crores would be raised in 1915-16. By a notification issued on the 28th July 1915, subscriptions were invited to a 4 per cent. short-term loan, to be issued at par, which would be redeemed after eight years in any case, while the Government reserved the right of redeeming it at any time after five years. Tenders for this loan were opened on the 17th August, the total sum tendered amounting to about ₹664 lakhs. Under the terms of the loan notification, ₹450 lakhs out of this sum were taken, all valid applications for ₹2,000 and under being accepted in full, while those in excess of that amount were allotted to the extent of 67·667 per cent. A commission of 1 per cent. on the amount of the loan was paid to the Presidency Banks in connection with its flotation. A supplementary section of the loan was issued for receiving subscriptions from small investors through the Post Office, and about ₹50 lakhs were received from this section which remained open till the end of October.

1916-17. Main features of Budget estimates.

271. In 1916-17 the net Imperial revenue in India is estimated at ₹29,84 lakhs; a sum of ₹78 lakhs will be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt; the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies, etc., are likely to result in a net credit in India of ₹2,06 lakhs; and net receipts of ₹38 lakhs and ₹59 lakhs are anticipated respectively in connection with Unfunded Debt and Imperial and Provincial loans. On the other hand, provision has been made: (1) for an expenditure of ₹53 lakhs from Provincial balances; (2) for a payment of ₹2 lakhs in connection with the discharge of permanent debt; (3) for capital expenditure of ₹4,07 lakhs in India on railways and canals and of ₹32 lakhs on Imperial Delhi; (4) for a recoverable outlay of ₹25,27 lakhs to be incurred on behalf of the War Office; (5) for a net issue of ₹2,90 lakhs in connection with miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, of which ₹2,63 lakhs represent recoverable expenditure incurred in connection with the war on behalf of certain public departments in England other than the War Office; and (6) for the payment of Council Bills to the extent of ₹5,83 lakhs. The total amount of funds required by the Government of India next year therefore aggregates ₹38,94 lakhs, while the receipts at its disposal amount to only ₹33,65 lakhs.

New rupee loan.

272. It will not be possible to provide any portion of the net disbursement of ₹5,29 lakhs mentioned in the preceding paragraph from the cash balances which are expected to stand at the beginning of the year at ₹17,18 lakhs. It is accordingly proposed to budget for a new rupee loan of ₹6½ crores inclusive of the Post Office Section which is estimated to yield ₹50 lakhs. With a loan of this amount, it will be possible to close the year, according to the present estimate, with a balance of about ₹18,39 lakhs. It is also proposed to associate a scheme for the conversion of Government of India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. securities with the proposed loan, and to accept subscriptions in excess of the minimum of ₹6 crores for which the main loan will be issued up to a maximum limit of ₹12 crores in all, utilising any excess over the minimum in paying off the balance of the temporary debt to the Gold

Standard Reserve. The announcement now made regarding the rupee loan is in accordance with present intentions; but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

273. The following table gives details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1915-16 and 1916-17 :— *1915-16 and 1916-17.*

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1905-06	31,49,000	46,80,000	78,29,000
1906-07	50,94,000	52,25,000	1,03,19,000
1907-08	14,86,000	53,50,000	68,36,000
1908-09	—26,22,000	54,63,000	28,41,000
1909-10	51,82,000	57,20,000	1,09,02,000
1910-11	1,05,06,000	60,82,000	1,65,88,000
1911-12	1,95,69,000	67,79,000	2,63,48,000
1912-13	1,68,26,000	73,79,000	2,42,05,000
1913-14	2,37,05,000	84,07,000	3,21,12,000
1914-15	—8,35,53,000	78,82,000	—7,56,71,000
1915-16 (Revised)	49,66,000	70,18,000	1,19,84,000
1916-17 (Budget)	—42,34,000	73,04,000	30,70,000

Post Office Sa Bank, etc.

274. The net withdrawals from Postal Savings Banks in the current year are now estimated at R5 lakhs. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a further net withdrawal of R1,00 lakhs from these Banks, including withdrawals for the purpose of subscription to the Post Office Section of the new loan and a growth of R57½ lakhs in the deposits in the various Provident funds for Government servants.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

The 21st March 1916.

Appendix I.

PRO FORMÂ ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

Prefatory Note.

I.—Scope of pro formâ account.

The following *pro formâ* account, with its supporting statements, exhibits the expenditure, initial and annual, on Delhi and the Delhi Province and also any receipts and savings which form a direct set-off to that expenditure. The account has been prepared in consultation with the Comptroller General and carries his approval as regards both its form and its substantial completeness at the present date subject to the qualifications implied in the following prefatory remarks; it will be added to, or amplified later, if experience should show this to be necessary.

2. The main item of the account, as regards non-recurring expenditure, is the Delhi project proper, the figures for which appear against item 1 of Part I—*Initial Outlay*. The principal recurring charge is that representing the expenditure in the new province, which appears as item 1 of Part II.—*Annual Expenditure.*

3. The account necessarily exhibits any expenditure occurring under the named heads, without qualification on account of contributory causes. It must, therefore, be clearly understood that the increase of expenditure, including that in the Delhi Province, is not wholly due to the change of Capital. Thus, an increase of the garrison at Delhi on strategic grounds had been already independently and strongly recommended to the Government of India by the Chief of the General Staff and endorsed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in July 1911, before the transfer of the Capital had been officially proposed, and the reconstruction of the accommodation of the troops already there had long been recognised as pressing. Similarly, the recent advance in the policy relating to education and sanitation, particularly the latter, would, under any circumstances, have involved increased expenditure in this city. For practical purposes, these considerations must be ignored in the figured statements, as well as various similar points of minor pecuniary significance. The same principle will be applied to the Railway expenditure, *i.e.*, the cost of any remodelling of the railway system which is connected with the constitution of the new Capital will be exhibited in full in the *pro formâ* account. A wholly independent railway requirement, such as the permanent marshalling yard which will eventually replace the temporary yard now in use, will not be shown.

II.—Relation between the pro formâ account and the regular accounts.

4. A brief explanation is added below connecting the various items in the *pro formâ* account with the entries in the published accounts and estimates. Some further explanations are also to be found in the account itself and in its supporting statements.

5 The capital expenditure directly incurred on the construction of the new Imperial Capital at Delhi is shown in the regular accounts under the special head "51—Initial Expenditure on the new Capital at Delhi." The only other item of expenditure which will be recorded in the capital section of the regular accounts is that arising from diversions or re-arrangements of the railway system, which will appear under the head "48—State Railways."

Item 1 of Part I of *pro formâ* account.

Item 3 (*b*), *ibid.*

6 The initial expenditure incurred during the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 in connection with the provision of temporary accommodation for the Government of India at Delhi, pending the construction of the new Capital, has been treated, on the advice of the Comptroller General, as a revenue charge, under a special minor head styled "Temporary Delhi" subordinate to the major head "45—Civil Works." Any non-recurring receipts which may eventually be obtained in connection with these temporary works, *e.g.*, from the sale of lands and buildings when no longer required by the Government of India, will be similarly credited under a special head subordinate to the major head "XXXI—Civil Works."

Item 2, *ibid.*

Item II, *ibid.*

7. The remaining expenditure is mainly brought to account in one of two ways: either, first, as expenditure of the new Province; or, secondly, as departmental expenditure chargeable to the Department in which it is incurred.

Items 1 and I of Part II of *pro formâ* account.

8. The expenditure and receipts appertaining to the *quasi*-provincial administration of the Imperial area are brought to account in the same way as in the case of other minor administrations, and are eventually published separately, like the figures for Coorg and Baluchistan, in an appendix to the Civil Estimates. But as the Civil Estimates are not published till late in the year, a special arrangement has been made by which the figures for the Delhi province under each major head are separately shewn in the various sections of the Financial Secretary's memorandum (*e.g.*, I and 3, Land Revenue, page 21). It will be noted that any grants which may specially be given from Imperial revenues in aid of the Delhi Municipality or other local funds will be brought into the regular accounts and, consequently, into the *pro formâ* account also, since they will appear as charges of the Delhi administration.

9. Expenditure which does not appertain to provincial administration is recorded, as in the case of other provinces, under its appropriate departmental head in the regular accounts. Thus expenditure on the land and buildings required for the new Cantonment, and any corresponding receipts, appear under the Army and Military Works heads, respectively, under both of which a special Delhi sub-head has been opened. Railway capital outlay has already been referred to. Railway revenue charges and receipts similarly come under the Railway account head. In these cases, the *pro formâ* account necessarily exhibits only initial expenditure and non-recurring receipts, as Military expenditure is not being permanently increased and the influence of the new Capital on the ordinary daily receipts and working expenses of the Railways cannot evidently be satisfactorily isolated. This latter consideration also applies to the case of Postal and Telegraph expenditure, which moreover represents ordinary administrative expenditure of the department, and is relatively insignificant in amount. For these reasons, in the case of this department, neither the initial outlay nor the recurring receipts and expenditure have been included.

Items 3 (*a*) and III of Part I of *pro formâ* account.

Items 4 to 7 and I and IV of Part I, and Items 2 and 3 and II to V of Part II of *pro formâ* account.

Item I of Part I.

10. There are also a few items of expenditure and of actual receipt or of definite saving which are not recorded in the accounts of the Delhi Province or in the departmental accounts, but which it is necessary to take into consideration in calculating the expenditure in Delhi and the Delhi Province. Most of these are self-explanatory, but attention may be called to the intended treatment of the sale-proceeds of vacated lands and buildings at Calcutta (if any) and elsewhere. These will be credited under the major heads "XXV—Miscellaneous" and "XXXI—Civil Works", and the *pro formâ* account will take credit only for actual Imperial receipts. No account will be taken, in the statements themselves, of book transactions, or of the considerable savings obtained from the vacation of rented accommodation, *i.e.*, of relief in respect of rental payments which the Local Government obtains by giving up private buildings previously leased for provincial establishments, and moving the latter into offices formerly occupied by the Government of India. Any reference made to such saving will, therefore, be found in an explanatory footnote. [See Part I, Note 5.]

11. Outlay on stores and all other expenditure incurred in England under a capital head or as a revenue charge, which can be distinguished as appertaining to the construction of Delhi or to the administration of the Delhi Province, have been included in the *pro formâ* account.

PART I.—INITIAL OUTLAY.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals to end of 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
1. DELHI PROJECT: Capital outlay on permanent Delhi chargeable to Head "51" (for details see Statement I-A)	1,39,11	50,00	40,00
2. Temporary Delhi *	54,33	...	...
3. Initial expenditure of non-Civil Departments :—			
(a) Military services †	35,97	9,86	10,00
(b) Railways ‡	2,73	2,35	11
4. Non-recurring grant to the Punjab Government in compensation for expenditure incurred on new headquarters buildings for the Commissionership transferred from Delhi	1,26	...	...
5. Cost of withdrawal to Delhi of Imperial offices previously located at Calcutta or elsewhere	2,03	6	6
6. Special non-recurring monetary concessions to establishments of the Government of India and attached offices on the occasion of their first move to Delhi	88	37	37
7. Miscellaneous items §	2,03	50	49
TOTAL	2,38,34	63,14	51,03

RECEIPTS.	Actuals to end of 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
I.—Receipts which may be obtained on account of Imperial buildings vacated by the Government of India or attached offices in consequence of the move‖	...	...	...
II.—Non-recurring receipts on account of Temporary Works	...	...	...
III.—Recoveries on account of land or buildings vacated in the old Cantonment of Delhi ‖	...	...	...
IV.—Miscellaneous items	3	2	...
TOTAL	3	2	...

Total Expenditure to end of 1916-17	3,52,51	Total receipts to end of 1916-17	5
Net expenditure to end of 1916-17	3,52,46		

* NOTE 1.—The head "Temporary Delhi" has been closed from 1st April 1913, subsequent expenditure being treated as part of the expenditure of the Delhi Province—see Part II of Account.

† NOTE 2.—The expenditure included under item 3 (a) is that relating to the formation of the new Cantonment. Its details are as follows :—

	To end of 1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Acquisition of land	12,83	...	...
Cost of buildings	20,41	8,94	10,00
Establishment charges	1,53	82	
Tools and Plant	1,20	10	...
TOTAL	35,97	9,86	10,00

‡ NOTE 3.—The figures relate to charges for the acquisition of land and outlay on railway facilities at Nangal Raya.

§ NOTE 4.—The expenditure shown against item 7 represents mainly the proportionate cost of the Delhi Audit Office and the cost of temporary establishments employed in the Secretariats in connection with the change of Capital.

‖ NOTE 5.—These heads record only actual receipts obtained from the sale of the vacated buildings and land. As explained in paragraph 10 of the prefatory note, this procedure has the effect of excluding a substantial true saving in respect of rented accommodation. Thus in 1913-14 and 1914-15 the Government of Bengal, by moving its offices into the vacated Imperial buildings in Calcutta, saved Rl,36,000, partly by being enabled to dispense with private accommodation previously leased, and partly by being relieved from the necessity of renting further accommodation.

PRO FORMÁ ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

PART II.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.	Receipts.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
1. Expenditure of Delhi Province* . .	40,65	34,07	29,46	I.—Revenues of Delhi Province*	16,38	16,12	16,2(
2. Compensatory assignment to Punjab Provincial revenues in respect of extra expenditure incurred in administering territories which have been transferred from the old Delhi district to the districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon . .	23	13	13	II.—Assignment from Punjab Provincial revenues to Imperial on account of the creation of the new Province of Delhi, with effect from the 1st October 1912† .	1,91	1,91	1,9
3. Miscellaneous items .	4	3	4	III.—Saving under Calcutta house allowances‡ .	41	41	(
				IV.—Saving under hill journey and travelling allowances and contingencies on account of shorter move of Secretariat and attached offices.§ . . .	2,50	2,50	2,(
Total expenditure .	40,92	34,23	29,63	V.—Miscellaneous items .	3	3	
Net expenditure .	19,69	13,23	8,53	Total receipts .	21,23	20,97	21

* NOTE 1.—The details of this item are given in Statement II-A.

† NOTE 2.—This assignment represents the amount by which the Provincial outlay on the Delhi area exceeded the vincial revenue obtained therefrom prior to the constitution of the Imperial enclave, *i.e.*, the net expenditure incurred on area of which the Local Government has now been relieved.

‡ NOTE 3.—The figures shown against item III will be subject to increase as additional offices are successively transf from Calcutta to Delhi.

§ NOTE 4.—The figure shown against item IV is a minimum figure calculated once for all on the assumption that all o or portions of offices which previously moved between Calcutta and Simla have subsequently moved regularly between Delhi Simla. The actual saving throughout has been larger owing to certain establishments which previously moved to Calcutta retained in Simla throughout the cold weather.

STATEMENT I.-A.

tails of Capital outlay on the Delhi Project working up to the total figures shown against item 1 in Part I of pro formâ *account.*

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Items.	Actuals to end of 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
—*Salaries and allowances*—			
(*a*) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	2,04	...	...
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	14	...	...
(*b*) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	8,19	4,26	5,87
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	3,00	2,54	2,56
(*c*) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	1,94	82	52
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	69	33	21
—*Travelling allowances of Officers and Establishment*—			
(*a*) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	23	...	...
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	2	...	...
(*b*) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	65	48	42
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	31	22	19
(*c*) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	8	5	3
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	5	2	...
—*Supplies, Services and Contingencies*—			
(*a*) Preliminary Investigation	51	...	...
(*b*) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project	73	37	37
(*c*) Other officers employed on the Project	19	10	7
Deduct—Amount transferable to other heads of account	...	*1,72*	*1,36*
—*Works Expenditure*—			
(i) Buildings—			
(1) Government House	1,49	2,68	4,77
(2) Secretariat	2,81	6,65	8,63
(3) Other buildings	8,10	11,83	6,60
(ii) Communications	1,33	2,74	1,62
(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,41	53	6
(iv) Electric Light and Power	...	...	25
(v) Irrigation	...	...	20
(vi) Sanitation including water-supply, drainage and sewage	...	...	50
(vii) Purchase of tools and plant	25,31	4,71	2,99
(viii) Stock and Suspense	8,63	3,20	1,17
(ix) Miscellaneous items	33,28	10,58	3,60
(x) Maintenance during construction	1,99	2,27	2,30
Deduct—Probable savings	...	*2,13*	*1,57*
—Acquisition of land	35,95	—*53*	...
—Other Miscellaneous expenditure	6	...	...
Deduct.—Receipts on Capital Account	2	...	...
Total	1,39,11	50,00	40,00

* NOTE.—The charges of the town planners and other experts are included under these heads.

STATEMENT II-A.

Revenue and Expenditure of Delhi Province.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Major heads of Account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.	Major heads of Account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
I.—Land Revenue	3,19	4,13	3,80	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	13	9	15
II.—Opium	21	21	28	2. Assignments and Compensations	11	4	
IV.—Stamps	3,27	3,38	3,29	3. Land Revenue	1,02	1,03	1,0
V.—Excise	2,74	2,68	2,58	6. Stamps	6	6	
VI.—Provincial Rates	1	...	...	7. Excise	6	9	1
VII.—Customs	4	1	1	10. Income Tax	1	1	
VIII.—Income Tax	2,58	1,63	2,14	11. Forest	...	...	...
X.—Registration	23	23	23	12. Registration	7	7	
XII.—Interest	36	36	33	13. Interest	...	...	
XVI-A.—Courts of Law	18	21	22	18. General Administration	1,09(a)	1,08(a)	1,11
XVI-B.—Jails	33	35	32	19-A. Courts of Law	2,43	1,68	1,
XVII.—Police	5	5	5	19-B. Jails	74	72	
XIX.—Education	15	15	14	20. Police	4,30	4,09	4,
XX.—Medical	2	2	2	22. Education	2,35	1,78	1,
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	...	...	23. Ecclesiastical	16	21	
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	5	1	1	21. Medical	5,21	3,03	2,
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	4	4	4	25. Political	1	1	
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	5	6	8	26A. Agriculture	11	11	
XXV.—Miscellaneous	45	37	41	26B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	9	11	
XXX.—Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	1	2	2	27. Territorial and Political Pensions.	56	51	
XXXI.—Civil Works	2,42	2,21	2,27	29. Superannuation and Retired allowances.	1,77	1,90	1
Total Receipts	16,38	16,12	16,24	30. Stationery and Printing	11	16	
				32. Miscellaneous	38	48	
				43. Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	1	1	
				45. Civil Works	19,37	16,80	1
				Total Expenditure	40,65	34,07	2

(a) The difference between the figures shown here and those shown in the table on page 61 against 'Delhi' repr the proportionate cost of the Delhi Audit Office relating to the Delhi Project which is included in Part I of the *pro formâ* ac under '7—Miscellaneous items.'

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th March 1916.

On and after 8th April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1916.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 13.

2520. C. C. Freeman. *Improvements in differential flotation concentration of sulphide ores and raw ore products.*

2521. M. J. Taylor. *An improved stayette for body wear.*

March 14.

2522. J. M. Wood. *Improved sprinkling or distributing apparatus for filter beds.*

March 15.

2523. R. L. Datta. *Manufacture of chlorine.*

March 16.

2524. W. W. H. Silk and C. G. FitzGerald. *Improvements in means for supporting tents and the like.*

2525. Weaver Company. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment and breaking down of composite materials, such as metallic compounds, ores or the like.*

March 17.

2526. F. Pucillo. *Improvements in structures or frames for buildings or the like.*

2527. W. F. Grupe. *Improvements in brakes for talking machines, phonographs and the like.*

March 18.

2528. E. R. Holden. *Improvements in and relating to hydro-metallurgy.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Any one desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2314. The Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products Co., Ld. *Improvements relating to the manufacture of gas.*

2378. Oil and Carbon Products, Ld. *Improvements relating to the separation of volatile products from solid carbonaceous or oil-bearing material.*

2444. Chimanlal Balabhai Chokshi. *Betel-nut slicing machine.*

2459. R. M. Vaz. *Humidifier trèble nozzle.*

2486. Usher-Walker, Ld. and C. E. Soane. *Improvements in or relating to resilient compositions for printers' rollers.*

2488. New Era Signs, Ld. *Improvements in or relating to flashlight advertising devices.*

2489. E. Kummer. *Improvements in watch movements.*

2490. E. O. Gammeter. *Improvements in means for securing a wrist watch upon the wrist of the wearer.*

2491. A. A. Buss. *A new or improved means for and method of covering roofs, walls, or the like with corrugated or other overlapping sheets.*

2492. Fuel, Ld. *Improvements in apparatus for the distillation of carbonaceous material for the production of smokeless fuel and for the recovery of bye-products.*

2495. M. Chakravarty. *Domestic cooker.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

2367. H. C. Jenkins. *Improvements in electrolytic cells.*

2426. H. Herbert. *Improvements in machines for repairing cuts, holes or the like, in textile fabrics, and for reinforcing and strengthening same.*

2428. C. C. Derrett. *Ear brand for stock.*

2429. F. C. Griffin. *Latrine regulator.*

2430. R. McDougall. *An improved device for holding and detachably securing war ribbons and like decorations to garments.*

2431. R. L. Ross and R. L. Ross & Co., Ld. *Improvements in and relating to safety valves.*

2433. C. W. Naylor and J. E. Taylor. *Improvements in means for operating or opening and closing sliding windows, slides of ventilators, sliding doors and the like.*

2434. J. A. Jackson and A. W. Jackson. *An improved buckling device.*

2436. Ram Chand and Baij Nath Khanna. *Thrashing machine.*

2438. Alpargatas (Powers Patents), Ld. *Improvements in the manufacture of boots, shoes or the like and in soles therefor.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

2097. Moss.
2181. Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) Syndicate, Limited.
2304. Beadle.
2308. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle.
2315. Thompson.
2337. Runge.
2349. General Electric Company.
2351. Dalzell.
2363. Matthias.
2370. Armstrong and Cowie.
2371. Minerals Separation, Limited.
2372. Hall.
2373. Wragg.
2374. Cunningham.
2275. Morrison.
2377. Nelson.
2379. Mason.

PATENTS SEALED.

2089. Devereux.
2171. Edman and Graves.
2260. McLaughlin.
2343. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle.
2344. Holt Manufacturing Co.
2354. Dey, Windeler and Grant.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

440 of 1905. International Cigar Machinery Co. (To 23 April 1917.)
346 of 1906. Lock. (To 10 April 1917).
429 of 1906. Linotype & Machinery, Ld. (To 10 April 1917.)
448 of 1907. Roberts. (To 31 March 1917.)
540 of 1907. Kershaw and ors. (To 22 April 1917.)
108 of 1908. Fessenden. (To 24 April 1917.)
117 of 1908. Cowell. (To 28 April 1917.)
189 of 1908. The Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ld. (To 22 June 1917.)
68 of 1909. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 21 April 1917.)
137 of 1909. Heidenstam & anr. (To 22 April 1917.)
845 of 1909. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 15 March 1917.)
861 of 1909. Lancaster-Sutton. (To 15 March 1917.)
573 of 1909. Whitney. (To 16 March 1917.)
574 of 1909. Whitney. (To 16 March 1917.)
508 of 1910. Amesbury. (To 22 March 1917.)
581 of 1910. Candy. (To 17 June 1917.)

28 of 1911. McKenzie & Holland Ld., & anr. (To 22 March 1917.)
99 of 1911. Hunter. (To 30 March 1917.)
100 of 1911. Hunter. (To 30 March 1917.)
127 of 1911. Viscose Development Co., Ld. (To 25 April 1917.)
131 of 1911. Mecke. (To 20 April 1917.)
158 of 1911. Fouillette. (To 13 October 1917.)
194 of 1911. Grob. (To 9 April 1917.)
612 of 1911. Strange. (To 27 February 1917.)
88 of 1912. Salmon & anr. (To 19 February 1917.)
132 of 1912. Pelly. (To 18 March 1917.)
160 of 1912 Godfree. (To 26 March 1917.)
169 of 1912. Robinson. (To 2 April 1917.)
187 of 1912. Franke. (To 16 April 1917.)
199 of 1912. Bowles. (To 22 April 1917.)
229 of 1912. Dubilier. (To 8 May 1917.)
240 of 1912. Dubilier. (To 14 May 1917.)
260 of 1912. Techno-Chemical Laboratories, Ld. (To 21 May 1917.)
308 of 1912. Mayo. (To 17 June 1917.)
491 of 1912. Williams. (To 9 September 1917.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1909.

220. (Gaultier.) 284. (Shelley.)

1911.

184. (Watson.) 576. (King.) 605. (Gabbett-Fairfax.)

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

March 13th to 18th.

Class 13. Nos. 3961 to 3998. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 7.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (price one rupee) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inven-

tions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a)	Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules and instructions)	1	0
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) each	0	2
(d)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(e)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	2	0
(f)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1908 and Chronological lists 1900-1904)	2	0
(g)	Inventions (Consolidated Subject Matter Index 1900-1911 and Chronological lists 1905-1911) each	3	0
(h)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) each	0	8
(i)	Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 each	1	0
(j)	Specifications of Inventions each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	"	" 1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	" 1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	" 1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	" 1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	" 1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	" 1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	" 1913-14	"	" 2-8	"
(9)	"	" 1914-15	"	" 3-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit, and (9) all except those for Preliminary in Persian, Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Sanskrit and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit ; it also contains papers for Proficiency in Assamese, Bengali and Hindi.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvamsam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian" ; price R2 per copy.

Waqāyi'-i Ni'mat Khān-i 'Ali, edited by Mr. Otto Rothfeld, I.C.S., one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . 6th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.
2. M. Syed Mazhar-ul Husain . . . . 253A, Mohtashim Ganj, Allahabad.
3. M. Shaikh Mohammad Ismail . . . . South Malaka, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Rashid Ahmad Khan . . . . . Old City Sailani, Bareilly.
2. M. Chhote Lal . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.
3. M. Azizur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Dorset Battery, R. A. Bazar, Bareilly.
4. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 12, Agha Muhammad Mehdi Street, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.
12. M. Nisar Ahmad Khan . . . . . C/o Munshi A. K. Nashtar, 1, Jhowtolla Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
13. M. Imdad Hussain . . . . . 9, Baloo Huckak's Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal, B.A. . . . . Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Farzand Ali Khan (of Patna) . . . Regimental Munshi, attd. 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FEROZEPORE.

1. M. J. Kishori Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 82nd Coy. R. G. A. and 6th Sussex Battery, R. F. A., Sadar Bazar, near Jain Mandar, Ferozepore Cantonment.
2. M. Suraj Narain, B.A. . . . . Kahani Bazar, Ferozepore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Karam Chand . . . . . C/o Jacki Mull & Sons, Suddar Bazaar, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KARACHI.

1. M. Mukhtar Ahmad . . . . . Bori Bazar Camp, Karachi.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTONMENT.

1. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Saiyed Amir Ali (of Delhi) . . . . Regimental Munshi, 4th Border Regiment, Alexandra Barracks, Maymyo, Burma.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.
2. M. Sultan Mohamed . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Multan.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd (The Queen's Own) West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
4. M. Mohamed Sarwar . . . . . New Mohalla Sudder Bazaar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.
3. M. Mohd. Rahim Shah . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Cadet College, Quetta.
4. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . Urdu Instructor, Cadet College, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.
6. M. Shaikh Amir Bukhsh Gyani . . . . Officers' Munshi, Ahata Sultan, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fasl-i-Haq . . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif . . . . . 12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar . . . . . 36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . . . 14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman . . . . . 29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Wadi . . . . . 5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab . . . . . Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, 21, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat . . . . 25, Tiljalah 1st Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal . . . . . 25, Nurali Lane, P. O., Entally, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter . . . . . 1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan . . . . . 11, Goristan Lane, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib . . . . . Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

O. F. JENKINS,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

BANK OF BENGAL

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st March 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,04,00,000 0 0			
Transfer to Special Reserve Fund for Depreciation of Investments, *see below* 50,00,000 0 0	1,54,00,000	0	0
Reserve for Depreciation of Investments	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 94,84,323 0 10			
Public Deposits at Branches 1,34,89,014 5 1	2,29,73,337	5	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	21,83,57,319	4	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	26,11,884	3	11
Sundries	14,45,377	6	7
RUPEES	28,57,87,918	4	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	6,64,93,735	0	0
Other authorised Investments	93,90,690	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	5,73,29,087	5	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	5,45,20,025	10	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,13,30,722	7	8
Balances with other Banks	45,87,436	2	10
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	29,10,407	1	9
Stamps	13,530	14	3
Sundries	4,97,522	10	10
	21,70,73,157	5	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 4,02,37,080 12 9	6,87,14,760	15	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,84,77,680 2 8			
RUPEES	28,57,87,918	4	5

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,51,285 0 0
† Do do. do. „ 8,91,075 0 0

Rs. 12,42,360 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 23rd March 1916.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 28·00.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for January 1916 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1915-16.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1915-16.			Receipts in January 1916.	Receipts from 1st April 1915 to 31st January 1916.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	23,09,000	23,09,000	6,12,207	...	19,35,910	19,35,910
II.—Opium	...	45,000	45,000	3,536	...	32,207	32,207
IV.—Stamps	...	6,10,000	6,10,000	59,214	...	5,22,109	5,22,109
V.—Excise	...	3,33,000	3,33,000	30,786	...	2,88,777	2,88,777
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	2,000	2,000	1	...	3,826	3,826
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Income Tax	6,000	1,50,000	1,56,000	17,977	4,035	1,35,394	1,39,429
IX.—Forest	...	2,36,000	2,36,000	5,095	...	1,24,948	1,24,948
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	4,798	...	36,422	36,422
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	31,000	...	31,000	4,773	26,920	...	26,920
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	16,497	...	1,42,370	1,42,370
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	2,042	...	32,284	32,284
XVII.—Police	...	33,000	33,000	7,350	...	32,115	32,115
XIX.—Education	...	23,000	23,000	2,094	...	22,961	22,961
XX.—Medical	...	1,000	1,000	39	...	4,474	4,474
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	7,000	7,000	26	...	909	909
XXIB.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	...	1,000	1,000	15	...	547	547
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	23,000	23,000	2,603	...	17,319	17,319
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	24,000	24,000	47	...	13,370	13,370
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,20,000	1,20,000	17,431	...	1,10,585	1,10,585
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	5,03,000	4,27,000	9,30,000	69,181	2,80,329	2,80,329	5,60,658
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	13,867	...	1,23,610	1,23,610
Total Revenue and Receipts	5,40,000	47,26,000	52,66,000	8,69,579	3,11,284	38,60,466	41,71,750
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	75,03,643	...	...	7,31,13,910
Total	...	...	...	83,73,222	...	...	7,72,85,660
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	24,09,473(*b*)	...	...	20,05,593(*a*)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,07,82,695	...	...	7,92,91,253

(*a*) On 1st April 1915. (*b*) On 1st January 1916.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;

Distribution Statement of the expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for January 1916 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1915-16.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1915-16.			Disbursement in January 1916.	Disbursement from 1st April 1915 to 31st January 1916.		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	11,000	10,000	21,000	1,510	7,995	7,994	15,989
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	1,198	8,685	8,685	17,370
3.—Land Revenue	4,05,000	2,92,000	6,97,000	73,201	3,08,051	2,31,311	5,39,362
5.—Stamps	12,000	12,000	24,000	1,472	7,241	7,241	14,482
7.—Excise	12,000	11,000	23,000	1,154	5,937	5,937	11,874
10.—Income Tax	1,000	...	1,000	68	356	356	712
11.—Forest	60,000	61,000	1,21,000	8,361	34,074	34,075	68,149
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	1,021	5,064	5,064	10,128
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,44,000	1,12,000	3,56,000	29,886	2,10,617	90,669	3,01,286
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,46,000	2,22,000	6,68,000	54,043	3,47,726	1,78,105	5,25,831
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,18,000	1,19,000	2,37,000	25,176	1,11,334	1,11,335	2,22,669
20.—Police	9,34,000	9,33,000	18,67,000	1,72,594	7,87,012	7,87,012	15,74,024
22.—Education	2,71,000	2,71,000	5,42,000	19,243	2,30,637	2,30,636	4,61,273
23.—Ecclesiastical	42,000	...	42,000	4,466	40,537	...	40,537
24.—Medical	1,83,000	1,67,000	3,50,000	8,294	1,99,885	1,86,072	3,85,957
25.—Political	18,17,000	16,40,000	34,57,000	2,53,066	13,84,057	12,51,792	26,35,849
26A.—Agriculture	59,000	60,000	1,19,000	5,899	29,884	29,884	59,768
26B.—Scientific and other Miscellaneous Departments	5,000	5,000	10,000	781	3,158	3,157	6,315
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	61,000	...	61,000	3,606	49,340	...	49,340
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	86,000	86,000	1,72,000	16,434	75,639	75,639	1,51,278
30.—Stationery and Printing	61,000	61,000	1,22,000	3,811	35,573	35,572	71,145
32.—Miscellaneous	22,000	21,000	43,000	5,364	18,415	18,415	36,830
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	11,57,000	2,54,000	14,11,000	46,548	2,04,786	2,04,785	4,09,571
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	6,225	13,964	13,964	27,928
45.—Civil Works	12,96,000	12,90,000	25,86,000	1,84,290	8,08,082	8,08,081	16,16,163
Total Expenditure	73,49,000	56,74,000	1,30,23,000	9,27,691	49,28,049	43,25,781	92,53,830
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	73,32,059	...	...	6,75,14,478
Total	...	...	...	82,59,750	...	...	7,67,68,308
Balance on 31st January 1916	...	...	...	25,22,945	...	...	25,22,945
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,07,82,695	...	...	7,92,91,253

H B 20

Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab,
Lahore;
The 15th March 1916.

W. ALDER,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH MARCH 1916.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government coins.												Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.							
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary Coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over	Closing balance
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	2	.	2	1	...	9	1	11	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	...	13	...	...	1

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 18th March 1916.

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1916.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1882-83.	of 1885-86.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. Terminable of 1915-16.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 29th February 1916 .	29,28,700	99,71,400	5,11,22,300	1,55,96,100	72,18,300	26,97,450	8,66,05,550	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,95,37,750
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201-A., dated 3rd November 1908, up to .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 28th February 1916 .	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1916 . . .	...	...	2,500	3,000	...	2,000	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
	29,28,700	99,71,400	5,11,24,800	1,55,99,600	72,18,300	26,99,450	8,66,13,550	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,95,45,750
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	71,800	4,26,900	48,000	1,000	29,700	5,77,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,77,400
Balance on 15th March 1916 .	29,28,700	98,99,600	5,06,97,900	1,55,51,600	72,17,300	26,69,750	8,60,36,150	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	8,89,68,350

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1916. Enfaced from India 12,348 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,816 lakhs.
„ 16th Jan. 1916 „ 31st Jan. 1916 ditto 3 lakhs, ditto ...
„ 1st Feb. „ „ 15th Feb. „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 16th „ „ „ 29th „ „ ditto 12 lakhs. ditto ...
„ 1st Mar „ „ 15th Mar. „ ditto ... ditto 6 lakhs.
12,363 12,822

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL:
Calcutta, 18th March 1916.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONTROLLER OF MILITARY SUPPLY ACCOUNTS.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, on 31st December 1915, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.								
		3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1879.	3½ per cent 1900-01.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	4 per cent. 1912.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
	G. P. Notes on which interest is drawn.									
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.	200	5,100	...	300	6,000	...	...	...	11,600
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.	...	...	...	400	1,000	...	...	...	1,400
	Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
	Superintendent, Hosur Remount Depôt.	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,200
	Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Saharanpur.	...	500	...	...	...	..	...	...	500
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, Kirkee.		6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 3rd and 7th Divisions, Ferozepore.	..	2,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 8th Division, Allahabad.	...	400	...	...	100	...	...	...	500
	Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Northern Circle, Kasauli.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, Kirkee.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
	Ordnance Officer in charge Agra Depôt.	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Calcutta.	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Madras.	...	...	...	...	2,350	...	...	...	2,350
	Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay.	...	500	...	...	...	..	...	...	500
	TOTAL .	200	18,000	500	2,100	9,450	...	...	...	30,250

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, on 31st December 1915, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of Investment.								
		3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	3½ per cent. 1896-97.	3 per cent. 1854-55.	4 per cent. 1912.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
	G. P. Notes received but not yet converted into stock.									
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
	Director of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta.	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	..	10,000
	Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar.	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	700
	Total .	...	...	...	700	10,100	...	...	...	10,800
	For safe custody.									
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.	...	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	400
	Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	..	500
	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
	Superintendent, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 8th Division, Allahabad.	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta.	200	200	500	200	...	...	...	...	1,100
	Total .	200	8,800	700	900	...	1,000	...	...	11,600
	Bank Deposit Receipts.									
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 8th Division, Allahabad.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	4,158	...
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 1st and 2nd Divisions, Rawalpindi.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4,670	...
	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 3rd and 7th Divisions, Ferozepore.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	720	...
	Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Mona.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...
	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...
	Manager, Military Dairy Farm, Lucknow.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,000	...
	Manager, Military Dairy Farm, Mhow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...
	Total .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,848	...

T. A. HARRISON, COLONEL,
Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.

CALCUTTA ;
Dated 18th March 1916.

CONTROLLER OF MARINE ACCOUNTS.

List of Government promissory notes remaining in deposit with the Controller of Marine Accounts, Calcutta, on 31st December 1915, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent. 1842-43.	3½ per cent 1854-55.	3½ per cent. 1865.	3½ per cent. 1900-01.	Bombay Debentures 4 per cent.	Total.
For safe custody.						
Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	...	500	...	...	...	500
Messrs. Shridhar Shiwaji Ram, Contractors, Bombay.	...	300	...	...	...	300
Messrs. S. R. Subedar & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	1,200	5,800	2,100	3,700	...	12,800
Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	...	300	...	6,500	...	6,800
Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Contractors, Bombay.	...	...	2,000	...	..	2,000
Standard Oil Company of New York, Contractors, Bombay.	...	...	..	...	1,000	1,000
Mr. E. H. Currim, Contractor, Bombay.	100	...	...	...	...	100
Messrs. Jinaji Sorabji & Co., Contractor, Bombay.	...	...	..	2,000	...	2,000
Total .	1,300	6,900	4,100	12,200	1,000	25,500

T. A. HARRISON, Colonel,
Controller, Marine Accounts.

CALCUTTA;
Dated 17th March 1916.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th March 1916.

No. 214-52-3.—With reference to the notification of this office No. 51-319-8, dated the 19th January 1916, Mr. L. Mercer, C.I.E., President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, made over charge of the office of the Forest Zoologist to Mr. C. F. C. Beeson on the afternoon of 4th March 1916.

G. S. HART,
Inspector General of Forests.

CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 18th March 1916.

No. 1316.—Mr. H. B. Learoyd, Executive Engineer, Indore Division, handed over charge of the Indore Division to Mr. W. A. Boermel, Assistant Engineer, on the forenoon of 17th March 1916 and assumed charge of the office of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India from Mr. W. B. Starky on the afternoon of that date.

Mr. Boermel will remain in charge of the Indore Division until further orders.

H. B. LEAROYD,
Secretary in the P. W. D., Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th March 1916.

No. 799-*R*.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the erection of a latrine, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in acres.			Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.			
Quetta-Pishin.	Quetta.	Killa Durrani.	19 poles and 223 sq. feet.	Nil.	19 poles and 222 sq. feet.	North.	Toghi Road.	Municipal Office, Quetta.
						South.	Mian Muhammad Ismail's property.	
						West.	Ditto.	
						East.	Hassan Ali's land.	

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act 1 of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Political Agent, Quetta, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,
A. N. L. CATER,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th March 1916.

No. 394.—The next half-yearly examination in the Baluchi language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on the 1st May 1916 and the following day commencing at 10-30 A.M. each day.

Quetta, the 15th March 1916.

No. 435.—Under the provisions of paragraph 53, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX Captain F. W. Stranack, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, is granted six months' leave out of India with effect from the 26th March 1916.

Quetta, the 14th March 1916.

No. 807-*R. M.*—In accordance with rule 10 of the rules for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases published in the resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552—7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913, it is hereby notified that the Baluchistan Chrome Company, Limited, has been approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan as an applicant for a prospecting license or a mining lease under the above rules.

No. 810-*R. M.*—In accordance with rule 10 of the rules for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and mining leases published in the resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552—7581—121, dated the 15th September 1913, it is hereby notified that Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co. of Rangoon have been approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan as applicants for a prospecting license under the above rules.

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,
First Assistant.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

No. 150 OF 1916.

Dated the 15th March 1916.

Re Soni Purshotam Malji and Soni Bhagwandas Laxmandas, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, lately carrying on business under the name and style of Purshotam Malji at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay: adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas the abovenamed Soni Purshotam Malji and Soni Bhagwandas Laxmandas have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Nos. 725-285 OF 1914.

Dated the 15th March 1916.

Re Shaik Hassan Mahasoom Kaloo *alias* Shaik Hassan Shabudin Kaloo of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Wari Bunder, lately a labour supplier and now unemployed: An Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 25th day of November 1914 against the said Insolvent, has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year
122—1916	Manordas Ramji Sha . .	Hindoo . .	Bhuleshwar . . .	Formerly hawker in rice and now unemployed	29th	February .	1916	1st	March .	1916.
124—1916	Shivram Pandoo Shevalkar and Nathuram *alias* Bhendoo Shivram Shevalkar.	„ . .	Dadar, Meranda Paoloo's Oart.	Formerly doing business in partnership with Narayen Laxeemon deceased as dealers in Country Liquors in the name of Shivram Pandoo and lately in partnership on their own account as Toddy drawers in the name of Shivram Pandoo and now unemployed.	1st	March .	„	„	„ .	„
125—1916	William Hugh Armitage *alias* Armitage Woodroffe.	European . .	No. 75, Elphinstone, Circle .	Lately shirt specialist and now unemployed	3rd	„ .	„	3rd	„ .	„
126—1916	George Henry Watson . .	„ . .	Sankli Street, Byculla .	Driver in the G. I. P. Railway Company .	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
127—1916	Narandas Maganmul Multani .	Hindu . .	Nakhoda Molla . . .	Lately dealer in Oil in partnership with Luxeemondas Zamandas in the name of Saraswati Oil Mills Company and now unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
129—1916	Lalmahomed Khudabakas Shaik	Mahomedan .	Dockyard Road, Mazagon .	Jobber in the Tardeo Mills . . .	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„
130—1916	Alexander James Brown *alias* Guider Brown and his wife Bella Brown *alias* Guider Brown.	Anglo-Indian .	Ripon Road, Byculla . .	1st debtor extra workman in different docks and the 2nd debtor unemployed.	„	„ .	„	„	„ .	„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded*.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
131—1916	Thakorlal Hiralal Vakil	Hindu	No. 37, Sandhurst Road	Lately coal-broker and now unemployed	4th	March	1916	3rd	March	1916.
132—1916	Arthur John Weston	Anglo-Indian	Frere Road, Fort	Telegraphist in the Government Telegraph Office, Bombay.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
133—1916	Moosabhai Dosabhai Ghogari	Mahomedan	Ghogari Mohalla	Formerly rent farmer and lately dealer in charcoal and now unemployed.	4th	,,	,,	4th	,,	,,
134—1916	Sakharam Bhikco Bhelekar	Hindu	Delisle Road	Workman in the Textile Mills	6th	,,	,,	6th	,,	,,
135—1916	Ooma Sonoo Jaygadkar	,,	No. 423, Malbar Hills	Chauffeur in the employ of Ramchander Lalchand.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
136—1916	Mahomed Syed *alias* Mahomed Husein Gulam Mohidin Mithagri and Faki Kamrudin Faki Hassan Arawee.	Mahomedan	227, Dongri, Bengalpura	Lately 1st debtor fitter in workshop of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd., the 2nd debtor electrician in the Firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Ltd., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
137—1916	Solomon Aron Pezarkar *alias* Aron Solomon Pezarkar.	Bene Israel	Nicol Road	Extra fitter in the Bombay Port Trust	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
138—1916	Vithaldas Chansukhdas Marwari.	Hindu	Kalbadevi Road	Formerly grain muccadum and merchant in partnership with Tokersey Rensy under the name of Bhugwandas Harmandas and now gumasta in the service of Sadasukh Gambhirchand.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
139—1916	Nanji Vandraman *alias* Nanabhai Vandramandas Thucker.	,,	No. 28, Frere Road	Lately hawker in cloth and now servant in the employ of Morarji Manji.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
140—1916	Narayensing Shivbakhas Rajput.	,,	Crawford Market Hira Building.	Lately dealer in sweetmeat and now unemployed.	7th	,,	,,	7th	,,	,,
143—1916	Jehangir Sorabsha Kapadia	Parsi	Khetwadi 12th Lane	Lately livery stable-keeper and now unemployed.	8th	,,	,,	8th	,,	,,

142—1916	Abdul Kadar *Valad* Abdul Nubee Shaik.	Mahomedan .	New Nagpada . . .	Lately extra butler and now unemployed .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
144—1916	Laxumon *alias* Atmaram Sahaji Samant.	Hindu . .	Fergusson Road . .	Jobber in the Edward Sassoon Mills . .	9th	,, .	,,	9th	,, .	,,
145—1916	Maruti Dhondu Bhise . .	,, . .	Dadar, Agri's Oart . .	Jobber in the Bombay Woollen Mills . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
146—1916	Sadoo Ganoo Rahatarkar . .	,, . .	Kazipura near Teno Tanks .	Teacher in the Bombay Municipal School and now unemployed.	11th	,, .	,,	11th	,, .	,,
147—1916	Rewashanker Makanji Pathuk .	,, . .	Girgaum, Sadashiv Lane .	Brick-layer	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
148—1916	Sewsewek Bhejnath Purdeshi .	,, . .	Crawford Market Head Police Quarters.	Sowar in the Bombay Police . . .	13th	,, .	,,	13th	,,	,,
149—1916	Somnath Moolji Patel . .	,, . .	1st Carpenter Street . .	Lately dealer in charcoal and now unemployed.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
151—1916	Cowasji Ruttonji Master . .	Parsi . .	No. 484, Abdul Rehman Street.	Lately proprietor of different Theatrical Companies from 1900 to 1912 and also dealer in Oilman Stores at Crawford Market under the name and style of Cowasji Ruttonji and Sons and now unemployed.	14th	,, .	,,	14th	,, .	,,
152—1916	Burjorji Pestonji Vajifdar . .	,, . .	Thakurdwar . . .	Lately petty tea vendor and now unemployed	15th	,, .	,,	15th	,, .	,,
153—1916	Chapsy Paba Sha, Nathoo Lakhamsi Sha, Raisi Ukerda Sha and Poonsi Sojoo Sha.	Hindu . .	Doctor Street	Lately dealers in grains in partnership in the name of Chapsy Paba and now the 1st debtor unemployed and the rest servants in the employ of Ladha Karamsi Sha Wagji Vera and Gangji Deraj respectively.	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
154—1916	William Alfred Pratt Dillon .	Anglo-Indian .	G. I. P. Railway, Traffic Quarters, Kalyan.	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway . . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,
155—1916	Arthur Misquith . . .	,, .	No. 43, Frere Road .	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway . . .	,,	,, .	,,	,,	,, .	,,

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, FORT,
Bombay, this 16th day of March 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 45 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 29th February 1916.

In the matter of John Aaron, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by John Aaron, Clerk, Gourie Rice Mill, Kemmendine, residing at Ahlone, Rangoon, on the 29th day of February 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said John Aaron.

CASE No. 47 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1916.

In the matter of A. Betts, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. Betts, residing at No. 22, Lower Kemmendine Road, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. Betts.

CASE No. 49 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 3rd March 1916.

In the matter of Maung Ba Aye, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Aye, Clerk, residing at No. 4, 105th Street, Rangoon, on the 2nd day of March 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Aye.

CASE No. 50 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 7th March 1916.

In the matter of Edward Michael Grant, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Edward Michael Grant, Clerk, residing at No. 35, 38th Street, Rangoon, on the 6th day of March 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Edward Michael Grant.

CASE No. 168 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 4th March 1916.

In the matter of Maung Po Htun, residing at No. 147, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Po Htun an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of March 1916.

CASE No. 236 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 7th March 1916.

In the matter of Gurudu Tharko Panchanam, Priest, residing at No. 32, 43rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Gurudu Tharko, Panchanam, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 1st day of March 1916.

CASE No. 52 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 9th March 1916.

In the matter of Maung Ba Pe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Pe, Clerk, residing at No. 5, Strand Road, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 8th day of March 1916, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Pe.

CASE No. 54 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 11th March 1916.

In the matter of Edward Benedict D'Cruz, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Edward Benedict D'Cruz, Chargeman, residing at No. 10, 110th Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of March 1916 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Edward Benedict D'Cruz.

CASE No. 55 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th March 1916.

In the matter of G. H. Paul, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by G. H. Paul, Clerk, residing at No. 38, 43rd Street, Rangoon, on the 9th day of March 1916 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said G. H. Paul.

CASE No. 57 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th March 1916.

In the matter of Ismail Crye, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ismail Crye, unemployed, residing at No. 38, 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of March 1916 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ismail Crye.

CASE No 58 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th March 1916.

In the matter of Shase Bhusan Mukerjee, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shase Bhusan Mukerjee, Clerk, Ahuja & Co., residing at No. 61, 39th Street, Rangoon, on the 11th day of March 1916 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shase Bhusan Mukerjee.

CASE No. 59 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th March 1916.

In the matter of T. R. Krishnasamy Iyer, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by T. R. Krishnasamy Iyer, Trader of No 42, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of March 1916 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said T. R. Krishnasamy Iyer.

CASE No. 60 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th March 1916.

In the matter of Jugbandan, son of Sooklal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Jugbandan, son of Sooklal, residing at No. 11, 122nd Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of March 1916 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Jugbandan.

CASE No. 61 OF 1916.

Rangoon, the 14th March 1916.

In the matter of Ah Fat, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Fat, Carpenter, residing at No. 27, 36th Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of March 1916 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Fat.

E. W. W. XAVIER,

Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 43 OF 1916.

Dated the 17th March 1916.

Re Mahadeo Agarwalla, residing at No. 84, Phear Lane, in the town of Calcutta, carrying on business under the name and style of "Jainarain Mahadeo" at No. 29, Phear Lane, aforesaid, as Grocer.

Ex parte the debtor. Newgic & Do.—Insolvent's attorney.

On the 14th day of March 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 44 OF 1916.

Dated the 18th March 1916.

Re Edwin Joseph Starling, residing at No. 100, Prinsep Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately employed as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd., but at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Fox and Mandal—Insolvent's attorney.

On the 15th day of March 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 45 OF 1916.

Dated the 20th March 1916.

Re Hurdutrai Singhee, residing at No. 163, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business as a dealer in flour and atta, etc., at Babu Bazar in Kidderpore in the Suburbs of the town of Calcutta aforesaid and at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor.
Subodh Chandra Mitter—Insolvent's attorney.

On the 16th day of March 1916, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 47 OF 1916.

Dated the 23rd March 1916.

Re Robin Ezra Gubboy, residing at No. 4/1, Sudder Street in the town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business in boats under the name and style of Ruby, Boating Co. at No. 3, Pollock Street, Calcutta aforesaid, and also as wine merchant under the name and style of James Anderson and Co. at No. 7, Synagogue Street in Calcutta aforesaid, at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. K. C. Mukherjee—Insolvent's attorney.

On the 20th day of March 1916 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

No. 291 OF 1914.

Dated the 20th March 1916.

Re Gheor Chand and Jiwanmull, both residing at No. 27, Mullick Street in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business in co-partnership as dealers in jute at No. 2, Raja Woodmant Street in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Gheor Chand Jiwanmull, the said Gheor Chand at present without employment and the said Jiwanmull employed as a gomestah.

Ex parte the debtors.
Fox and Mandal—Insolvents' attorney.

On the 17th day of December 1914, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 32 OF 1915.

Dated the 14th March 1916.

Re Sarju Prosad.
Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 71 OF 1914.

Dated the 22nd March 1916.

Re George Alwin Monnier.
Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 83 OF 1915.

Dated the 17th March 1916.

Re Girish Chunder Seal.
Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

SUMMARY CASE.

No. 234 OF 1915.

Dated the 20th March 1916.

Re Mohamed Ali Mohamed.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, for hearing the application.

No. 67 OF 1914.

Dated the 17th March 1916.

Re Amulya Charan Sircar.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 145 OF 1914.

Dated the 18th March 1916.

Re Jotindra Nath Gupta.

Ex parte the debtor.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtor having applied for his discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

Nos. 154 and 162 OF 1915.

Dated the 17th March 1916.

Re Suraj Mull and Sriniwas.

Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtors having applied for their discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

No. 241 OF 1914.

Dated the 18th March 1916.

Re Siddheswar Dey, Ashutosh Dey and Banku Behary Dey.

Ex parte the debtors.

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed debtors having applied for their discharge, the Court has fixed the 2nd day of May 1916 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House for hearing the application.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 24 OF 1916.

Dated the 13th March 1916.

In the matter of insolvency of Ganga Parshad, son of Nathan Barhaman, of Shahdara, Delhi Province.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Ganga Parshad to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 5th April 1916.

SUIT No. 25 OF 1916.

Dated the 17th March 1916.

In the matter of insolvency of Kisori Mal, son of Herdai Ram, of Roshanpoora, Daiwara, Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Kisori Mal to be adjudicated an Insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 17th April 1916.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

No. of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of public examination.
119 of 1915	15th April 1915.	Vangoor Krishnamachari, son of Sriniwasa Raghavachari, residing at No. 7, Moniegar Choultry Road, Madras.	26th April 1915 .	14th July 1916.
59 of 1916	24th February 1916.	M. Sreenivasa Row, short-hand Instructor, residing at No. 3, Kowl Bazaar Road, Vellore.	24th February 1916 .	28th April 1916.
60 of 1916	24th February 1916.	A. Ramasesha Aiyar, residing at No. 299, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.	24th February 1916 .	10th April 1916.
65 of 1916	9th March 1916.	Voosoor Krishnasawmi Chetty, residing at No. 34, Strotten Muthiah Mudelly Street, George Town, Madras.	9th March 1916 .	14th July 1916.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

INSOLVENCY OFFICE, MADRAS;
The 20th March 1916.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 25th January 1916.

No. 241.—Mr. Sujan Singh Gyani, Officiating Superintendent, Nurpur Circle, *Cis*-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for 22 days, from the 6th February 1916.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mr. M. S. Ramaswami, Senior Assistant, Botanical Survey of India, is allowed privilege leave for 28 days from 1st March 1916. Mr. P. M. Debburman will perform Mr. Ramaswami's duties in addition to his own.

By order,
A. T. GAGE, M. B., Major, I.M.S.,
Director, Botanical Survey of India.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 11th March 1916.

No. 759-*R*.—The following draft amendment which it is proposed to make in the rules made under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) and published with the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2308, dated the 29th April 1909, is published for criticism.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th May 1916 with any remarks or suggestions which are received on or before that date :—

" (1) In rule 6, chapter IV, Part II of the said rules for the words " forty gallons " the words " sixty-five gallons " shall be substituted.

(2) In condition 3 of license form B, condition 1 of license form H, condition 1 (for dangerous petroleum in the case of holder of a license in form H) of license form I and condition 1 of license form K appended to the said rules ;—

(*a*) for the words " forty gallons " after the words " not more than " the words " sixty-five gallons " shall be substituted ; and

(*b*) the following shall be added as sub-clause (7) ;—

" (7) When the capacity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons..... .....10 B. W. G. "

By order,

A. N. L. CATER,
Secretary.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th March 1916.

No. 1777-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half month ending 29th February 1916, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half month.	Total in present half month.	Deaths registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	39	14	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	1	...	4	1	5
Nangloi	30	30	...	...	...	17	...	12	...	...	...	1	7	6	13
Najafgarh	34	25	..	1	...	18	1	10	..	...	...	...	6	5	11
Subzimundi	6	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Paharganj	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	.	1	...	1
Mehrauli	23	32	...	...	...	15	...	11	...	...	5	1	9	3	12
Kaisina	22	24	...	...	...	20	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	2	5
Shahdara	4	11	...	...	...	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
New Cantonment	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the District	165	147	...	1	...	92	1	44	...	...	7	2	31	21	52

Delhi, the 17th March 1916.

No. 1798-*Education*.—Under the provisions of Section 242 (1) (*d*) of Act III of 1911, the Punjab Municipal Act, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is pleased to reappoint, for a period of 3 years the following gentlemen as members of the Notified Area Committee, Shahdara, in the Delhi Province, with effect from the 1st April 1916 :—

1. Pandit Umrao Singh, Shukal, who will also be the President.
2. Chaudhri Bharat Singh.
3. Jamadar Dharam Singh.
4. Sheikh Kasim Khan.

No. 1802-*Education*.—The following bye-laws framed by the Notified Area Committee, Delhi, under the provisions of Sections 188 (*p*) and 190 of Act III of 1911 (The Punjab Municipal Act), to regulate or prohibit any description of traffic in the streets within the limits of the Notified Area, Delhi, are approved by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi and are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of the publication of this Notification.

Bye-laws.

1. No person shall take an elephant along a street or road without the previous sanction in writing of the Superintendent of Police. Elephants.

2. No person under the age of fifteen years, unless accompanied by a competent instructor, shall drive a vehicle of any description drawn by an animal or worked by mechanical power. Age limit of drivers.

3. No person shall take a cart used for carrying bricks, kankar, earth, stone, metal, other loose material along any public road or street unless the cart is protected by side, front and back boards, which shall be at least 6 inches higher than the level of the material in the cart. Side Boards.

4. The drivers of all vehicles and all persons in charge of animals passing along any public road or street shall keep to the left, unless there be reasonable cause for divergence and shall pass other vehicles or animals going in the same direction which they may overtake, to the right of such vehicles or animals. Rules of the R

5. The driver of any conveyance intending to stop such conveyance shall, unless there be some reasonable cause for not doing so, pull up at the extreme side of the road, street, or thoroughfare *i. e.*, on the edge of the carriage way or if there is no footpath then parallel with and immediately on the edge of the street along which the conveyance is proceeding. Stopping.

6. The driver of any conveyance intending to turn to his right shall extend his arm to his right hand side in such a manner that his intention may be known to drivers of any conveyances, which may be affected by the aforesaid turn to the right. Turning.

7. No person shall keep any animal or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is necessary for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers or leave any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience to the public in any road, street or thoroughfare. Loading and l loading.

8. When loading or unloading a cart in a street, the person in charge of the cart shall cause it to stand parallel with the footpath and immediately on the edge of the carriage way, or if there is no footpath then parallel with and immediately on the edge of the street. Mode of restri cart while loa or unloading.

9. No driver of any vehicle, except a motor vehicle, shall keep on his vehicle any horn of the kind usually kept for warning purposes on motor vehicles. Horns.

10. No person in charge of a vehicle or animal shall take his vehicle or animal or part of his vehicle on to any footpath ordinarily reserved for foot-passengers. Foot-paths.

11. Any person committing a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine which may amount to twenty rupees. Penalty.

Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No 1828-*Home*.—The following returns showing births and deaths registered in Delhi Province during the month of February 1916, are published for information :—

Monthly return of Vital Statistics of the Delhi Province for the month of February 1916.

Division.	No.	Name of District or Municipal Towns.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.			Deaths Registered.																				Total of corresponding month of previous year.				Remarks.*
									Cholera.		Small-pox		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery & Diarrhœa.		Respiratory disease.		Injuries including Suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes. Number.								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still births.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still born. No.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Delhi Province.		District excluding Delhi Municipal Town.	99,470	88,059	187,529	553	35·38	2	...	...	1	·06	1	·06	266	13 18	1	·06	95	6·07	5	·31	10	·63	187	132	319	20·41	111	105	216	15·44	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year.	90,587	77,266	167,853	467	33·38	5	...	...	1	·07	...	...	133	9·50	2	·14	65	4·65	1	·07	14	1·00	111	105	216	15·44	...	...	...	...	
		Increase or Decrease	8,883	10,793	19,676	86	2·00	3	...	...	...	·01	1	·06	73	3 68	1	·08	30	1·42	4	·24	4	·37	76	27	103	4·97	...	...	...	...	

Monthly return of Vital Statistics of the Delhi Province for the month of February 1916.

Division.	No.	District excluding towns.	Population according to the census of 1911.			Births registered.			Deaths Registered.																				Total of corresponding month of previous year.				Remarks.
									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery & Diarrhœa.		Respiratory disease.		Injuries including Suicide.		Other causes.		Total all causes. Number.								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	No. registered excluding still births.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum of population.	Still born No.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	No. Registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Delhi Province.		Delhi Municipality	129,521	95,950	225,471	665	35·39	18	...	...	...	...	2	·11	205	10 91	10	·53	210	11·18	12	·64	65	3·46	272	232	504	26·82	196	181	377	20·06	
		Total of corresponding month of previous year	129,521	95,950	225,471	657	34·98	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	11·23	10	·53	107	5·69	5	·27	44	2·34	196	181	377	20·06	...	...	...	...	
		Increase or Decrease	...	...	...	8	·41	2	...	...	...	...	2	·11	6	·32	...	...	103	5·49	7	·37	21	1·12	76	51	127	6·76	...	...	...	...	

Dated Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No. 1829-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned municipal towns in Delhi Province during the week ending 11th March 1916, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	94	83	177	58	54	112	...	...	1	45	3	37	3	19	4	17	17	34	40·83	25·83
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	28·31	42·47
	Total .	229,144	94	85	179	59	56	115	...	...	1	46	3	37	4	20	4	17	18	35	40·62	26·08

Delhi, the 22nd March 1916.

No. 1901-*Education*.—The following bye-laws regulating the construction of buildings within the limits of the Notified Area, civil station, Delhi, made under the provisions of sections 189 and 190 of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, and are hereby published for information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks from the date of publication.

DELHI CIVIL STATION NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE.

Bye-laws for the regulation of building within the Notified Area of Delhi, under sections 189 and 190 of Punjab Act III of 1911 (Municipal Act).

1. Any person who desires to erect, re-erect, within the meaning of section 3 (5) of Act III, 1911, Punjab, any building within the limits of the Notified Area, Delhi, shall submit to the Secretary, Notified Area Committee, an application giving notice of his intention in the following form :—

APPLICATION.

Under section 189 (3) (*a*), Act III, 1911, Punjab.

Delhi,_____ 191 .

To

The Secretary,

Notified Area Committee,

Delhi.

SIR,

I beg to give you notice that I intend to $\frac{\text{erect}}{\text{re-erect}}$, building in_____ Road and in accordance with the provisions of Section 189, Act III, 1911, I forward herewith plans of the site and building and complete elevations, sections and specifications of the work.

Signature of the owner }_____

Address_____

2. Except where the Notified Area Committee shall exempt any person from complying with the terms of these Bye-laws, the notice above prescribed shall be accompanied by the following, *viz*:—

(1) Site plan, fully dimensioned, of the land on which it is intended to erect or re-erect such building.

The site plan shall show all erections and proposed erections within the compound or proposed compound of the building to be erected or re-erected, and the distance of the building to be erected or re-erected from all adjacent houses, out-houses and offices

(2) A plan of the building proposed to be erected or re-erected, in which the rooms shall be named, drawn and dimensioned. The sections and elevations shall be drawn in sufficient detail to enable the stability of the structure and sufficiency of the ventilation to be determined.

(3) A specification of the building proposed which shall show—

(A) the arrangements proposed for carrying off storm water and sullage from the latrines, cook-houses, dhobi ghat and bath rooms;

(B) the materials and methods of construction proposed to be used for external and party walls, roofs, floors, fire-places and chimneys, drains and latrines.

(C) the height of the ground floor above ground level.

(D) the space to be left about the building.

NOTE.—The plan and specification will be retained in the office of the committee; and it is therefore desirable that the applicant should present all plans and specification in duplicate.

3. Except where the Notified Area Committee shall exempt any person from complying with the terms of these bye-laws the ventilation and space to be left about the main building of the compound or proposed compound shall be determined as follows:—

(1) The plinth area of all buildings in the compound or the proposed compound shall not exceed one eighth of the area of such compound.

(2) The main building shall not be less than 50 feet from the compound wall on at least three sides.

(3) The distance of servant's quarters or stables from the main building shall not be less than 75 feet. Notwithstanding this if one of the buildings be double storied its distance from the nearest adjoining building shall not be less than twice the height of the double storied building.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st March 1916.

No. 306—1093.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on or after the 25th March 1915.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Ajmer-Merwara Petroleum Rules issued in this office Notification No. 1530-1093, dated the 14th October 1909:—

(1) In rule 6, Chapter IV, Part II, of the said rules for the words "forty gallons" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted.

(2) In condition 3 of license form B, condition 1 of license form H, condition 1 (for dangerous petroleum in the case of the holder of a license in form H) of license form I, condition 1 of license form K and condition 1 of license form M, appended to the said rules—

(*a*) for the words "forty gallons" after the words "not more than" the words "sixty-five gallons" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) the following shall be added as sub-clause 7:—

"(7) When the capacity exceeds forty but does not exceed sixty-five gallons..... 10 B. W. G."

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, in the beginning of October 1915 an idol of Vigneswaraswami made partly of bronze and chiefly of copper valued at Rs. 70 was found buried underground in S. No. 335 of Mel Bhuvanagiri village in the Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency, (held on patta by one Pushpavalli Thayaru) by one Ayyakannu Padayachi, son of Ponnappadayachi while digging up the roots of prickly pear.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday, the 7th day of August 1916, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

M. AZIZUDDIN,

Collector.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1916.

No. 1251-T.—The following reversion in the Superior Traffic Branch is ordered with effect from the 12th March 1916 —

Name.	Rank.	
	From	To
Mr. W. G. Ashe	Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic.	Deputy Superintendent, Traffic, 1st class.

2. Mr. C. D. Vigers continues to officiate as Assistant Superintendent in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch from the 12th March 1916 in the arrangements, *vice* Mr. F. T. DeMonte on leave.

C. H. HARRISON,

Offg. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government Officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915, are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	₹
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	₹
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets are available in 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd March 1916.

No. 2262-*G. Camp.*—Mr. H. H. Leatham, Superintendent, sub. *pro. tem*, in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th (Mhow) Division, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that Division, with effect from the 6th March 1916.

No. 2263-*G. Camp.*—Mr. Chuni Lal Roy, Superintendent in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 3rd (Lahore) Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that division, with effect from the 13th March 1916.

No. 2264-*G. Camp.*—Rai Sahib Srish Chander Sinha, Superintendent in the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in that Division, with effect from the 16th March 1916.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1916.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd March 1916.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).			
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	60,36,485	24,61,93,570	25,22,30,055	5,51,05,240	1,50,73,928	...	11,92,50,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	9,25,00,531	38,19,32,645	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500.
Cawnpore	...	2,50,90,525	2,50,90,525	2,47,56,871	1,82,09,625	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	4,29,66,496	(b) Nominal value—R10,00,86,571.
Lahore	...	4,95,56,885	4,95,56,885	3,10,52,253	2,11,99,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,22,52,075	
Bombay	81,08,450	15,14,10,185	15,95,18,635	2,49,16,490	4,65,49,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,14,65,930	
Karachi	...	2,48,35,845	2,48,35,845	1,04,83,323	37,24,890	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	1,42,13,213	
Madras	17,79,925	8,28,68,565	8,46,48,490	3,11,55,890	1,13,24,625	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,24,80,515	
Rangoon	...	6,49,00,055	6,49,00,055	4,45,57,926	93,06,765	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	5,44,64,691	
	1,59,24,860	64,48,55,630	66,07,80,490	22,20,35,993	12,59,89,095	...	11,92,50,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	9,25,00,531	65,97,75,565	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			15,72,925	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									5,68,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			65,92,07,565									TOTAL RESERVE R	65,92,07,565	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd March 1916. The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd March 1916 to Rs. 2 thousands in Sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.
Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
P. S. King & Sons, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
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AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depot, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta.
Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
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Temple & Co., Madras.
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D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.
Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
N. B. Mathur, Supt., Nasir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Rama Krishna and Sons, Lahore.
A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Supt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
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Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Assam Code, Vol. I, Edition 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)
The Assam Code, Vol. II. Edition 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)
A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1914. Compiled under the orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-4 or 6*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)
General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. I, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (5*a.*)
General Statutory Rules and Orders. Vol. II, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-8 or 6*s.* 9*d.* (8*a.*)
General Statutory Rules and Orders, Vol. III, 2nd Edition, 1915. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)
Act No. XIII of 1899 (Glanders and Farcy) as modified up to 1st August 1915. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Act No. XV of 1903 (Indian Extradition) as modified up to 1st August 1915. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
List No. 1 of 1915, dated 30th June 1915, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Tacked. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Legislation and Orders relating to the War, 3rd Edition. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)
Act I of 1915. Urdu and Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act III of 1915. Urdu and Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act IV of 1915. Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Act V of 1915. Urdu and Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1915. Urdu and Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act VII of 1915. Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Act VIII of 1915. Urdu and Hindi. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 2, by C. S. Middlemiss, B.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1914. By Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Offg. Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on the new feline genera Sivælurus and Paramachaeradus and on the possible survival of the subphylum in modern times (with plates 5 and 6). Re. 1.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLV, Part 4 by Dr. Cesare Porro. Geology of the country near Ngahlaingdwin, Minbu District, Burma (with Geological Map by C. Porro and R. Lewer, formerly Geologists to the British Burma Petroleum Co., and with footnotes and Appendix by G. de P Cotter, Geological Survey of India). (with plates 25 and 26). H. H. Hayden, C.I.E., F.R.S. Notes on the Geology of Chitral, Gilgit and the Pamirs (with plates 27 to 32). Re. 1.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2, by Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume VI, Memoir No. 1, F. R. Cowper Reed, Sc.D., F.G.S., Supplementary Memoir on New Ordovician and Silurian Fossils from the Northern Shan States (with plates I to XII). Rs. 3.

Contents and Index of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volumes XXI to XXXV. By G. deP. Cotter. General Index. Re. 1.

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Monthly Weather Review for April to September 1915. Re. 1 per month.
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department—
Volume XXI, Part XII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather VI. Sunspots and Pressure. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1916.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

The Government Promissory Note No. M004366 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of C. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta; and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Proprietor—C. V. VENKATARAMANA AIYANGAR.

Residence—Coimbatore.

Abstract statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1915, being the fourth quarter of the year 1914-15, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1913-14.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1915.	For the quarter ending 30th April, 1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,43,51,837 15 3	1,46,11,979 13 3	.....	2,60,141 14 0
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April in the Widows' Fund	82,218 0 0	84,755 9 9	.....	2,537 9 0
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April in the Children's Fund	32,266 10 0	34,562 8 0	.....	2,295 14 0
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,403 15 0	1,324 15 0	79 0 0	.....
Fees and stamps	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	.....	87 0 0	.....	87 0 0
Amount of pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	198 3 10	392 5 3	.....	194 1 5
Amount of interest received from Government of India for the year 1914-15	8,65,039 14 1	8,75,906 4 11	.....	10,866 6 10
1913-14				
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrears	15 5 3	30 4 8	.....	14 15
Total Income	9,81,144 0 2	9,97,060 14 10	79 0 0	15,995 14 8
GRAND TOTAL	1,53,32,981 15 5	1,56,09,040 12 1	79 0 0	A 2,76,137 12 8
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,93,537 2 1	1,92,486 8 11	1,050 9 2	.....
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund	93,412 13 7	95,134 5 0	.....	1,721 7
Establishment and contingencies	7,177 13 7	6,315 12 11	862 0 8	.....
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	9,123 8 7	8,637 15 11	485 8 8	.....
Commission paid for money orders	644 8 0	657 8 6	.....	13 0 6
Total Expenditure	3,03,895 13 10	3,03,232 3 3	2,398 2 6	B 1,734 7 11
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,5 ,29,086 1 7	1,53,05,808 8 10	—2,319 2 6	C 2,74,403 4 9
GRAND TOTAL	1,53,32,981 15 5	1,56,09,040 12 1	79 0 0	2,76,137 12 8
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	88,278 12 0	79,700 10 0	8,578 2 0	.....

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 30th April)	737	382	778	431	...	...	41	49
Number of incumbents (on 30th April)	754	822	760	836	...	...	6	14
Number of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May)	777	402	830	436	...	...	53	34

	Rs. A. P.
A.—Net decrease in grand total of income	2,76,058 12 8
B.—Net increase in total expenditure	663 10 7
C.—Net decrease in balance	2,76,722 7 3

S. B. THOMSON, *Accountant.*

J. W. MEDLAND, C.A.,
J. C. C. GRAY, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

J. M. MENDES,
Secretary.

(695—1)

U. S. F. P. Fund Office, Calcutta, the 6th March 1916.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL (FORTNIGHTLY) PRICES

RETURN SHOWING the WHOLESALE and RETAIL PRICES of CEREALS, PULS OILSEEDS, SUGAR (RAW), SALT, ETC., in INDIA by DISTRICTS for the FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH FEBRUARY 1916

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
March 21, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 1.

Comparison with previous year—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight ing the 15th February 1916 as compared with the corresponding period of 1915.

Province.	Rice (Common)		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending 15th February of																		
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	191
Burma . . .	100	104	100	120	...	...	...	...	100	117	100	84	100	104	100	100	...	...	10
Assam . .	100	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	104	100	128	10
Bengal . . .	100	92	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	91	100	97	100	104	100	112	10
Bihar and Orissa .	100	97	100	85	100	102	100	103	100	90	100	87	100	100	100	112	100	116	10
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	100	97	100	77	100	93	100	88	100	90	100	73	100	95	100	116	100	108	10
Delhi . . .	100	104	100	78	100	98	100	86	100	80	100	75	100	92	100	115	100	138	10
Punjab . . .	100	93	100	74	100	105	100	87	100	75	100	76	100	104	100	114	100	131	10
North-West Frontier Province . .	100	95	100	86	100	136	100	123	100	90	100	92	100	109	100	125	100	139	10
Sind and Baluchistan . .	100	99	100	84	100	110	100	111	100	111	...	...	100	91	100	132	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	100	96	100	89	100	137	100	103	...	...	100	81	100	101	100	108	100	94	...
Central Provinces and Berar .	100	89	100	73	...	...	100	81	...	...	100	75	100	108	100	110	...	...	10
Madras . .	100	104	...	...	...	...	100	92	...	...	100	107	100	77	100	95	100	87	10
India . . .	100	98	100	86	100	112	100	97	100	93	100	84	100	98	100	111	100	117	10

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 2.

Comparison with previous fortnight—

WHOLESALE PRICES in India, province by province, of certain articles of food during the fortnight e 15th February 1916 as compared with the previous fortnight.

Province.	Rice (common).		Wheat		Barley		Jawar (*Andropogon Sorghum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		Arhar dal (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Ghi		Raw Sugar (*Gur*)		
	Index number of prices during the fortnight ending																		
	31st Jan 1916	15th Feb. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Feb. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Feb. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Feb. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Feb. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Feb. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Feb. 1916	31st Jan 1916	15th Feb. 1916	31st Jan. 1916	15th Feb. 1916	31 Ja 19
Burma . . .	100	94	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	1
Assam . . .	100	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	107	1
Bengal . . .	100	97	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	111	100	100	100	98	100	100	1
Bihar and Orissa .	100	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	100	102	100	100	1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	96	100	101	100	97	100	99	100	100	100	90	1
Delhi . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	102	100	96	100	102	100	105	100	100	100	100	1
Punjab . . .	100	98	100	96	100	104	100	108	100	100	100	96	100	100	100	101	100	96	
North-West Frontier Province.	100	106	100	100	100	105	100	100	100	92	100	99	100	100	100	104	100	100	
Sind and Baluchistan.	100	99	100	96	100	98	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	103	100	100	
Bombay . .	100	101	100	104	100	98	100	98	...	...	100	97	100	98	100	99	100	98	
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	95	100	96	...	...	100	95	...	...	100	97	100	95	100	102	...	...	
Madras . .	100	100	...	...	...	...	100	98	...	...	100	88	100	96	100	100	100	85	
India . . .	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	99	100	98	100	99	100	99	100	101	100	97	

SUMMARY TABLE NO. 3.

OLESALE PRICES (per maund of 82⅔ lbs.) of wheat, rice (common), jawar, bajra, and gram at certain selected markets during the fortnight ending 15th February of the years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

	Wheat			Rice (common)			Jawar (*Andropogon sorghum*)			Bajra (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)			Gram (*Cicer arietinum*)		
	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914	1916	1915	1914
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
ta	4 14 0	6 8 0	4 5 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	5 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	5 0 0	3 10 0
ıy	6 2 2	...	...	4 9 4	4 12 2	...	3 2 0	...	...	4 0 4	...	...	3 12 11	...	...
hi	4 8 3	5 6 6	...	5 1 0	5 5 0	6 1 0	3 5 3	3 2 0	3 0 6	3 13 6	3 12 9	3 5 1	...	...	...
s	...	...	...	5 4 10	5 4 10	5 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 5	5 0 8	4 11 3
on	...	5 8 3	5 5 4	3 0 6	3 0 9	3 9 6	..	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 11	5 14 0	4 3 10
	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 8 0	6 0 0	4 0 6	4 9 0	4 10 0	4 5 0	3 1 3	3 0 0	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	3 9 0	4 10 6	3 14 0
i	6 4 0	7 0 0	4 9 0	4 12 0	4 14 6	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	5 4 0	4 4 0
k	5 5 4	6 12 11	4 5 8	3 15 4	4 1 8	4 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 8	4 2 0	4 5 8
s	4 11 9	5 14 7	4 2 10	5 2 11	5 8 3	5 8 3	3 0 11	3 3 1	3 10 8	3 3 1	3 8 5	3 10 8	3 8 10	4 11 0	3 13 9
ore	4 14 0	6 10 8	4 3 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	2 15 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 6 0	3 6 0
	4 11 0	6 10 9	4 1 6	5 12 0	5 11 6	5 11 3	3 2 3	3 10 3	3 5 3	3 8 3	3 10 3	3 11 6	3 4 3	4 3 6	3 5 3
	5 2 6	6 10 8	4 5 2	6 10 8	5 4 9	5 11 5	3 1 2	3 7 7	3 10 2	3 7 7	3 10 2	3 11 6	3 4 2	4 9 1	3 10 2
ow	4 13 6	6 2 3	4 3 4	4 11 3	4 9 0	5 0 0	2 13 9	3 8 9	3 12 11	...	3 8 9	3 10 2	3 6 6	4 7 0	3 8 9
pur	4 5 3	5 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 8 3	5 12 0	3 5 3	4 4 0	3 2 0	3 11 0	4 3 6	3 4 0	3 1 3	4 1 6	2 14 0
	4 3 3	5 14 9	3 14 6	5 2 6	5 11 6	5 0 0	3 10 3	...	3 0 0	3 14 3	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 2 3	4 9 3	3 2 6
ar	4 1 6	5 6 9	3 8 0	5 8 0	5 11 6	5 5 3	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	4 5 3	3 2 9
indi	4 6 0	5 6 0	3 13 6	5 11 0	5 12 0	5 10 0	3 8 0	3 14 6	2 7 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	4 1 6	3 2 0
n	4 2 0	5 14 0	3 6 6	5 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	2 14 0	...	...	3 8 0	...	2 13 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0
la	4 11 0	6 2 0	4 3 3	6 0 0	5 4 0	5 11 6	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 3	3 12 0	4 4 0	3 13 0	3 0 0	4 6 0	3 5 3
	4 12 0	6 2 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 11 0	3 3 6	3 11 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	4 5 0	3 3 0
var	4 9 8	5 3 11	4 1 7	5 13 11	6 2 5	6 2 3	3 4 6	2 5 9	2 9 0	4 3 10	3 3 8	3 5 1	3 7 1	3 15 7	3 5 1
	4 13 6	4 14 6	4 1 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	2 14 0	2 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 0 0	6 5 3	4 12 10	5 8 6	4 13 7	5 12 0	...	2 10 8	3 4 3	3 9 9	3 3 1	3 14 3	4 0 0	4 13 2	4 2 0
lnagar	...	5 2 3	4 2 2	4 13 7	5 4 7	...	2 0 0	2 5 10	2 12 7	2 11 1	2 9 11	2 13 7	3 5 4	4 10 11	4 5 2
abad	4 12 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	6 10 0	5 10 0	5 12 0	3 1 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	4 3 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	3 7 0	4 12 0	3 8 0
r	4 11 2	5 11 0	3 11 7	3 15 1	4 3 8	4 3 8	2 8 10	3 4 2	3 4 2	..	...	...	3 14 0	5 7 7	4 0 0
ipur	4 7 1	6 6 5	3 12 11	4 0 0	4 11 4	4 7 1	2 3 6	3 3 2	...	...	...	...	3 1 2	4 9 1	3 1 2
ıri	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 4	4 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ır	...	...	...	5 2 11	4 11 0	5 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUAR

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ra
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	19
Burma [a]—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	40·25	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tavoy		...	32·99	26·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	27·47	30·19	71·91	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	30·33	30·47	...	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maubin	...	...	29·63	33·68	88·88	91·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bassein	...	...	27·47	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	32·99	38·79	68·08	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Toungoo	...	...	35·16	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...		44·14	34·04	45·71	58·18	...	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	
Pakôkku	...	...	45·71	35·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam [a]—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	26·25	51·25	46·25	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	25	31·25	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gauhati	25	28·12	47·5	46·87	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	
Bengal [a]—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	27·5	26·25	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Dacca	35	32·5	52·5	50	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	31·25	30·62	62·5	63·75	48·75	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Western—															
Burdwan	31·25	22·5	44·37	47·5	55	60	..		..	...	...			...	
Midnapur	23·75	21·87	46·25	45	60	50	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	
Northern—															
Pabna	28·12	32·19	52·5	56·56	...	48·75	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	
Rangpur	21·25	30	46·25	58·75	52·5	60	...	...		.	...	...	...	..	
Bihar and Orissa [a]—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur		..	50	52·5	53·12	63·75	...	...	35	31·25	...	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	66·56	53·12	61·56	...	...	31·97	33·28	..	...		...	
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	45·62	46·25	55	61	...	...	30	30	30·78	30	40	35	
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	..	39·58	41·04	53·33	68·07	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	26·25	29·32	51·82	55·16	47·34	59·11	55·78	61·67	33·8	38·96	30·57	31·93	31·93	35·26	
Central—															
Cawnpore	26·25	28·75	52·5	50	48·75	66·67	55	67·5	36·87	40	29·37	33·12	35	34·37	
Jhánsi	...	...	52·03	55·16	48·91	64·69	..	...	36·72	37·81	25·62	30·47	33·75	35·94	
Western—															
Meerut	...	28·33	56·87	57·19	46·87	66·72	53·44	72·81	35·62	35·41	31·41	36·41	35·16	36·41	
Agra	61·51	57·13	66·67	52·97	51·56	66·67	56·41	69·79	35·52	34·74	30·73	24·74	34·74	36·35	
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	26·09	30	50·31	50	45·62	57·19	51·25	64·06	35	40	31·87	37·97	33·12	39·37	
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	47·03	45·62	48·44	61·41	57·13	66·56	...	...	28·59	35·47	...	35·47	
Northern—															
Fyzabad	28·75	30·94	53·33	55·16	51·67	61·72	...	...	...	...	31·98	35·16	...	...	

[a] The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrati They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district headquarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) da fortnight.

res state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
														Burma –
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	*Tenasserim—*
...	..	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
														Tavoy
...	...	59·26	50	68 82	50	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	41·89	58 72	62·75	64	62·75	60·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	54·7	68·82	68·82	68·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	50	60 95	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	42·95	4··12	75·29	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
21·84	18·71	34·97	48·35	68·82	68·82	64	65·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	34·41	...	71·01	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	57·14	61·54	72·73	72·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
														Assam –
														Surma—
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	45	47·5	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	68·12	...	...	...	...	...	110	40	62·5	Gauhati
														Bengal –
														Eastern—
...	..	50	60	70	80	...	...	...	..	80	80	60	60	Chittagong
...	—	...	...	75	70	...	...	...	...	100	100	60	75	Dacca
														Deltaic—
..	...	32·5	50	60	62·5	...	...	...	...	58 75	48·12	55	65	Calcutta
														Western—
...	...	40	50	65	65	...	—	...	...	60	52·5	52·5	60	Burdwan
..	..	50	57·5	75	75	...	...	...	..	50	45	57·5	65	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	75	83·12	...	...	..	...	57·5	45	57·5	65	Pabna
...	...	70	55	67·5	72·5	...	...	..	...	..	...	60	70	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa –
														Bihar, north—
28·12	35	40	45	63 75	63·75	39 37	40		...	57·5	55	45 to 50	50 to 60	Bhágalpur
30	33·28	40	53·12	61·56	61·56	40	36·25	..	...	..	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
30	33·12	3 ·62	46·56	55	61·25	38·75	35	...		53·75	50	53	60	*Bihar, south—* Patna
...	...	41·54	41·25	68·07	68·07	43·54	55·62		...	...	..	68·07	75	*Orissa—* Cuttack
														United Provinces
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
27·5	...	35·52	46·87	58·75	6 ·97		...	—	...	50·05	53·02	49·53	61·87	Benares
														Central—
30	33 75	30	48·75	54·37	56·25	55	45	24·37	18·75	50	43·75	44·37	56·25	Cawnpore
24 37	...	28·59	41·37	...	...	...	...	30·78	20	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
														Western—
30·78	38·12	32·66	42·19	56·72	61 56	...	...	...	...	61·56	61·56	44 37	57 19	Meerut
30·16	33·5	32·6	45·6	66·67	72·71	...	50	27·55	19 48	50	61·51	45·63	57·13	Agra
30·62	36·25	33·28	47·03	58·12	61·56	...	...	24·37	20	49·37	45	45	50	*Submontane, west* Shahjahanpur
														(b) Oudh—
...	3 ·03	34·06	44·37	...	...	...	.	...	...	44·43	47·1	50	66·67	*Southern—* Lucknow
32·03	33 33	36·35	47·03	61·56	...	..		...	...		...	...	...	*Northern—* Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*cont*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gra
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Burma—													
Tenasserim—													
Mergui	...	...	640	640	...	...	22·86	26 34	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	24·62	16·89	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—													
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	533·33	...	..	30·05	20 13	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·31	492·31	...	..	39 26	23·97	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	...	581·82	581·82	..		32	28·57	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—													
Henzada	...	...	492·31	533·33	..		28·57	25·81	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...			36·16	24·81	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—													
Mandalay	...	...	640	640	.	...	36·57	25·2	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	581·82	640	..	...	38·32	30·47	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—													
Akyab	...	...	581·82	581·82	..	...	36·36	29·63	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—													
Surma—													
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	490	52·5	55	55	33·75	30	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—													
Goálpára	...	...	460	400	75	65	31·25	32·5	...	...	...	..	...
Gauhati	...	...	500	470	90	58·75	32·5	30	...	...	...	...	.
Bengal—													
Eastern—													
Chittagong	...	...	540	540	90	62·5	37 5	25	...	...	..	...	...
Dacca	...	...	550	550	90	82·5	37 5	27·5	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—													
Calcutta	..	...	480	460	58·75	52·5	36·25	30	...	...	...	..	...
Western—													
Burdwan	...	...	460	420	52·5	41·25	30	27·5	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	520 to 540	450 to 500	65	65 to 67·5	35	37·5	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—													
Pabna	...	...	500	480	70	50	35	28·75	...	...	..	..	...
Rangpur	..	...	500	650	90	70	40	30	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—													
Bihar, north—													
Bhágalpur	62·5	65	463 75	420	60	50	37·5	31·87	105	100	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	457·5	400	50	40	33·28	30·78	266·56	266·56	...	...	...
Bihar, south—													
Patna	45	50	400	380	50	40	32·5	32·5	20	20	...	...	...
Orissa—													
Cuttack	68·07	75	495·21	552·5	53·33	48·96	20	20	90	90	..	...	5·6
United Provinces—													
(a) Agra—													
Eastern—													
Benares	48·07	52·4	499·95	458·28	50·05	51·2	26·25	25·31	...	...	...	...	...
Central—													
Cawnpore	56·87	52·5	42·0	400	53·75	45	25	17·5	102·5	120	75	61·25	..
Jhánsi	44·84	50	406·25	376·25	142·19	50	29·69	20·47	...	...	...	84 06	3·28
Western—													
Meerut	...	61·56	457·19	383·75	50	42·19	24·37	17·5	.	...	...	...	...
Agra	61·51	61·51	414·17	376·46	75·68	52·97	24·22	17·34	160	135	110	87·5	10
Submontane, west—													
Shahjahánpur	50	50	440	370	50	47·5	28·75	20	170	175	102·5 and 126·25	55 and 90	...
(b) Oudh—													
Southern—													
Lucknow	..	...	470	435	50	44·37	23·59	21·25	...	...	90	80	...
Northern—													
Fyzabad	...	...	420	410	47·5	36·25	20·78	20·78	...	..	...	..	...

ures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

7	Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
													Burma—
													Tenasserim—
...	..	...	...	...	17·16	20·58	...	...	...	...	3	2·5	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
.	...	...	..	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
													Pegu (deltaic)—
.	.	...	...	...	32·99	39·02	...	..	...	.	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	8·58	...	.	...	...	...	1·87	1·94	Bassein
													Pegu (inland)—
.	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	Henzada
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	Toungoo
													Upper Burma—
...	...	...	..	..	28·83	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
.	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Pakôkku
													Arakan—
..	.	..	.	..	...	.	.	...	.	...	2·44	2·37	Akyab
													Assam—
													Surma—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·94	1·95	(Balaganj) Sylhet
													Brahmaputra—
.	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	3	2·12	Goálpára
..	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	2·12	2	Gauhati
													Bengal—
													Eastern—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1·81	1·84	Chittagong
..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2·31	2 31	Dacca
													Deltaic—
...	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	2·3	2 22	Calcutta
													Western—
...	.	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2 25	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·16	Midnapur
													Northern—
.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2 19	Pabna
	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	2 62	2·5	Rangpur
													Bihar and Orissa –
													Bihar, north—
	.	.	..	..	27·5	30	...	...	...	...	1 98	1·98	Bhágalpur
..	...	.	10	10	30·78	33·28	...	..	.	.	2·05	2·05	Muzaffarpur
													Bihar, south—
5	..	...	8·75	7·5	17·5	27·5	..	..	...	...	2·06	2	Patna
													Orissa—
5·62	.	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	..	..	.	..	2·22	2·22	Cuttack
													United Provinces—
													(a) Agra—
													Eastern—
	...	.	.	..	28·59	28 59	...	...	...	...	2·5	2 62	Benares
													Central—
.	3·75	2·5	6·56	11·25	25·62	30·62	65	65	...	...	2·53	2·41	Cawnpore
...	3·53	3·12	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	2·16	2·13	Jhánsi
													Western—
...	..	...	10	13·28	25	29·53	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·56	Meerut
12·5	..	...	10	5·68	30·16	33·33	...	..	80	80	2·69	2·62	Agra
...	...	...	10	11·25	40	38·75	50 and 60	55 and 60	45 and 90	60 and 80	2·66	2·58	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
													(b) Oudh—
...	..	..	10	13·28	25	30·62	...	30	..	...	2·53	2·47	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	...	...	12·5	15	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·44	2·37	*Northern—* Fyzabad

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*co*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	..	...	53·44	66·72	...	...	40·94	40	36·41	34·69	42·81	39·06
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	30·78	...	50	55·16	43·28	57·5	45·78	60	36·41	34·37	35·28	42·5	38·12	42·19
Central—														
Lahore	30·78	34·19	51·56	57·19	42·03	59·22	48·44	65·31	30·78	33·28	36·41	..	38·91	40
South-eastern—														
Delhi	..	...	66·25	63·75	47·5	61·25	50	67·5	36·25	36·87	31·87	36·87	35	38·75
Submontane—														
Amritsar	32·03	35	55	57·19	40·94	54·22	44·37	58·12	...	...	35	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	..	56·87	57·5	43·75	53·75	46·87	56·25	35·62	30	35	39·06	41·25	42·5
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	55	57·5	41·5	58·75	46·25	63·75	32·5	...	28·75	...	35	...
Multan	28·75	30	48·75	48·75	38·12	55	42·5	57·19	36·25	35	31·41	33·75	33·75	43·12
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	55·7	61·51	46·04	52·45	47·4	55·7	31·51	23·18	32·81	33·39	42·4	32·29
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	45	52·81	...	...	...	...	31·35	28·44	39·37	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	...	50·62	53·12	45·16	54·06	...	...	...	...	33·28	31·25	38·44	37·97
Shikarpur	25·62	25·12	61·56	60	39·37	58·75	...	...	41·56	38·12	32·5	.	34·2	38·75
Quetta	..	...	...	..	46·87 to 48·75	48·14 to 49·69	73·75 to 76·25	72·5	37·5	34·06	35	28·75	...	...
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Bombay	27·71	27·71	45·83	47·6	61·35	...	...	...	44·43	...	31·25	...	40·21	...
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	36·51	44·06	...	...	...	...	18·7	22·97	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	47·76	44·06	41·77	46·15	...	...	...	...	21·04	22·24	29·53	26·12
Poona	...	...	55·31	48·49	50	63·28	...	...	...	...	...	26·67	36·19	31·93
Khandesh and N.-E Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	..	.	48·49	52·86		51·41	...	...	...	...	20	23·65	26·93	26·2
Dhulia	...	...	...	49·43	45·52	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·1
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	..	...	...	51·87	55·47	...	...	...	...	33·49	34·22	43·23	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	66·25	56·25	47·5	62·5	...	...	...	32·5	30·62	33·75	41·87	37·5
Central Provinces *														
Western—														
Nagpur	34·56	...	49·44	42·31	47	56·87	66·62	88·87	..	...	25·5	32·62	...	...
Central—														
Jubbulpore	...	...	40	47·06	44·44	64	57·12	76·19	...	...	22·19	32	...	...
Eastern—														
Raipur	35	35	36	39	44	66	53	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	...	...	43·5	45·5	43·62	61	...	...	...	...	24·12	25	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	44·44	44·75	46·25	58·94	...	...	...	...	22·19	21·25	...	...
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	31·9	34·1	31·7
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	23·1	...	...
Cuddapah	37·7	38·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	32·8	25	28·7
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	30·4	31·5	48	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	32·6	27·1	49·3	45·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	32·5	36·6	33·1
Mysore—														
Mysore	22	24	54	60	56	60	60	57·5	...	...	24	29	...	...
Bangalore	22	26	56	56	54	72	67·76	67·76	...	...	28	32	...	

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
36·96	36·09	37·34	32·19	...	...	66·72	72·66	...	...	106·56	84·06	...	...	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
32·66	42·5	30·78	40·94	66·72	63·85	...	...	32·03	25	66·72	66·72	...	57·5	Ferozpur
														Central—
32·66	44·37	31·41	45·78	69·53	69·53	40	53·28	30·16	25	55·16	57·19	47·03	53·28	Lahore
														South-eastern—
30·62	38·12	32·5	43·12	55	60	...	...	28·75	21·25	55	65	47·5	52·5	Delhi
														Submontane—
30·78	...	31·25	43·28	...	...	...	...	31·87	25	...	...	47·5	60	Amritsar
														Northern—
33·75	39·06	33·75	40·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·5	45	44·37	48·12	Ráwalpindi
														Western—
27·5	42·5	30	40	...	...	...	...	28·75	25	...	...	43·75	50·62	Lyallpur
31·41	37·5	30·78	40	70	...	38·12	37·5	28·44	22·03	60	37·5	40	40	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
33·65	37·19	34·43	39·74	55·62	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	53·33	Peshawar
...	...	34·95	35·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
								30·47	21·25	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·37	20·62	...	...	36·87	56·25	Shikarpur
...	...	36·72	...	68·75	...	...	...							
43·12	38·75	...	...	72·5 to 82·5	75 to 85	60	58·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Konkan—
...	...	38·07	...	67·29	...	50	...	24·48	...	59·37	...	...	...	Bombay
														Deccan and Karnátak—
								20	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	40·94	49·37	...	...	...	...	19·58	15	52·86	43·38	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	32·66	41·93	43·44	57·97	...	...	24·11	18·85	65·83	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	40	48·23	51·46	59·27	...	...							
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
								20	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	33·35	·82	...	...	...	...	21·98	14·37	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	40·47	·85	...	...	...	...							
														Gujarat—
								...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
...	...	37·37	47·5	66·87	58·75	...	...	...						
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	38·75	54·75	46·94	51	...	...	21·87	15	53·31	50·62	...	...	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	30·75	45·69	55·19	59·25	44·44	44·44	22·19	16·69	47·06	47·06	42·06	48·06	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	36	66	55	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
														Berar—
								19·31	14	...	41·5	...	...	Akola
...	...	36·5	42	58·31	50	...	...	19·12	13·19	...	...	...	...	Amráoti
...	...	39·56	48·75	43·94	47·5	...	...							
														Madras—
								32	38·4	...	...	...	...	*South, central—*
...	...	53·7	55·8	...	...	...	...							Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	53·2	51·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
														Central—
								23·8	23·8	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	61·7	46·3	35·3	46·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnúl
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
														East Coast, central—
				39·9	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
...	...	...	...											
														East Coast, south—
						65·2	56·6	57·6	57·6	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	46·5	50·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	71	61·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	..									
														Southern—
				35	37·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
...	...	...	...											
														Mysore—
														Mysore
...	...	26	30	56	74	70	15·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
...	...	28	32	64	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE NO. 4.—WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	191
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	69·53	66·46	492·34	400	80	56·15	...	..	...	...	...	...	13·96	7·
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	72·66	60	492·34	420	61·56	48·12	22·19	16·25	133·28	100	94·06	80	...	...
Central—														
Lahore	63·91	66·72	492·34	426·72	66·72	51·56	25	15·16	114·22	160	114·22	88·91	10	10
South-eastern—														
Delhi	61·25	60	505	440	63·75	46·25	24·37	17·5	80	90	115	80	10	11·
Submontane—														
Amritsar	60	65	480	410	59·06	44·37	18·75	14·37	...	...	85	67·5	...	...
Northern—														
Rawalpindi	...	...	452·5	425	80	50	20	14·37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	465	400	52·5	45·62	25	15	...	80	...	...	...	1(
Multan	52·5	55	456·87	390	61·56	42·5	24·37	16·72	110	125	130	85	10	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	501·93	400	77·08	55·62	18·65	15·88	136·15	136·15	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	77·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	...	...	368·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	512·5	395·62	65	...	...	...	61·87	47·5	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	520 to 537·5	380 to 460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Bombay	62·86	...	492·86	464·27	82·55	82·29	...	...	...	...	89·22	55·78	9·79	7
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	409·52	425	71·09	75	...	...	...	108·33	...	63·28	...	...
Poona	...	...	438·59	407·03	70·16	67·55	...	...	196·51	200	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmednagar	...	...	425	391·67	76·67	75	...	...	66·67	60·21	86·67	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	375	70	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	475·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	420	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	62·19	66·06	466·69	433·31	...	...	21·67	22·5	83·31	125	100	75	5·87	7
Central—														
Jubbulpore	44·44	47·06	430	390	...	...	25	22·19	80	80	100	72·75	4·44	4·
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	420	400	...	...	23	20·5	140	160	75	57	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	52·37	57	404·75	362	..	...	21·62	19·5	100	107	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	58·44	60·5	440	320	...	...	20	19	124·44	124·44	...	...	4	6·
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	77·6	98·2	487·8	487·8	67·2	76·8	25·6	19·5	...	...	96	64	...	...
Salem	...	...	486·5	513·7	...	...	...	...	171·3	171·3	67	48·5	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	51·5	51·5	444·4	380·9	79·2	79·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	427·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	42·8	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164·5	154·2	75·2	49·4	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	400	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	70·8	74·1	559·6	559·6	64·2	69·1	13·4	12·8	131·7	197·5	74·1	46·1	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	466·7	533·3	...	...	17·3	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	540·5	540·5	...	...	27·5	17·5	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	66·7	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	141·1	141·1	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	72	80	490	496·25	111·41	125	...	...	205·73	205·68*	77·13	70	4·79	5
Bangalore	56	76	548·54	548·54	68·54	68·54	...	...	274·27	240*	85·68	85 68	8·8	8

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bean		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
3	5·47	12·34	5·47	...	...	37·24	38·12	110	110	80	80	3·5	2·56	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
	...	...	...	8·91	8·75	23·59	28·59	112·5	135	175	175	2·72	2·59	Ferozepur
														Central—
	...	...	...	10	10	27·5	36·41	160	140	170	170	2·91	2·69	Lahore
														South-eastern—
	...	12·5	8·12	10	15·62	25	31·25	60	80	150	150	2·2	2·19	Delhi
														Submontane—
	...	...	...	10·31	8·75	24·37	25·47	130	120	...	...	2·87	2·77	Amritsar
														Northern—
	...	...	...	11·41	10	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·5	2·5	Rawalpindi
														Western—
	...	...	...	7·97	5·62	23·12	30	100	80	140	140	2·97	2·81	Lyallpur
	...	...	...	8·12	7·34	25·31	29·69	100	100	...	...	2·81	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
	...	...	...	6·77	6·15	24·58	23·59	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshawar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	3	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·34	2·22	Karachi
	...	...	...	8·12	6·25	..	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·64	2·51	Shikarpur
	...	...	...	10·94	9·06	28·12	32·34	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	2·75	3·5	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Konkan—
	...	...	...	...	...	30·36	30·36	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·28	Bombay
														Deccan and Karnatak—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	75	...	...	2·5	2·44	Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·09	2·39	Sholapur
	...	...	...	...	...	35	36·77	...	...	...	...	2·42	2·36	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
	...	...	...	...	...	37·13	42·86	...	...	...	...	2·08	2·06	Ahmednagar
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·47	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Surat
	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·56	Ahmedabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
	...	8	9·31	...	...	...	...	60 to 75	...	120 to 190	...	2·12	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
	3·37	...	...	...	...	28·56	36·37	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·87	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
	...	8·25	6	...	...	...	...	90	94	50	54	2·56	2·12	Akola
	...	3·69	6·12	...	...	...	...	65	70	60	75	2·19	2·81	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
	...	4	4	...	...	90·4*	90·5*	...	...	60	60	2·25	2·53	Coimbatore
	7·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	...	...	2·28	2·22	Salem
														Central—
	...	10·3	10·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·48	2·75	Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·38	2·5	Cuddapah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·75	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
	5·8	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1·62	1·8	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
	...	...	...	...	...	32·3	43·6	225†	195†	...	...	...	1·78	Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	10·9	170†	170†	...	...	2·15	2·17	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	38·3	...	...	...	...	2·6	2·44	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	60	2·25	2·06	Madura
														Mysore—
	4·37	4·43	4·37	...	...	40	15	50 to 100	100	50 to 100	100	2·78	2·81	Mysore
3	8·8	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·62	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1916

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 1	5 1	...	...	12 2	11 3	13 4	12 2	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 6	13 4	12 2	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	10 4	9 12	11 3	10 10	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 5	4 5	...	...	11 3	10 7	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 14	8 14	13 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Hensada	5 9	5 9	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 8	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 9	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 5	7 12	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 13	9 1	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 3	11 4	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 3	14 —	15 9	22 6	22 6	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	2 10	2 10	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	4 8	4 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 5	5 5	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	7 —	7 8	...	...	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	6 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	6 —	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 4	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 10	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	5 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...		...	7 10	7 7	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

ge figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Bunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 3	11 3	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	11 3	9 5	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 15	4 15	11 3	11 3	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 3	11 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 6	9 6	Maubin
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 3	11 3	Tharawadi
...	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 1	5 1	11 3	11 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	9 11	8 13	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 8	9 8	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	3 10	3 10	8 5	8 5	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	16 —	16 —	5 10	5 10	9 5	9 5	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 5	9 5	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	4 10	4 10	8 13	8 13	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	10 11	12 13	25 10	32 1	15 9	15 9	9 6	9 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	11 6	9 8	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	15 —	15 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	..	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 6	7 11	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 10	9 7	9 7	4 13	4 13	8 4	8 14	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...		5 4	5 4	...		4 8	4 8	6 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...		..	...	4 8	4 —	17 —	17 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Manipur
...	...	..	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Nágá Hills
...	..	...	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	...	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...		5 12	5 12	11 8	11 4	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	.	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	Darrang
...	...	...	..	6 —	6 8	..	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	.	6 8	6 8	.		5 —	5 —	10 14	10 14	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5	5 —	9 —	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 8	11 —	Noakhali
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 —	11 8	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	5 8	5 8	13 —	10 —	Maimensingh
...		...	...	...	.	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 3	9 3	Tippera
..	...	...		...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	13 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Khulna
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	24-Parganas
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	11 —	12 4	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	5 11	10 2	10 2	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	11 —	9 —	Hooghly
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	14 8	13 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	10 —	Faridpur

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1916—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9	6 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	7 3	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	7 —	7 10	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 14	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	...
Champáran	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 4	7 —	...	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	8 6	7 6	8 —	8 6	...	...	8 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Patna	7 4	7 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	9 12	...
Shahabad	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 —	7 4	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	10 —
Ranchi	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	9 —	9 —
Palámau	8 7	8 7	12 6	11 13	...	...	9 —	8 11½	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	6 9	6 14½	...	...	...	...	9 13½	11 2½	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	11
Benares	7 15	7 11	11 12	10 —	5 11½	5 11½	7 5	7 5	12 7	11 15	11 15	11
Ghazipur	7 7	7 7	10 6	10 6	4 15	4 15	7 11	7 11	13 —	13 —	11 3	11
Jaunpur	7 8	7 10	11 7	11 4	3 12	3 12	7 10	8 —	13 —	12 8	...	...
Allahabad	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	4 12	4 12	8	8 1	13 —	12 13	11 —	11
Central—												
Bánda	8 4	8 4	10 8	10 8	4 —	5 —	9 —	7 —	18 —	17 4	14 —	12
Fatehpur	7 2	7 4	11 —	11 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	12 —	12
Hamirpur	7 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	4 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	13 6	13 2	12 —	11
Jalaun	10 —	9 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	14 6	12 —	11
Cawnpore	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	...	...	7 —	7 4	13 4	13 8	11 4	10
Jhansi	7 14½	7 12½	10 10	10 15½	4 15½	4 15½	7 7½	7 3½	15 6	14 7	11 10	10
Etáwah	8 4	8 2	11 4	10 14	3 —	3 —	9 —	8 8	13 12	12 12	11 12	11
Farrukhabad	8 14	9 14	11 10	10 15	4 1	4 1	9 3	9 9	12 10	12 5	12 5	11
Mainpuri	8 12	8 8	12 —	12 8	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 4	13 4	11
Etah	9 4	9 4	12 4	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	13 4	13 —	12 4	12
Western—												
Meerut	8 4	8 8	11 —	...	3 —	3 —	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 4		11
Agra	7 4	7 8	11 —	11 —	5 12	5 12	...	6 —	11 8	12 —	10 4	10
Muttra	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 —	11 8	10
Aligarh	9 —	8 —	12 —	11 4	3 6	3 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 4	12 —	11
Bulandshahr	8 9	8 8	10 8	11 —	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	12 6	11 4	12 —	10
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 7	7 13	10 6	10 6	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	11 11	12 —	11 11	10
Azamgarh	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 8	11
Gorakhpur	8 1	8 1	10 —	10 —	6 12	6 12	8 2	8 —	11 5	11 5	9 8	9
Basti	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 4	5 12	5 8	8 4	7 —	...	...	..	..

ie figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
alf-nth of port	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 12	10 8	*Western*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Burdwan
												Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	10 8	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	...	12 —	*Northern*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 —	8 4	8 4	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 8	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	8 —	11 4	12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	12 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6	6 —	10 —	9 8	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	13 —	Dinajpur
												Rangpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	*Hills*—
												Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	13 —	5 8	5 4	9 —	9 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 —	6 2	6 —	10 8	12 8	Bhágalpur
2 1	12 1	...	...	9 5	9 5	14 4	14 4	5 8	5 8	12 —	13 3	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	5 8	11 —	12 8	Muzaffarpur
...	12 8	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	13 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	11 —	Sáran
0 —	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	6 —	6 —	10 6	9 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	13	9 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	13 15	11 —	14 14	13 10	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	Monghyr
4 —	14 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	7 —	6 —	13 8	13 8	Gaya
...	...	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	...	7 —	...	10 14	11 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	13 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Mánbhum
3 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	13 —	14 —	6 8	6 —	11 —	10 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 1	13 8	7 8	6 12	13 8	13 8	Paláman
4 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 8	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	..	8 8½	8 13¾	...	...	5 14½	5 14½	21 —	21 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	9 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(*a*) Agra—
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	15 —	*Eastern*—
...	...	10 5	10 9	10 13½	10 5	13 9	13 4½	6 4	6 —	...	16 5	Mirzapur
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	13 2	13 2	7 1	7 1	12 13	12 13	Benares
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 4	12 8	6 8	6 5	14 —	18 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 11	12 —	17 —	Jaunpur
												Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	16 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	13 2	12 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 4	16 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	9 —	9 —	12 12	12 4	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	13 11½	12 5½	16 3	13 15	5 8	5 6	13 8	14 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	14 8	13 6	7 9	7 —	14 12	13 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 5	14 5	13 —	7 —	6 13	15 —	15 —	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	15 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 12	14 4	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 12	12 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	17 —	Meerut
...	..	...	...	12 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	16 —	18 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 —	13 —	7 4	7 —	15 —	21 12	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	14 —	13 —	6 8	6 4	16 —	16 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 2	12 12	11 12	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	11 11	10 6	13 —	11 11	6 8	6 8	14 5	14 5	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 2	6 —	6 —	18 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	10 4	10 2	10 14	10 14	11 12	11 12	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	13 —	12 8	6 12	7 —	14 —	15 —	Basti

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1916—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 12	8 4	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 12	7 12	12 12	12 —	11 12	11 —
Budaun	8 7	8 6	10 10	10 2	4 —	3 8	7 8	7 8	11 14	11 8	11 4	11 —
Pilibit	8 8	8 8	8 12	11 —	4 4	4 —	6 4	8 —	11 4	...	11 —	10 10
Bareli	8 7	8 4	11 12	11 9	3 12	3 12	7 13	7 8	13 3	12 12	11 13	10 14
Moradabad	8 9	8 7	...	10 12	4 4	4 4	8 12	8 6	13 1	12 2	11 9	11 —
Bijnor	8 —	8	11 12	11 12	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	..	10 —	9 6
Muzaffarnagar	9 4	9 4	11 —	11 —	6 9	7 4	8 —	8 —	11 5	11 —	10 —	9 14
Saháranpur	8 8	8 4	10 10	10 10	3 3	3 3	6 6	6 6	11 11	12 12	11 7	10 6
Dehra-Dun	7 14	7 8	12 —	11 12	2 12	3 —	7 —	6 14	11 —	10 8	10 8	9 14
Hills—												
Naini Tal	5 8	6 8	8 8	10 —	4 —	3 —	5 —	5 —	..	...	6 —	6 —
Almora	5 6	5 6	8 8	9 8	3 4	3 4	6 4	6 4	...	...	..	...
Garhwál	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	3	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	7 4	7 4	11 —	10 8	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	11 —	11 —
Sultanpur	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Rae-Bareli	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 9	12 12	12 —	12 12	11 12
Unao	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 10	4 8	4 8	7 4	7 2	13 4	12 14	12 —	11 2
Lucknow	8 —	7 14	12 —	11 4	4 —	4 —	6 12	6 12	13 —	12 —	12 4	11 8
Hardoi	9 4	9 4	11 4	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 4
Northern—												
Fyzabad	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	12 4	10 4	10 4
Barabanki	7 6	7 5	10 —	9 8	4 —	4 4	7 11	7 13	11 13	11 9	9 13	10 1
Gonda	8 4	8 —	9 8	9 8	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Bahraich	8 —	7 12	...	9 8	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —
Sitapur	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	11 4	11 —
Kheri	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 14	8 10	11 3	10 13	5 2	4 14	6 —	5 4	11 6	10 14	9 14	9 1
Ajmer	7 4	7 4	9 8	9 12	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	10 12	11 —	9 —	8 12
Kishangarh	8 —	7 12	10 8	10 4	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 12	9 —	8 12
Tonk	7 12	7 10	12 4	12 —	4 7	4 6	5 9	5 7	12 4	12 9	12 1	10 15
Jaipur	8 —	8 —	10 2	10 10	5 1	5 1	5 5	5 5	11 2	11 7	9 1	9 5
Karauli	8 7	8 14½	11 9	11 9	6 4	6 4	7 3	7 3	11 9	11 14	10 5	10 7
Dholpur	8 2½	8 —	11 9½	11 11	4 12	4 12	5 —	5 —	13 4½	12 9	11 11½	11 3
Bharatpur	8 4	8 2	10 12	10 10	4 5	4 5	4 14	4 14	12 2	11 5	10 9	9 12
Alwar	8 10	8 10	10 10	10 9	5 4	5 4	6 14	6 14	11 8	11 4	10 14	10 1
Nasirabad	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 8
Western—												
Bikaner	7 12	7 4	12 —	11 8	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	9 —	8 4
Jaisalmer	7 5	7 14	...	...	4 8	4 9	5 15	5 10	9 —	9 2	7 14	7 14
Jodhpur	6 10 and 6 14	6 12 and 7 0	10 —	9 14	5 6	5 —	...	6 —	11 2	10 11	8 10 and 9 7	8 7 and 8 15
Central India—												
Indore	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	6 8	8 —	7 8	16 —	15 8	11 8	11 —
Neemuch	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 8	10 —	10 —
Gwalior*	...	8 —	...	...	...	2 8	...	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Ferozepur	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	11 8	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central—												
Lahore	9 4	8 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	12 —	10 —	10 —
Gujranwala	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 12	9 12	8 8	7 13
Gujrat	9 4	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	9 —
Jhelum	9 —	9 —	...	13 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 8	9 6

*Not reported wet.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 —	13 —	13 4	...	7 —		18 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	7 —	10 —	11 6	11 2	15 —	15 —	6 8	7 —	14 13	18 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 4	15 —	15 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 9	13 12	13 8	6 11	6 8	15 8	10 9	Bareli
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	13 12	13 4	6 12	7 1	15 —	16 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	18 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 5	12 6	5 8	5 8	16 —	15 6	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 11	11 11	11 11	5 14	5 14	16 —	15 —	Saháranpur
11 —	10 8	...	...	11 —	11 2	12 —	12 12	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 8	5 —	10 —	12 —	Naini Tal
7 12	8 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	10 —	10 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	17 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	3 12	6 12	15 —	21 —	Sultanpur
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	15 8	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 12	16 —	...	5 12	5 12	13 8	13 8	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	17 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	12 8	12 —	6 4	6 —	16 —	18 8	Fyzabad
12 8	13 —	10 8	10 —	10 4	10 2	11 11	11 9	7 1	6 15	14 —	16 —	Barabanki
...	...	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	16 —	Gonda
...	...	6 —	6 8	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	6 8	6 4	14 —	16 —	Bahraich
...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 —	6 8	14 —	16 —	Sitapur
13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	15 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	8 5	7 14	11 5	10 14	11 1	10 14	6 5	6 —	17 —	17 15	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	5 —	5 8	10 —	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 8	11 —	...	...	17 —	18 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 13	12 11½	12 —	...	...	13 5	17 8	Tonk
...	...	11 2	9 9	9 10 and 10 10	9 10 and 10 14	10 14	11 3	10 1	10 1	18 1	26 1	Jaipur
...	...	11 4	...	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	...	...	15 —	15 —	Karauli
...	...	7 —	7 —	12 14	12 9½	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 2	20 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 —	12 6	11 14	6 —	6 —	15 —	17 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	11 11	11 9	11 5	12 4	11 8	18 2	20 4	Alwar
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	20 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	18 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	6 12	6 10	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 13	...	...	5 8	5 8	23 —	22 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	16 —	14 8	7 4	7 —	20 —	18 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	18 —	20 —	Neemuch
...	...	...	8 —	...	14 —	...	...	...	7 —	...	14 —	Gwalior.
												Punjab—
												Southeast—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hissa
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 —	12 —	5 8	4 12	16 —	16 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	9 4	9 4	12 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	19 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 4	11 8	11 —	...	...	15 —	19 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	20 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	19 —	28 —	Jhelam

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1916—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Delhi	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8
Rohtak	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	11 8	10 8	9 8
Karnál	9 —	8 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	10 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	8 4	8 4	11 —	11 12	...	...	6 2	6 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —
Ludhiana	9 —	8 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Jullundur	9 4	9 —	11 —	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Hoshiárpur	9 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur	9 8	9 4	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 8	9 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 —	9 8	9 8
Siálkot	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	9 6	9 6	8 4	7 12
Kángra	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	9 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 4	9 8	9 4
Attock	9 —	8 8	13 4	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 8	9 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	10 —	9 8	12 8	12 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	11 8	10 8
Jhang	10 —	9 8	11 12	11 12	...	...	6 4	6 12	12 —	11 4	11 8	11 8
Lyallpur	...	9 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 4	14 —	11 —	10 —
Multan	10 4	9 10	10 8	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	11 4	10 12
Montgomery	9 7	9 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	12 —	11 8	11 —	12 —
Muzaffargarh	9 12	9 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 8	8 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 2
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	3 9	3 9	7 4	7 4	...	...	8 12	8 12
Peshawar	8 7	8 7	12 —	13 —	4 9	5 8	6 8	6 13	11 —	11 —	9 2	9 2
Kohát	8 10	8 7	11 10	11 3	3 11	3 11	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 8	10 3	10 3
Bannu	10 —	9 13	13 2	12 8	4 1	4 1	6 14	6 14	12 8	12 8	9 11	10 —
Dera Ismael Khan	8 12	8 12	10 5	10 3	3 4	3 4	5 10	5 8	12 8	12 8	10 —	11 2
Tochi	7 8	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	7 13	7 13	10 —	10 —	3 2	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —
Hyderabad	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	9 12	9 8
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Shikárpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 8
Quetta	...	...	10 3	10 3	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	10 13	10 15	9 —	8 3
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	12 8	12 8	10 12	10 12
Ratnagiri	6 3	6 3	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 9	7 9	10 10	11 4	9 7	9 7
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 3	7 3	...	...	7 14	7 14
Bombay	*5 12	*5 2	...	...	5 2	4 13	7 5	7 —	11 —	11 —	8 10	8 5
Thanna	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 7	6 7	6 12	6 12	11 12	11 12	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 12	8 12	18 12	17 13	10 15	10 15
Belgaum	10 14	10 5	...	...	8 1	8 10	8 10	9 2	15 6	15 14	14 3	13 10
Satara	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 7	6 7	11 5	10 15	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	8 3	8 3	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	18 2	18 2	12 7	12 7
Bijapur	11 2	10 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	19 13	20 11	14 5	13 6
Poona	7 13	7 13	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 11	6 11	13 3	13 3	10 13	10 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmednagar	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	16 8	16 8	14 —	12 10
Násik	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	8 7	8 7	...	...	5 15	5 15	6 8	6 8	12 11	12 11	11 —	11 —
Jalgaon	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 10	7 10	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 1	5 1	7 6	7 6	11 2	11 2	9 —	9 —
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8
Kaira	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 8
Baroda	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Ahmedabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 12	5 12	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 8
Godhra	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Disa	7 8	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 —	8 4	8 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 8	8 12	...	...	4 4	4 4	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 15	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 12	6 12	13 —	13 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 6	9 2	...	...	2 12	2 12	7 15	7 15	15 3	15 8	...	...
Betul	9 7	9 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	8 5	8 5	16 —	17 4	...	...
Chhindwara	8 2	8 12	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 3	9 3	15 7	16 10	...	...
Nagpur	8 2	8 7	...	...	5 3	5 3	9 12	9 12	15 —	15 —	...	...
Wardha	8 8	8 3	...	...	5 1	5 1	8 14	8 14	16 10	17 7	...	...

* Relates to Khandwa wheat

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Ragi or Marua (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	6 —	6 —	16 —	18 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 8	16 —	17 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
15 8	15 8	9 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 4	20 —	20 —	Ambala
...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	18 —	23 —	Ludhiána
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	22 —	22 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 —	13 —	12 12	...	...	16 —	24 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	12 8	12 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 2	12 12	12 6	5 12	5 12	21 —	23 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	18 —	24 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 8	10 12	5 6	5 —	13 8	16 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	12 —	13 —	4 8	4 8	14 —	14 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 4	5 8	5 8	18 —	22 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 —	12 —	11 4	5 12	5 8	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 —	14 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	21 —	16 —	Sháhpur
12 4	12 4	11 8	11 8	13 4	12 12	13 —	13 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	14 —	13 4	7 —	7 —	16 —	20 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 4	12 —	5 8	5 8	16 —	21 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 14	13 —	13 8	...	...	18 8	20 8	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 10	5 —	5 —	4 6	4 6	18 —	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 14	10 8	10 4	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	9 2	9 2	11 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	...	6 13	20 —	25 —	Peshawar
...	...	15 —	15 —	10 13	10 8	10 13	10 13	...	...	20 6	20 6	Kohát
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 11	13 2	12 13	...	...	22 8	30 10	Bannu
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 1	10 —	10 —	...	...	22 8	22 4	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	17 —	20 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 —	17 8	Kurram
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Hyderabad
												Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	
...	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	17 —	21 8	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 4	5 12	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 3	8 12	8 11½	4 9 to 5 8	4 8 to 5 2	15 12	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 5	13 5	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 11	5 11	23 8	22 8	Karwar
9 9	9 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 13	20 13	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 14	5 14	22 6	22 6	Alibág
8 6	8 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	20 6	21 10	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 10	6 10	24 —	24 —	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 3	...	...	5 2	5 2	17 1	17 1	Dharwar
15 14	14 6	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	7 18	6 1	18 10	18 10	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 6	...	...	7 13	7 2	15 7	15 7	Satara
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 15	...	17 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	5 8	5 8	20 6	20 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	20 8	20 8	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 4	17 8	Ahmednagar
15 10	15 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	5 13	20 3	20 3	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 3	...	...	6 12	5 14	15 2	16 8	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	24 9	Broach
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	18 —	26 8	Ahmedabad
11 —	11 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 10	9 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 10	17 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 11	...	...	7 15	9 2	16 —	15 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 15	7 5	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	8 5	9 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	13 —	14 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	7 15	6 12	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	8 7	7 13	17 6	17 6	Wardha

TABLE NO. 5.—RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1916—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—												
continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 2	8 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 5	7 5	16 —	16 —	...	...
Saugor	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 4	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Damoh	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 —	8 —	18 5	18 5	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 8	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 —	9 8	9 —	17 —	16 8	...	...
Mandla	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 5	8 1	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	17 —	17 —	...	...
Bálághát	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	7 11	7 11	...	...	4 15	4 15	10 3	10 3	16 10	16 10	...	...
Chánda	7 1	7 8	...	...	4 15	6 3	9 1	9 15	15 7	15 7	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	8 9	8 —	...	...	9 2	8 —	11 11	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	9 12	9 —	...	...	7 —	8 8	9 12	10 2	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	9 2	8 12	...	...	4 11	4 11	6 12	6 12	18 5	16 7	...	...
Akola	8 6	8 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amráoti	...	8 2	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	8 7	16 3	16 3	...	...
Yeotmal	9 13	8 13	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 3	9 3	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 3	6 6	...	...	4 1	4 1	9 5	9 5	11 14	12 3	14 3	15 11
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 6	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 6	14 2	10 10	10 15
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	19 10	19 10	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 11	17 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	17 8	17 4	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 13	...	...	15 1	15 1
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	19 —	18 8
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	8 4	13 1	13 9	14 —	13 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	14 13	14 13	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 13	...	...	10 15	11 10
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 —	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	6 10	11 12	13 5	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	11 12	13 6	12 5	12 5
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 3	11 —	10 4	10 9
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 4	16 —	16 —	...	...
Bangalore	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	5 12	5 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 4	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 15	5 2	...	...	4 7	4 7	4 15	5 1	8 14	8 10	8 —	8 —

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	7 5	7 5	14 —	14 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	14 —	14 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	5 12	5 12	13 —	14 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	15 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	5 12	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	10 5	9 11	...	...	6 1	6 1	13 15	13 15	Bálághát
...	...	...	.	9 10	9 10	...	...	5 7	5 7	11 11	11 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 6	6 7	13 13	17 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 —	7 2	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 8	14 8	Raipur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 9	9 15	...	...	7 1	6 9	16 —	14 9	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	...	...	8 11	7 9	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 13	14 13	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
16 2	18 8	...	...	9 10	9 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	12 10	13 13	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	17 5	19 10	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	19 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	19 8	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	15 12	16 1	Salem
												Central—
										16 14	16 14	Bellary
17 5	17 13	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	18 4	Anantapur
15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	Cuddapah
18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 3	Karnul
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			
												East Coast, north—
										13 10	16 13	Ganjam
12 2	11 14	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Visagapatam
12 12	12 12	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 —	Godavari
12 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												East Coast, central—
										21 10	21 10	Kistna
11 14	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 10	Guntur
11 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Nellore
15 13	15 13	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												East Coast, south—
										17 15	24 2	Madras
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	25 11	Chingleput
12 5	12 5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	N. Arcot
16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	20 —	S. Arcot
11 13	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
										20 1	21 —	Tanjore
14 1	14 1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...			
										13 13	16 9	Trichinopoly
15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			*Southern*—
										18 4	25 11	Tinnevelly
14 13	16 4	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	12 14	14 1	Madura
14 1	14 1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			
												Mysore—
										15 —	15 —	Mysore
16 —	16 —	..	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Bangalore
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —			
												Coorg—
16 8	15 8	...	...	15 8	15 —	..	...	7 —	6 8	17 —	17 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	...	...	5 11	5 12	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

WHEAT PRICES IN INDIA

RETURN SHOWING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
March 21, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

Wholesale prices of Wheat

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending: 31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th Novem 1914.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Port	Karachi (white)	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9	4 7 3	4 12 3	5 3
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1).	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11	4 3 6	4 9
	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9	4 3 3	4 11
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 3 0	4 11
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	4 9
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0	3 14 6	4 7
	Multan	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 7
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 3
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	4 0 0	5 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 11 0	5 6
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5	4 7 6	4 9
	Aligarh	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8	4 13 8	5 5
	Cawnpore	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 3 6	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 9 0	4 13
	Shajahanpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0	4 2 0	4 10
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 9 1	4 5 2	4 9 1	4 13 6	5 5
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 2 3	4 7
	Lucknow	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 9 2	5 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 8 1	4 11
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1	4 9 1	4 13
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 1 7	4 8
	Akola	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7	5 5 7	5 2
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 15
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 12 3	4 12 7	4 12 4	...
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2
	Dharwar	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4	4 12 4	4 10
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 8 0	4 11
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	5 0 0	5 4
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4	5 1 4	5 4
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 8
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9	5 2 7	5 2
	(Median Average)	4 2 3	4 2 6	4 3 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 5	4 9 0	4 12
	Index Number(a)	100	100	102	103	104	105	110	115

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They r to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each night. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Ma Reports.

(a) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

FORTNIGHT ENDING

30th November 1914.			15th December 1914.			31st December 1914.			15th January 1915.			31st January 1915.			15th February 1915.			28th February 1915.			15th March 1915.			31st March 1915.			15th April 1915.			30th April 1915.			15th May 1915.			31st May 1915.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
5	0	3	5	2	3	5	8	10	5	5	4	5	5	10	6	2	4	6	4	4	5	6	4	5	4	3	5	4	3	4	12	3	4	7	9	4	9	3
4	8	0	4	10	7	5	1	6	5	3	5	5	0	5	5	5	9	5	2	8	4	13	6	4	7	7	4	15	2	4	11	1	4	12	7	4	15	2
5	9	6	5	6	6	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	14	0	6	10	0	6	6	0	5	4	0	5	2	0	5	3	6	4	13	0	4	6	0	4	9	0
4	13	6	4	11	3	4	13	6	4	13	6	5	2	6	5	14	9	5	5	3	5	2	6	5	0	0	4	13	6	4	3	3	3	7	6	3	13	0
4	11	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	12	0	5	2	6	5	12	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	14	3
4	9	0	4	7	0	4	10	0	4	12	0	5	6	0	5	14	0	5	0	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	10	0	4	1	0	3	11	0	3	14	6
4	8	0	4	6	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	14	0	5	6	9	5	6	0	4	14	9	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	3	7	9	3	12	3
4	7	0	4	5	6	4	12	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	4	9	6	4	7	0	4	6	0	3	13	0	3	7	6	3	14	0
4	3	0	4	2	0	4	4	0	4	5	0	4	15	0	5	6	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	5	0	4	8	0	4	6	6	3	10	0	3	13	6
5	0	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	5	8	0	6	2	0	6	2	0	5	8	0	5	13	0	5	4	0	3	12	0	3	14	0	3	15	6
5	6	0	5	2	6	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	8	0	6	2	0	6	2	0	5	8	0	6	6	0	5	0	0	4	7	1	4	1	6	4	3	0
4	12	2	5	1	5	5	1	7	5	4	4	5	6	1	5	14	7	5	14	7	5	12	1	5	8	10	4	15	3	4	13	11	4	8	8	4	7	6
5	5	7	5	4	6	5	2	8	5	8	0	5	3	0	5	15	2		...		5	5	7	5	11	2	4	8	8	4	3	6	4	0	2	3	14	1
5	6	0	5	4	0	5	6	0	5	9	0	5	12	0	6	10	8	6	2	0	5	12	0	5	0	0	4	9	0	4	5	0	4	4	0	4	5	0
5	2	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	11	5	5	14	9	6	10	9	5	11	6	5	5	3	6	2	6	4	8	6	4	0	0	3	14	6	3	14	6
5	0	0	4	15	0	5	0	0	5	11	6	5	6	0	5	11	6	5	14	3	6	2	3	4	9	0	4	5	0	4	2	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
5	11	5	5	5	4	5	8	3	5	8	3	5	11	5	6	10	8	6	10	8	5	8	3	6	6	4	4	11	3	4	7	1	3	12	11	4	5	2
5	0	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	5	8	0	5	8	3	6	2	9	6	2	9	5	4	6	4	12	3	4	9	2	4	5	6	4	5	0	4	7	0
5	2	6	5	8	4	5	8	4	5	11	5	5	8	3	6	2	3	6	2	3	5	0	0	4	13	6	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	2	6	4	4	3
4	11	4	4	11	4	4	11	4	5	8	5	5	11	0	5	11	0	5	0	0		...		4	6	7	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	1	11	4	3	5
4	13	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	8	4	5	14	10	6	6	5	5	14	10	5	14	10	4	11	4	4	8	2	4	8	2	4	3	7	4	5	2
4	14	5	4	14	5	4	14	5	5	8	0	6	9	7	6	9	7	6	0	0	5	3	2	3	14	5	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
5	5	7	4	15	2	5	13	7	7	8	10	7	8	10	6	1	7	5	10	5	5	8	10	4	12	5	4	6	0	4	9	0	4	8	10	4	2	10
4	3	10	4	3	10	4	3	10	4	3	10	4	6	2	5	3	11	5	0	0	4	11	10	4	3	10	4	8	7	4	8	7	3	11	6	3	4	6
4	8	1	4	1	0	4	9	0	4	9	0	4	10	5	4	14	6	5	8	4	5	10	7	5	5	2	5	2	0	4	15	6	4	13	6	4	11	2
5	14	10		...		5	11	7		...		6	5	3	6	5	3	5	8	4	5	1	11	5	6	2	5	7	10	5	6	2	5	10	6	5	6	2
	...			...		6	14	4		...		6	1	7	5	2	3	5	2	3	4	8	4	4	6	6	4	...	1		...		4	11	11	4	10	1
5	14	0	5	14	0	5	14	0	6	0	0	6	8	0	6	4	0	5	8	0	5	6	0	5	0	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0
4	2	3	4	11	2	4	1	5		...		4	14	6	4	6	6	4	1	5	3	11	10	3	10	6	3	3	5	3	7	0	3	10	6	3	8	1
4	12	0	4	10	0	5	4	0	5	8	0	5	12	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	12	0	5	6	0	4	6	0	4	9	0	4	7	0	4	6	0
5	4	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	11	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	5	12	0	4	13	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	7	0	4	8	0
4	7	0	4	7	0	5	5	0	5	11	6	6	2	6	6	2	6	6	2	6	6	10	6	6	10	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	7	0
5	0	0	5	0	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	5	4	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	12	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	6	12	11	6	12	11	6	1	6	6	1	6	4	11	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3
6	0	0	6	0	0	6	8	0		...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...	
5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	5	8	0
5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	5
5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	9	0	5	13	1	5	13	1	5	7	6	5	2	7	4	13	7	4	12	5	4	12	5	5	2	7	5	2	7
5	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	8	5	8	0	5	9	0	6	0	0	5	12	10	5	5	9	5	0	0	4	11	3	4	8	0	4	4	0	4	5	2
121			121			125			133			134			145			140			129			121			114			109			103			104		

Wholesale prices of Wheat in

Port or province.	Market.	Fortnight ending 15th June 1915.	30th June 1915.	15th July 1915.	31st July 1915.	15th August 1915.	31st August 1915.	15th September 1915.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port (a)	Karachi (white)	4 5 3	4 4 3	4 6 3	4 5 9	4 5 9	4 8 3	4 12 3
	Bombay (Delhi No. 1).	4 9 10	...	...	...	...	5 3 0	5 4 4
	Calcutta (Club No. 2).	4 6 6	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 6	4 14 0	4 15 0	5 2 6
Punjab	Lahore	3 11 6	3 11 6	4 0 0	4 3 3	4 11 3	4 9 3	4 9 3
	Ferozepur	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 0
	Lyallpur	3 9 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 0	4 7 6	4 6 0
	Amritsar	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 4 3	4 6 0	4 9 8
	Multan	3 11 6	3 10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	4 3 3
	Rawalpindi	3 13 6	3 14 0	4 6 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 6 0	4 10 0
	Ambala	3 15 6	3 15 6	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 12 0
Delhi	Delhi	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	4 11 0	4 11 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 5 0	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 9 4	4 9 4	4 9 4
	Aligarh	3 14 5	4 3 5	4 9 4	4 7 5	4 14 9	4 7 10	4 11 3
	Cawnpore	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6
	Meerut	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 3 6	4 7 3	4 13 6	4 7 0	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 10 0
	Agra	4 4 8	4 9 1	4 7 1	4 13 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Fyzabad	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 6	4 10 0	4 11 6	4 11 3	4 11 6
	Lucknow	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 9 2	4 9 2
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 3 6	4 5 0	4 5 10	4 7 2	4 12 0	4 12 10	4 12 10
	Jubbulpore	4 5 2	4 8 2	4 8 2	4 8 2	4 3 5	4 8 2	4 8 2
	Raipur	4 4 10	4 4 10	4 7 2	4 7 2	4 12 10	4 11 2	4 11 2
	Akola	4 2 10	3 15 7	3 15 7	3 14 5	3 15 7	3 15 7	3 15 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 8 10	3 8 10	3 13 4	4 1 7	4 6 2	4 6 2	4 6 2
Baluchistan	Quetta	4 10 0	4 7 3	4 0 5	3 15 6	4 1 1	4 2 0	4 2 6
Bombay	Poona	5 1 11	5 1 4	5 4 1	5 4 1	5 5 1	...	5 8 11
	Ahmednagar	4 8 4	4 10 1	4 13 9	4 14 8	4 6 9	4 15 7	4 11 11
	Ahmedabad	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 2 6	5 5 4
	Dharwar	3 7 0	3 11 9	3 8 1	3 8 1	3 9 3	3 10 8	3 12 9
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
	Bhagalpur	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 13 0	4 14 3	5 5 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 10 9	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Ranchi	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 12 0
	Cuttack	5 1 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3	5 1 3
Bengal	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5
	Mandalay	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 7 6	5 7 6
	(Median Average)	4 5 0	4 6 2	4 7 1	4 7 4	4 11 9	4 9 3	4 11 3
	Index Numbers (b).	104	106	107	108	114	111	114

(a) Prices at ports after 29th February 1916.

Ports	Rate per	On 10th March 1916.	On 17th March 1916.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	4 4 3	4 1 3
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	"	4 10 5	4 8 2
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	"	4 13 0	4 0 0

(b) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

India per maund of 82⅔ lbs.

FORTNIGHT ENDING																									Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 29th February 1916 compared with preceding fortnight.
30th September 1915.			15th October 1915.			31st October 1915.			15th November 1915.			30th November 1915.			15th December 1915.			31st December 1915.			15th January 1916.			31st January 1916.			15th February 1916.			29th February 1916.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Per cent
4	12	8	4	9	9	4	9	9	4	10	6	4	9	0	4	8	9	4	9	3	4	10	9	4	8	9	4	5	9	4	3	9	—3
5	0	3	4	16	11	5	0	5	5	0	3	4	15	4	4	15	4	5	0	5	4	15	11	4	13	8	4	13	6	4	11	1	—3
5	1	0	5	2	0	5	2	6	5	3	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	3	0	5	5	0	5	4	0	4	13	0	4	14	0	+1
4	7	0	4	7	0	4	5	3	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	3	3	4	3	3	*Nil*
4	7	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	3	3	—3
4	4	0	4	5	6	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	4	2	0	3	15	0	4	2	0	4	0	0	—3
4	8	0	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	5	0	4	1	6	4	0	0	—2
4	8	0	4	6	3	4	5	6	4	5	3	4	3	6	4	3	6	4	3	6	4	4	3	4	1	0	3	13	0	3	13	0	*Nil*
4	7	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	9	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	12	0	4	8	0	4	6	0	4	4	0	—3
4	12	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	9	0	4	6	6	4	9	0	4	9	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	11	0	4	9	0	—3
4	12	6	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	13	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	*Nil*
4	10	6	4	12	11	4	11	3	4	14	3	4	14	3	4	14	3	4	14	3	4	14	3	4	14	10	4	11	9	4	11	9	*Nil*
4	9	3	4	12	0	4	15	0	5	5	6	4	13	7	4	13	7	4	15	8	4	15	7	4	13	6	5	0	2	5	2	7	+3
4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	14	0	4	14	0	4	11	6	—3
4	7	0	4	7	0	4	11	3	4	11	3	4	13	0	4	11	0	4	9	0	4	9	0	4	7	1	4	11	0	4	7	0	—5
4	10	0	4	9	0	4	9	3	4	15	0	4	10	3	4	10	3	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	12	0	4	9	0	4	8	0	—1
5	2	6	5	2	6	5	8	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	2	6	5	2	6	5	2	6	4	11	3	—9
4	13	0	5	5	3	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	2	8	5	2	8	5	2	8	5	2	8	5	2	8	5	2	8	5	0	0	—3
4	13	6	4	13	6	4	13	6	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	14	3	4	13	6	4	11	3	—3
4	12	10	4	11	2	4	10	5	4	10	5	4	9	7	4	9	7	4	9	7	4	12	10	4	9	7	4	11	2	4	9	7	—2
4	13	7	4	11	4	5	0	0	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	0	0	4	14	10	4	14	13	5	0	0	4	7	1	4	11	4	+6
4	11	2	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	10	5	4	6	5	4	6	5		...		4	6	5	4	0	0	—9
3	15	7	4	6	0	4	10	10	4	10	7	4	5	10	4	2	8	4	12	2	4	12	2	4	5	10	4	5	10	4	2	7	—5
4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	7	7	4	7	7	4	9	8	4	9	8	4	9	8	4	8	1	—2
4	3	3	4	3	6	4	7	0	4	13	3	4	13	6	4	12	6	4	10	6	4	11	1	4	12	6	4	12	6	4	12	6	*Nil*
5	8	11	5	8	11	5	6	8	5	6	8	5	8	11	5	4	5	5	6	8	5	1	1		...		5	0	0		...		...
4	15	6	5	1	4	5	2	3	4	5	7	4	4	8	3	13	6	3	10	9	4	2	11	4	2	11		...		4	3	4	...
5	5	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	2	5	5	4	5	8	2	5	5	4	5	2	6	5	0	0	4	12	0	4	11	0	—1
3	12	1	3	14	11	3	12	1	3	11	11	3	15	9	3	13	0	3	13	8	3	12	4	3	10	5	3	10	5	3	7	0	—6
5	0	0	4	6	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	2	0	5	8	0	5	0	0	—9
5	9	7	5	4	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	4	0	5	12	0	6	8	0	5	4	0	5	4	0	5	5	0	6	2	0	+15
5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	*Nil*
5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	14	0	5	14	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	4	0	3	0	0	—4
5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	1	3	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	1	3	—5
5	...	0	5	...	0	5	...	0	5	...	0	5	...	0	5	...	0	5	...	0	5	...	0	5	...	0	5	..	0	5	...	0	... *Nil*
6	5	5	6	5	5	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	7	3	1	*Nil*
5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	7	6	4	13	7	4	13	7	4	9	2	4	13	7	+6
4	12	10	4	12	0	4	13	6	4	14	3	4	13	7	4	13	7	4	14	3	4	13	7	4	13	6	4	11	10	4	11	2	—1
116			115			117			118			117			117			118			117			117			114			113			

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the second fortnight of February as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1915 and 1916 :—

	1916.			1915.		
	15th February.	29th February.	Increase or Decrease.	15th February.	28th February.	Increase or Decrease.
India . . .	100	99	—1	100	97	—3
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	93	—7
United Provinces .	100	97	—3	100	99	—1
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	99	—1	100	93	—7

Retail prices of Wheat in Indi

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending							
		31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th Novembe 1914.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch
Port	Karachi	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	7 8
	Bombay*	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14	5 14	5 14
	Calcutta	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0	7 8	6 14
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	9 4	8 4
	Ferozepur	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	8 4
	Amritsar	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 12
	Rawalpindi	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 4
	Lyallpur	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4	9 8	8 4
	Multan	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	8 12
	Ambala	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	7 8
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13	8 8	8 6
	Cawnpore	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	7 8
	Meerut	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	7 0
	Lucknow	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4	9 8	8 8
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	8 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 4	8 8
	Jubbulpore	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	8 0
	Akola	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 4
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5½	10 0	9 13	9 13	9
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	6 13	6 1
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2	8 2	8
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8	7
	Dharwar	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2	8 2	8
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 0	9
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	8
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8	8 8	8
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	7
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 14	7
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7
	Murshidabad	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	9
	Malda	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 1
	Mandalay	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7
	(Median Average)	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8
	Index Numbers (a)	100	103	103	106	106	109	112	12

NOTE.—These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

(a) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.

* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

) figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

FORTNIGHT ENDING												
0th ember 914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.	15th April 1915.	30th April 1915.	15th May 1915.	31st May 1915.
·. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 3	5 3	5 8	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14
6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	7 12	8 0	9 0	11 4	10 4
8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	9 8	10 8	10 0
8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	8 0	7 12	7 14	8 8	11 4	10 8
9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 12	8 14	10 12	10 4
8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	9 8	10 4	10 0
8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	10 4	11 4	10 0
7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	7 8	10 4	10 0	9 12
7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	6 0	7 12	9 0	9 8	9 4
8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	6 12	7 5	7 13	7 13	7 15	8 6
7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 8	6 12	7 12	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 12
7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	6 8	7 4	6 4	8 4	9 12	10 0	10 0
6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 8	...	9 0
7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 14	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 2
7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	5 14	8 2	8 14	9 8	9 8
8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	6 4	7 4	8 12	9 10	10 0	10 0
7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	8 5	8 2	8 8	8 12	9 0	8 12
8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 15	9 4	8 15
8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0
7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	10 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8
7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6
9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	8 6	9 2	8 7	8 7	10 0	11 0
8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¼	7 4¼	7 1	7 8¼	7 13	8 1	8 4	8 8½
6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	6 13	7 2	6 13	7 2	6 13	6 13
8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 6
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	9 9	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8	8 12	8 8	9 0	9 0
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 14	8 4	8 12	8 14	8 14	8 12
8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 8
8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0
7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	8 8	7 14	7 14	7 14
7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	7 5	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 5
7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	7 1	7 12	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 0
121	123	127	137	137	150	147	135	123	116	112	106	106

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Fortnight ending						
		15th June 1915.	30th June 1915.	15th July 1915.	31st July 1915.	15th August 1915.	31st August 1915.	15th September 1915.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Bombay *	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8
	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Lahore	10 8	10 8	9 12	9 4	8 4	8 8	8 8
	Ferozepur	10 4	10 4	9 12	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 12
	Amritsar	10 10	10 4	10 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8
	Rawalpindi	10 4	10 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 12	8 4
	Lyallpur	10 8	11 0	9 12	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Multan	10 8	10 12	10 4	10 4	10 0	9 12	9 12
	Ambala	9 12	9 12	9 6	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 2
Delhi	Delhi	9 4	9 4	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 4
United Provinces	Benares	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	7 15	8 4
	Cawnpore	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 4	8 0
	Meerut	10 4	10 0	9 8	8 12	8 0	8 8	9 0
	Agra	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8
	Lucknow	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4
	Aligarh	9 12	10 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 8	9 0
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	10 0	9 14	9 10	9 0	8 12	8 12
	Fyzabad	8 10	8 10	8 8	8 6	8 4	8 4	8 4
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 12	8 2	8 2	8 2
	Jubbulpore	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8
	Raipur	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Akola	8 6	8 6	8 6	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 7	8 14	8 14	8 14
Baluchistan	Quetta	8 11½	9 0	10 0	10 2	9 13½	9 11½	9 10½
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 3
	Ahmednagar	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 2	7 6	7 6
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0
	Dharwar	10 1	10 8	10 8	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
Bihar and Orissa	Patna	9 0	9 6	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Bhagalpur	8 10	8 12	8 14	8 12	8 4	8 2	7 9
	Muzaffarpur	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Ranchi	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12
	Cuttack	7 14	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
	Mandalay	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	6 14	6 14
	(Median Average)	8 14	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 4	8 4
	Index Numbers(a)	108	109	112	112	116	116	116

(a) Price for the fortnight ending the 31st July 1914 being taken as 100.
* Relates to Khandwa wheat.

Wheat in India. **[The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]**

FORTNIGHT ENDING											Increase or decrease in fortnight ending 29th February 1916 compared with preceding fortnight.
30th September 1915.	15th October 1915.	31st October 1915.	15th November 1915.	30th November 1915.	15th December 1915.	31st December 1915.	15th January 1916.	31st January 1916.	15th February 1916.	29th February 1916.	
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
5 3	5 8	5 8	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 2	5 2	5 12	5 12	*Nil*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
8 12	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	*Nil*
8 12	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	—3
8 12	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 12	—3
8 8	8 8	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 8	9 0	9 4	—3
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	—3
8 14	8 14	9 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 2	9 10	10 4	10 4	*Nil*
8 2	8 8	8 8	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 6	—1
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
7 15	7 13	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	7 15	8 4	—4
8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	—3
8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	8 12	—6
7 8	7 8	7 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 4	8 0	—9
8 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 14	8 0	8 4	—3
9 0	8 8	7 12	8 0	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	+6
8 12	8 10	8 8	8 6	8 8	8 6	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	9 0	—3
8 0	7 9	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	—6
6 2	8 2	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 7	8 2	8 7	—4
8 0	8 4	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 12	7 14	7 14	7 12	8 8	8 4	+3
8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	—1
9 7	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	8 7	—1
8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 11	8 11	8 7	8 7	8 7	8 10	—2
9 8½	9 8	9 0⅛	8 4½	8 4½	8 6	8 9½	8 8½	8 6½	8 6½	8 6½	*Nil*
7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 13	7 13	7 13	7 13	*Nil*
7 6	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 14	8 2	8 14	8 14	9 9	—7
7 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	—3
9 15	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7	11 5	—17
7 12	8 8	7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	7 12	—6
6 14	6 15	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 4	7 10	7 10	7 0	6 12	+4
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	*Nil*
6 12	7 0	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	*Nil*
7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 14	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 8	7 8	7 14	—5
5 10	5 10	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	*Nil*
7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	6 14	7 2	7 12	7 5	7 12	—6
8 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	8 4	—2
120	118	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	118	116	

Variations expressed in Index Numbers during the second fortnight of February as compared with those in the previous fortnight in 1915 and 1916:—

	1916.			1915.		
	15th February.	29th February.	Increase or Decrease.	15th February.	28th February.	Increase or Decrease.
India . . .	100	98	—2	100	98	—2
Punjab . .	100	100	*Nil*	100	93	—7
United Provinces.	100	97	—3	100	96	—4
Central Provinces and Berar.	100	100	*Nil*	100	96	—4

Comparative prices of Wheat in Indian ports and London per quarter of 492 lbs.

IN INDIAN PORTS.

[Index Numbers—Prices for the week ending 3rd September 1915=100]

Date.	KARACHI.				BOMBAY (DELHI No. 1 WHITE PEISSY).		CALCUTTA (CLUB No. 2).	
	WHITE.		RED.					
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Week ending 22nd April 1915	41 0	113	40 0	113	38 11½	93	40 4¼	99
„ 13th May „	35 9	99	35 0	99	38 2	91	34 10½	85
„ 24th June „	34 0	94	33 3	94	37 0½	88	35 1½	86
„ 23rd July „	34 9	96	34 0	96	38 6½	92	37 1½	91
„ 27th August „	36 0	99	35 0	99	41 4½	98	39 4½	96
„ 3rd September „	36 3	100	35 3	100	42 1	100	40 10	100
„ 30th „ „	38 0	105	37 3	106	40 0	95	40 4¼	99
„ 29th October „	36 9	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	41 1½	101
„ 5th November „	37 9	104	37 3	106	40 4	96	42 4	104
„ 12th „ „	37 1½	102	36 10½	105	40 0	95	41 4	101
„ 26th „ „	36 4½	100	36 3	103	39 6	94	41 10	102
„ 3rd December „	36 9	101	36 6	104	39 6	94	41 10	102
„ 10th „ „	36 6	101	36 3	103	40 0	95	42 4	104
„ 19th „ „	36 3	100	36 0	102	39 6	94	41 10	102
„ 24th „ „	36 0	99	35 9	101	39 6	94	41 4	101
„ 30th „ „	36 6	101	36 3	103	40 1	95	...	...
„ 7th January 1916	37 4½	103	37 1½	105	39 11	95	42 4	104
„ 14th „ „	37 3	103	37 0	105	39 10	95	42 4	104
„ 21st „ „	36 9	101	36 6	104	39 4	93	42 4	104
„ 28th „ „	36 3	100	36 0	102	38 9	92	41 10	102
„ 4th February „	34 9	96	34 6	98	38 9	92	37 10	93
„ 11th „ „	35 3	97	35 0	99	38 5	91	38 10	95
„ 18th „ „	34 9	96	34 6	98	38 7	92	38 4	94
„ 25th „ „	34 9	96	34 6	98	38 0	90	38 10	95
„ 3rd March „	33 9	93	33 6	95	37 5	89	38 10	95
					37 1	88	38 4	94

[Index Numbers—Prices on 3rd September 1915 = 100]

Date.	Choice White Karachi.		Red Karachi.		Delhi.		Choice White Bombay.		Club No. 1.		Club No. 2.	
	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.	Price.	Index Numbers.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
23rd April 1915 . . .	67 0 May.	124	64 9 May-June Sellers.	121	66 3 May.	...	68 3 May-June.	...	...	...	67 6 May.	126
11th May „ . . .	63 9 June-July.	118	63 3 June-July.	118	64 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...	64 0 May-June.	119
14th „ „ . . .	67 0 May.	124	65 3 June.	122	66 0 June.	...	67 3 June.	...	66 3 June.	117	65 6 June Sellers.	122
21st June „ . . .	49 9 June-July.	92	51 3 June-July.	96	51 9 June-July.	...	52 3 June-July.	...	...	...	...	...
24th July „ . . .	56 6 July Sellers.	105	56 1½ July Sellers.	105	56 9 July Sellers.	...	57 3 July Sellers.	...	56 9 July Sellers.	100	56 3 July Sellers.	105
28th August „ . .	54 6 Do.	101	54 1½ Do.	101	Nominal .	...	Nominal .	...	56 9 August Sellers.	100	54 3 August Sellers.	101
3rd September 1915 . . .	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	No quotation .	...	Do. .	...	56 9 July Sellers.	100	53 7½	100
9th „ „ . . .	54 0 Do.	100	53 7½ Do.	100	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	56 9 Do.	100	...	...
16th „ „ . . .	54 0 Do. Nominal.	100	No Sellers. .	...	No Sellers .	...	No Sellers .	...	No Sellers .	...	...	...
24th „ „ to 17th March 1916.	No Sellers .	...	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	Do. .	...	...	...

NOTE.—The Indian price quotations are market and not F. O. B. prices. The source of these quotations is the Price Current published weekly by Chambers of Commerce. The statistics for London are compiled from Reuter's Telegrams.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING FEBRUARY 1916.

REVIEW of the SEA-BORNE TRADE and NAVIGATION of BRITISH INDIA for the month of FEBRUARY 1916.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING FEBRUARY 1916.

The trade returns of British India for February 1916, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, showed an increase in total exports and re-exports, but a decrease in total imports. The growth in exports is spread over all the principal groups. The total imports of merchandise were valued at R11½ crores, exports at nearly R21 crores (inclusive of R1,30,000 being the value of wheat exported on Government account), and re-exports at R71 lakhs. As compared with the preceding month (January 1916), the imports decreased by 2 per cent, while the exports increased by over 47 per cent and the re-exports by 90 per cent. As compared with February 1915, the imports showed an increase of about 30 per cent, exports of 41 per cent, and re-exports of 102 per cent.

The actual net excess of exports, including re-exports, over imports was R2,80 lakhs in January 1916 and R10,07 lakhs in February 1916. The statement below shows the figures of imports and exports, including re-exports, during January and February of the years 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16, and the actual net excess of exports over imports during the same periods:—

	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16		Actual net excess of exports over imports		
	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	Imports	Exports, including re-exports	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
January . .	18,04	22,40	10,06	11,46	11,78	14,58*	4,36	1,40	2,80
February . .	13,47	25,22	8,91	15,12	11,53	21,60(a)	11,75	6,21	10,07

Comparisons with January 1916.—As compared with January 1916, the most noticeable changes were:—

Under imports: *increases* under motor cars and motor cycles (+R6⅓ lakhs), railway carriages (+R5⅔ lakhs), cotton grey piecegoods (+R25 lakhs), cotton white piecegoods (+R15½ lakhs), horses (+R10½ lakhs), but *decreases* under dates (—R6 lakhs), spices (—R10 lakhs), sugar 16 D. S. and above (—R21 lakhs), kerosene oil (—R20⅔ lakhs), iron or steel sheets and plates (—R10 lakhs), and tea chests (—R5 lakhs).

Under exports: *increases* under rice (+R94¾ lakhs), tea, black (+R8 lakhs), coffee (+R19⅓ lakhs), raw hides (+R26⅕ lakhs), lac (+R7½ lakhs), cotton seed (+R13 lakhs), linseed (+R25½ lakhs), sesamum (+R13 lakhs), raw cotton (+R1,83½ lakhs), raw jute (+R46 lakhs), raw wool (+R39 lakhs), jute, gunny bags (+R72 lakhs), jute, gunny cloth (+R68 lakhs), cotton manufactures (+R23 lakhs), and indigo (+R11⅓ lakhs), but *decreases* under barley (—R12½ lakhs), and tanned or dressed hides (—R10⅓ lakhs).

Comparisons with February 1915.—As compared with February 1915 the most noticeable changes were:—

Under imports: *increases* under sugar 16 D. S. and above (+R13 lakhs), salt (+R11 lakhs), hardware (+R7⅔ lakhs), cotton yarn (+R15 lakhs), cotton grey piecegoods (+R88 lakhs), cotton white piecegoods (+R43½ lakhs), cotton coloured goods (+R33½ lakhs), horses (+R8 lakhs), but *decreases* under betelnuts (—R6¼ lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (—R49 lakhs), and matches (—R5¾ lakhs) kerosene oil and raw silk (—R10 lakhs each).

* There were no exports of wheat on Government account in January 1916.
(a) Includes R1,30,000, being the value of wheat exported on Government account in February 1916.

Under exports: *increases* under rice (+₹30 lakhs), tea, black (+₹55 lakhs), raw hides (+₹38 lakhs), raw skins (+₹17 lakhs), castor seed and cotton seed (+₹14 lakhs each), groundnuts seed (+₹23 lakhs), linseed (+₹32 lakhs), raw cotton, (+₹1,77 lakhs), raw wool (+₹55 lakhs), indigo (+₹36 lakhs), jute gunny bags (+₹94 lakhs), and jute gunny cloth (+₹63 lakhs), but *decreases* under wheat (private and government) (—₹30 lakhs), raw jute (—₹28 lakhs), and hides, tanned or dressed (—₹20 lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in February 1915 and 1916, as compared with January 1915 and 1916, respectively, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows:—

	January 1915 ₹(lakhs)	February 1915 ₹(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) ₹(lakhs)	January 1916 ₹(lakhs)	February 1916 ₹(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) ₹(lakhs)
IMPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	1,65	1,84	+19	2,40	1,99	—41
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	96	78	—18	91	64	—27
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	7,27	6,18	—1,09	8,19	8,61	+42
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	18	11	—7	28	29	+1
Total	10,06	8,91	—1,15	11,78	11,53	—25
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink, and tobacco	3,17	3,80	+63	3,25(*a*)	4,23(*b*)	+98
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	4,57	6,28	+1,71	6,02	9,87	+3,85
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	3,43	4,53	+1,10	4,77	6,49	+1,72
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	11	16	+5	16	30	+14
Total	11,28	14,77	+3,49	14,20(*a*)	20,89(*b*)	+6,69

The imports in February 1915 were less than those in January 1915 by ₹1,15 lakhs, but the imports in February 1916 were less only by ₹25 lakhs as against those in January 1916. In February 1915, the imports of food, drink, and tobacco were more by ₹19 lakhs, but in February 1916, they were less by ₹41 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The imports of raw materials in February 1915 were less by ₹18 lakhs, and of manufactured articles by ₹1,09 lakhs, and in February 1916, raw materials decreased by ₹27 lakhs but manufactured articles increased by ₹42 lakhs.

Under exports, the figures for February 1915 were more than those for January 1915 by ₹3,49 lakhs, while in February 1916, the figures are more by ₹6,69 lakhs as compared with January 1916. In February 1916, food, drink, and tobacco showed an increase of ₹98 lakhs as against ₹63 lakhs in February 1915, raw materials of ₹3,85 lakhs as against ₹1,71 lakhs and manufactured articles of ₹1,72 lakhs as against ₹1,10 lakhs, in the corresponding month of last year.

(*a*) There were no exports of wheat on Government account in January 1916.
(*b*) Includes ₹1,30,000, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

COMPARISON WITH THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF JANUARY 1916.*

I.—Imports.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF FOOD STUFFS.

The imports of food, drink, and tobacco, in February 1916, as compared with the preceding month (January 1916), decreased by R41 lakhs, due mainly to the reduced imports of sugar. The imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above declined in February, 1916, to 34,242 tons, valued at R1,09½ lakhs, from 41,683 tons, valued at R1,30½ lakhs, in January 1916. Imports from Java decreased in February 1916, to 16,750 tons from 36,918 tons in the preceding month, while those from Mauritius increased to 13,712 tons from 1,233 tons. In the eleven months ended February 1916, the imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above rose to 471,230 tons, valued at R14½ crores, as against 398,215 tons, valued at nearly R9 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports of spices, in February, 1916, declined to 8½ million lbs, valued at R8⅔ lakhs, as against 13½ million lbs, valued at nearly R19 lakhs, in the preceding month, due mainly to the reduced imports of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements and cloves from the East African Protectorate. Imports of dates decreased to 51,564 cwts from 138,934 cwts in the preceding month.

A DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL AND RAW SILK.

The value of the imports of raw materials decreased by R27 lakhs, due mainly to smaller imports of kerosene oil. Imports of kerosene oil, in February 1916, amounted to nearly 5 million gallons, valued at over R25 lakhs, as against 10⅗ million gallons, valued at R45¾ lakhs, in the preceding month. Imports from the United States of America declined to 2 million gallons from 7 million gallons in the preceding month and those from Borneo to one million gallons from nearly 3 million gallons. Imports of raw silk decreased, in February 1916, to 47,794 lbs from 140,949 lbs in the preceding month, due to reduced imports from China.

AN INCREASE IN THE IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The value of the imports of manufactured articles increased by R42 lakhs. Imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, increased in February 1916 to 203½ million yards, valued at R3,94 lakhs, from 181 million yards, valued at R3,52 lakhs, in the preceding month. The number of motor cars imported increased in February 1916 to 374, valued at R11 lakhs, from 225, valued at R7⅛ lakhs, in the preceding month. Imports of iron or steel, sheets and plates, declined to 7,280 tons from 11,414 tons in the preceding month. Tea-chests declined by R5⅕ lakhs.

II.—Exports.

AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RICE, TEA, WHEAT AND COFFEE AND A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF BARLEY.

Exports of food, drink, and tobacco increased by R98 lakhs, mainly due to larger shipments of rice. Exports of rice not in the husk amounted in February 1916 to 190,188 tons, valued at R2,08¼ lakhs, as against 92,486 tons, valued at R1,14½ lakhs, in January 1916. There were no shipments to the continental countries in Europe, except 9,720 tons to Portugal. Exports to the United Kingdom increased to 47,115 tons in February 1916 from 12,705 tons in January; Ceylon took 42,323 tons in February as against 30,455 tons in the preceding month; the Straits Settlements 24,488 tons as against 23,072 tons; Java 36,155 tons as against 8,164 tons; and the West Indies 7,128 tons as against 859 tons. In the eleven months ended February 1916, the exports amounted to 1,090,276 tons, valued at R12,52 lakhs, as against 1,325,516 tons, valued at R15,01⅛ lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Shipments of wheat on private and government account in February 1916

* Comparison has been made with the previous month and not with the corresponding month of the previous year. The comparison of February 1916 with February 1915 is not important under present conditions.

amounted to 1,893 tons, valued at R2½ lakhs, as against 456 tons, valued at R58,500, in the preceding month. 1,000 tons of wheat, valued at R1,30,000, were exported in the month of report on Government account from Bombay to Italy. In the eleven months ended February 1916, the exports, both on private and Government account, amounted to 651,959 tons, valued at nearly R8,43 lakhs, as against 697,621 tons, valued at R8,18 lakhs, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of tea rose in February 1916 to 25½ million lbs, valued at R1,44 lakhs, from 24 million lbs, valued at R1,36¼ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 16½ million lbs as against 12¾ million lbs in the preceding month and Russia 4½ million lbs as against 6 million lbs. In the eleven months ended February 1916, the exports amounted to over 317 million lbs, valued at R18¾ crores, as against 291⅕ million lbs, valued at nearly R15 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of coffee in February 1916 increased to 36,783 cwts, valued at R22 lakhs, from 5,230 cwts, valued at R2¾ lakhs, in the preceding month, mainly due to larger shipments to the United Kingdom and Australia. Shipments of barley declined to 10,190 cwts, valued at R56,000, in February 1916 from 203,394 cwts, valued at R 13 lakhs, in the preceding month.

A HEAVY INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES, SPECIALLY RAW COTTON.

The value of the exports of raw materials increased by nearly R4 crores. Shipments of raw cotton increased to 53,735 tons, valued at over R3,60¾ lakhs, in February 1916, from 26,828 tons, valued at R1,77¼ lakhs, in the preceding month. All the principal importing countries took larger quantities. The United Kingdom took 3,896 tons, as against 2,470 tons ; Italy 4,606 tons, as against 2,626 tons ; and Japan 40,171 tons, as against 19,333 tons. In the eleven months ended February 1916, the exports amounted to 403,053 tons, valued at nearly R22¼ crores, as against 464,070 tons, valued at over R31 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of raw jute increased in February 1916 to 54,135 tons, valued at R1,59¾ lakhs, from 41,410 tons, valued at R1,13¾ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 24,825 tons, as against 24,116 tons, in January 1916 ; France 8,752 tons, as against 2,766 tons ; Spain 4,854 tons, as against 887 tons ; Italy 8,509 tons as against 2,077 tons ; and the United States of America 6,545 tons, as against 11,072 tons. In the eleven months ended February 1916, the exports amounted to 556,826 tons, valued at R14½ crores, as against 461,994 tons, valued at nearly R12 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports of seeds increased to 109,304 tons, valued at R1,59½ lakhs, in February 1916 from 64,435 tons, valued at nearly R97 lakhs, in the preceding month, due mainly to the increased shipments of linseed, sesamum and cotton seed. Shipments of raw hides increased to 6,072 tons, valued at nearly R94 lakhs, in February 1916 from 4,157 tons, valued at R67⅔ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 1,272 tons, as against 245 tons in the preceding month ; Italy 1,878 tons as against 1,562 tons; and the United States of America 2,540 tons, as against 2,291 tons. Exports of raw skins increased to 2,633 tons from 2,221 tons in January 1916. The United States of America took 2,482 tons, as against 2,107 tons in the preceding month. Exports of raw wool amounted, in February 1916, to over 11 million lbs, valued at nearly R68 lakhs, as against 5⅖ million lbs, valued at R 29 lakhs, in the preceding month. The increase was due to the heavy exports to the United Kingdom.

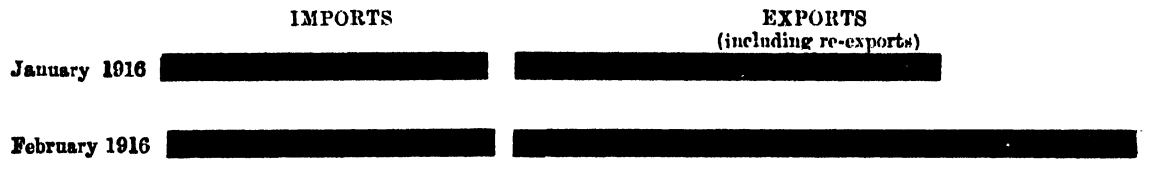
AN INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF JUTE GOODS, COTTON MANUFACTURES, AND INDIGO, AND A DECREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF DRESSED HIDES.

Exports of manufactured articles increased by R1,72 lakhs, due mainly to larger shipments of jute goods. Exports of gunny bags increased, in February 1916, to 83 millions in number, valued at R1,98 lakhs, from 60¾ millions, valued at R1,26⅛ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 36¾ millions in February 1916, as against nearly 31 millions in the preceding month ; Russia 12¼ millions as against 4¼ millions ; France nearly 3½ millions as against 10 millions ; Java over 3 millions as against nearly 2

millions; the United States of America 4⅔ millions as against 1⅓ millions; and Chile nearly 7 millions as against *nil* in the preceding month. In the eleven months ended February 1916, the exports amounted to 721¾ millions, valued at over ₹18 crores, as against 356 millions, valued at ₹11½ crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year. Shipments of gunny cloth increased in February 1916 to 118 million yards, valued at nearly ₹1,96 lakhs, from 78½ million yards, valued at ₹1,27⅘ lakhs, in the preceding month. The United Kingdom took 27¾ million yards in February 1916 as against 19⅘ million yards in the preceding month; Canada nearly 8 million yards as against 7⅕ million yards; France over 9 million yards as against 430,500 yards; the United States of America 42½ million yards as against nearly 44 million yards; and the Argentine Republic 23 million yards as against *nil*. In the eleven months ended February 1916, the exports amounted to 1,082 million yards, valued at nearly ₹16 crores, as against 966 million yards, valued at over ₹12 crores, in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Exports of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn, amounted in February 1916 to ₹89 lakhs, as against ₹66 lakhs in the preceding month, due mainly to larger exports of cotton piecegoods to Asiatic Turkey and of cotton twist and yarn to China. Exports of tanned or dressed hides decreased in February 1916 to 756 tons from 1,192 tons in the preceding month, due mainly to the reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, which took 750 tons as against 1,185 tons in the preceding month. Exports of indigo increased to 9,608 cwts, valued at nearly ₹54 lakhs, in February 1916, from 8,410 cwts, valued at ₹42½ lakhs, in the preceding month.

The following diagrams illustrate the relative magnitude of the import and the export trade in merchandise in January and February 1916 :—



ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 1916.

The summary of the results for eleven months ended February 1916 is as follows :—

	1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.		ACTUAL NET EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.		
	Imports.	Exports, including re-exports.	Imports.	Exports, including re-exports.	Imports.	Exports, including re-exports.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Merchandise . .	1,67,78	2,25,39	1,28,56	1,67,49	1,20,62	1,78,18(a)	57,61	38,93	57,56
Treasure . . .	32,53	6,61	19,89	3,24	11,34	7,35	—25,92	—16,65	—3,99

It will be seen that, during the eleven months ended February 1916, as compared with the eleven months ended February 1915, the imports of merchandise showed a fall of ₹7,94 lakhs or 6 per cent, while the exports, including re-exports, rose by ₹10,69 lakhs or over 6 per cent. The total value of merchandise increased by ₹2,75 lakhs or nearly 1 per cent to ₹2,98,80 lakhs.

(a) Includes ₹6,90 lakhs, being the value of wheat exported on Government account.

CHIEF INCREASES AND DECREASES.

Comparing the values of the imports during the eleven months, April 1915 to February 1916, with those in the corresponding period of 1914-15, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Dates	20,79
	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	5,61,48
	Salt	50,57
Class II	Precious stones and pearls, unset	25,75
Class III	Gold and silver thread	22,40
	Chemicals	40,42
	Silk piecegoods	67,79
	Matches	30,95
	Tea-chests	38,87
	Motor cars and motor cycles	23,65
	Drugs and medicines	19,35
	Pipes and fittings, cast (iron or steel)	17,90
	Paper	10,35

Decreases

		R (thousands)
Class II	Coal	52,27
	Oils, kerosene	34,68
Class III	Hardware	20,36
	Machinery, primemovers	28,40
	,, textile	30,82
	,, electrical	20,50
	Iron or steel—beams, pillars, etc.	28,93
	,, sheets and plates	1,31,05
	Copper, wrought	1,64,80
	Railway carriages	2,94,50
	Railway locomotive engines, etc.	81,29
	Materials for construction of railways	1,72,40
	Cotton, raw	19,43
	,, twist and yarn	17,36
	,, grey piecegoods	3,04,76
	,, white ,,	58,24
	,, coloured ,,	2,40,58
	,, hosiery	18,59
	Woollen piecegoods	71,15

Under exports the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Barley	1,47,54
	Gram	9,77
	Pulse	47,77
	Wheat (private and Government)	24,89
	Wheat flour	16,23
	Spices—pepper	13,51
	Tea	3,77,89
Class II	Coal	17,29
	Hides (raw)	1,47,78
	Skins (raw)	41,10
	Rubber (raw)	18,73
	Jute (raw)	2,52,29
Class II	Hemp (raw)	10,63
	Silk (raw)	11,03
	Wool (raw)	1,65,37
Class III	Indigo	89,24
	Myrobalans	16,47
	Saltpetre	22,71
	Hides, tanned, etc.	56,95
	Cotton, twist and yarn	85,02
	,, piecegoods	74,70
	Jute gunny bags	6,51,58
	,, ,, cloth	3,68,76
Class IV	Bran and pollards	9,31

Decreases

		R (thousands)
Class I	Coffee	56,78
	Jawar and bajra	62,59
	Rice	2,46,84
Class II	Cotton seed	90,80
	Groundnuts seed	10,99
Class II	Linseed	2,29,84
	Rapeseed	44,17
	Sesamum seed	80,43
	Cotton (raw)	8,87,32
	Wood teak	16,84
Class III	Opium	22,96

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during the eleven months, ended February 1916, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15 :—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the eleven months ended February 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-15	
	1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	Quantity	Value
	(thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)	₹ (thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	97,84	1,30,68	—	+32,84
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)	—	—	1,24,94	1,42,69	—	+17,75
Chemicals	—	—	90,70	1,31,12	—	+40,42
Coal . . tons	368	111	71,78	19,51	−257	−52,27
Drugs and medicines	—	—	93,16	1,12,51	—	+19,35
Dyes, aniline and alizarine . . lbs	7,780	702	45,65	16,39	−7,078	−29,26
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	1,05,90	1,17,39	—	+11,49
Glass and glassware	—	—	89,93	97,77	—	+7,84
Hardware	—	—	2,41,81	2,21,45	—	−20,36
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	—	—	1,24,68	1,19,47	—	−5,21
Liquors . . gals.	5,158	4,412	1,67,72	1,69,49	−746	+1,77
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	—	—	6,08,33	4,81,94	—	−1,26,39
Matches . . gross	13,479	17,159	97,80	1,28,75	+3,680	+30,95
Metals, iron and steel . . tons	578	402	9,20,95	8,58,78	−176	−62,17
„ copper . . cwts	472	113	2,56,47	71,89	−359	−1,84,58
Oils—mineral . . gals.	100,969	87,562	4,15,55	3,67,29	−13,107	−48,26
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	1,20,97	1,33,52	—	+12,55
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	1,94,08	1,92,28	—	−1,80
Railway plant and rolling-stock	—	—	9,52,93	4,04,74	—	−5,48,19
Salt . . tons	425	519	65,11	1,15,68	+94	+50,57
Spices . . lbs	140,772	137,306	1,56,17	1,71,08	−3,466	+14,91
Stationery	—	—	48,96	51,85	—	+2,89
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . . cwts	7,964	9,425	8,92,65	14,54,33	+1,461	+5,61,48
Textiles— Cotton, raw . . „	85	25	28,86	9,43	−60	−19,43
„ twist and yarn . . lbs	38,887	37,590	3,53,73	3,36,37	−1,297	−17,36
„ grey piecegoods . . yards	1,216,599	1,068,730	19,72,52	16,67,76	−147,869	−3,04,76
„ white „ . . „	567,068	554,891	10,17,02	9,58,78	−12,177	−58,24
„ coloured „ . . „	473,246	320,712	9,97,28	7,56,70	−152,534	−2,40,58
„ other sorts of manufactures	—	—	2,44,14	2,02,67	—	−41,47
Silk, raw . . . . lbs	2,164	2,067	1,07,07	99,17	−97	−7,90
„ manufactures	—	—	1,74,74	2,52,56	—	+77,82
Woollen manufactures . . .	—	—	1,94,46	87,23	—	−97,23

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of Indian merchandise exported during the eleven months ended February 1916, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15 :—

Principal Articles		Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the eleven months ended February 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914-15	
		1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16	Quantity	Value
		(thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)	₹ (thousands)	(thousands)	₹ (thousands)
Coal	tons	560	728	49,42	66,71	+168	+17,29
Coffee	cwts	250	154	1,43,17	86,39	−96	−56,78
Dyes, indigo	,,	16	36	85,76	1,75,00	+20	+89,24
Grain, pulse, and flour—							
Rice in the husk	,,	321	422	10,66	13,03	+101	+2,37
Rice not in the husk	,,	26,510	21,806	15,01,34	12,52,11	−4,704	−2,49,23
Wheat (*a*) Private	,,	13,952	2,350	8,17,99	1,52,98	−913	+24,89
Wheat (*a*) Government	,,		10,689		6,89,90		
Wheat (*a*) Total	,,		13,039		8,42,88		
Wheat flour	,,	1,048	1,093	88,45	1,04,68	+45	+16,23
Barley	,,	572	3,277	25,33	1,72,87	+2,705	+1,47,54
Jawar and bajra	,,	1,956	797	1,03,90	41,31	−1,159	−62,59
Pulse	,,	1,627	2,125	92,28	1,40,05	+498	+47,77
Other sorts	,,	509	764	25,50	40,03	+255	+14,53
Hides, raw	,,	629	803	4,66,44	6,14,22	+174	+1,47,78
Skins, raw	,,	373	399	2,33,62	2,74,72	+26	+41,10
Hides and skins, raw, cuttings	,,	17	15	2,28	1,46	−2	−82
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	,,	302	351	4,30,88	4,84,18	+49	+53,30
Lac	,,	338	362	1,49,50	1,48,38	+24	−1,12
Manures	tons	68	56	52,28	41,26	−12	−11,02
Manganese ore	,,	424	444	72,35	76,68	+20	+4,33
Oil-cakes	cwts	2,476	2,739	97,54	1,03,00	+263	+5,46
Opium	,,	14	12	1,60,69	1,37,73	−2	−22,96
Seeds	,,	17,795	12,040	13,78,45	8,65,86	−5,755	−5,12,59
Tea	lbs	291,195	317,387	14,98,89	18,76,78	+26,192	+3,77,89
Textiles—							
Cotton, raw	cwts	9,281	8,061	31,08,56	22,21,24	−1,220	−8,87,32
,, twist and yarn	lbs	121,463	152,926	5,75,27	6,60,29	+31,463	+85,02
,, piecegoods	yards	59,649	98,811	1,42,16	2,16,86	+39,162	+74,70
Jute, raw	tons	462	557	11,95,11	14,47,40	+ 95	+2,52,29
,, gunny bags	no.	355,944	721,764	11,55,24	18,06,82	+365,820	+6,51,58
,, gunny cloth	yards	966,150	1,081,977	12,14,06	15,92,82	+115,827	+3,68,76
Wool, raw	lbs	37,673	63,312	2,02,19	3,67,56	+25,639	+1,65,37
Wood, teak	cubic tons	40	31	74,78	57,94	−9	−16,84

(*a*) Exports of wheat on Government account are shown separately under Government stores from 1st April 1915

Trade by Provinces.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise into and from the several maritime provinces during the month of February 1916, as compared with those of January 1916, are stated below :—

	Imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	January 1916	February 1916	January 1916	February 1916
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Bengal	4,99	4,06	6,99	9,08
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...
Bombay	3,60	3,84	3,16	6,88
Sind	1,12	1,02	1,40	1,58
Madras	97	1,24	2,10	2,11
Burma	1,10	77	93	2,00
Total	11,78	11,53	14,58	21,60*

Under imports, Madras showed an increase of 28 per cent and Bombay of 7 per cent, while Burma showed a decrease of 30 per cent, Sind of 9 per cent, and Bengal of 7 per cent. Under exports, Bombay showed the largest increase of 116 per cent, Burma of 115 per cent, Bengal of 30 per cent, and Sind of 13 per cent. Madras showed no increase as compared with the preceding month.

Weekly Export Trade.

The course of the export trade of the chief ports during the last three months is shown below :—

		Calcutta†	Bombay‡	Karachi	Madras	Rangoon	Chittagong	Total
		₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹(lakhs)
December	Week ending 4th	1,67	1,00	16	19	7	...	3,09
	„ 11th	1,86	1,43	14	19	15		3,77
	„ 18th	1,68	1,34	14	7	17		3,40
	„ 25th	1,21	1,38	22	3	6		2,90
	Total	6,42	5,15	66	48	45	...	13,16
January	Week ending 1st	1,28	81	65	...	16	15§	2,90
	„ 8th	2,20	1,53	39	8	20		4,40
	„ 15th	1,77	83	10	19	9		2,98
	„ 22nd	2,47	1,27	7	46	29		4,56
	„ 29th	2,95	1,24	43	11	24		4,97
	Total	10,67	5,68	1,64	84	98	15	19,96(a)
February	Week ending 5th	1,67	1,98	5	19	64	24§	4,53
	„ 12th	1,31	93	7	8	20		2,59
	„ 19th	2,90	1,48	2	20	45		5,05
	„ 26th	2,07	2,42	63	27	41		5,80
	Total	7,95	6,81	77	74	1,70	24	18,21(b)

In the week ending 26th February the trade was more brisk than in any other week of February. During the nineteen months of war, Calcutta has done over 50 per cent of the export trade, Bombay over 27 per cent, Karachi over 9 per cent, Rangoon nearly 7 per cent, and Madras 4 per cent.

Trade with the Allies and Neutral Countries.

The total trade with the allies and the more important neutral countries in the month of February 1916, as compared with January 1916, is noted below :—

	Imports			Exports			Total		
	January ₹ (lakhs)	February ₹ (lakhs)	+ or − ₹ (lakhs)	January ₹ (lakhs)	February ₹ (lakhs)	+ or − ₹ (lakhs)	January ₹(lakhs)	February ₹ (lakhs)	+ or − ₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	6,64	7,32	+68	4,70	6,89	+2,19	11,34	14,21	+2,87
Russia	4	...	−4	55	67	+12	59	67	+8
Belgium	3	2	−1	...	...	...	3	2	−1
France	15	19	+4	79	1,26	+47	94	1,45	+51
Italy	22	15	−7	54	1,01	+47	76	1,16	+40
Japan	81	69	−12	1,48	2,83	+1,35	2,29	3,52	+1,23
Sweden	9	9	...	...	...	...	9	9	...
Norway	8	6	−2	...	3	+3	8	9	+1
Holland	8	7	−1	...	2	+2	8	9	+1
Spain	1	11	+10	10	24	+14	11	35	+24
United States of America	88	59	−29	2,13	2,26	+13	3,01	2,85	−16

* Includes ₹1,30,000, being the value of wheat exported on Government account from Bombay.
† Value of principal articles of Indian merchandise
‡ Represents value of articles entered for shipment and does not take into account short shipments
§ Weekly figures not available
(a) Inclusive of ₹15 lakhs, being the value of exports from Chittagong during the month of January
(b) „ ₹24 lakhs „ „ „ „ „ „ February

It will be observed that in February 1916, the total trade with the allies and the principal neutral countries, except the United States of America, increased. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by R68 lakhs, Spain by R10 lakhs, and France by R4 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America decreased by R29 lakhs, Japan by R12 lakhs, Italy by R7 lakhs, Norway by R2 lakhs, and Holland and Belgium by a lakh of rupees each. Under exports, the United Kingdom accounted for an increase of R2,19 lakhs, Japan of R1,35 lakhs, and France and Italy of R47 lakhs each. The United States of America showed an increase of R13 lakhs, Russia of R12 lakhs, and Spain of R14 lakhs. There were practically no exports to Belgium and Sweden, and no imports from Russia. These increases and decreases are with January 1916.

Balance of Trade.

India's Balance of Trade during February 1916, as compared with January 1916, is shown in the following table. The table takes into account the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure on private account only as well as the value of wheat exported on Government account. There were no exports of wheat on Government account during January 1916:—

	January 1916	February 1916
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise, including Re-exports*	14,58	21,60(c)
Imports „ *	11,78	11,53
Excess of Exports over Imports	2,80	10,07
Net Imports of Gold *	27	14
„ „ „ Silver*	61	44
Net imports of Treasure	88	58
Council bills and Telegraphic transfers paid in India	5,24	6,32·6
Sterling bills on London sold in India	...	...
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	—2(a)	—12(a)
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper	1	2
	d.	d.
Rate of exchange	16·129	16.139(b)

The amount of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India in February 1916 was R6,32,67,000, of which R51,85,000 was paid through the Gold Standard Reserve, R3,77,09,000 through the Paper Currency Reserve and R2,03,73,000 through the Treasuries. In January 1916 the amount paid was R5,23,71,000, of which R3,50,48,000 was paid through the Paper Currency Reserve and R1,73,23,000 through the Treasuries. As regards enfaced rupee paper, R12,24,000 represented the amount of paper enfaced to London, and R10,500 the amount re-transferred from London in February 1916, while in January 1916, R3,31,900 represented the amount of paper enfaced to London and R1,28,400, the amount re-transferred from London.

Movements of Gold and Silver (Private and Government).

In the month of February 1916, the imports of gold were valued at R15 lakhs, and the exports at R1⅓ lakhs, as against R40 lakhs and R13 lakhs, respectively, in January 1916. Of the imports, gold bullion was valued at R12⅔ lakhs, as against R29½ lakhs in the preceding month, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Australia. Bullion worth R5¼ lakhs was imported from the United Kingdom, and over R6⅓ lakhs from Australia, as against R15⅓ lakhs and R11 lakhs, respectively, in January 1916. Sovereigns and other British gold coin were valued at about R2 lakhs, as against R7 lakhs in the preceding month. As regards exports, gold bullion worth R63,000 and sovereigns worth R69,000 were exported in the month of report, as against R1 lakh and R12 lakhs, respectively, in January 1916.

* Exclusive of Government transactions.

(a) Net exports.

(b) Up to 17th February 1916, figures for later weeks not being available.

(c) Includes R1,30,000 being the value of wheat exportd on Government account.

Imports of silver were valued at R53¼ lakhs, of which over R1½ lakhs were on account of Government, as against R69 lakhs on private and Government account in January 1916. Bullion worth R47 lakhs was imported, as against R66½ lakhs in January 1916. Exports of silver were valued at R14¼ lakhs, of which nearly R6¼ lakhs were on account of Government, as against R15½ lakhs, both on private and Government account, in the preceding month.

In the eleven months ended February 1916, the exports of gold were valued at R6,35 lakhs as against R3,04 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1914-15, and the exports of silver at R1,70 lakhs as against R1,84 lakhs last year.

Declared value per unit of selected Articles.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during February 1915 and 1916 are noted below :—

		February.								February.					
		1915.			1916.					1915.			1916.		
Imports		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	*Exports*—contd.		R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Coal	ton	19	7	3	14	4	6	Indigo	cwt	566	6	3	560	11	6
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	14	12	5	15	15	8	Rice not in the husk	,,	5	7	4	5	7	7
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0	12	6	1	2	5	Wheat	,,	7	8	1	6	9	9
,, grey piecegoods	yard	0	2	6	0	2	10	Manganese ore	ton	21	2	5	17	0	8
,, white ,,	,,	0	3	0	0	3	0	Tea	lb	0	8	5	0	9	0
,, coloured ,,	,,	0	3	5	0	4	0	Cotton, raw	cwt	21	13	4	33	9	1
Exports								Jute, raw	bale	40	5	2	52	11	0
Coal	ton	9	3	1	9	0	8	,, gunny bags	no.	0	4	3	0	3	9
Coffee	cwt	55	8	1	60	4	4	,, gunny cloth	yard	0	1	9	0	2	8

Under imports, the declared unit value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, rose by 8 per cent, of cotton twist and yarn by 47 per cent, and of piecegoods, grey and coloured, by 13 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively. Coal fell by 27 per cent. The declared unit value of cotton white piecegoods was on the level of last year. Under exports, raw cotton showed an increase of 54 per cent, raw jute of 31 per cent, gunny cloth of 52 per cent, tea of 7 per cent, and coffee of 9 per cent. While manganese ore showed a decrease of 19 per cent, and wheat of 12 per cent, coal and indigo indicated a slight decrease in the declared value per unit, and rice, not in the husk showed a slight increase. These comparisons are with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Customs Revenue.

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal and other articles in February 1916, as compared with January 1916, February 1915, and February 1914 :—

	February 1914	February 1915	January 1916	February 1916	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in February 1916, as compared with		
					January 1916	February 1915	February 1914
Import duty.	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties—							
Liquors	12,35	12,83	11,91	12,55	+64	−28	+20
Petroleum	4,35	11,20	8,69	5,01	−3,68	−6,19	+66
Silver, bullion and coin	10,07	15,83	9,43	7,19	−2,24	−8,64	−2,88
Tobacco	2,14	3,09	2,95	3,33	+38	+24	+1,19
General duties—							
Sugar	5,13	3,62	5,44	5,67	+23	+2,05	+54
Cotton goods	14,49	7,83	12,74	13,80	+1,06	+5,97	−69
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc.	6,37	2,44	2,76	2,81	+5	+37	−3,56
Other articles	16,37	12,58	16,43	16,52	+9	+3,94	+15
Total import duty	71,27	69,42	70,35	66,88	−3,47	−2,54	−4,39
Export duty on rice	19,34	9,06	6,34	11,32	+4,98	+2,26	−8,02

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, as under exports rice alone was subject to duty in the month of report. In the eleven months, April to February, the import duties declined from R7,50 lakhs in 1914-15 to R6,64 lakhs in 1915-16, and the export

duty on rice from nearly R68½ lakhs to R60 lakhs. The total customs revenue, excluding salt, but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs, in the first eleven months of 1915-16, amounted to about R7,74½ lakhs, as against R8,71¾ lakhs for the corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India during February 1916, as compared with January 1916, February 1915, and February 1914:—

Entered with cargoes.

	STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
February 1916	161	335,803	78	5,751	239	341,554
January 1916	170	365,302	72	5,732	242	371,034
February 1915	151	303,084	65	5,006	216	308,090
February 1914	189	518,406	43	3,505	232	521,911
Cleared with cargoes.						
February 1916	244	487,403	174	14,262	418	501,665
January 1916	218	425,123	160	15,056	378	440,179
February 1915	204	441,899	128	10,966	332	452,865
February 1914	250	669,936	137	12,508	387	682,444

In the month of February, there were 239 arrivals* and 418 sailings† in and from India. For the last three months, there were 701 arrivals and 1,141 sailings, as against 710 arrivals and 993 sailings in the corresponding period of last year.

The great scarcity of freight at the present time is reflected in these tonnage figures. If a comparison be made with the corresponding month of 1914, before the war broke out, it will be seen that there is a decrease in tonnage of vessels cleared of 180,779 tons or 26 per cent. The clearances from Bengal showed an increase of 23 per cent; while those from Bombay a decrease of 40 per cent; Sind 62 per cent; Madras 37 per cent; and Burma 15 per cent. The decrease in entries amounted to 180,357 tons or 35 per cent.

The shipping clearances with cargoes in foreign trade from the ports of British India in the eleven months, April to February 1915-16 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-14 before the war broke out, show the present position of the freight market:—

	TONNAGE CLEARANCES IN THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY	
	1913-14 Peace conditions.	1915-16 War conditions.
British ships	3,861,952	3,402,565
Foreign ships	3,530,473	1,900,649
TOTAL	7,392,425	5,303,214

Under war conditions, the total tonnage clearances have declined 28 per cent. Under peace conditions, the British tonnage was 52 per cent. and foreign tonnage 48 per cent, while under war conditions, the British tonnage is 64 per cent and foreign tonnage 36 per cent.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Railway statistics, like the import and export statistics above, are a valuable indication of the general movement of trade throughout the country, and show that the earnings from 1st April 1915 to 4th March 1916 were R58,36 lakhs as against R54,98 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1914-15 or an increase of R3,38 lakhs.

* The details were as follows:—Bengal 21, Bombay 66, Sind 32, Madras 95, and Burma 25.
† The details were as follows:—Bengal 53, Bombay 67, Sind 61, Madras 174, and Burma 68.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA; *March 21, 1916.*

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS, *Director of Statistics.*

COTTON PRESS RETURN

I.—Cotton Press Return for India in the half-month ending 15th January, 1916.

(Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total outturn of cotton crop (*a*) (bales of 400 lbs. each)	Percentage to total for India	Total number of presses in the Province or State	Number of presses for which returns have been received for the half-month	Number of bales (of 400 lbs. each) pressed in the half-month	Total numl of bales fr 1st Septem to date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	1,010,000	26·5	218	34	39,532	185,45
Central Provinces and Berar	1,106,000	29·0	167	117	243,653	406,74
Madras	357,000	9·3	57	23	(*b*) 2,414	74,1(
Punjab (including Native States)	196,000	5·1	93	32	17,470	89,68
United Provinces	262,000	7·0	92	34	22,921	192,3
Sind	51,000	1·3	14	3	2,507	24,29
Burma	27,000	0·7	16	5	1,729	15,12
Bihar and Orissa	16,000	0·4	...	...	...	...
Bengal	30,000	0·8	3	1	332	9
Assam	10,000	0·2	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	6,000	0·2	1	1	153	6
Ajmer-Merwara	2,000	0·1	14	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Delhi	...	...	1	1	147	3
Hyderabad	450,000	11·8	41	1	2,196	7,1
Central India	216,000	5·6	32	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Rajputana	66,000	1·7	10	(*c*)	(*c*)	6,0
Mysore	14,000	0·3	3	2	632	4,4
TOTAL	3,819,000	100	762	254	333,686	1,007,4

(*a*) The figures in column 2 are the estimates for 1915-16 as published in the Final General Memorandum on the Cotton of 1915-16 dated the 24th February, 1916.

(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 8th and 15th January, 1916.

I.—Return of Cotton received in the Mills in India in the half-month ending 15th January, 1916.

(Season 1915-16, *i.e.*, from 1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916.)

Province or State	Total number of mills in the Province or State	Number of mills from which returns have been received in the half-month	Quantity of cotton (in bales of 400 lbs. each) received in the half-month	Total number of bales from 1st September to date
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay (including Native States) and Baroda	180	63	1,096	9,817
Central Provinces and Berar	10	9	(*a*) 14,579	38,378
Madras	16	10	(*b*) 2,552	37,877
Punjab	3	2	204	8,485
United Provinces	15	5	1,609	29,155
Sind	2	...	...	...
Bengal	9	9	1,663	24,873
Ajmer-Merwara	2	(*c*)	(*c*)	(*c*)
Delhi	2	2	889	9,092
Hyderabad	3	3	390	1,744
Central India	3	1	1,202	4,699
Rajputana	1	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Mysore	2	2	26	938
TOTAL	248	106	24,210	165,048

Note.—This statement shows the quantity of *unpressed* cotton received in the mills, the quantity of pressed cotton coming through the presses not being taken into account, as this is included in statement I.

(*a*) Includes 5,608 bales received from 22nd to 31st December, 1915.
(*b*) Figures for the weeks ending 8th and 15th January, 1916.
(*c*) No returns received.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA } G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

IMPORTS INTO CHIEF PORTS DURING JANUARY 1916

RETURN SHOWING the QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL STAPLES of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED into CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI and MADRAS PORTS BY RAIL, RIVER and SEA during JANUARY 1916

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
March 24th, 1916

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN JANUARY 1916.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of January 1916, and for the ten months April 1915 to January 1916, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1915. The statistics include foreign sea-borne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and river-borne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN JANUARY 1915 AND 1916.

It will be seen from Table I, that the imports by rail, river and sea in January 1916, as against the corresponding month of 1915 show (in round numbers) an increase of—

172 per cent in linseed.
(10,900 tons as against 4,000 tons last year.)

55 per cent in tea.
(22,923,100 lbs. as against 14,794,200 lbs. last year.)

53 per cent in raw cotton.
(604,700 bales as against 395,800 bales last year.)

12 per cent in gram and pulse.
(28,200 tons as against 25,200 tons last year.)

3 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour.)
(31,100 tons as against 30,200 tons last year.)

The imports of Jute by rail, river and sea into Calcutta show a fall of 52 per cent (376,100 bales as against 779,300 bales last year) due mainly to smaller exports from Bengal. The decrease of 5 per cent (8,000 tons as against 8,400 tons last year) in the imports of rape and mustard seed into ports is accounted for by smaller exports mainly from the Punjab. The fall of 4 per cent (124,200 tons as against 129,800 tons last year) in the imports of rice is mainly due to smaller exports from Burma.

NOTE.—400 lbs. are equivalent to 1 bale of cotton or jute.
82⅔ lbs are equivalent to 1 maund.
1 maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

It will be seen from Table IV (wheat, excluding wheat flour) that the principal sources of the imports in January 1915 were the Punjab, and the United Provinces. Table XI shows the *exports* out of India of wheat (including wheat flour) month by month during the last four years.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN TEN MONTHS ENDING JANUARY 1915 AND 1916.

The ten months' figures in table I show (in round numbers) an increase of—

33 per cent in jute.
(4,983,900 bales as against 3,747,800 bales last year.)

30 per cent in raw cotton.
(3,163,900 bales as against 2,426,900 bales last year.)

21 per cent in gram and pulse.
(357,900 tons as against 295,100 tons last year.)

12 per cent in tea.
(267,795,700 lbs. as against 239,616,300 lbs. last year.)

8 per cent in rice.
(1,148,400 tons as against 1,062,100 tons last year.)

Imports of linseed into ports show a decrease, of 26 per cent (191,400 tons as against 258,700 tons last year) mainly on account of smaller exports from Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. The fall of 1 per cent (993,500 tons as against 1,006,500 tons last year) in the imports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) is due principally to smaller exports from the Punjab to Karachi.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN JANUARY 1916 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with December 1915, the imports in January 1916 into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers) an increase of—

83 per cent in rice.
(124,200 tons as against 67,700 tons previous month.)

30 per cent in raw cotton.
(604,700 bales as against 465,700 bales previous month.)

6 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat-flour).
(31,100 tons as against 29,500 tons previous month.)

and a decrease of—

24 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(8,000 tons as against 10,400 tons previous month.)

23 per cent in linseed.
(10,900 tons as against 14,200 tons previous month.)

21 per cent in tea.
(22,923,100 lbs as against 29,093,500 lbs previous month.)

17 per cent in jute.
(376,100 bales as against 455,500 bales previous month.)

The Statistics for January 1915 and 1916, as also for the ten months ending 31st January 1915 and 1916, together with those for December 1915 and January 1916 are summarised below :—

SUMMARY TABLE I.

(1) Articles	(2) Imports, January 1915	(3) Imports, January 1916	(4) Imports, April 1914 to January 1915	(5) Imports, April 1915 to January 1916	(6) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in January 1916 as compared with January 1915	(7) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in ten months, April 1915 to January 1916 as compared with ten months, April 1914 to January 1915
	bales	bales	bales	bales	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw . . .	395,795	604,654	2,426,915	3,163,895	+52·8	+30·4
	tons	tons	tons	tons		
Wheat (excluding wheat flour) . . .	30,221	31,117	1,006,478	993,524	+3	—1·3
Rice (including paddy) .	129,817	124,173	1,062,059	1,148,442	—4·3	+8·1
Gram and Pulse . .	25,217	28,174	295,058	357,891	+11·7	+21·3
Linseed . . .	4,006	10,897	258,696	191,442	+172	—26
Rape and Mustard seed .	8,408	7,971	125,801	126,023	—5·2	+·2
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
Jute	779,279	376,140	3,747,782	4,983,944	—51·7	+33
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs		
Tea	14,794,192	22,923,098	239,616,272	267,795,664	+54·9	+11·8

SUMMARY TABLE II.

Articles	Imports, December 1915	Imports, January 1916	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in January 1916 as compared with December 1915
	bales	bales	Per cent
Cotton, raw	465,712	604,654	+29·8
	tons	tons	
Wheat (excluding wheat flour) . . .	29,453	31,117	+5·6
Rice (including paddy)	67,710	124,173	+83·4
Gram and Pulse	28,223	28,174	—·2
Linseed	14,239	10,897	—23·5
Rape and Mustard seed	10,443	7,971	—23·7
	bales	bales	
Jute	455,491	376,140	—17·4
	lbs	lbs	
Tea	29,093,502	22,923,098	—21·2

TABLE III.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		Total	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Imports in January										
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
By Rail and River—										
Assam	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	55
Bengal	360	3,681	...	127	...	...	...	...	360	3,808
Bihar and Orissa	57	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	83
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	9,250	2,133	46,110	25,885	...	...	...	...	55,360	28,018
Punjab	...	104	12,988	20,485	19,618	27,624	...	...	32,606	48,213
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	25,030	17,579	...	...	25,030	17,579
Raj. and C. India	21	342	11,793	25,714	...	...	...	..	11,814	26,056
Bombay	412	894	63,476	124,596	...	...	528	1,266	64,416	126,756
Central Provinces and Berar	11,532	12,155	139,986	229,666	...	...	...	...	151,518	241,821
Nizam's Territory	...	..	30,520	61,174	...	...	1	1,187	30,521	62,361
Madras	15	324	564	2,218	...	...	723	3,630	1,302	6,172
Mysore	...	...	415	1,157	...	...	...	51	415	1,208
Kashmir	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total	21,648	19,771	305,852	491,022	44,648	45,203	1,252	6,134	373,400	562,130
By Sea—										
Bengal	1,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,548	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	222	136	...	1	1	101	198	238	421
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	6,018	28,358	...	...	...	...	6,018	28,358
Madras	8,814	...	69	109	...	...	...	...	8,883	109
Burma	1,971	1,541	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,971	1,541
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	...	3,736	11,048	...	...	...	...	3,736	11,048
Foreign countries	...	220	1	808	...	...	...	19	1	1,047
Total	12,333	1,983	9,960	40,323	1	1	101	217	22,395	42,524
Total Imports	33,981	21,754	315,812	531,345	44,649	45,204	1,353	6,351	395,795	604,654
Imports from April to end of January										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	1,784	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,784	1,065
Bengal	20,637	39,070	2	186	...	...	...	4	20,639	39,260
Bihar and Orissa	2,706	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,706	1,232
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	42,949	22,677	129,461	247,688	661	484	...	..	173,071	270,849
Punjab	614	2,043	23,737	107,734	107,580	146,705	...	...	131,931	256,482
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	100,073	88,255	...	...	100,073	88,255
Raj. and C. India	533	1,238	122,715	191,234	3,970	12	...	...	127,218	192,484
Bombay	823	6,935	585,672	708,154	...	...	4,556	11,532	591,051	726,621
Central Provinces and Berar	41,245	61,194	405,721	612,613	...	...	...	...	446,966	673,807
Nizam's Territory	459	...	129,878	201,206	...	...	4,582	14,566	134,919	215,772
Madras	713	1,825	28,.11	37,560	...	...	225,954	201,074	254,878	240,459
Mysore	...	101	3,741	14,038	...	...	734	5,422	4,475	19,561
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Total	112,463	137,380	1,429,138	2,120,413	212,284	235,459	235,826	232,598	1,989,711	2,725,850
By Sea—										
Bengal	8,372	10,484	62	860	..	...	...	...	8,434	11,344
Bihar and Orissa	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Bombay	2,244	4,047	3,462	2,194	4,877	1,390	6,501	7,050	17,084	14,681
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	26,010	133,594	...	...	...	...	26,010	133,594
Madras	20,750	8,765	30,163	39,002	...	...	1	...	50,914	47,767
Burma	11,421	9,481	463	145	...	...	118	...	12,002	9,629
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	299,721	214,369	...	...	1	22	299,722	214,391
Foreign countries	180	613	22,469	5,951	...	...	375	75	23,024	6,639
Total	42,981	33,393	382,350	396,115	4,877	1,390	6,996	7,147	437,204	438,045
Total Imports	155,444	170,773	1,811,488	2,516,528	217,161	236,849	242,822	239,745	2,426,915	3,163,895

NOTE.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, Badagara and Dhanushkodi

400 lbs are equivalent to 1 bale of cotton

TABLE IV.—Wheat (excluding wheat flour)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
	Imports in January							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal	45	12	...	...	...	...	45	12
Bihar and Orissa	1,233	157	...	...	...	...	1,233	157
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	3,780	2,287	135	29	103	..	4,018	2,316
Punjab	3,154	3,753	3,420	1,692	14,226	4,417	20,800	9,862
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	998	3,783	998	3,783
Raj. and C. India	...	680	859	3,837	...	...	859	4,517
Bombay	...	...	563	1,832	...	...	563	1,832
Cent. Provs. and Berar	107	1,631	882	782	...	...	989	2,413
Nizam's Territory	...	...	58	402	...	...	58	402
Madras	16	...	5	...	...	...	21	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,335	8,520	5,922	8,574	15,327	8,200	29,584	25,294
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	7	...	5	4	12	4
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	256	4,899	...	...	256	4,899
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	97	920	...	...	97	920
Foreign countries	...	...	108	...	164	...	272	...
TOTAL	...		468	5,819	169	4	637	5,823
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,335	8,520	5,390	14,393	15,496	8,204	30,221	31,117
	Imports from April to end of January							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,239	924	...	...	...	...	2,239	924
Bihar and Orissa	28,029	3,980	...	...	...	...	28,029	3,980
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	56,402	135,387	4,909	26,928	10,363	76,628	71,674	238,943
Punjab	35,987	38,643	37,405	27,483	705,261	463,633	778,653	529,759
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	42,244	47,309	42,244	47,309
Raj. and C. India	223	2,491	21,195	36,161	16	257	21,434	38,909
Bombay	...	96	6,330	25,627	...	...	6,330	25,723
Cent. Provs. and Berar	12,174	36,396	9,227	30,198	..	...	21,401	66,594
Nizam's Territory	...	...	152	1,602	...	...	152	1,602
Madras	130	22	5	110	...	...	135	132
Mysore	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	29
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	135,184	217,939	79,223	148,138	757,884	587,827	972,291	953,904
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	6	...	56	111	12	87	74	198
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	24,407	28,023	...	284	24,407	28,307
Madras	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	7
Burma	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	8,958	10,975	186	130	9,144	11,105
Foreign countries	8	...	280	8	274	...	557	8
TOTAL	18	...	33,702	39,119	472	501	34,187	39,620
TOTAL IMPORTS	135,197	217,939	112,925	187,257	758,356	588,328	1,006,478	993,524

* See also table XI.

TABLE V.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta		Karachi		Madras ports		Total	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
	Imports in January							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	27	1	...	...	...	...	27	1
Bengal	29,434	32,001	...	...	13	62	29,447	32,063
Bihar and Orissa	3,689	4,456	...	...	64	335	3,753	4,791
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1	17	...	...		...	1	17
Punjab	21	13	213	1,051	...	...	234	1,064
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	9,681	12,927	...	...	9,681	12,927
Raj. and C. India	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	7	10	7	10
Central Provinces and Berar	126	742	...	...	...	...	126	742
Nizam's Territory	...	8	...	...	49	108	49	116
Madras	1,560	113	...	...	13,809	40,562	15,369	40,675
Mysore	...	...	...	...	1	1,018	1	1,018
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	34,858	37,351	9,894	13,978	13,943	42,095	58,695	93,424
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	120	742	...	..	...	...	120	742
Bombay	...	2	29	11	4,443	3,954	4,472	3,967
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		408	347	371	1,144	779	1,491
Madras	...	...	...	...	398	366	398	366
Burma	51,329	16,563	...	10	13,508	7,270	64,837	23,843
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	112	...	112	
Foreign countries	401	312	...	...	3	28	404	340
TOTAL	51,850	17,619	437	368	18,835	12,762	71,122	30,749
TOTAL IMPORTS	86,708	54,970	10,331	14,346	32,778	54,857	129,817	124,173
	Imports from April to end of January							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	74	51	...	...	...	...	74	51
Bengal	189,087	123,343	48	...	469	646	189,604	123,989
Bihar and Orissa	27,079	11,175	...	...	623	498	27,702	11,673
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	58	981	4	1	.	...	62	982
Punjab	154	164	1,680	5,414	..	...	1,834	5,578
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	3	53 468	61,813	...	...	53,468	61,816
Raj. and C. India	...	460	...	...	...	...	...	460
Bombay	...	8	...	1	57	75	57	84
Cent. Provs. and Berar	2,628	9,756	...	...	2	9	2,630	9,765
Nizam's Territory	...	110	...	...	147	854	147	964
Madras	2,425	40,848	...	...	196,297	274,146	198,722	314,994
Mysore	...	...	...	...	119	1,466	119	1,466
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	221,505	186,899	55,200	67,229	197,714	277,694	474,419	531,822
By Sea—								
Bengal	26	23	1	...	5,860	2	5,887	25
Bihar and Orissa	2,466	1,162	...	...	...	...	2,466	1,162
Bombay	7	8	319	185	10,214	10,937	10,540	11,130
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	147	1,054	1,786	9,309	1,889	10,363	3,822
Madras	46	8,554	...	...	2,592	1,286	2,638	9,840
Burma	373,268	429,015	...	16	176,910	134,227	550,178	563,258
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	113	1	113	1
Foreign countries	5,127	27,025	...	...	328	307	5,455	27,332
TOTAL	380,940	465,934	1,374	1,987	205,326	148,699	587,040	616,620
TOTAL IMPORTS	602,445	652,833	56,574	69,216	403,040	426,393	1,062,059	1,148,442

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

TABLE VI.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Total	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Imports in January								
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,589	1,947	...	...	...	...	2,589	1,947
Bihar and Orissa	3,932	2,438	20	185	...	...	3,952	2,623
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	2,168	6,195	210	796	106	480	2,484	7,471
Punjab	2,101	1,299	1,253	4,570	541	363	3,895	6,232
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	325	410	325	410
Raj. and C. India	199	126	453	189	12	...	664	315
Bombay	...	11	4,575	3,732	...	...	4,575	3,743
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,142	1,132	1,824	1 966	...	...	2,966	3,098
Nizam's Territory	149	53	766	167	...	...	915	1,020
Madras	603	44	..	...	...	...	603	44
Mysore	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	7
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12,883	13,245	9,101	12,412	984	1,253	22,988	26,910
By Sea—								
Bengal	... 1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	... 2	... 18	... 28	... 6	... 18	1 24	... 48
Bombay	...	...	607	65	1	39	608	104
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	... 27	...	12	..	...	...	39
Madras	127	250	...	...	...	...	127	250
Burma	...	...	1,149	136	53	...	1,202	136
Non-Br. Ports in India	57	24	229	663	1	...	287	687
Foreign countries								
Total	185	303	2,003	904	61	57	2,249	1,264
Total Imports	13,068	13,548	11,104	13,316	1,045	1,310	25,217	28,174
Imports from April to end of January								
By Rail and River—								
Assam	19	2	...	...	...	...	19	2
Bengal	41,301	20,085	254	45	...	...	41,555	20,130
Bihar and Orissa	58,236	28,974	161	1,814	...	...	58,397	30,788
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	29,576	64,222	1,359	14,957	982	11,479	31,917	90,628
Punjab	10,033	25,508	25,156	44,518	34,246	50,603	69,435	120,629
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	6	...	...	35	4,921	5,294	4,927	5,329
Raj. and C. India	529	1,167	6,053	3,904	429	934	7,011	6,005
Bombay	294	591	29.192	26,614	1	23	29,487	27,228
Cent. Provs. and Berar	11,572	12.954	18,661	22,770	...	19	30,233	35,743
Nizam's Territory	815	1,408	2,114	3,411	...	...	2,929	4,819
Madras	3,410	742	15	144	...	...	3,425	886
Mysore	...	15	1	14	...	...	1	29
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	155,791	155,608	82,966	118,196	40,579	68,352	279,336	342,216
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...
Bihar and Orissa	288	19	...	...	...	...	288	19
Bombay	...	17	512	807	1,045	276	1,557	1,100
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	2,618	1,783	79	261	2,697	2,044
Madras	471	196	2	58	1	..	474	254
Burma	1,611	1,981	1,887	104	...	...	3,498	2,085
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2,406	1,368	242	35	2,650	1,403
Foreign countries	439	1,618	4,053	7,186	43	16	4,535	8,770
Total	2,809	3,831	11,480	11,256	1,433	588	15,722	15,675
Total Imports	158,600	159,499	94,446	129,452	42,012	68,940	295,058	357,891

TABLE VII.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
	Imports in January					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bengal	151	285	...	...	151	285
Bihar and Orissa	1,654	3,859	...	67	1,654	3,926
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,022	1,703	82	1,307	1,104	3,010
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	31	180	796	180	827
Bombay	...	...	115	265	115	265
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	255	331	1,301	331	1,556
Nizam's Territory	...	...	436	930	436	930
Madras	...	...	...	7	...	7
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,827	6,134	1,144	4,673	3,971	10,807
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	3	...	...	...	3	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	9	75	9	75
Foreign countries	...	...	23	15	23	15
Total	3	...	32	90	35	90
Total Imports	2,830	6,134	1,176	4,763	4,006	10,897
	Imports from April to end of January					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	1,072	166	...	...	1,072	166
Bengal	15,030	3,863	...	...	15,030	3,863
Bihar and Orissa	121,729	56,547	27	1,169	121,756	57,716
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	50,144	29,305	8,989	25,097	59,133	54,402
Punjab	...	...	4	11	4	11
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	602	15,626	28,529	15,626	29,131
Bombay	...	...	4,324	6,992	4,324	6,992
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,422	1,253	14,853	17,941	16,275	19,194
Nizam's Territory	...	...	19,439	17,110	19,439	17,110
Madras	...	...	174	268	174	268
Mysore	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total	189,397	91,736	63,436	97,121	252,833	188,857
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	23	...	...	...	23	...
Bombay	...	5	...	1	...	6
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	201	3	201	3
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	3,736	2,312	3,736	2,312
Foreign countries	54	69	1,849	195	1,903	264
Total	77	74	5,786	2,511	5,863	2,585
Total Imports	189,474	91,810	69,222	99,632	258,696	191,442

TABLE VIII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Total	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
	Imports in January					
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
By Rail and River—						
Assam	13	4	...	...	13	4
Bengal	28	17	...	...	28	17
Bihar and Orissa	131	1,195	...	...	131	1,195
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,546	4,598	39	524	1,585	5,122
Punjab	3,403	682	81	22	3,484	704
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	48	...	...	1	48	1
Raj. and C. India	665	61	717	71	1,382	132
Bombay	497	...	98	112	595	112
Cent. Provs. and Berar	312	182	493	381	805	563
Nizam's Territory	...	...	6	16	6	16
Madras	...	73	...	22	...	95
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,643	6,812	1,434	1,149	8,077	7,961
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	104	...	226	...	330	...
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1	10	1	10
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	104	...	227	10	331	10
Total Imports	6,747	6,812	1,661	1,159	8,408	7,971
	Imports from April to end of January					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	13,138	399	...	...	13,138	399
Bengal	1,098	494	...	17	1,098	511
Bihar and Orissa	21,215	3,703	...	6	21,215	3,709
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	50,552	87,361	5,583	16,606	56,135	103,967
Punjab	5,007	1,719	308	128	5,315	1,847
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	635	33	...	1	635	34
Raj. and C. India	3,981	464	2,291	2,071	6,272	2,535
Bombay	4,072	1,456	11,945	8,844	16,017	10,300
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,037	265	1,208	631	2,245	896
Nizam's Territory	...	...	153	139	153	139
Madras	1,123	102	...	23	1,123	125
Mysore	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total	101,858	95,996	21,488	28,469	123,346	124,465
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	96	45	...	...	96	45
Madras	216	...	1,750	1,239	1,966	1,239
Burma	100	...	...	20	100	20
Non-Br. Ports in India	1	...	...	...	1	...
Foreign countries	...	...	91	152	91	152
	1	...	200	102	201	102
Total	414	45	2,041	1,513	2,455	1,558
Total Imports	102,272	96,041	23,529	29,982	125,801	126,023

TABLE IX.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1915	1916
	Imports in January	
	bales	bales
By Rail and River—		
Assam	41,069	11,251
Bengal	683,588	328,119
Bihar and Orissa	54,622	34,759
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	244
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	541
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	779,279	374,914
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	1,148
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	78
TOTAL	...	1,226
TOTAL IMPORTS	779,279	376,140
	Imports from April to end of January	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	111,712	131,945
Bengal	3,406,461	4,301,254
Bihar and Orissa	210,995	512,056
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	338
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	541
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	3,729,168	4,946,134
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	18,608	36,864
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	6	946
TOTAL	18,614	37,810
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,747,782	4,983,944

NOTE.—400 lbs. are equivalent to 1 bale of jute.
By "Calcutta" is meant the town of Calcutta with Howrah and the Kidderpore Docks. The imports exclude, therefore, imports into those jute mills which are outside this area. Such mills form the large majority of the total mills manufacturing jute.

TABLE X.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta	
	1915	1916
	Imports in January	
	lbs.	lbs.
By Rail and River—		
Assam	10,880,352	17,182,080
Bengal	3,648,736	5,677,303
Bihar and Orissa	31,584	33,826
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	28,560	21,394
Punjab	16,240	247
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	112	82
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	2,016	...
Mysore	...	...
Kashmir	...	165
TOTAL	14,607,600	22,921,097
By Sea—		
Bengal	185,248	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	336	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	1,008	2,001
TOTAL	186,592	2,001
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,794,192	22,923,098
	Imports from April to end of January	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	156,743,552	186,703,479
Bengal	81,222,400	79,356,334
Bihar and Orissa	301,616	324,737
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	655,648	859,161
Punjab	122,080	217,132
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	448	82
Bombay	1,120	7,289
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,232	688
Nizam's Territory	...	4,032
Madras	2,576	10,276
Mysore	112	...
Kashmir	112	165
TOTAL	239,050,896	267,474,375
By Sea—		
Bengal	484,736	286,531
Bihar and Orissa	224	...
Bombay	4,928	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	8,624	...
Madras	16,464	11,774
Burma	35,504	1,944
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	14,896	21,040
TOTAL	565,376	321,289
TOTAL IMPORTS	239,616,272	267,795,664

NOTE.—82⅔ lbs. are equivalent to 1 maund.

TABLE XI.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat, (2) wheat flour and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the four official years 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15. The figures are in thousands of tons :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	68	69	27	9	11
May	136	107	166	24	105 (a)
June	189	244	260	169	292 (a)
July	266	328	318	169	187 (a)
August	125	153	135	43	48 (a)
September	66	232	135	56	6 (a)
October	66	148	53	88	...
November	74	114	47	55	...
December	97	80	22	37	... (b)
January	102	99	20	25	...
February	75	51	10	22	...
March	97	35	9	9	
TOTAL	1,361	1,660	1,202	706	
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Production (in thousands of tons)	10,061	9,924	9,853	8,358	10,269

NOTE.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of exports of the next year because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

(a) Include exports on Government account 91,357 tons in May, 249,952 tons in June, 150,295 tons in July 36,483 tons in August and 2,375 tons in September 1915.

(b) Exports were below 1,000 tons in these months.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	4	4	6	6	4
May	4	4	9	3	2
June	4	6	10	5	4
July	5	5	8	8	6
August	6	6	4	6	4
September	6	5	7	4	6
October	4	9	9	4	4
November	3	5	6	4	7
December	4	6	4	3	3
January	5	7	6	5	9
February	4	5	4	4	4
March	3	6	6	2	
TOTAL	52	68	79	54	

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat).†

	1911-12 000's of tons.	1912-13 000's of tons.	1913-14 000's of tons.	1914-15 000's of tons.	1915-16 000's of tons.
April	74	74	36	17	17
May	141	113	179	29	108
June	196	252	274	176	298
July	273	335	329	181	196
August	133	161	141	52	54
September	74	239	145	61	15
October	72	161	66	94	6
November	79	122	55	61	10
December	103	89	27	42	4
January	109	109	29	32	13
February	81	59	16	28	6
March	100	44	18	11	
TOTAL	1,435	1,758	1,315	784	
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Production of wheat (in thousands of tons).	10,061	9,924	9,853	8,358	10,269

† Ten tons of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven tons of wheat flour.

NOTE (1)—On an average for the three years ending 1913-14, 4·1 per cent. of the total export of wheat (including wheat flour) was exported in April; the percentages for the other months are as follows:—May 9·6 per cent., June 16 per cent., July 20·8 per cent., August 9·7 per cent., September 10·2 per cent., October 6·6 per cent., November 5·7 per cent., December 4·9 per cent., January 5·5 per cent., February 3·5 per cent., March 3·6 per cent.

(2) Exports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi by sea during February 1916 week by week as compared with the corresponding periods of last year are given below:—

	1915 tons.	1916 tons.
Week ending 5th February	203	123*
" " 12th "	4,937	185*
" " 19th "	10,119	111*
" " 26th "	5,134	329*
	20,393	748

* Inclusive of figures on Government account.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No. 1248-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Delhi at 6-15 P.M. on Friday, the 31st March 1916. His Excellency's departure will be public.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Staff, the Members of the Governor General's Executive Council and all the principal Civil and Military Officers in Delhi will be in attendance at Viceregal Lodge by 5-15 P.M. Ladies and gentlemen on the Government House list desirous of attending are also invited to be present at the same hour.

Guards of Honour of British and Indian Infantry will be drawn up at Viceregal Lodge.

His Excellency will be escorted to the Station by a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, a Territorial Battery, His Excellency the Governor General's Body Guard and a Regiment of Indian Cavalry. The route will be *vid* the Flagstaff Tower, Flagstaff Road, Alipore Road, Kashmir Gate, Lothian Road and Queen's Road and will be lined by troops from the main gate of Viceregal Lodge to the Flagstaff Tower under the orders of the General Officer Commanding at Delhi.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, the General Officer Commanding at Delhi and Staff, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, will be in attendance at the Delhi Main Station.

A Guard of Honour of Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform.

A Royal salute will be fired as the Special train moves out of the Station.

Levee dress (cloth) will be worn by Civil and Review Order (Summer clothing) by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

The Viceroy will arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 2nd April, His Excellency's arrival being private.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

The Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge
Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.
Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

All communications intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party should be addressed to "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town; all others to the headquarters of the several departments at Delhi.

No. 1249-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive at Delhi at 7-30 A.M. on Thursday, the 6th April 1916. His Excellency's arrival will be public.

A Royal salute will be fired as the Special train arrives at the Station.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, the General Officer Commanding at Delhi and Staff, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, will receive His Excellency at the Delhi Main Station.

A Guard of Honour of Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform.

His Excellency will be escorted to Viceregal Lodge by a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, a Territorial Battery, the Governor General's Body Guard and a Regiment of Indian Cavalry. The route will be *vid* Queen's Road, Lothian Road, Kashmir Gate, Alipore Road, Flagstaff Road and the Flagstaff Tower and will be lined by troops from the Flagstaff Tower to the main gate of Viceregal Lodge under the orders of the General Officer Commanding at Delhi.

His Excellency is due to arrive at Viceregal Lodge at about 8 A.M., and will be received there by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Staff, the Members of the Governor General's Executive Council and all the principal Civil and Military officers in Delhi. Ladies and gentlemen on the Government House list desirous of attending are also invited to be present at Viceregal Lodge by 7-45 A.M.

Guards of Honour of British and Indian Infantry will be drawn up at Viceregal Lodge.

Levee dress (cloth) will be worn by Civil and Review Order (Summer clothing) by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,
F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th March, 1916.

No. 18.—Whereas by Regulation passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the fifth day of October, 1871, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the Hill District of Arakan.

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th day of March, 1916.

In pursuance of the direction contained in section 71 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India and will be published in the Burma Gazette.

REGULATION No. I OF 1916.

A Regulation to declare and amend the Law applicable in the Hill District of Arakan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend the law applicable in the Hill District of Arakan; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1916; and

(*2*) It extends to the Hill District of Arakan.

Acts and Regulations in Force.

Laws in force in the Hill District of Arakan.

2. (*1*) So much of each of the enactments specified in Schedule I as is in force in the territories to which the enactment generally applies, shall be deemed to be in force in the Hill District of Arakan subject to the restrictions and modifications, if any, therein stated, and to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in the territories to which they generally apply:

Provided that, notwithstanding anything in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or in any rule under that Act, no license to manufacture or deal in arms or ammunition shall be granted without the express sanction of the Local Government. 878.

(*2*) An enactment not comprised in Schedule I shall not be deemed to be or to have been in force in the Hill District of Arakan or in any part thereof, unless it is expressed by special mention to extend thereto or, after the commencement of this Regulation, is extended thereto under the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*).

(*3*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, extend, with such restrictions and modifications as it thinks fit, to the Hill District of Arakan or any part thereof, any enactment which is in force in any part of Lower Burma at the date of the extension.

(*4*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, declare that any enactment, which is comprised in Schedule I or which may, after the commencement of this Regulation, be extended to the Hill District of Arakan, shall no longer be in force in the Hill District of Arakan or any part thereof specified in the notification.

(*5*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, declare what area constitutes the Hill District of Arakan for the purpose of this Regulation.

Construction of enactments.

3. For the purposes of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in the Hill District of Arakan, a Court may construe the enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

Functions of High Court to be discharged by Commissioner.

4. The functions of the High Court in all civil and miscellaneous matters shall be discharged by the Commissioner of the Arakan Division.

Assessment and Collection of Thathameda-tax.

Thathameda-tax.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, thathameda-tax shall be leviable at such average rate per household or family as the Local Government may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, direct.

Power to vary.

6. The average rate at which thathameda-tax is to be levied may vary from place to place or by races or classes of the community as the Local Government, having regard to local circumstances, may deem expedient.

Liability to pay.

7. The residents of any town or village, or, if the Commissioner so directs, the residents of any part of a town or village, or the persons belonging to any race or class in a town or village, shall be jointly and severally liable for the whole of the thathameda-tax leviable upon such residents or members of such community, respectively.

To be deemed Land-revenue.

8. For the purpose of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, thathameda-tax shall be deemed Land-revenue.

Exemption.

9. The Local Government may, by notification in the Burma Gazette, exempt any household or family, or any class of households or families or the residents of any particular locality, from the payment of thathameda-tax.

Power to make rules.

10. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules—

(*i*) for the assessment, demand and collection of thathameda-tax;

(*ii*) for the recovery of arrears of thathameda-tax;

(*iii*) for the recovery within the Hill District of Arakan of arrears of land-revenue or of any sum recoverable as such whether the same falls due within or without the district; and

(*iv*) generally, for carrying into effect the purposes of sections 5, 6 and 7.

(*2*) All such rules shall be published in the Burma Gazette, and shall thereupon have the same effect as if enacted by this Regulation.

Exemption of certain villages and tribes from taxation.

11. Nothing contained in section 5 shall authorise the imposition of thathameda-tax in any village or upon the members of any tribe which has hitherto been treated as exempt from all taxation.

Miscellaneous.

Boatmen to declare contents of boats.

12. Boatmen proceeding up the river Kuladan shall declare the contents of their boats at Kuladan to such official there as the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by a written order affixed to the jetty and on the walls of the Court-house at that station, appoint in this behalf.

Power to search and seize spirits, etc., unprotected by pass.

13. (*1*) The official thus appointed may search any boat proceeding up the said river whenever he sees reasonable grounds for doing so, and may seize all spirit manufactured out of the district, opium, ganja, ammunition and arms not protected by a pass from the Deputy Commissioner, which he may find therein.

(*2*) Any articles so seized may be confiscated by order of the Deputy Commissioner, or of an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(3) The order passed in every such case, and the grounds thereof, shall be recorded by the officer passing it.

14. The head boatman of every boat in which any of the articles mentioned in the last preceding section is carried without a pass, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in default of payment, to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

Penalty for carrying prohibited articles.

15. The enactments mentioned in Schedule II are repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS TO BE DEEMED IN FORCE IN THE HILL DISTRICT OF ARAKAN.

(*See section 2.*)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Restrictions and modifications.
1	2	3	4
		I.—General Acts.	
1843	V	The Indian Slavery Act, 1843.	
1850	XVIII	The Judicial Officers Protection Act, 1850.	
1852	XXX	The Indian Naturalisation Act, 1852.	
1857	XI	The State Offences Act, 1857.	
1860	XLV	The Indian Penal Code, 1860.	
1861	V	The Police Act, 1861.	
1864	III	The Foreigners Act, 1864.	
1871	I	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.	
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	
,,	IX	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.	
,,	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.	
1873	V	The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873	
,,	X	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.	
1874	IV	The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874.	
,,	IX	The European Vagrancy Act, 1874.	
,,	XIV	The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.	
1878	I	The Opium Act, 1878	
,,	VI	The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878.	
,,	XI	The Indian Arms Act, 1878.	
1879	VI	The Elephants' Preservation Act, 1879.	
1882	XII	The Indian Salt Act, 1882.	Sections 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 and Ch. 4 only.
1883	XIX	The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.	
1884	VI	The Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.	
,,	XII	The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.	
1885	XIII	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.	
1886	II	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.	
,,	VI	The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886.	
1887	XV	The Burma Military Police Act, 1887.	
1889	I	The Metal Tokens Act, 1889.	
,,	XV	The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.	
1890	I	The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.	
1896	XII	The Excise Act, 1896.	
1897	VIII	The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.	
,,	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.	
,,	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	
1898	III	The Lepers Act, 1898.	
,,	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	
,,	VI	The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.	
1903	XV	The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.	
1906	III	The Indian Coinage Act, 1906.	
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.	Sections 38, 39, 41, 42, 45 and 46 Order IX, Rules 1 and 2, and Order XXI, Rules 1-9, only.
1908	IX	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.	
1909	IV	The Whipping Act, 1909.	
1910	II	The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.	
1911	XVII	The Indian Airships Act, 1911.	
1912	II	The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.	
,,	IV	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.	
,,	V	The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.	
,,	VI	The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.	
1913	V	The White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, 1913.	
		II.—Regulations.	
1874	VIII	The Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874.	
1896	II	The Burma Frontier Tribes Regulations, 1896.	
1907	I	The Upper Burma and Arakan Hills Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation, 1907.	
		III.—Burma Acts.	
1898	I	The Burma General Clauses Act, 1898.	
,,	II	The Burma Ferries Act, 1898.	
1899	I	The Burma Gambling Act, 1899.	
1902	IV	The Burma Forest Act, 1902.	
1905	III	The Burma Fisheries Act, 1905.	
1907	VI	The Burma Village Act, 1907.	
1909	VII	The Burma Opium Law Amendment Act, 1909.	
		IV.—Bengal Regulation.	
1818	III	The Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818.	

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 15.*)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	4
		Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.	
1898	XIII	The Burma Laws Act, 1898 . .	So much of the third Schedule as relates to Regulation No. IX of 1874.
1903	I	The Amending Act, 1903 . . .	Part V of the second Schedule.
		Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., C. 3).	
1874	IX	The Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874.	The whole.
1893	VIII	The Arakan Hill District Laws Amendment Regulation, 1893.	The whole.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 24th March 1916.

No. 1087-C.—In the Home Department notification no. 686-C., dated the 25th February 1916, regarding the resignation of the Indian Civil Service by Mr. G. Whittle, *for* "15th March 1916 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India" *read* "11th March 1916".

No. 1091-C.—Mr. J. W. Hose, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 5th January 1916.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd March 1916.

No. 1038-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Province of Delhi the Punjab Military Transport Act, 1916 (Punjab Act I of 1916).

The 23rd March 1916.

No. 1060-C.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Advocate General, Bengal, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties until further orders.

The 24th March 1916.

No. 1097-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913) and section 4 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Grey, Barrister-at-Law, to be Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bengal, with effect from the 1st April 1916.

No. 1098-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913) and section 5 of the Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913) the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Kinney to be Deputy Administrator General and Deputy Official Trustee, Bengal, with effect from the 1st April 1916.

MEDICAL.

The 24th March 1916.

No. 1083-C.—Major G. Tate, M.B., I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Simla, East, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 2nd April 1916.

POLICE.

The 17th March 1916.

No. 966-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely :—

1. In Schedule I in entries (1) to (5 A), (9) to (13) and (15), in the third column, after the words "any person herein exempted" the words "shall be of such descriptions only and" shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule I in entries (18) and 19), in the third column, for the words "the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be retained in each case" the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"The number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case."

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th March 1916.

No. 1081-C —Mr. A. S. Phipps, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Burma, is appointed to be Treasury Officer, Port Blair, with effect from the 11th March 1916.

H. WHEELER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Delhi, the 24th March 1916.

No. 71.—Mr. Rakhal Das Banerji, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

EDUCATION.

The 21st March 1916.

No. 243.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, M.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

The 23rd March 1916.

No. 255.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915 (XVI of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on and with effect from the 1st April 1916.

GENERAL.

The 24th March 1916.

No. 144.—Mr. T. M. Smith, Superintendent, 1st grade, in the Department of Education, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st April 1916.

No. 145.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. T. M. Smith from the service, the following promotions are notified :—

Mr. L. D. Harrington, Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade and appointed to be a Superintendent, 1st grade, on probation.

Mr. M. N. Chakrabarti, Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade and appointed to be a Superintendent, 2nd grade, on probation.

Mr. A. H. Barlett is appointed to be a Superintendent, 3rd grade, on probation.

SANITARY.

The 21st March 1916.

No. 153.—Dr. K. R. Krishnaswami Iyengar, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), D. P. H. (London), is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, with effect from the 1st January 1916.

No. 159.—Dr. M. B. Soparkar, B. Hy. (Bombay), M.D. in Sanitary Science (Bombay) is temporarily appointed to the Bacteriological Department on probation and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 1st April 1916.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1916.

No. 440-C.—Mr. G. Taylor, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department South Punjab, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for 3 months in combination with furlough for 5 months with effect from 15th April 1916, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 441-C.—Mr. T. F. Quirke, M.R.C.V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, during the absence of Mr. Taylor on leave, or until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 24th March 1916.

No. 444-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department No. 243F-25-2, dated the 18th January 1916, the following promotions are made in the class of Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 9th March 1916, until further orders :—

Mr. A. W. Blunt, Conservator, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Mr. F. A. Leete, Conservator, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd March 1916.

No. 6.—The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Russell, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the afternoon of the 30th March 1916, and the following appointment is made :—

Mr. F. C. Rose, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, at present attached to the Government of India Secretariat on special duty, to be Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th March 1916.

P. HAWKINS,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th March 1916.

No. 340-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Senor Don Carlos Camp Rencoret as Consul-General for Chile at Calcutta.

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 454-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Kaye of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for one month and 28 days combined with furlough for 7 months and 27 days with effect from the 2nd March 1916 under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 455-Est. A.—Mr. C. L. S. Russell of the Political Department is posted as Resident in Mewar with effect from the 2nd March 1916.

No. 457-Est. A.—Major G. H. Anderson of the Political Department is posted as Assistant Resident, Mewar, with effect from the 25th February 1916.

No. 458-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Peacock of the Political Department is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 4th March 1916, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 459-Est. A.—Major A. B. Drummond of the Political Department is posted as Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar, with effect from the 4th March 1916.

Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No. 1185-D.—Mr. E. L. Nile, Secretariat Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted, with effect from the 1st April 1916, privilege leave for 1 month and 19 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and in continuation furlough for 1 year 6 months and 14 days under Articles 233 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 21st March 1916.

No. 1222-D.—The services of the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., a Resident of the 1st Class and Resident in Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties.

The 22nd March 1916.

No. 1242-D.—Mr. D. deS. Bray of the Political Department, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 16th March 1916.

No. 1245-D.—Captain H. V. Biscoe, officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Under Secretary in that Department with effect from the 17th March 1916.

No. 1248-D.—Mr. H. D. G. Law, officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Secretary in that Department with effect from the 17th March 1916.

No. 1250-D.—The services of Mr. G. W. Marshall, I.S.O., Registrar, Foreign and Political Department Secretariat, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department, with effect from the 17th March 1916.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 22nd March 1916.

No. 472-Est. B.—The following revised rules for the examination of officers serving in Baluchistan, in the Pushtu and Baluchi languages, which have received the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, are hereby published for general information. These revised rules will take effect from the date of this notification in supersession of all existing rules.

Rules for the examination of officers serving in Baluchistan in the Pushtu and Baluchi languages.

1. The following officers will be required to pass an examination according to the standard prescribed in Appendix A or C to these rules in Pushtu or Baluchi :—

(*a*) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India serving in Baluchistan, whose substantive pay does not amount to Rs. 1,500 a month.

(*b*) European and Eurasian Extra Assistant Commissioners.

(*c*) Superintendents of Police and European and Eurasian Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

(*d*) Executive and Assistant Engineers and temporary Engineers of the Canal Department.

(*e*) Military Officers serving with the Frontier Militia or Levy Corps

(*f*) Officers of the Indian Medical Service holding the appointments of whole-time Civil Surgeons.

2. The prevailing vernacular of the various districts shall, for the purpose of these rules, be considered to be as shown below :—

Quetta-Pishin Zhob Loralai	Pushtu.
Sibi Kalat (including Mekran and Kharan) Chagai	Baluchi.

3. (*a*) The Officers mentioned in rule 1 (*a*) will ordinarily be required to pass, in the first instance, in the vernacular of the district to which they are first posted, within two years from the date of being posted to that district.

(*b*) An officer transferred within two years to a district the vernacular of which is not the same, may pass in either language, whichever he may elect, provided he shall pass one or the other within two years.

(*c*) The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner may, for special reasons to be recorded, exempt an officer who has passed in one compulsory language from passing in the other on transfer to another district.

4. The officers mentioned in rule 1 (*a*) who fail to pass an examination as prescribed in rule 3 will be liable to be passed over for promotion until they do pass the examination.

5. The officers mentioned in rule 1 who have passed the examination prescribed in rule 3 will be entitled to receive the following allowances while serving in Baluchistan.

(*a*) The officers mentioned in rule 1 (*a*), (*b*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), an allowance of Rs. 100 a month so long as their substantive pay does not amount to Rs. 1,500 a month.

(*b*) Superintendents or Officiating Superintendents of Police, an allowance of Rs. 100 a month; permanent or officiating European and Eurasian Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police Rs. 50 a month.

6. Officers mentioned in rule 1 who have passed in one of the two languages will, on passing the second language, be entitled, in addition to the prescribed monthly allowance already earned, to a reward of Rs. 1,000 in case the second language is Pusthu or to a reward of Rs. 500 in the case of Baluchi.

7. The following officers serving in Baluchistan may, with the previous permission of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, present themselves for examination in either or both the languages :—

(*a*) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India whose substantive pay amounts to Rs. 1,500 a month or more.

(*b*) The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana; the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan, and the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department in Baluchistan.

(*c*) Cantonment Magistrates and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.

(*d*) All executive officers of the Military Works Services whether engaged on Military or Civil Works.

(*e*) Chaplains.

8. On passing the examinations, the officers mentioned in rule 7 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000 in the case of Pushtu, and to a reward of Rs. 500 in the case of Baluchi. Both rewards admissible under this rule, *i.e.*, the reward of Rs. 1,000 for Pushtu, and the reward of Rs. 500 for Baluchi, may be earned by the same officer. The officers mentioned in rule 7 (*d* will be entitled to the following:—

(1) For passing in Pushtu, an allowance of Rs. 100 per month, while serving in Baluchistan (provided their substantive pay does not amount to Rs. 1,500 per month) or the reward of Rs. 800 admissible under paragraph 376, A. R., I., Vol. I, but not to both.

(2) For passing in Baluchi the reward of Rs. 500 admissible under paragraph 376, A. R., I., Vol. I, only.

8(*a*). Chaplains, on passing the examination prescribed by rules, will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 800 for Pushtu or Rs. 500 for Baluchi, and not to the monthly allowance.

9. Permanent or officiating (1) Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, (2) Native Assistants, (3) Superintendent of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, (4) Superintendent and Registrar of the office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, (5) Native Deputy Superintendents of Police, (6) Munsifs, (7) Tahsildars and (8) Naib Tahsildars, and permanent (*a*) Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in civil employ, (*b*) Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police, (*c*) Subordinates of the Public Works Department and Military Works Services of the rank of Sub-Overseer and upwards, and (*d*) Veterinary Inspectors or Graduates, serving in Baluchistan and not being by birth, domicile or education natives of districts in which the language is commonly spoken will be permitted to present themselves for examination in Pushtu or in Baluchi according to Appendix B or D to these rules.

Officers of the classes mentioned above who have passed in one language may, with the previous sanction of the Head of their office or Department, present themselves for examination in the other language.

Note.—The words "Extra Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and officiating Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars" include officers serving in the Settlement Department, the Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner and the Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan as well as those in the regular line.

10. On passing the examination in Pushtu or Baluchi permanent or officiating (1) Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, (2) Native Assistants, (3) Superintendent of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, (4) Superintendent and Registrar of the office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, (5) Native Deputy Superintendents of Police and (6) Canal Upper Subordinates in sub-divisional charge will be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500; and officers of the other classes enumerated in rule 9, except Sub-Assistant Surgeons in civil employ, to a reward of Rs. 200 provided that those who are only officiating in these appointments will not receive the reward till they are confirmed. Sub-Assistant Surgeons on passing the examination will be entitled to draw language allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem for so long as they remain stationed in Baluchistan. Those officers who have to leave their districts to attend the examinations will also receive travelling allowance, if they succeed in passing the examinations.

Both the rewards, or, in the case of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, allowances for Pushtu and Baluchi, may be earned by the same officer.

11. (*a*) Military Officers, other than those mentioned in rules 1 and 7, may appear at an examination according to Appendix A or C to these rules with the sanction of the authority to which they are subordinate, and will, on passing, receive the reward laid down in paragraph 376, A. R., I., Vol. I.

(*b*) Civil Officers serving in Provinces other than Baluchistan or Departments other than those mentioned in rules 1, 7 and 9, may appear at an examination according to Appendix A, B, C or D to these rules, as the case may be, with the sanction of the authority to which they are subordinate.

(*c*) Other persons with the special permission of, and subject to any conditions as to fees or other matters that may be laid down by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, may also be admitted to an examination under these rules.

12. The following officers who have passed an examination according to Appendix A, B, C or D to these rules, as the case may be, or an equivalent examination, while serving in other provinces shall, on appointment to a locality where the allowance is admissible, be entitled to the following allowances and rewards:—

(*a*) The officers mentioned in rule 1 (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), to the allowances specified in rule 5 and to the reward mentioned in rule 6, provided they have not already received such reward.

(*b*) The officers mentioned in rule 7 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) and rule 9, to the rewards to which they would have been entitled under rule 8 or 10, as the case may be, had they passed the examination when serving in Baluchistan, provided that they have not already received such rewards.

(*c*) The officers mentioned in rule 7 (*d*), to the allowance to which they would have been entitled under rule 8 had they passed the examination while serving in Baluchistan or to the reward admissible under paragraph 376, A. R., I., Vol. I, provided that they have not already received such reward, but in the event of their having already received such reward outside Baluchistan or in Baluchistan previous to the date of this notification, they may be permitted to refund the reward and draw the allowance under rule 8. This refund being made by foregoing the monthly allowance for the requisite number of months.

APPENDIX A.

(PUSHTU—HIGHER STANDARD.)

I. The following are prescribed as text books for the examination :—

(1) Ganj-i-Pakhtu . . . . . } As given in the Kalid-i-Afghani.
(2) Tarikh-i-Mahmud-i-Ghaznavi . . . }

II. The following are the subjects of the examination and the marks allotted to each :—

First day.

Examination in the colloquial consisting of—

	Marks.
(*a*) Translation *viva voce* and with readiness a paper of conversational sentences	100
(*b*) Conversation with a native of the country with fluency and such correctness of grammar, idiom and pronunciation as to be at once intelligible	100

Second day.

(*c*) A written translation of a passage in narrative or historic style from English into Pushtu	100
(*d*) Reading and construing portions of the text books . .	100

Candidates who fail in either of the colloquial tests on the first day will be liable to be excluded from the examination on the second day.

III. No candidate will be held to have passed the examination who does not obtain half marks on the whole, at least 50 marks in the conversational sentences [subject (*a*)], and at least 50 marks in the conversation with a native [subject (*b*)]. No candidate will be held to have passed with credit who does not obtain at least 65 marks in each of the four subjects, and at least 300 in the total. The object of Government is to ensure a good colloquial knowledge of the language, and consequently no officer will be considered to have passed the examination, however thorough his grammatical knowledge may be, unless he is able to converse fluently with the people.

IV. Examinations will, unless otherwise ordered, be held at Quetta twice a year, on the first Monday in April and on the last Monday in October and the following days. In very special circumstances the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan may order special examination to be held on a date or at a place other than the dates or the place mentioned in this rule.

V. All officers in Civil and Military employ, who may wish to attend the Pushtu examination, must forward their applications, through their superior officers, to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, not less than a month before the time fixed for the examination.

VI. For the conduct of these half-yearly examinations the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan will appoint a Committee to assemble at Quetta, consisting of a President and not less than two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Pushtu.

VII. Officers who are in receipt of a monthly allowance for having passed this examination, or who are otherwise eligible for the allowance, but are debarred from drawing it because their substantive pay amounts to Rs. 1,500 a month or more, shall, when available, be employed as examiners for the conduct of this examination and of the examination according to Appendix B, and shall not be entitled to any remuneration in respect of such examinations. When such officers are not available, other duly qualified persons, whether officials or non-officials, may be employed and shall be entitled to rewards at the following rates :—

European Examiner.

A minimum honorarium of Rs.100, and, when the number of candidates for examination exceeds ten, an additional honorarium of Rs. 10 for each candidate in excess of that number.

Native Examiner.

A minimum honorarium of Rs 50, and, when the number of candidates for examination exceeds ten, an additional honorarium of Rs. 6 for each candidate in excess of that number.

VIII. The Committee shall set the papers and shall report the results of the examinations to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan for publication in the *Gazette of India*.

APPENDIX B.

(PUSHTU—SPECIAL TEST.)

I. The examination will ordinarily be conducted at Quetta on or about the dates fixed for examinations in Pushtu by the Higher Standard, *viz.*, on the first Monday of April and the last Monday in October. The Committee shall consist of the Political Agent, or such other Civil officer as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, as President, and two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Pushtu. The other may be a Gazetted Officer serving under the orders of the Local Administration.

II. Candidates desiring to attend the examination must forward their applications through their District Officers to the Revenue Commissioner not less than two months before the date fixed for the examination. Each application should be accompanied by a certificate from the District Officer under whom the applicant is serving certifying to the eligibility of the latter by birth, education and otherwise to the reward on passing the examination. The names of candidates will be communicated to the President of the Committee by the Revenue Commissioner.

III. In the event of it being found inconvenient to allow candidates from outlying districts to proceed to Quetta, the Revenue Commissioner will arrange for their examination at such place and on such date as may appear convenient to him. The Committee so appointed should, however, be composed as prescribed in rule 1.

IV. Candidates will only be examined in colloquial Pushtu, but the examination must be a searching one.

V. The following are the subjects of examination and the marks allotted to each :—

	Marks.
(*a*) Translating *viva voce* and with readiness a paper of conversational sentences read out by one of the examiners	100
(*b*) Conversation with a native of the country with fluency and such accuracy of grammar and pronunciation and idiom as to be at once intelligible .	100
Total .	200

In order to pass the examination, candidates must obtain half marks in each subject.

VI. At the close of the examination, the President of the Committee will report the results of the examination, with the marks obtained by the candidates, to the Revenue Commissioner, who will communicate the same to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

VII. Officers who are in receipt of a monthly allowance for having passed the examination according to Appendix A, or who are otherwise eligible for the allowance but are debarred from drawing it because their substantive pay amounts to Rs. 1,500 a month or more, shall, when available, be employed as examiners for the conduct of this examination and shall not be entitled to any remuneration in respect of such examination. When such officers are not available, other duly qualified persons, whether officials or non-officials, may be employed and shall be entitled to rewards at the following rates :—

European Examiner	Rs. 10 per candidate.
Native Examiner	Rs. 6 per candidate.

APPENDIX C.

(BALUCHI—HIGHER STANDARD.)

I. The following are prescribed as text books for the examination :—

(*a*) Dames' "Text Book of the Baluchi language."
(*b*) Hitlu Ram's "Baluchi Nama" as translated and transliterated by J. M. Dunia.

II. The following are the subjects of the examination and the marks allotted to each :—

First day.

	Marks.
(*a*) Translation *viva voce* and with readiness of a paper of conversational sentences read out by one of the examiners, English into Baluchi	200
(*b*) Conversation with Baluchis or the examiners with fluency and such correctness of grammar, idiom and pronunciation as to be at once intelligible	200

Second day.

(*c*) A written translations of a passage in narrative or historic style from English into Baluchi	100
(*d*) Reading and construing portions of the text books . .	100
Total .	600

Candidates who fail in either of the colloquial tests on the first day will be liable to be excluded from the examination on the second day.

III. No candidate will be held to have passed the examination who does not obtain half marks on the whole at least half marks in the conversational sentences [subject (*a*)] and half marks in the conversation [subject (*b*)]. No candidate will be held to have passed with credit who does not obtain at least three-fourths of the maximum marks. The object of Government is to ensure a good colloquial knowledge of the language, and consequently no officer will be considered to have passed the examination, however thorough his grammatical knowledge may be, unless he is able to converse fluently with the people.

IV. Examination will ordinarily be held at Quetta twice a year, on the last Monday in April and on the first Monday in November and the following days. In very special circumstances the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan may order a special examination to be held on a date or at a place other than the dates or the place mentioned in this rule.

V. All officers in Civil and Military employ, who may wish to attend the Baluchi examination, must forward their applications, through their superior officers, to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, not less than a month before the time fixed for the examination.

VI. For the conduct of the half-yearly examinations the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan will appoint a Committee to assemble at Quetta, consisting of a President and not less than two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Baluchi.

VII. Officers who are in receipt of a monthly allowance for having passed this examination, or who are otherwise eligible for the allowance, but are debarred from drawing it because their substantive pay amounts to Rs. 1,500 a month or more, shall, when available, be employed as examiners for the conduct of this examination and of the examination according to Appendix D, and shall not be entitled to any remuneration in respect of such examinations. When such officers are not available, other duly qualified persons, whether officials or non-officials, may be employed and shall be entitled to rewards at the following rates :—

European Examiner.

A minimum honorarium of Rs. 100, and, when the number of candidates for examination exceeds ten, an additional honorarium of Rs. 10 for each candidate in excess of that number.

Native Examiner.

A minimum honorarium of Rs. 50, and, when the number of candidates for examination exceeds ten, an additional honorarium of Rs. 6 for each candidate in excess of that number.

VIII. The Committee shall set the papers and shall report the results of the examinations to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, for publication in the *Gazette of India*.

APPENDIX D.

(BALUCHI—SPECIAL TEST.)

I. The examination will ordinarily be conducted at Quetta on or about the dates fixed for examinations in Baluchi by the Higher Standard, *viz.*, on the last Monday of April and the first Monday in November. The Committee shall consist of the Political Agent, or such other Civil officer as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, as President, and two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Baluchi. The other may be a Gazetted Officer serving under the orders of the Local Administration.

II. Candidates desiring to attend the examination must forward their applications, through their District Officers, to the Revenue Commissioner not less than two months before the date fixed for the examination. Each application should be accompanied by a certificate from the District Officer under whom the applicant is serving certifying to the eligibility of the latter by birth, education and otherwise to the reward on passing the examination. The names of candidates will be communicated to the President of the Committee by the Revenue Commissioner.

III. In the event of it being found inconvenient to allow candidates from outlying districts to proceed to Quetta, the Revenue Commissioner will arrange for their examination at such place and on such date as may appear convenient to him. The Committee so appointed should, however, be composed as prescribed in rule I.

IV. Candidates will only be examined in colloquial Baluchi, but the examination must be a searching one.

V. The following are the subjects of examination and the marks allotted to each :—

	Marks.
(*a*) Reading and construing portions of Hittu Ram's "Baluchi Nama" . . .	100
(*b*) Translating *viva voce* and with readiness a paper of conversational sentences read out by one of the examiners	100
(*c*) Conversation with a native of the country with fluency and such accuracy of grammar and pronunciation and idiom as to be at once intelligible . .	100
Total .	300

In order to pass the examination, candidates must obtain half marks in each subject.

VI. At the close of the examination, the President of the Committee will report the results of the examination, with the marks obtained by the candidates, to the Revenue Commissioner, who will communicate the same to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

VII. Officers who are in receipt of a monthly allowance for having passed the examination according to Appendix C, or who are otherwise eligible for the allowance but are debarred from drawing it because their substantive pay amounts to Rs. 1,500 a month or more, shall, when available, be employed as examiners for the conduct of this examination and shall not be entitled to any remuneration in respect of such examination. When such officers are not available, other duly qualified persons, whether officials or non-officials, may be employed and shall be entitled to rewards at the following rates :—

European Examiner	Rs. 10 per candidate.
Native Examiner	Rs. 6 „ „

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 23rd March 1916.

No. 486-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E., Resident at Jaipur, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Heraoti and Tonk, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 4th February 1916 and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Delhi, the 20th March 1916.

No. 257-F. E.—The privilege leave for 23 days granted to Mr. Brijlal Nehru, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma, in Notification No. 167-F. E, dated the 24th February 1916, published on page 226 of Part I of the Gazette of India, dated the 26th February 1916, and extended by 2 days, in Notification No. 203-F.E., dated the 7th March 1916, published on page 282 of Part I of the Gazette of India, dated the 11th March 1916, has been further extended by 3 days.

No. 258-F. E.—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 10th March 1916.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 23rd March 1916.

No. 474-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1916. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	February.		To end of Febv.		Whole year.	
	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	Actuals, 1914-1915.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	5,69	5,14	27,69	25,61	35,84	34,33
Opium	24	25	2,47	2,10	2,70	2,36
Salt	55	58	4,84	5,38	5,00	5,87
Stamps	70	63	7,18	6,71	7,66	7,62
Excise	1,24	1,28	11,59	12,01	13,18	13,28
Provincial Rates	...	...	5	6	5	6
Customs	85	84	7,74	8,70	8,91	9,52
Assessed Taxes	23	20	2,69	2,65	2,66	2,91
Forest	30	29	2,53	2,49	3,17	2,97
Registration	5	6	68	65	77	73
Tributes from Native States	8	24	68	67	92	91
Other Civil Revenue	59	46	3,93	3,78	4,67	4,66
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	10,52	9,97	72,07	70 81	85,53	85,23
Major Irrigation Revenue	70	71	3,85	3,77	4,13	4,13
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue	5	6	54	51	71	72
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works)	11,27	10,74	76,46	75,09	90,37	90,06
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—50	—58	—5,22	—5,26	—5,86	—5,52
Opium	—2	—1	—1,38	—89	—1,37	—98
Famine Relief (Civil)	...	—1	...	—34	—1	—34
Other Civil Expenditure	—3,50	—3,70	—39,61	—39,63	—48,18	—47,37
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS	—4,02	—4,30	—46,21	—46,12	—55,42	—54,21
Major Irrigation Working Expenses	—17	—19	—1,70	—1,64	—1,91	—1,93
Buildings and Roads Expenditure	—63	—84	—5,42	—6,66	—7,43	—8,77
Famine Relief (Public Works)	—1	—8	—60	—82	—73	—80
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure	—16	—12	—1,06	—1,12	—1,34	—1,41
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—4,99	—5,53	—55,79	—56 36	—66,83	—67,12
Irrigation Capital Expenditure	—11	—19	—1,01	—1 38	—1,59	—1,62
Delhi Capital Expenditure	—4	—7	—46	—38	—48	—45
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—15	—26	—1,47	—1,76	—1,87	—2,07
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Posts and Telegraph (Net)	—7	—15	—1,10	—9,42	—1,90	—9,17
Marine (Net)	—1,13	—84	—7,92	—7,06	—5,19	—7,72
Military Works (Net)	—21	—16	—1,51	—1,15	—91	—1,48
Military Receipts	+12	+20	+2,14	+2,13	+1,31	+2,66
Military Issues	—3,44	—2,48	—31,21	—24,04	—29,29	—27,28
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway	+75	+72	+7,68	+7,69	+55,52	+8,50
Other Railways	+4,49	+3,98	+44,94	+44,13		+47,07
TOTAL	+5,24	+4,70	+52,62	+49,82	+55,52	+55,57
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway	—33	—39	—5,21	—5,26	—37,89	—5,67
Other Railways	—2,38	—2,32	—27,06	—29,98		—32,86
TOTAL	—2,71	—2,71	—32,27	—35,24	—37,89	—38,53
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—2,21	—1,44	—19,05	—24,96	—18,85	—25,96
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments)	...	...	+5,00	+4,84	+4,37	+4,84
Temporary Loan	—52	—1,40	—52	+10,90	...	+11,00
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—5	+7	+2	+21	...	+19
Transfers through Currency or Gold Standard Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	—1,50
Remittance of Gold	...	...	—3,00	...	...	—91
Deposits of District Funds	—3	—3	—16	+30	—51	+4
Loans by Governments	—15	+18	+15	—39	+39	—51
Exchange on Remittance Account	...	...	...	+10	...	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rl5 per £	—2,04	—98	—9,96	—7,98	—10,89	—9,89
Other Debt Heads	—27	—19	—8,99	—8,41	+1,19	+58
Sterling bills or Telegraphic Transfers on London	...	—19	+7,00	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—3,06	—2,49	—5,46	+4,57	—5,45	+3,84
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+86	+1,02	—4,81	—3,42	—2,13	—1,34
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,50	18,97	22,17	23,41	20,78	23,41
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	17,36	19,99	17,36	19,99	18,65	22,17

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1916.

No. 2343-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 23rd day of February 1916.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the heading "Haematite pig iron" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading :—

Pig iron of the following descriptions :—

(*a*) Pig iron containing less than 0·1 per cent. of phosphorus, including haematite pig iron;

(*b*) All other pig iron containing more than 0·1 per cent. of phosphorus, but less than 1·5 per cent. of silicon together with less than 0·09 per cent. of sulphur.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations :—

Cerium, oxide and salts of;
Cerium, and its alloys (except ferro-cerium);
Sugar, refined and candy;
Sugar, unrefined.

(3) That the heading "Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein."

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Ferro-cerium.

(5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal :—

Bleaching powder;

Fruit, fresh, dried, or preserved in any way, and nuts used as fruit;

Oleaginous kernels, nuts, and seeds, such as are not already prohibited to be exported to any destination.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 2345.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (Act VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any copy of an article in English by William Jennings Bryan entitled "British Rule in India" or of any part of it, or of any translation thereof in part or in full in any of the Indian languages.

FACTORIES.

The 18th March 1916.

No. 2183-C.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After sub-rule (3) the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

"(4) wherever in this rule the expression "Governor General in Council" is used it shall be read as if it was followed in every case by the words "or the Local Government" and shall be construed accordingly."

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 25th March 1916.

No. 2329-57.—Mr. I. C. Thomas, M.V.O., Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd April 1916.

The following postings are sanctioned with effect from the 4th April 1916, consequent on the retirement of Mr. Thomas :—

Mr. H. S. Styan will relieve Mr. Thomas as Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.

Mr. R. Meredith, C.I.E., will relieve Mr. Styan as Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic.

Mr. W. S. Sharpe will relieve Mr. Meredith as Director of Telegraph Engineering, Southern Circle.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The 25th March 1916.

No. 2339-11.—Mr. J. J. Meikle, Superintendent, Government Printing, India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough out of India for 3 months with effect from the 20th April 1916 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. F. J. Hall, Deputy Superintendent, Government Printing, India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Government Printing, India, during Mr. Meikle's absence or until further orders.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th March 1916

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 306.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers to be temporary Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates stated against their names :—

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

Company Quartermaster Serjeant Lionel Bates,—11th March 1916.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

Lance-Corporal Benjamin Thomas Holloway,—27th February 1916.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 307.—The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Paul Xavier Godinho,—17th December 1915.

Narendranath Dutta, M.B.,—10th March 1916.

Sukumar Nag, M.B.,—10th March 1916.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 308.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Arthur Geoffrey Lucas, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 29th October 1915.

John Wickham, attached 21st Punjabis. Dated 28th October 1915.

Keith Osborne Carleton, attached 25th Punjabis. Dated 5th November 1915.

Cyril Gascoigne Oxley Brennan, attached 31st Punjabis. Dated 6th November 1915.

Cyril Bourchier Barlow, attached 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 29th October 1915.

Harold Keith Salvesen, attached 42nd Deoli Regiment. Dated 1st November 1915.

Timothy Nevill, attached 57th Punjabis. Dated 30th October 1915.

Kenneth John Thriepland Ridge, attached 99th Deccan Infantry. Dated 8th November 1915.

Cyril James Oldridge de la Hey, 27th Light Cavalry. Dated 27th October 1915.

Frank Tomlinson, attached 105th Mahratta Light Infantry. Dated 28th October 1915.

Cecil Thomas Tirebuck, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 13th February 1916.

Francis Twomey, attached 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 28th October 1915.

Charles Noel Harris, attached 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 31st October 1915.

Humphrey St. John Carruthers, attached 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 30th October 1915.

John Oswald Fulton, attached 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 28th October 1915.

Eric Ralph Lovatt Wynne, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 6th November 1915.

Francis Henry Bourdillon, attached 36th Sikhs. Dated 28th October 1915.

Gervase Mignon Borlase Cooke, attached 27th Light Cavalry. Dated 28th October 1915.

Richard Drummond Hay Bucknall, attached 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 27th October 1915.

Charles Geoffrey Prior, attached 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 28th October 1915.

Reginald Cannon Paske, attached 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 28th October 1915.

Roderick Howard Baines, attached 121st Pioneers. Dated 27th October 1915.

Ewen Cameron, attached 113th Infantry. Dated 28th October 1915.

William Edward Harper Talbot, attached 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry. Dated 27th October 1915.

Herbert Vere Shaw Page, attached 123rd Outram's Rifles. Dated 4th January 1916.

Arthur Stanford Matthewman, attached 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated 28th October 1915.

Gerald Beverley Matthewman, attached 113th Infantry. Dated 27th October 1915.

Wilfrid Fletcher Garraway, attached 87th Punjabis. Dated 28th October 1915.

Victor Carle, attached 81st Pioneers. Dated 28th October 1915.

Henry George Theodore Rossel, attached 64th Pioneers. Dated 7th November 1915.

Harold Bradley Roberts, attached 75th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 27th October 1915.

Ernest Rupert Ridley, attached 80th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 30th October 1915.

Richard Barrow, attached 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 27th October 1915.

John James Pollock Conolly, attached 35th Sikhs. Dated 28th October 1915.

James William Lord, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 30th October 1915.

Cyril Naunton Howitt, attached 108th Infantry. Dated 13th November 1915.

John Francis Marindin, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 28th October 1915.

Jack Montfort Stanley Gardner, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 1st February 1916.

Arthur Barry Fletcher, attached 10th Jats. Dated 25th February 1916.

John Mansel Bruce Steer, attached 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry. Dated 10th December 1915.

Ingoldsby Philip Massy, attached 81st Pioneers. Dated 11th December 1915.

Harold de Colville Beaumont Baker, attached 122nd Rajputana Infantry. Dated 1st January 1916.

Philip Berkeley Anderson, attached 116th Mahrattas Dated 2nd January 1916.

Reginald William Hargrave Grey, attached 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 1st February 1916.

Alec Richard Solly, attached 116th Mahrattas. Dated 2nd March 1916.

Eric William Tyson, attached 106th Hazara Pioneers. Dated 1st March 1916.

Thomas Charles Donald Ricketts, attached 46th Punjabis. Dated 3rd March 1916.

Robert Hartley Deakin, attached 10th Jats. Dated 2nd March 1916.

Andrew Vivian Aldie Mercer, attached 7th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 29th February 1916.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 309.—Henry Sandys Mecredy McEntire, (Second Lieutenant 2nd-5th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, Territorial Force), to be Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st March 1916, but to rank from the 9th December 1914.

No. 310.—The following officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers are granted the temporary rank of Captain, while employed under the Foreign and Political Department, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Harry Graham Haig.

Lieutenant John Ernest Buttery Hotson.

Second Lieutenant Philip Price Stuart.

Second Lieutenant Philip Robert Higgs.

Second Lieutenant William Bensley Cotton.

Second Lieutenant William Alexander Knyvett.

No. 311.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenant.

Cavalry Branch.

Errick Wilks. Dated 22nd March 1916.

Infantry Branch.

David Griffiths Parry. John Francis Worsley Boden.	Dated 8th March 1916.
Cecil Rae. Martin Rosse. Nathan Coleman Myers. Ernest Hale Dunkley. Arthur James Moore. Frederic Brewse Hartnoll.	Dated 20th March 1916.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 312.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement dated the 16th February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 15th February 1916, page 1777.

War Office,
16th February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Graded for purposes of pay as Staff Captains.)

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Lieutenant Herbert F. Belli-Bivar, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, Indian Army, and to be temporary Captain whilst so employed. Dated 9th February 1916.

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Second Supplement dated the 17th February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 15th February 1916, pages 1787, 1791 and 1794.

War Office,
17th February 1916.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Majors to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels :—

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M. Synge, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Army, whilst holding a special appointment. Dated 2nd January 1916.

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TERRITORIAL FORCE.

YEOMANRY.

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Dorset (Queen's Own).

Major Hugh M. W. Souter, Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary). Dated 13th January 1916.

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"London Gazette" dated the 18th February 1916, pages 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1814.

War Office,
18th February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants for service in the Field : –

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INFANTRY.

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The Leicestershire Regiment.

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Serjeant Watkin Anwyl Evans, from Indian Unattached List (Corps of Military Staff Clerks). Dated 23rd January 1916.

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COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

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Assistant Provost-Marshals—

Lieutenant George B. Goyder, Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Dated 23rd November 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Lieutenants to be temporary Captains :—

George B. Goyder, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, whilst employed as an Assistant Provost-Marshal Dated 31st January 1916.

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Second Supplement dated the 21st February 1916, to the "London Gazette" of the 18th February 1916, pages 1892, 1893 and 1894.

War Office,
21st February 1916.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made :—

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S STAFF.

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Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General—

Captain Richard B. Butler, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Indian Army. Dated 1st January 1916.

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ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

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Brigade Commanders—

And to be temporary Brigadier-Generals whilst so employed.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert F. Cooke, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Indian Army, from temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, The Border Regiment. Dated 17th December 1915.

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Staff Captains—

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Captain Mansell H. Jackson, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), Indian Army, *vice* Captain (local Captain in Army) J. T. McColl, Australian Military Forces. Dated 29th December 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey W. Robinson, 27th Punjabis, Indian Army, to be temporary Brigadier-General whilst employed as a Brigade Commander. Dated 10th January 1916.

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"London Gazette" dated the 22nd February 1916, pages 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

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India Office,
22nd February 1916.

The KING has approved the appointment of Major-General John Maitland Cowper, C.I.E., Indian Army, as Colonel of the 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

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The KING has approved the admission of the undermentioned Gentlemen to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

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To be Second Lieutenants.

Sydney Edward Munden. Dated 26th November 1915.

Vivian Godwin Robert. Dated 28th November 1915, but to rank from 22nd October 1914.

Frank Henry Pegge. Dated 11th December 1915.

Terence Moran. Dated 15th December 1915.

Colin Gibbon Alexander. Dated 15th December 1915.

Colin Neil Boddington Smart. Dated 15th December 1915.

Alfred Gordon Defries. Dated 15th December 1915, but to rank from 27th October 1914.

William Ernest Cedric Tilley. Dated 15th December 1915, but to rank from 1st October 1914.

Cecil Dudley Stewart May Arrindell. Dated 1st January 1916, but to rank from 16th August 1915.

Harold Clement Evennett. Dated 1st January 1916, but to rank from 30th July 1915.

Glen Owen Gilbert Hussey. Dated 8th January 1916, but to rank from 10th February 1915.

Humphrey Halsey Wiles. Dated 14th January 1916, but to rank from 19th February 1915.

Gerald St. Clair Lee. Dated 22nd January 1916.

Francis Robert Bailey. Dated 10th February 1916.

Eric John Ashton Macmillan. Dated 12th February 1916.

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The KING has approved the grant of temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Dated 17th December 1915.

Shridhar Bheekajee Gadgil.

Jelal Moochal Shah.

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The KING has approved the relinquishment by Kunwar Amarjit Singh of the temporary and honorary rank of Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army. Dated 15th January 1916.

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The KING has approved the resignation of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

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Second Lieutenant Walter Ogilvy (on transfer to the British Service). Dated 29th January 1916.

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Medical Service :—

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Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence Barrymore Harrison, M.B. Dated 10th February 1916.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 313.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

George Chichester Smythe Ferguson, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry. Dated 20th March 1916.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 314.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Reginald John Evans. Dated 16th March 1916.

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Niall Austin McGurk. Dated 19th March 1916.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 315.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 1st March 1916

Charles Cecil Connock Shaw, M.D.
James William Herbert Babington, M. D.
Alexander Spalding Mackie Peebles, M.D.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 316.—The undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 22nd February 1916 :—

Herbert John Joseph Garrod.
Francis Gerald Hurst.
Sydney John Vere Fox.
Edward Francis Hottinger.
Charles George Crow.
James Charlemagne Chalke.
Cecil Guy de Gruyther.
Lofty Elgin Chambers.
Cyril Wilfred Rebeiro.

No. 317.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 25th February 1916 :—

Robert Samuel Keelan.
Frank Herbert Foy.
Thomas Bertram Butcher.
Henry Anderson King.
Alexander Bayley-deCastro.
Donald Lionel Mackay.
Colin Hope Mason.
George Keyes Ashworth Bartels.
Frederick Tucker Deatker.
Arthur Leonard Elloy.
Joseph Werner Butt.
Bertram Hope Simmons.
Thomas Joseph Stuart.
Cecil Henning Lincoln.
Cecil Bertram Benjamin Gibbon.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 318.—The undermentioned 3rd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 14th March 1916 :—

Daniel Israel Njanapragasam.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 319.—The following promotions are made :—

5th Cavalry.

Dafadar Imdad Ali Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 21st September 1915 Kot-Dafadar Chandar Singh and Dafadar Hari Singh to be Jemadars, with effect from the 14th January 1916 ; to complete the establishment.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Jaswant Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 16th February 1916.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Jemadar Jiwand Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Beant Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 12th February 1916 ; to complete the establishment.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadars Kuppusami and Joseph to be Subadars, with effect from the 1st February 1916 ; Colour-Havildar Nasiruddin to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st February 1916, but to take seniority from the 30th June 1915 ; to complete the establishment.

No. 53 (Divisional Signal) Company, Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Abdur Rashid to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Appalasami to be Jemadar, with effect from the 11th January 1916 ; to complete the establishment.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Hazrat Gul [55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force)], to be Subadar, with effect from the 13th October 1915 ; Jemadar Bishan Singh [Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's)] to be Subadar, with effect from the 14th October 1915 ; Jemadar Ram Ditta to be Subadar, with effect from the 6th December 1915 ; to complete the establishment.

98th Infantry.

Jemadar Ram Bakhsh Singh to be Subadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 5th November 1914.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Lalbir Thapa to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 23rd February 1916.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Gambhir Sahi, Narbir Khattri and Samarbahadur Mal to be Subadars and Havildars Birkeshar Sahi and Karanbahadur Khattri to be Jemadars, with effect from the 14th January 1916 ; to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 320.—The date of the resignation of the service of Second Lieutenant Henry Paul Jordan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is the 21st October 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1306, dated the 24th December 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Northern Army.

No. 321.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Francis McKenzie is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 5th January 1916.

REWARDS.

No. 322.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned departmental officer, for services during the present war.

The promotion will have effect from the 1st December 1915.

Supply and Transport Corps.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Richard John Holmes to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 323.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the title of "Bahadur" is conferred on the undermentioned pensioned Indian officer under the Resolution of the Government of India in the (late) Military Department, No. 867-B., dated the 27th February 1893 :—

Pensioned Ressaidar Turab Khan, Mutiny veteran, formerly of the 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 324.—Captain Alfred Knowler Holttum to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 1st February 1916.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 325.—The Honourable Second Lieutenant Archibald Birkmyre to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd January 1916.

Second Lieutenant Edward Stanley Deane to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd January 1916.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 326.—Hugh Martin Leake to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd January 1916.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 327.—David Lawson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st March 1916.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 328.—William Gaskell to be Captain, *vice* R. Sanderson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th May 1915.

John Rupert Firth to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 28th May 1915.

Thomas George Prince to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 28th May 1915.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 329.—Captain James Hellie to be Major, *vice* L. Stuart, promoted. Dated the 1st January 1916.

Lionel Truninger, C.I.E., to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th February 1916.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 330.—Captain John Hughes Willson, V.D., resigns his commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 9th November 1915.

Ernest Neufville Drury to be Captain, *vice* J. H. Willson, V.D., resigned. Dated the 9th November 1915.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 331.—Second Lieutenant Reginald Guy Foster to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. W. Fremlin transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 27th November 1914.

Charles James Hayward to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th December 1915.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 332.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Jabez Hogg, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated the 9th March 1916.

Cecil Gilbert William Gordon to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th February, 1916.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 333.—William Cook to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th January 1916.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 334.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

1st Battalion, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain William Albert Shakespear.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 24th March 1916.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers were received in the Army Department between the 15th and 21st March 1916 :—

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	REMARKS.
Captain James Russell Landale	2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Captain Harold Bazalgette Skinner	2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant Henry George Tranchell	2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.	8th March 1916	Killed in actior
Lieutenant Alexander Redmayne Raitt	2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action
Lieutenant Cyril Hobart Deare Passy	24th Punjabis.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Captain Edward Hale Lewin	46th Punjabis.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Captain Gordon Humphrey Chapman	53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Major Arthur Louis Bickford, C.I.E.	56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).	8th March 1916.	Died of wounds.
Captain Arthur Morris Slingsby	56th Punjabi Rifles Frontier Force).	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.

Rank and Name.	Corps or Department.	Date of decease.	Remarks.
Lieutenant John Allan Mackay Scobie .	59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Hastings Harington.	84th Punjabis . .	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Repton Stevens.	93rd Burma Infantry	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Captain Walter Greatwood . . .	123rd Outram's Rifles	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Major George Newcome . . .	130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).	11th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Captain Wilfred Plassy Crookshank .	1st battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Captain Colin Hay Giffard . . .	1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Captain Baker Arthur Rawson Blewitt .	2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
Captain Alfred Henry Parsons . .	2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Horace Martin Capon Ledger.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	22nd December 1915.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Morton Hollinshed Crawford Stuart.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Cyril Walter Wallace .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Roland Maund D'Ombrain.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	8th March 1916	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Arthur Hadden . .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Hugh Gilbert Howes .	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	8th March 1916.	Killed in action.
2nd-Lieutenant Herbert Ernest Mallandaine.	Indian Army Reserve of Officers.	8th March 1916.	Died of wounds.
Assistant Surgeon George Cyril West .	Indian Subordinate Medical Department	12th February 1916	Killed in action.
Sub-Conductor Samuel Arthur Smith .	Public Works Department.	14th March 1916.	.....

B. HOLLOWAY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th March 1916.

No. 245-F.—In pursuance of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 291, dated 28th October 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to

declare that the Administration of the Burma Railways shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
1	2
Nyaunglebin Municipality	Lighting Tax.

The 21st March 1916.

No. 592 E.-16.—Mr F. J. Harvey, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, is granted combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave 3 months and furlough for the remaining period under Articles 233, 260 and 308, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th March 1916 or subsequent date.

No. 592-1 E.-16.—With reference to Notification No. 592 E.-16, dated 21st March 1916, Mr. W. C. Rodgers, Executive Engineer, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders.

The 23rd March 1916.

No. 176 P.-16.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned an engineering and traffic reconnaissance survey for a line of railway between a point on the Modasa Extension of the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway to Dungarpur in Southern Rajputana being carried out by the Agency of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, Agents, the Guzerat Railways Company.

2. The survey will be known as the Southern Rajputana reconnaissance survey.

No. 386-2 E.-16.—Mr. H. C. Sparke, officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Agent, North Western Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Lovell, officiating Deputy Agent, on leave.

No. 386-3 E.-16.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 386-2 E.-16, dated the 23rd March 1916, and No. 356-5 E.-16, dated the 23rd February 1916, Mr. F. A. Hince, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways will continue to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager in class I of that Establishment until further orders.

No. 464-4 E.-16.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 234, dated the 6th August 1915, Mr. L. W. Van Someren, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, temporarily employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway, is permanently transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 465-5 E.-16.—Mr. D. H. Keelan, District Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 20th March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1916.

An Act further to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Presidency Banks (Amendment) Act, 1916.

Short title.

2. In the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (hereinafter called the said Act), the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

Amendment of sections 36 & 45, Act XI of 1876.

(*i*) After clause (2) of paragraph (*a*) of section 36, the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2A) India three-and-a-half per cent stock, India three per cent stock, India two-and-a-half per cent stock, or any other capital stock which may, at any time hereafter, be issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the authority of an Act of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India."

(*ii*) In paragraph (*d*) of section 36 and in section 45, for the words and figures "clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4)," the words and figures "clauses (1), (2), (2A), (3) and (4)" shall be substituted.

3. Any reference in the said Act to section 36, paragraph (*a*), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive, shall be deemed to include a reference to section 36, paragraph (*a*), clause (2A).

Construction of references to certain clauses of section 36, Act XI of 1876.

4. Any business carried on or transacted, or investment made prior to the commencement of this Act which, if this Act had been in force, could have been validly carried on, transacted or made, is hereby validated.

Validation of past transactions.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill proposes to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (XI of 1876), so as to include India Sterling Stock among the securities in respect of which, or on the security of which, the Presidency Banks are authorised to transact business. The Presidency Banks have, in the past, been under the impression that clauses (1) and (2) of paragraph (*a*) of section 36 of the existing Act already confer the power to transact business in this class of stock, and India Sterling stock purchased in this belief is already held. The fact that the existing law does not specifically confer the power in question came to their notice incidentally in connection with the recent amendment of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).

2. It is considered desirable to make the amendment proposed not only in order to validate past transactions of the Presidency Banks, but also because India Sterling Stock, no less than securities of the United Kingdom which are already recognised, clearly belongs to the class of securities in which the Presidency Banks should be authorised to transact business. The present Bill provides for the necessary amendment of section 36 of the Act, and also for certain consequential amendments in the Act which are self-explanatory.

W. S. MEYER.

DELHI;
The 7th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st March, 1916, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IX OF 1916.

An Act further to amend temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend, temporarily, the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1916.

(*2*) It shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

Amendment of section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

2. Section 22 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (hereinafter called the said Act), shall be construed as if for the words " forty millions " in the proviso to that section, the words " one hundred millions " were substituted.

Special power to issue currency notes against British Treasury Bills.

3. Notwithstanding anything in sections 19 and 22 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council may direct that currency notes shall be issued for an additional amount, not exceeding at any time sixty millions of rupees, against Treasury Bills, as defined in the Treasury Bills Act, 1877, equivalent in value thereto and held by the Secretary of State for India in Council as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes or of other currency notes of like amount. 40 Vic

Power to include securities created by Government of India in reserve provided for by the said Act.

4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said Act, any securities created by the Government of India and issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be deemed to be securities purchased by the Governor General in Council and the market-price, on the day such securities are issued to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, of similar securities shall be deemed to be the price at which the securities so created were purchased ; and all references to securities so purchased, wherever occurring in the said Act, shall be deemed also to refer to securities so created, and all references to sums expended in such purchases or to prices paid therefor shall be deemed, in the case of securities so created, to refer to such market-price, and the said Act shall be construed accordingly.

5. The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916, is hereby repealed. I of 1916.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1916 (I of 1916), enabled the power of increasing the Paper Currency investment which was conferred by the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1915 (V of 1915), to be exercised, when desired, by means of (*a*) an increase in the sterling investment of the reserve, or (*b*) the creation of rupee debt *ad hoc*, thus facilitating transactions connected with the sale of the Secretary of State's bills, and also enabling full effect to be given to the original purposes for which Act V of 1915, already mentioned, was passed.

2. As the latter Act continues in operation during the war and for six months thereafter, and the duration of the recent Ordinance will expire six months after its promulgation, it is proposed in this Bill to re-enact the Ordinance in the form of a temporary Act having the same currency as Act V of 1915.

3. While thus confirming the powers previously taken, which relate primarily to investment in the ordinary sense, the proposed Bill confers on the Government of India the new power, independent of the investment limits already laid down, of issuing currency notes up to a maximum limit of £4 million against British Treasury Bills held by the Secretary of State. British Treasury Bills are designated for this purpose because, by the Statute under which they are issued, their currency is limited to a maximum period of twelve months, and their consequent steadiness of value and the readiness with which they can be realised render them specially suitable as a temporary substitute for gold. The new provision now proposed thus differs from the ordinary provisions relating to investment, which contemplate a more or less permanent locking up of the funds invested.

W. S. MEYER.

DELHI;

The 18th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 15th March, 1916.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM CLARK, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., *Vice*-President, *presiding*, and 52 Members, of whom 16 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee asked:—

1. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table reports for the last five years showing the population and the death-rate from malaria, plague and cholera, province by province, in India for each year? Death-rate from malaria, plague and cholera.

(*b*) Do the Government propose to direct that such reports should be published, in future, year by year?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"(*a*) A statement * giving the required information has been compiled from the annual reports of Provincial Sanitary Commissioners and is placed on the table. No separate figures are available for malaria, which is included under the head 'fevers.'.

(*b*) The information is already published annually in the reports of Provincial Sanitary Commissioners."

* *Vide* Appendix A.

[*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Mr. Rama Rayaningar; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [15TH MARCH, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee :—"Will the Hon'ble Member be good enough to issue instructions to show the mortality figures from malaria under a separate and distinct head. This is most important for our purposes?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair :—"I shall consider the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee asked:—

Resolutions and Despatches on the subject of Local Self-Government.

2. "(1) Have any Resolutions and Despatches on the subject of Local Self-Government been issued by the Secretary of State for India since the Report of the Decentralisation Commission?

(2) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all such Resolutions and Despatches?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"(1) No Resolution has been issued by the Secretary of State, but two Despatches have been received from him on the general proposals of the Government of India on Rural Boards and Municipalities (Chapters XIX and XX of the Decentralisation Commission's report).

(2) A copy of these despatches * is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee :—"Have all the Despatches received from the Secretary of State with reference to this matter been made public?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair :—"Only two have been brought to my notice, and they have been laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked:—

Transfer of certain districts from Madras Presidency to Bihar and Orissa.

3. "(*a*) Has it been brought to the notice of the Government of India that there is a strong and widespread desire among the Uriya-speaking people of the Ganjam District and the Agency Tracts of the Madras Presidency for the partition of these areas into two Districts—one Uriya and the other Telugu—and for the transfer of the Uriya District so formed to Orissa?

(*b*) If so, do Government propose to consider the desirability of taking early steps for the partition and transfer referred to?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"(*a*) In 1912, memorials were received from certain inhabitants of the Ganjam District and the Vizagapatam Agency Tracts requesting the transfer of the Uriya-speaking portions of the Madras Presidency to the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

(*b*) The Government of India then intimated that they did not regard the change, to which the Madras Government was opposed, as either desirable or necessary, and they now see no reason to depart from that decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar :—"Anent the answer given to question 3 (*b*), may I ask as a supplementary question whether Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of forming the Uriya-speaking portions of Ganjam and the Agency Tracts into a separate district?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—"The matter of creating a new Uriya District in Madras is one which it is primarily for the Government of Madras to consider and move."

Vide Appendix B.

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Rama Rayaningar; Sir Reginald Craddock; Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan; Sir R. W. Gillan.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar asked :—

4. '(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the number of applications for gun and revolver licenses under the Indian Arms Act, the number of such applications allowed and the number rejected during each of the past twelve years ? License granted under the Arms A

(*b*) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of modifying the Indian Arms Act to suit local conditions, and of providing for the freer issue of such licenses, and the exemption from the operation of the Act of members of Municipalities, District and Taluq Boards, and of other persons of recognized position under proper safeguards ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" (*a*) Licenses under the Arms Act are granted by numerous authorities, and to collect the information desired would necessitate detailed inquiries which are considered disproportionate to any advantage which might be gained by the compilation of the statistics.

(*b*) Licenses under the Act can already be freely granted at the discretion of the licensing authorities, should the circumstances render this desirable, while the list of exempted persons is already so detailed that, unless on very strong grounds, Government are averse from adding to its complications. Incidentally it may be mentioned that members of Municipal Boards or Committees, to whom among others the Hon'ble Member refers, are already to be found in item 15 of Schedule I."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan asked :—

5. " (*a*) Has it been brought to the notice of Government that third-class passengers on the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways really undergo hardships which are chiefly due to overcrowding in trains ? Inquiry regarding the hardships felt by third class passengers.

(*b*) If so, do Government propose to cause an inquiry to be made regarding such hardships ?

(*c*) Have any steps been taken to prevent overcrowding in trains, especially in mail trains, on those Railways ? "

The Hon'ble Sir R. W. Gillan replied :—

' (*a*) The Railway Board have, from time to time, noticed complaints on this subject in the public press.

(*b* and *c*) They accordingly instituted inquiries as to the extent and cause of the alleged hardships and the best means of remedying them. They find that the Railway Administrations concerned are fully alive to the desirability of removing all causes of reasonable complaint, and that special orders have been issued with a view to prevent overcrowding. These orders are mainly directed towards providing suitable and convenient train services, limiting the amount of booking to the capacity of trains, providing additional trains when required, and making special arrangements for festivals. The result of the inquiries so far is to show that, while overcrowding has occurred at times on particular sections, it is by no means general, but the matter continues to receive the special attention of the Railway Board, and they have instructed all Senior Government Inspectors of Railways to report upon cases of overcrowding that come to their notice."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan asked :—

6. " Will Government be pleased to state whether service pensioners (including Military pensioners) are liable to pay a profession tax in any of the Indian Municipalities, and, if so, to state the names of such Municipalities as well as the number of persons so taxed, together with the amount of taxation ?" Pensioners and Profession tax.

[*Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan; Major-General Holloway; Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur.*] [15TH MARCH, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied :—

"Under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), a person in receipt of a pension paid from any source is liable under sections 47 (1) and 53 (including the Explanation) to pay the tax on arts, professions, trades and callings and on offices or appointments.

No similar specific provision exists in any other Municipal Act in India.

The number of Municipalities in the Madras Presidency in which the profession tax was levied in 1914-15 is 63. Their names are given in statement II appended to the report for 1914-15 on the administration of District Municipalities in the Presidency. The Government of India have no information regarding the number of pensioners paying the tax nor the amount of such taxation, and the information could not be given without detailed examination of municipal registers."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan asked :—

Enlistment of Mahomedans in the Indian Volunteer Force.

7. "Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to strengthen the Indian Volunteer Force by enlisting in it a fair proportion of Mahomedans ?"

The Hon'ble Major-General Holloway replied :—

"Under existing orders no separate companies or corps of Volunteers in which Indians only are enlisted are authorised. Individual Indians—irrespective of class—may be admitted into Volunteer Corps at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. No question of the proportion of Mahomedans in Volunteer Corps therefore arises in existing conditions."

The Hon'ble Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur asked :—

Disadvantages which the cattle owners of Delhi labour under.

8. "(*a*) Is it a fact that cattle owners of Delhi are frequently subjected both to payment of pound fees and fines and to criminal prosecution for cattle straying into open fields in the notified area ? If so, is it a fact that the effects of these measures operate harshly on the people concerned ?

(*b*) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of the issue of grazing permits at fixed rates ?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied :—

"(*a*) The area vested in the Committee of the Delhi Notified area, other than lands enclosed as playing grounds or gardens or as reserved forest, is very small, and the Committee have decided on sanitary and other grounds to allow no grazing therein. Cattle found grazing therein are impounded, and in some cases where the owners are believed to have intentionally grazed their cattle on such lands, prosecutions have been instituted. The Government are informed that the area affected being small, it is not likely that such measures can have operated harshly on cattle owners generally.

(*b*) It is not their intention to open it to grazing on fixed permits or otherwise, as a very considerable area of grazing ground has been provided on the other side of the river Jumna."

The Hon'ble Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur asked :—

Matriculation age-limit in the Calcutta University.

9. "(*a*) With reference to the answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp on 17th March, 1915, to the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi's question regarding the Matriculation age-limit in the Calcutta University, will Government be pleased to state whether any recommendation of the Senate for altering the wording of section 8, Chapter 30, of the University Regulations has since come officially before the Government ?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government state what action they propose to take ?"

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Sir R. W. Gillan; Mr. Dadabhoy; Sir William Meyer.*]

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"(*a*) The reply is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Government have postponed for the present consideration of the recommendation in question."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked:—

System for serial entry and loading of goods on Railways.

10. "(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to any serious complaints by merchants that they find it very difficult to have their goods booked and carried by railway without delay, and that the delay, causes them great loss?

(*b*) With reference to the reply given in the Council on the 5th March 1913, to my question on the subject—

(*i*) has the new system for serial entry and loading of goods had a fair trial on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway? and

(*ii*) has a conference of trade and railway representatives been held to consider whether the system has proved a sound one, and, if so, have any modifications in any specific direction been found desirable in the system?

(*c*) Is it proposed to adopt the system for general use on all Railways?"

The Hon'ble Sir R. W. Gillan replied:—

"(*a*) Owing to the diversion to rail routes of large quantities of coal and other traffic there has recently been great difficulty in handling the volume of traffic offering on certain routes. Complaints as to delay in despatch and transit have consequently been received.

(*b*) (*i*) The new system for the serial entry and loading of goods adopted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1912 has now had a fair trial, and has proved so well suited to the circumstances of that line that no reason has been found to modify it.

(*ii*) In these circumstances no conference of the trade and Railway representatives has been held to consider it.

(*c*) The question of adopting this system on all Railways was considered in February 1914. It was held that the methods employed on different railways for securing the serial loading of goods were probably best suited to the trade conditions in the part of the country in which each railway operates. As no complaints had been received from traders regarding the system adopted on any railway other than the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, it was decided not to move further in the direction of adopting the new method on all railways. This decision was communicated to the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, who had made an inquiry on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—

Anticipated expenditure in connection with the military operations of His Majesty's Government.

11. "With reference to the Hon'ble Finance Member's statement on the 1st March 'that the termination of the war, when it comes, will leave us with heavy financial demands upon us,' will Government be pleased to say whether the statement referred to anticipated heavy expenditure connected with the internal administration of the country, or with the military operations of His Majesty's Government? If it referred to expenditure connected with the military operations of His Majesty's Government, will Government be pleased to indicate the nature of the liabilities?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied:—

"The heavy financial demands to which I referred are those which I proceeded to describe in the remainder of the passage from which the Hon'ble

Mr. Dadabhoy has quoted, *i.e.*, paragraph 32 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—

Budget provision of the year 1916-17 for the discharge of short-term sterling India Bills.

12. "With reference to the provision in the Budget of the coming year of one-half million pounds sterling for discharge of some of our short-term sterling India Bills with a view to help 'the Home Government in maintaining a grip over the London money-market,' will Government be pleased to state if the decision to make such provision has been come to in consultation with the Secretary of State for India, and, if so, to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject, between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied:—

"If the Hon'ble Member will reperuse paragraphs 70 and 71 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement, he will see that the sum of half a million pounds which he has mentioned related to the discharge of a compulsory obligation, *i.e.*, bonds issued in connection with the purchase of the Indian Midland Railway which fall due in the current year The transaction in regard to which I said that we ought to give some little help to the Home Government in maintaining a grip over the London money-market, and incidentally relieve ourselves of some interest charges, related to the repayment of £1½ million out of the short-term sterling India Bills, aggregating £7 million, which the Secretary of State raised in 1914-15. This matter was of course settled in consultation with the Secretary of State, whose approval is always taken to all our important Budget proposals. There are no special papers which could be laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked.—

Military expenditure.

13. "With reference to the excess military expenditure of £940,000 over the Budget anticipation of the current year alluded to in clauses (1) and (2) of paragraph 14 of the Hon'ble Finance Member's speech of 1st March, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject between this Government and the Secretary of State for India in Council?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied:—

"I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by laying these papers on the table. I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of explaining the position more fully, as perhaps it is not always understood. The extent to which India is permitted to meet charges which would otherwise fall upon the Home Government is defined and peremptorily limited, by the Resolutions on the subject in the two Houses of Parliament, which lay down broadly (the principle) that India is to meet the normal cost of the troops despatched from her shores. An admitted corollary to this principle is that India should make no saving out of the fact that some of her troops are not at present serving in this country, and that the normal sea-transport service has been temporarily suspended.

The detailed application of the general principle in question to the manifold classes and details of expenditure involved has been a matter of great complexity. There is no question of any controversy as between the Home Government and the Government of India. But since India's authority to incur this expenditure at all is limited, the legitimacy of any proposed charge must, as it were, be strictly audited against the Parliamentary sanction above referred to, and there have thus been many points of friendly discussion. Our own attitude has been throughout that in this matter we wish to throw upon the Home Government only those charges which, in the view of our Auditor General, we are not competent to bear under the terms of the Parliamentary Resolutions."

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. C. E Low.*]

THE INDIAN PORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1908, be taken into consideration. The Bill, as introduced, received very slight alteration in Select Committee.

"In regard to the additional rule-making power conferred by clause 4, sub-clause (*2*), the Select Committee have amended the Bill so as to limit the vessels whose hire may be controlled by rule to passenger vessels, seeing that the hire of vessels carrying goods is a matter that may well be left to be regulated by the ordinary laws of supply and demand.

"The Select Committee also inserted a provision in clause 7 requiring the Port authority to be consulted before the Local Government can exempt any vessel or class of vessels entering port from payment of port dues, and in clause 11, rendering Government liable for any damage to vessels taken up for examination practice in peace time.

"With regard to the last named clause, I shall ask your leave to propose an amendment giving power to Government to make requisitions for vessels on Port authorities in times of emergency.

"I beg to move that the Report be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low:—"Sir, I beg to propose the following amendment—that in clause 11 of the Bill after the new section 68 (A), the following be inserted, namely:—

'68 (B). Whenever the Governor General in Council is of opinion that an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary that the duties imposed, for the purposes specified in section 68(A) on the authorities therein mentioned or other duties of a like nature should be imposed on such authorities continuously during the existence of the emergency, he may by general or special order authorise any officer to require the said authorities to perform such duties until the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the emergency has passed, and the said authority shall comply accordingly, and the provisions of the said section shall apply subject to the following modification, namely:—

Duties of the said authorities in an emergency.

'The Government of India shall pay any authority on whom a requisition has been made such compensation for any loss or damage attributable to such requisition and for any services rendered or expenditure incurrred in complying therewith as, in default of agreement, shall be decided to be just and reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a person to be nominated in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and the decision of such person shall be final.'

"I may explain that clause 11 of the Bill is designed to make it compulsory on the Port authorities to provide vessels and personnel for the practice of the examination service of ships entering the port which is periodically carried out by the Military authorities in times of peace. The purpose of the actual examination in times of war is of course to ensure that no vessel is permitted to enter the harbour until the examining officers have assured themselves as to her nature. These periodical practices in times of peace, from the point of view of the Port authorities, are a comparatively small affair, and the Port authorities, with scarcely an exception, have willingly agreed to place the necessary crafts and personnel at the disposal of the Military authorities, receiving as compensation only what the Bill terms 'running expenses' which, however, will not include charges for the hire of the vessels and the wages of the officers and crew. In time of war, however, vessels have to be taken up for the examination services for long periods, a demand which is naturally a much more serious matter from the point of view of the Port authorities owing to the loss of the services of their vessels and probably extra expenses in respect of replacement. Government are far from desirous of relieving themselves of the proper responsibility for due compensation in such cases; in fact, during the present war, Government have been treating the

vessels taken up in the same way as vessels taken by them for other services, such as transports and store ships, and paying for them accordingly. We propose therefore to insert an additional clause providing that, in times of emergency, the Port authorities shall be required to comply with the provisions laid down in clause 11 as it stands, *i.e.*, the provisions laid down for times of peace until the emergency has passed, with the further modification that Government shall pay such compensation for any loss or damage attributable to the requisitioning of the vessels and for any services rendered or expenditure incurred in complying with the requisition as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement, as shall be decided to be reasonable by an arbitrator nominated by Government. I may add that the additional clause has been referred for opinion to all the principal Port authorities in India, and has been unanimously accepted."

"I beg to move the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Low:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL (BOGUS DEGREES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"It is not necessary that I should address the Council at any length. It will be observed that there is practically only one note of dissent to the Report of the Select Committee, who have amended and modified the Bill in such a way as to go far towards meeting the criticisms that have been directed at it. We have removed the word 'Bogus' from the short title; we have reduced the amount of the fines for first offences and for members of an association controverting clause 4; we have inserted an important proviso in clause 6, excepting from its operation the use by people of titles which were in use by them at the commencement of the Act; and we have added two new clauses which provide against hasty or ill-judged prosecutions. I am also authorised to announce that, in the interests of the students of unrecognised institutions, the Government of India, by exercising the powers conferred in the latter portion of clause 3, will permit, during the next two years, the grant, by such institutions, of certificates of efficiency to those students who are registered as having completed their second year's tuition at the time of the passing of the Act. I trust that, with these modifications and amendments, the Council will be able to give their unanimous assent to the Bill. I now move, Sir, that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications in western medical science and the assumption and use by unqualified persons of such titles be taken into consideration".

The Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerjee:—"Sir, it is evident from the papers before us that many people have no clear idea as to the scope and provisions of this Bill. We find Dr. Menon (L. R. C. P. and S., Edin.) of Bombay suggesting that—

'If, as a result of the Bill, persons trained in properly organised private institutions are to to be prevented from practising, it is only proper and highly necessary that unqualified men and quacks should also be prevented from practising.'

and then the Hon'ble Mr. Watson of the United Provinces thinking—

'That the Bill might more fully serve its object if it included a provision making it compulsory for all medical practitioners to register their degrees or qualifications at some central registration office which would grant certificates without which no persons should be permitted to practise in India.'

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Dr. M. N. Banerjee.*]

If a medical man with European qualifications sees provisions in the Bill against practising, and if an Hon'ble Member does not see that his proposal is not only outside the scope of the Bill, but is impracticable as even in England the law does not prevent anybody from practising, we need not wonder at the confusion of ideas and the conflicting opinions which prevail in the matter.

"I think it should be clearly understood that this Bill does not interfere with the liberty of anyone to practise, but intends only to protect the diplomas. The diplomas (by this word I mean all that goes with it in the Bill) are to be given only by authorised bodies, and not by any body or any association as at present. Any unauthorised body or association granting a diploma will be penalised.

"Representing as I do the unofficial medical profession and the private medical schools, I will state my views as to how the interests I represent will be affected by this Bill.

"I do not think any medical man can take exception to the principle of the Bill. The diplomas used by the passed students of the private medical institutions are so similar to those given by authorised bodies mentioned in the Schedule, that it is often difficult for medical men, not to speak of laymen, to ascertain which is which. But with the protection given by this Bill, the diplomas will have an enhanced face-value, which will elevate the members of the profession holding them in the estimation of the public. And nothing can be more desirable in the interests both of the public and of the profession. Besides, it seems to me to be wrong in principle and fraught with danger in practice to allow any private individual or association to grant diplomas. For there are no safeguards against any sinister influences prevailing with irresponsible persons.

"To understand the effect of the Bill on the private medical schools, it is necessary to know their previous history. The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis has informed us that there are only four private medical institutions in all India, and that they are in Calcutta. The oldest of them, the Belgatchia institution, was started about a quarter of a century ago, and the others within the last 15 years. They came into existence to supply a demand for more medical education and more medical men in the country, and also to furnish a field for practical work for the unofficial medical men. During the last 20 years they have passed out no less than 4,000 trained men who have been useful as country practitioners and as medical assistants in the various services. Most of these passed students are of the school standard, some being of the college standard also. All the institutions depended, for their maintenance, mainly on the fees collected from their students, the contributions from the public being neither reliable nor considerable. If it were not for the fact that all the Physicians and Surgeons and most of the lecturers render their services without remuneration, it would have been impossible to maintain them. I have often wondered that the Government never thought seriously of utilising the services of these self-sacrificing men.

"That the institutions have so far served the purposes for which they were started, and that they have done their work to the best of their resources and ability, cannot be disputed. But circumstances have changed. Since the passing of the local Medical Registration Acts a new state of affairs came into existence. Those institutions which had done good work so long with the tacit consent of the Government, and with open encouragement from high officials, were now declared as unrecognised institutions, and their passed students were disqualified from signing certificates, giving medical evidence in law courts and holding public appointments and also appointments in private industries, such as jute, tea, shipping and mining, etc. The schools did not know where they were, nor were the students anxious to enter them, mindful of the fate that overtook their predecessors.

"I cannot help thinking that if half the energy that has been spent against this necessary and inoffensive Bill had been directed against the Medical Registration Act, the sad end of two of the four medical schools in Calcutta might have been averted, and the families of disqualified men suddenly

thrown out of employment would have been saved from the troubles and tribulations which overwhelmed them. However, facts must be taken as they are. One of the private schools has already ceased to exist, and another is, I understand, going to wind up in April next. Of the two remai ing, one, I mean Belgatchia, had the good fortune to secure Government help, and has just been affiliated to the University. The other one, I understand, will also be helped to affiliate itself to the State Medical Faculty.

"What then is the effect of this Bill on the private medical schools? The answer must be *nil*. For the two schools which might have been affected have ceased to exist, not for this Bill but through the operations of the Medical Registration Act passed in the local Council. So it seems to me that those who are fighting against this Bill woke up to their senses when the thief had left and are now fighting a shadow.

"The graduates of the private medical colleges in Calcutta have sent a representation for the consideration of this Council, but the proviso added to clause 6 by the Select Committee will satisfy them. And as for the students that are already in the schools, a provision has also been made by which they will pass out with certificates of efficiency during the next two years. One of the schools requires and asks for this concession for three years. If the Government can see their way to grant this, all parties will be satisfied.

"Much of the opposition to this Bill has been raised on the ground of insufficient supply of medical men in the country. From conversations which I have had with some leading men, I have come to know that the opposition was largely based upon a misconception of facts. When I asked a gentleman, who presided at one of the biggest Calcutta meetings, how he thought two private medical schools in Calcutta which could pass out only 100 students a year could supply the medical needs of all India, he was surprised and confessed that things were differently represented to him. Many have an idea that there are many private institutions all over India, and they are able to supply a number of medical men. Now, with the facts that have already been stated and taking also into consideration the difficulty of maintaining large hospitals in this country, the only way to supply a sufficient number of trained medical men is what I put forward in my Resolution at the last meeting of the Council, and which I am happy to say has been accepted by Government. When that scheme is carried into effect, I expect numbers of Government and private vernacular medical schools will spring up in every province in India, and supply to a very large extent the medical needs of the country."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee stands shorn of many of its objectionable features. I am glad the clause purporting to give retrospective effect to the proposed law has been eliminated, and other changes have been made with a view to avoid causing hardship to the present body of the students of the unauthorised institutions. We must be thankful to the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis and the Hon'ble the Home Member for the concessions. It is a good thing that this legislation has been undertaken before the retirement from the service of an officer of the large local knowledge and sympathies of Sir Pardey Lukis. We cannot fail to recognise his benevolent intentions, and to realise that his sympathy for the medical graduates lies at the root of this legislation. Opinion may be divided about its effects, but the acceptance by Government of the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerjee's Resolution recommending the adoption of measures for the diffusion of sound medical knowledge through the vernaculars for the relief of the rural population, if followed by practical results, will induce the people to accept the law without hesitation or objection. I am glad that the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerjee has told us that the Bill will not prejudicially affect a large number of existing institutions. I, however, hope that, as a further supplementary and precautionary measure, adequate financial aid will be given by Government to the private medical institutions, if any, that may be threatened with extinction, and that they will in due course be affiliated to the Universities, and will serve

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy; The Vice-President; Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur.*]

as useful centres for the impartation of medical instruction in the interests of the public.

"In view of these facts, I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—"Sir, I am quite in agreement with what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, and I rise to congratulate the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis on the amendments which have been incorporated in this Bill. There is no man who is more considerate and more sympathetic in the Indian Medical Services than Sir Pardey Lukis. I was also quite confident that he would respect public opinion, and make such modifications in the Bill as would lead to its popular reception. The Bill has emerged from the Select Committee very much improved, and great credit is due for this to Government, as well as to Sir Pardey Lukis. It would have been somewhat difficult to support the Bill as it stood, but, as my friend the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis has remarked, most, if not all, objectionable features have now been removed from it. I am glad that important provisions have also been made in the Bill so as to bring it into line with Indian medical opinion. The amount of fine originally intended to impose was very severe, but the rigour of that has been removed by putting it on the same basis as in the English Act. The provision as regards the trial of cases before a first-class magistrate, and the provision that 'no Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act, except upon complaint made by order of the Local Government, or upon complaint made with the previous sanction of the Local Government,' introduce very useful and desirable changes into the Bill. As the Bill now stands, I have no doubt it will disarm popular objection. When properly understood, no serious objections will be taken to its provisions.

"Before I sit down I appeal to the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, and trust he will be good enough to accept the second amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji is going to propose. Just now, in announcing his scheme, he expressed his practical agreement with the amendment which will be presently proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji. I understood him to say— ".

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"Order, order. The Hon'ble Member cannot speak on an amendment till it has been moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—"With these words at present, I shall support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur:—"Sir, I am glad to find that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, has met with almost unaninous approval, and I hope that the whole country will now receive it with a free heart. I feel sure that, when its principle is understood better, it will be found by all concerned that the misapprehensions about it to the effect that it was meant to strike a blow at the private medical institutions were thoroughly unfounded. The object of the Bill really is to bring all private institutions up to a proper standard of efficiency and some common standard. While passed graduates and certificate holders of these institutions have been sufficiently protected by the amendments and additions made by the Select Committee, suitable provisions have also been made to guard against improper prosecutions and the trial of offences by inexperienced magistrates, the objections against the amounts of fine have also been given due consideration. The interests of the students now undergoing their courses in these institutions have also not been lost sight of. In fact, the amendments and additions made by the Select Committee have met all the objections that were put forward, save and except that against the principle of the Bill. The principle of the Bill seems to me to be very sound, and when it is properly understood by my countrymen outside this Chamber, I hope they will see their way to accept the Bill without any misgivings.

[*Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur; Mr. Abbott; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; The Vice-President.*] [15TH MARCH, 1916.]

"From what has fallen from the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji, I understand that one of the institutions seems to feel aggrieved at not getting one year's more extension of time, and in the case of that institution they desire another year's extension for such of their students as have completed their first year's course now and gone to the second year class, so that they may have an opportunity of trying their chance of getting their final certificates. When Government have made all the other concessions that the people wanted, I hope this concession will not be too much for them to grant also. It will not in any way prejudice the principle of the Bill, and will only add to the concessions which have already been made in deference to public opinion or private interests. I hope the Government will be pleased to give their best consideration to this appeal.

"I also beg to submit that, since the Medical Registration Bills of the Provincial Governments have at present excluded from recognition practitioners with qualifications from private institutions, in view of the amendment that has been added to clause 6, I think Government should be pleased to consider the advisability of asking Local Governments to allow the same recognition to those practitioners as this Government has been pleased to do.

"With these remarks, I beg to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—"Sir, I beg to give this Bill my whole-hearted support."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I ask, Sir, for a ruling in the first instance on a point of order as to whether I or any other member of this Council who feels it his duty to speak on the motion before the Council is entitled to deal with the Bill merely as it has emerged from Select Committee, or whether in doing so, in offering support to the principle of the Bill or to the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee, he can also, in anticipation, refer to the amendments which may be before the Council. I hope you will kindly hear me before you give your ruling."

The Hon'ble the Vice P esident:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I submit, Sir, that it is impossible to give one's support to a measure like this without qualifications. On certain occasions a member feels that though he cannot give his unqualified support he can, while reserving his right to speak to the amendment when it comes on but yet referring to the amendment and referring also to the apprehensions that are entertained, support the Bill. I ask for a ruling on the point whether I or any other member will be entitled, in view of what I have submitted to you to speak of possible amendments to the Bill in speaking on this motion."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member, in speaking at this stage, is fully entitled to refer in general terms to such qualifications in his support to the Bill as emerge from the consideration of the Select Committee's Report. What he is not entitled to do, is to argue in detail on amendments which either he or any other member is going to move later."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Thank you, Sir. The Bill before the Council is a measure of some importance, and there are two opinions which have been expressed as to the necessity for the Bill. In the speech of the Hon'ble Surgeon-General we have heard that it is in the interests and convenience of the public that it has been thought necessary to introduce this Bill. That undoubtedly is the object of the Government, and it is from that point of view that the Bill ought to be judged.

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Now it seems to me that the situation in this country, so far as the facilities for medical relief are concerned, is not a satisfactory one. We are all aware—the Government more fully aware than any of us—that the number of qualified medical men who are available to the people is very small, smaller than the needs of the people require. The institutions which turn out qualified men to practise the profession of medicine are also very limited for a country like India, with a population of 315 millions. There are only five Universities at present which grant medical degrees, and it has again and again been brought to the notice of Government that the needs of the public are not satisfied by the number of graduates who are turned out from these institutions. Nothing more eloquent could be adduced in proof of this than the fact that the few institutions started in Calcutta attract such a large number of pupils from the Punjab, from Bombay and other provinces. The need, therefore, exists, and it has to be satisfied. If there is not a sufficient number of qualified men available, there must be some less qualified medical men, whose aid people will resort to. It is therefore that these institutions have grown up.

"Now, in these circumstances, there are two ways in which the Government can deal with the situation. I submit that the preferable, the sounder, way was to create more medical colleges in order to afford greater facilities to students requiring medical training. That has unfortunately not been done. The course that has been followed is to prevent certain private institutions from conferring degrees, diplomas or titles upon students after putting them through a certain amount of training. With regard to the question whether men who are not competent should be allowed to practise, there can be no two opinions. But the Government have not thought fit, and I understand that even in England they have not thought fit, to prevent practice by men unless they have a certain standard of education. At any rate, so far as this country is concerned, we find that the Government does not propose to prevent anybody from practising the profession of medicine even though he may not have the smallest qualification. The course that has been followed is to afford protection to certain degrees so that people, who have not been through the prescribed institutions, should not be able to use those degrees after their names. Now, Sir, if it was proved that the use of these degrees really did make for the injury of the people, then there would be a good deal to support the Bill before us. But I desire to say that I am not satisfied yet that it has been proved that the evil, if it exists (I have no doubt it does exist when my Hon'ble friend says it does), has reached the stage when a Bill like this should be necessary. If, therefore, the Government is going to pass this Bill—and I am sure it is going to—all that I wish to say here is, that in two directions caution is necessary. In the first place, in dealing with these institutions which already exist, Government ought to come forward to co-operate with the people in multiplying the number of private institutions. More than one speaker has said that private institutions will suffer. My Hon'ble friend on my right—the Doctor—says that two schools have ceased to exist and there are two others. One of them, I understand, has received Government aid and the other is going to.

"But what are the possibilities of private individuals coming forward to endow medical institutions? Is the tendency likely to be stimulated by the action which has been taken, or is it likely to be checked? I fear that, in future, the tendency to make endowments or to promote work for creating private institutions will be greatly checked by the action that has been taken. Well, in that view it becomes all the more necessary that the Government should come forward not only to add to the number of State institutions where medical education is given, but also to publish a scheme for affording State assistance to persons who are willing to start medical colleges and institutions to increase the number of qualified medical men who should be available to the country.

"I hope, Sir, that this aspect of the case will be fully considered by the Government. My object is not to support the creation and circulation of bogus degrees. I do not wish that men who are not qualified should injure

our fellow-men; but I do wish that there should be a larger number of men qualified who can serve our fellow-men, and I fear that that aspect of the case is less present to the mind of the Government, if I may say so, than the aspect of preventing the creation and circulation of false degrees. My main object in making these remarks is, that the other aspect may be more fully considered in its relation to the needs of the people."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Sir, I beg to move that in clause 3 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the words 'certificates or other documents' be omitted; and in case it is carried, that the word 'or' be inserted between the words 'diplomas' and 'licenses.'

"The object of this amendment, Sir, is to confine the scope of this Bill to medical degrees, titles, diplomas and licenses, without prohibiting the issue of certificates or other documents implying or stating that the holders of them can practise western methods of medical science. I do not think I need detain the Council very long. I have already stated my views with reference to the principles and provisions of the Bill, and I do not think it necessary for me to go over the same ground again, except to traverse some statements made by one or two Hon'ble Members who have spoken before me.

"The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis alluded to the fact that I am the only one who has recorded a dissenting minute. Then there is the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee who stated that he represents non-official medical opinion—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, order—I am very sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but he is moving an amendment and he can only speak on that. He must not refer to the general principles of the Bill. He ought to have spoken at the previous stage on the general question."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"I will only allude to this fact in so far as it is necessary for the amendment I am moving. All that I say is, that the fact that I am the only one differing from the Members of the Select Committee should not be used as an argument against me; and to that extent, and to that extent alone, I shall allude to this statement. Because, although of course it was only spoken upon the original motion, it is just likely that Hon'ble Members of this Council, who, after all, are human beings, it is just likely that the statement that I am the only one in recording a dissenting minute in Select Committee, might, very unconsciously no doubt, prejudice them against me as regards this amendment. Alluding to the support rendered to the Bill itself, I find that, if at all it is properly examined, there is a volume of opinion outside the Council in support of the view which I have put forward. At present I only ask for a qualification of this Bill. It is true I am not now opposing the motion itself. I believe I shall be in order if I allude to the statement of the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee that he represents non-official medical opinion. It is a mournful satisfaction to me that the arithmetical value of his representation is exactly on a par with the arithmetical value of my dissenting minute as regards the Select Committee's Report. He stands in the glorious minority of one, as I do as regards the dissenting minute. The immediate object of my amendment is, that, I believe, needless hardship to private schools and even medical men will be caused by retaining the words in question. Whether we regard the Statement of Objects and Reasons or the speeches made by the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis, the question of 'certificates or other documents' cannot at all properly come within the scope of the Act. The title of the Act is merely ..... 'the grant of titles implying qualifications,' etc., the preamble says 'Whereas it is expedient to regulate the grant of titles implying qualifications,' etc., and the name of the Act itself is 'The Indian Medical Degrees

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar; Mr. Rama Rayaningar; Dr. M. N. Banerjee; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

Act.' In all these three places the question of 'certificate or other document' finds no place. But somehow these words have found their way into the provisions of sections 3 and 4 and one other section. Now, taking this provision on its own merits, I cannot understand the value of it. The object of the Bill is to prohibit certain degrees being conferred by unauthorised authorities, and to prevent persons from using them and posing as men of certain qualifications which they do not possess. It is to prevent people from practising under false pretences, and to prevent the public from being treated by men of inferior qualifications who pose as men of superior qualifications. But I cannot understand why this provision should be extended to 'certificates or other documents'. For example, a teacher who gives lessons to a boy writes a letter to a friend of his saying that he is a very clever boy. That letter would come within the definition of 'other document', and the professor is liable to be prosecuted for writing that letter. We are all allowed to issue certificates to our domestic servants, to our chauffeurs and our grooms. But a medical pupil is prevented from getting a certificate from his professor, and his professor is prevented from giving a certificate to his pupil. Again, if a professor writes, this woman is a good midwife and she was taught by me, he will be prosecuted under this Act. He can say it, but he cannot write it. The offence is in the writing. What is the principle involved in this, may I know? Why should a man be allowed to say what he cannot put down in writing? Is the Act intended to save pen and ink and paper? I am unable to see what the principle involved in this provision is On the other hand, it is a perfect hardship. It is a trespass upon the private liberty of a man to say that he cannot say what he likes to say, in paper, while he can do so orally. For these reasons, Sir, I respectfully submit the words 'certificate or other document' ought not to be in this law and ought to be deleted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar:—"Sir, I support the amendment for the reasons which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar has given."

The Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerjee:—"Sir, Mr. Achariar has referred to me as representing the non-official profession, saying that I was a single man representing the whole of the non-official medical profession. With regard to that I should like to say that I have been authorised by the Bengal Medical Association, which is the representative association of the non-official medical men in Bengal, by telegram, to represent to this Council that, after the modification that has been made by the Select Committee, they have no objection to the Bill. So that I can at least say on behalf of the Bengal Medical Association what they think, although I am not representing non-official medical men in other parts of India."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I wish, Sir, the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill and the Government to consider whether this amendment of Mr. Achariar's cannot be accepted. The main object put before the Council was that certain degrees which were being used by persons who had not obtained these degrees from Universities should not be used by them. But, if I remember aright, there are English Universities where, when a degree is not granted, certificates are given after a smaller period of training in certain cases. Now, here if a man has received five years' or three years' training in one of these medical colleges, and if afterwards he is not able to take a degree, why should not the men who teach him be in a position to write a certificate that the student has attended for five or three years, as the case may be, and has passed certain tests which those who teach him impose upon him? So that they can tell the public that though he is not a Licentiate or Bachelor of Medicine, yet he has gone through a course of training, and that he could be trusted to perform certain duties as a medical man. Will it really

conflict with the main object of the Bill, and will it not help to increase the number of qualified medical men if the amendment were accepted?"

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—"Sir, while expressing my sympathy with the Bill in question, I must say that the amendment proposed is a very reasonable one. The principal aim of the Bill is to prevent private medical institutions from giving degrees or titles on the imitation of those given by the Government medical colleges and schools. Instead of quacks being allowed to practise with impunity the allopathic system of medicine, what the mover of the amendment asks for, is that the existing private institutions should be allowed to give certificates to their pupils indicating that they have received proper instructions in certain branches of medicine. The direct effect of the rejection of this amendment would be to reduce the number of qualified medical men. Sir, I may tell you that the requirements of the country for medicine and qualified medical men are very large indeed. There are thousands and hundred thousands of men in the interior of Eastern Bengal and especially in the Char lands which are so numerous in the large rivers there, who have never once in their life come across a medical man, nor tasted a drop of medicine, and the result is that when epidemic diseases break out, most of these people die, without taking any medicine whatsoever. Sir, I will give you a concrete case of the usefulness of the passed students of these private medical institutions. Last December, when cholera broke out in a virulent form simultaneously in several parts of Vikrampore, in the Munshigange sub-division of the Dacca district, we thought it proper to send a number of allopathic doctors to the affected areas for giving medical relief to the cholera-stricken people, but not being able to find out immediately sufficient number of qualified medical men of the type of sub-assistant surgeons, we thought it would be as well to send a few qualified doctors who passed out of the Belgatchia medical school, and the result was indeed eminently satisfactory, for they were able to cure a large number of patients who would have otherwise died without tasting any medicine, and now, Sir, what would have been the result if we had only to depend on men who passed out of Calcutta or Dacca medical schools? For all these reasons, I cannot help giving my humble support to the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Sir, as I read the Bill and as far as I can understand its scope and objects, and as far as these can be found in the terms of the Bill, I do not think that it is necessary to have this amendment. If a person sits at the feet of a professor and studies a certain science, say chemistry, and is very proficient in that science, why should a professor be prevented from granting him a certificate saying that he has attained a certain degree of proficiency? There is nothing in the Bill which can prevent or which is meant to prevent a professor from giving such a certificate. Supposing, for instance, a certain person recommends a certain medicine to me, it may be a grandmother's prescription, I use the medicine, I get cured of the ailment at the time, and I put down in a certificate that this man gave me a prescription that has done me an immense amount of good, in fact removed the ailment; there is nothing in the Bill, as I understand it, that prevents me from doing that. The Bill says:—

'No person.....shall confer, grant, or issue.....any certificate or other document *stating or implying that the holder*, grantee or recipient *is qualified to practise western medical science.*'

That is very different from acquiring proficiency in one or two branches of the science that constitutes medical science. I do not think that anybody ever intended that the object of the Bill was to prevent persons from giving certificates of that nature. Now, for instance, there are patent medicines sold, and these patent medicines are advertized; the advertizers enclose a number of certificates; it is certainly not the intention of this Act that the givers of these certificates or the purchasers of

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the patent medicines should come within the purview of the Act and be prosecuted; it only limits the number of persons or the associations that should be authorised to state in a certain manner, whether the manner be a license, a degree or a certificate which implies or states that the man is not only qualified to treat a certain disease, but that he is qualified to practise western medical science. Consequently, by moving this amendment my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Achariar has shown himself a little too chary, which was not necessary, for the Bill does not prevent any person from giving a certificate unless the certificate says in so many terms that the person is authorised to practise western medical science. That is a very different thing from having proficiency in a particular branch of one of the sciences that constitute medical science. There is danger apprehended where there is none and I submit therefore, Sir, that the amendment is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes :—"Sir, in view of the discussion that has taken place on the amendment, I think it is possibly desirable that I should say a word on the legal interpretation of this clause. I would suggest that the interpretation of the Hon'ble Mr. Das is clearly a better interpretation than that which the Hon'ble Mr. Achariar puts on it. Mr. Achariar in his breezy way said that if a letter referred to any one as 'a very clever boy'—I believe I have taken his words correctly—that would be a breach of the terms of the clause. I also understood the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya to suggest that no certificate of any sort or kind could be given. Now, having regard to the provisions of this clause, I should have thought that the plain meaning of the section is to prohibit only a certificate which states or implies that the holder is qualified to practise western medical science. It seems to me childish to suggest that to certify that a particular person was a clever boy or had attended chemistry classes for five years implies that he is qualified to practise western medical science."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"May I ask the Hon'ble Member to explain the matter a little further? Supposing there is a student—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"The Hon'ble Member is not entitled to make another speech; he may ask a question."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Sir, I do not propose to make a speech; I am explaining my meaning and I will do so in a few words. I will give an illustration—a man has studied for five years in a college, he has been plucked, he has not obtained a degree; then the professor or professors in each subject which he has studied give him a certificate to the effect that he was very good in his subjects and that he had studied for five years in that institution, and that he was plucked; would such certificates in themselves mean practising his profession as a medical man or would he be liable to prosecution? Clause 3 of the Bill says :—

'the right of conferring, granting or issuing in British India degrees, diplomas, licenses, certificates or other documents stating or implying that the holder, grantee or recipient thereof is qualified to practise western medical science.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes :—"The language used would have to be construed under the Act. My learned friend is as qualified as I am to say whether a particular certificate implies a particular fact or not. I only intervened to suggest what would be the plain legal meaning of the words in the clause. They clearly do not cover such an interpretation as the Hon'ble Mr. Achariar jokingly put upon them."

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The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"When I referred to a clever boy I meant clever in one of these three subjects. The Law Member says that the interpretation—."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, Order. The Hon'ble Member is entirely out of order; he has given his explanation and is not entitled to go further."

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"Sir, I regret that I am unable to accept my Hon'ble Friend's amendment. I agree with Sir Harcourt Butler that, if these institutions be permitted to grant certificates of qualification to practise western medical science, it is highly probable that such certificates will be utilised to support bogus claims to practise, especially if they resemble the document now displayed. This is the diploma issued by one of the self-constituted colleges, and Hon'ble Members can see that, if the last line be erased, it ceases to be a diploma and becomes a certificate, and would doubtless be used as such, but I think it extremely likely that very few laymen would be able to distinguish between it and a proper diploma.

"For these reasons, Sir, I deprecate any weakening of the provisions of the Bill as now amended. This might tend to frustrate the object of the Bill, which is to raise the standard of efficiency of these self-constituted medical colleges and to prevent ill-equipped and under-staffed so-called colleges, founded by irresponsible persons, from conducting the examination of their own students without any outside inspection or control.

"I would point out here that there is no justification for the arrogation to themselves, by the managers of these institutions, of the right to issue at their pleasure certificates of this nature. It is, moreover, contrary to our general medical policy, as it affects Government medical schools. In this connection I may mention that the certificated class for medical women has now been done away with; that from next year, pupils of the military assistant surgeon class will be required to possess the same certificates and preliminary education and to pass the same examinations as civil assistant surgeons; and that in Bengal, Bombay and Madras definite examining bodies are now being constituted for the examination of sub-assistant surgeons. For instance, in Madras, the Board of Examiners has now been enlarged and conducts all medical examinations other than those of the University. In Bengal, the students of the Sealdah and of the Dacca Medical Schools take the License of the State Medical Faculty and the question of other Government schools is now under consideration. Similar arrangements exist in Bombay in connection with the License of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. I can see no reason, therefore, for recommending to the Council the acceptance of this amendment.

"The self-constituted medical schools of Calcutta are to be given two years' grace in the matter of the grant of such certificates. During this period it rests with their management to see that the house is set in order, and it is as well that they should realise definitely that they are now at the parting of the ways, and that it is obligatory on them to improve themselves to a degree sufficient to merit Government recognition.

"I do not think that my Hon'ble Friend can have been quite serious in what he advanced as regards the penalties incurred for granting certificates. In his note of dissent he remarked that if he were to attend lectures in First Aid delivered by a private professor, and obtain from him a certificate of competency, they would both be liable to criminal prosecution and conviction. In that connection, I should like to say, in the first place, that it is hardly likely that I, as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association, would bring in an Act which would render every member of my Association liable to prosecution. I should also like to point out, as has been done by the Hon'ble Mr. Das and the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes, that this Bill deals only with certificates and other documents implying that the holder is qualified to practise western

medical science. It is not intended to penalise the holder of a certificate which merely states that he (or she) is qualified to render First Aid to the injured, pending the arrival of the doctor."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Sir, I plead guilty somewhat to the charge of want of seriousness, but the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis will acquit me of that charge when I say I am very serious now. I am considerably embarrassed by two circumstances. The Hon'ble and the distinguished Law Member must know that Courts, in construing an Act, decline to go into the proceedings of Council. They absolutely decline to interpret the Acts by what has been said in Council, no matter by whom. Having that in view, my next consideration is—and I am somewhat suspicious about this—if my amendment is unnecessary, why is it opposed? If it is redundant, if it is unnecessary, may I know why it is opposed? The Hon'ble Mr. Das seems to think that such a certificate can be granted if it does not traverse qualification in all the three subjects, *i.e.*, Allopathy, Obstetrics and Surgery, and the Hon'ble and distinguished Law Member seems to endorse that opinion."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Lowndes:—"I can assure my learned friend that I did not do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"Very well, Sir, I did not then understand him, that is all, I would say. Somehow or other it is said that my amendment is redundant: then I cannot quite follow the chain of reasoning employed by the Hon'ble Mr. Das and by the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes. I understood Mr. Das to mean that if the certificate related to a single subject, such as Surgery or Obstetrics, or Allopathy, it is safe. If so, I am glad to accept that interpretation. All that a clever professor has to do then is to give three certificates instead of one, that this particular person is good in Allopathy, No. 1, that he is good in Obstetrics, No. 2, and that he is good in Surgery, No. 3. If he gives three separate certificates he is safe, because the word used in this clause of the Bill is 'and' and not 'or'. Western medical science is described as Allopathic medicine, Obstetrics *and* Surgery and they have to be taken in a cumulative sense and not disjunctively! That is what I understood Mr. Das to say. However, I am unable exactly to understand this, Sir. In traversing my arguments, Sir Pardey Lukis asked us to behold a very neatly drawn document. I saw the document, but not what was written in it from this place. I take it, it is a diploma. He said if you remove something at the bottom it becomes a certificate. Will that be a ground for converting an act which would be innocent if performed orally into an offence when it is reduced to writing? I particularly called the attention of Sir Pardey Lukis to this point, and I have the mournful satisfaction to see that no Hon'ble Member traversed that position.

"He has said that the retention is intended to produce greater efficiency. May I say as against this argument, that it does not prevent any man from practising as he likes. This proposed law does not in the least interfere with the liberty of any person in India from practising in western medicine. All that it says is, he shall not assume bogus titles, and in addition to that he cannot hold written certificates. That is all. How far this will tend to the development of greater efficiency and to the diminution of false pretences to which the public are likely to be subjected in the absence of this law is an open question. Upon that question opinions must vary, but in the meanwhile I think that absolutely no ground has been made out for including written declarations and making them penal while permitting oral declarations. To this incongruous aspect I have drawn the Hon'ble Member's attention and it has not been traversed. I therefore press my amendment upon the attention of the Council.

"Sir, I should like a division on this matter."

The amendment was put and the Council divided as follows :—

AYES—9.	NOES—41.
The Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad.	The Hon'ble Sir William Clark.
„ Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.	„ Sir Reginald Craddock.
„ Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar.	„ Sir William Meyer.
„ Mr. Rama Rayaningar.	„ Mr. C. H. A. Hill.
„ Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.	„ Sir Sankran Nair.
„ Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee.	„ Mr. G. R. Lowndes.
„ Mr. Qumrul Huda.	„ Mr. W. M. Hailey.
„ Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	„ Sir R. W. Gillan.
„ Lieut.-Col. Raja Jai Chand.	„ Mr. F. H. Stewart.
	„ Raja Abu Jafar.
	„ Dr. M. N. Banerjee.
	„ Mr. W. H. Cobb.
	„ Mr. J. B. Wood.
	„ Mr. H. Sharp.
	„ Sir Edward Maclagan.
	„ Mr. R. A. Mant.
	„ Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
	„ Mr. H. Wheeler.
	„ Brigadier-General Holloway.
	„ Mr. G. B. H. Fell.
	„ Surgeon-General Sir C. P. Lukis.
	„ Mr. R. P. Russell.
	„ Mr. C. H. Harrison
	„ Mr. A. H. Grant.
	„ Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
	„ Mr. A. P. Muddiman.
	„ Mr. Davidson.
	„ Mr. J. G. Cumming.
	„ Mr. Oldham.
	„ Mr. M. S. Das.
	„ Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.
	„ Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway.
	„ Mr. C. H. Atkins.
	„ Mr. J. Walker.
	„ Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.
	„ Sir G. M. Chitnavis.
	„ Lieut.-Col. P. R. T. Gurdon.
	„ Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadur.
	„ Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot.
	„ Maung Bah Too.
	„ Mr. J. H. Abbott.

The amendment was accordingly negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar :—"Sir, my next amendment is for the same purpose, and I may say is almost consequential upon the last, namely, that in clause 4, the words 'certificate or other document' be omitted, and the word 'or' be inserted after the word 'diploma'.

"I do not think therefore that there is any need for me to detain the Council by moving it, and I beg to withdraw it."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

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The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar:—"So is the next one which I also beg leave to withdraw, namely, 'that in clause 6 and in the proviso to that clause, the words 'or certificate' be omitted, and the word 'or' be inserted after the word 'diploma'."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I have the honour to move the following amendment which stands against my name, namely, that the following proviso be added to clause 3 of the Bill:—

'Provided that until Local Governments open or recognise lower standard vernacular schools, nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude existing private medical institutions from granting certificates to their passed students.'

"Sir, section 3 of the Bill restricts the power of granting certificates of qualification in western medicine to specified institutions mentioned in the Schedule and to such other bodies as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, authorise in that behalf. The object of my amendment is to suspend the operation of this section, so far as the granting of certificates is concerned, in the case of existing medical institutions so long as the lower standard vernacular schools have not been opened by the Government, or having been opened by private effort have not been recognised by the Government. The effect of my amendment would be to allow the existing medical institutions to continue to grant certificates so long as these lower standard schools have not come into existence. The Council will remember that they accepted the other day—and the Government also accepted—the Resolution that was moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji for the establishment of lower standard schools for the benefit of the rural population That Resolution when given effect to will, I am sure, go to a very large extent to meet the medical needs of the community. But, Sir, what is to be the situation in the meantime? We in Bengal—my knowledge of these things is confined to my Province—have a population in round numbers of 50 millions. On the register of qualified medical practitioners we have 2,500 men. In other words, we have one qualified medical man to 20,000 people. Any man in his senses will see that this is hopelessly inadequate. And so long as this state of things remains, the reign of the quacks will continue supreme. Under the circumstances, it is most desirable that the existing private medical institutions should continue to teach and to grant certificates to their passed students, for, Sir, it need hardly be said that some sort of medical qualification is better than no qualification at all, and that partially-equipped medical practitioners are more desirable than thorough-going quacks I claim for my amendment that it is a necessary corollary to the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji. Sir, when that Resolution was accepted, I placed myself in communication with the leaders of medical opinion in Bengal, with the President of the Medical Association to whom reference has already been made by my friend the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji. I asked them if, having regard to the acceptance of Dr. Banerji's Resolution by the Government, they had any further objections to offer to the Bill. This was the reply that I received from Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarbadhikari, the President of the Bengal Medical Association. With your permission, Sir, I will read this telegram:—

'Bengal Medical Association gladly accept amended Bill read with Dr. Banerji's Resolution and tender grateful thanks for concessions. Association strongly prays (this is the operative part of the telegram) that existing schools be permitted to confer diplomas (probably they mean certificates) till rural practitioners are being created in pursuance of Dr. Banerji's Resolution, when all legitimate objections from peoples' and practitioners' point of view will disappear.'

"Sir, this telegram embodies the deliberate judgment of the most representative, the most influential medical association in Bengal; consisting of men of the highest eminence and who are entitled to speak on behalf of themselves and of the community. Let me refer to one particular fact in this connection. It will be remembered, Sir, that when I had the honour and also the duty of

opposing this Bill in February last, I quoted largely from the representation of this body. It will be seen that Dr. Banerji's Resolution has had the effect of disarming their opposition and reconciling them to the Bill, subject to the one important condition, and that is, the operative part of their telegram, *viz.*, that these private institutions will be permitted to grant certificates to their passed students so long as Dr. Banerji's Resolution has not been carried into practical effect.

"Sir, my amendment is based upon this telegram which embodies the expression of opinion in Bengal. That opinion was decidedly opposed to this Bill at one stage. Public meetings were held, there were demonstrations, protests in the press, telegrams were sent to the Government. All that has disappeared in consequence of the hope that has been created in the public mind by Dr. Banerji's Resolution, and it seems to me that it would be an act of conciliatory statesmanship if my Hon'ble friend the Member in charge could see his way to accept my amendment. It would secure for this Bill the firm support of Bengal public opinion, and in these days the support of public opinion is a valuable asset which, I venture to think, is highly useful even for the purposes of practical administration. I hope and trust that, under these circumstances, my amendment will be accepted by the Government. There is not the smallest desire to shelve the Bill, but there is at the back of our minds the idea that, if this amendment is accepted, the Government will hurry on with these institutions which Dr. Banerji's Resolution refers to. The Government will be anxious to see that this Bill is given effect to, and as there would be that natural solicitude, the Government would have the strongest motive to establish those institutions which would go far to supply the medical needs of my Province.

"I hope and trust that my Hon'ble friend will see his way to accept this amendment, which embodies the deliberate judgment of the Province which is most affected by the Bill, for, as a matter of fact, it is only in Bengal that there are two medical schools which come under this Bill, and therefore Bengal opinion ought to count for something in a matter of this kind."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I rise to support this amendment. My friend has very clearly and lucidly explained the scope and aim of his amendment. The amendment seems to me to be feasible and very modest. The concession which the Hon'ble Member asks for, is one which, I feel sure, Government will not refuse to grant. My Hon'ble friend has explained very clearly that, if the Government wish to give full and proper effect to the Resolution which was proposed the other day by the Hon'ble Dr. Banerji, it will be necessary to accept this amendment.

"I do not find much difference between the amendment proposed and the course which the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Lukis has decided to adopt. Under clause 3 of the Bill, Government wishes to reserve power to itself to grant certificates under certain conditions, and the Hon'ble Member wants that an express provision should be inserted in the Bill, so that, in future, there may be no doubt about the matter, and that the matter may not be left to individual discretion. The concession should be secured by statutory provision. Under these circumstances, I think his request is very reasonable, and I support it."

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"I am afraid that I cannot accept my Hon'ble friend's amendment, which practically amounts to a proposal that the Act should be indefinitely held in abeyance pending the settlement of the question of vernacular medical education. This question was informally discussed in Select Committee, and it was then admitted to be entirely outside the purview of the present Bill, the object of which is to raise the standard of medical education in English-teaching institutions. It is on this understanding, and on this understanding only, that the Government of India decided

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to accept the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerji's Resolution, and I cannot agree to the acceptance of that Resolution being used now as a reason for the indefinite prolongation of the right to grant certificates, the objection to which I have already pointed out in my answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar."

The Hon'ble Rai Ghanasyam Barua Bahadar:— "Sir, while I greatly sympathise with the object my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Banerjee, has in view, I see one more difficulty if his amendment is accepted. It will imply that, as long as the Government do not start their own schools of the lower grade, private institutions will be at liberty to continue to grant diplomas and certificates as they are doing now. So that private institutions which are not up to the mark in the standard they now assume for themselves will not feel induced to reduce it or to take steps to convert themselves into lower grade schools, unless and until the start is made by Government. Now it needs no saying that Government measures in matters like these take some time to mature themselves, and in this season of war and want of funds the delay may even be greater than usual. In such a case the result will be that the reform and improvement aimed at, as also the creation of private vernacular medical schools, may be indefinitely postponed, a thing which I do not consider desirable. If, however, the standard and curriculum of the proposed vernacular schools are definitely laid down at the earliest possible time, private enterprise may usher them into existence even before Government start their own schools of the kind. So I think the proper thing to ask Government to do, would be not to ask for a concession like this, but to prescribe the text-books and appoint examining bodies for the lower grade schools without delay, so that private institutions willing to come under that category may have the chance of doing so as soon as they want, whether the Government have started their own schools or not. I do not think it would be safe to allow all private institutions to grant certificates as they do now; at the same time, it will be unfair to disable them or other private bodies from taking action on right lines until the Government themselves can come up with their own institutions of the lower grade. I think that it would be enough if the Government fixed the standard and appointed an examining body for the contemplated lower grade of schools as early as possible, so that private enterprise in that direction may not be unnecessarily delayed. Indefinitely to postpone the operation of the Bill would be to frustrate its very object. I am unable to support the amendment as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I cannot quite follow the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis in the objections that he has raised to my amendment. He seems to think that, if my amendment were accepted, it would result in the indefinite postponement of the operation of this Bill. I do not think that is so at all. Whether the Bill is to come into operation at once or not will depend largely upon the action of Government. If these institutions are forthcoming, say, in six months' time or even earlier, the Bill will be operative at once, and my contention is, that the acceptance of this amendment would be a strong incentive to the Government to hurry on these institutions.

"I may just mention one fact which, I think, the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis is acquainted with. The Hon'ble the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal has taken a very deep interest in the matter, and, I believe, he is prepared to place the Sambhunath Pundit Hospital at the disposal of the authorities for starting an experiment of this kind. If the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General earnestly takes up the question of establishing these lower standard vernacular schools, my impression is that, in the course of the next six months at least, one institution of the kind might be started in Bengal; and then, such an institution having been started, the Bill would come in to operation at once.

"I confess I was not able to follow the arguments of my Hon'ble friend who spoke last. He spoke of raising the standard of private medical institutios.

I think that is what he said. As a matter of fact, there are no private medical institutions in Bengal, except two: the School at Belgatchia and Dr. Mullick's School. The School at Belgatchia has been affiliated to the University, and the other will soon, I hope, be affiliated to the State Faculty with the aid of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. Therefore my Hon'ble friend was fighting a shadow. He was building upon assumptions which do not exist—upon materials which are not to be found in any part of India.

"As the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has taken up a decided attitude in regard to this matter, I will not press my amendment, but will beg to withdraw it."

The amendment was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I beg to move the next amendment which stands against my name, which is that the following proviso be added to clause 3 of the Bill, namely:—

'Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude existing private medical institutions from granting certificates to their passed students for a period of four years from the commencement of this Act.'

"Sir, the object of this amendment, and I am sure the Hon'ble Surgeon-General will be in sympathy with it, is to protect and safeguard the interests of students now attending the existing private medical institutions. They joined these institutions before the Bill was introduced, and surely they should not suffer by reason of the introduction of the Bill. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General has—very properly as I think—done away with those retrospective provisions of the Bill which were objected to, and I venture to think that my amendment only accentuates a principle which has already been accepted by him. Sir, I rely upon the Report of the Select Committee in support of the amendment which I have moved. The Select Committee, in paragraph 2 of their Report, say:

'Although no change of substance has been made in clauses 3 and 4, we think we ought to place on record the fact that, in connection with these clauses, we discussed the question of the position of the students of the third and fourth year in existing institutions. It was pointed out that it would be open to Government, by exercising the powers conferred by the latter portion of clause 3, to authorise such institutions to grant certificates to such persons, and the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill having expressed his intention of indicating, when dealing with the Bill in Council, that Government would adopt this policy, we decided that no amendment in the Bill was necessary in this respect.'

"The Select Committee, therefore, have agreed that the powers reserved under the latter portion of section 3 should be employed for the benefit of students in the third and fourth year classes. I ask why not for the students of the first and second year classes? And I venture further to submit that a matter of this importance should be dealt with by legislation: it should not be made the subject-matter of an executive order.

"Sir, since I gave notice of this amendment, I have had the opportunity of discussing the question with experts, and with the approval of my Hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Bill, I propose to reduce the number of years from four to three. I find that the fourth year class will be dismissed in April next. There will, therefore, be three classes remaining, the first year which will become the second year of the new session, the second year which will become the third year of the new session, and the third year which will become the fourth year of the new session. Those who join these institutions after the Bill has become law are not entitled to exceptional treatment; they become students with their eyes open. The second, third, and fourth year students deserve consideration and, therefore, if my Hon'ble friend will agree to it, I propose to reduce the term from four to three years. I hope in that revised form the amendment will recommend itself to the acceptance of my Hon'ble friend."

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*The Vice-President; Mr. Dadabhoy; Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur; Mr. Madhu Sudan Dass.*]

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"The amendment now stands for a period of 'three' years instead of 'four.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—"Sir, I support the amendment. I have already placed my views on this Bill before the Council. I hope Sir Pardey Lukis will see the reasonableness of this amendment, particularly as the Bill has now been altered."

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur :—"Sir, I also beg to support the amendment in its present form."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—"Sir, I support the amendment. I hope the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis will see that this further concession is made. The students of the first year class of these private institutions have spent some time and money in studying for the profession and in many cases, it will not be possible to continue their studies, without loss of time and money, even in private institutions that may secure affiliation. For these reasons, I beg to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur :—"Sir, I beg to support the amendment just moved by my friend on the right (Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Banerjee), and I am sure that the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis will see his way to grant this concession also, as he has done in many other respects."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das :—"Sir, I beg to support the amendment of Mr. Banerjee, and my grounds are these. Both the public and the Government feel the need of having more doctors than the country now has. It is also agreed that the country is in need of a certain class of medical advisers who have acquired a qualification, which will make them or rather place them within the reach of the poorer classes of people; and, secondly, the qualification of these men would be of a lower standard than the qualification of men who are turned out in medical colleges. So far both the public and the Government agree that there is a necessity for more doctors in the country. When this was the state of things, certain persons undertook to open colleges or schools where they trained up certain doctors, and these men have been doing their work. Then it was found that they were not the right type of men whom the country required, and consequently by accepting the Resolution of the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee, Government actually said in so many terms that the country is in need of doctors, but not of that type which these institutions produce. There is only the difference between the public and the Government opinion as regards the qualifications of these doctors. Government does not maintain, nor can they maintain, that these doctors who were turned out from these colleges were doing positive injury to society, or that they were a nuisance. That that cannot be the position of Government is clear from the fact that it is provided at the end of clause 6 that these men, who have existed to this day, will continue to exercise their functions as medical officers to the public after this Act comes into force. So the position of Government is this, that Government does not say that these are men who are obnoxious members of society, or who have done any positive injury to society. Then the question resolves itself into this :—'Are these people who have hitherto been necessary for medical help in this country, who are allowed after the Act to continue to render medical help to the country, do they become really a positive source of injury to the country that they should be at once stopped? What is the result of this stopping at once? The result will be that we will not have the number of doctors which the country needs. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee said that the acceptance of his amendment will have the support of Bengal, but I say what is more, it has the support of reason, it has the support of equity. But

then there is one thing. The proviso to clause No. 6 of the Bill says 'Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the use by any person of any title, description or addition which, prior to the commencement of this Act, he used in virtue of any degree, diploma, license or certificate conferred upon, or granted or issued to him.' Now by this proviso those men who were holders of certificates before the passing of the Act will have the privilege of practising medicine. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee says—'Extend the period.' Now, suppose the period is extended; it will require consequential amendment; because what will be the result of accepting the amendment? Without a consequential amendment, the result will be that these men who, after the passing of the Act, receive certificates will not be authorised to practise medicine, because the proviso to that clause says that only those persons who hold a certificate of a date prior to the passing of the Act will enjoy the privilege of practising medicine, whereas to those men who would receive certificates under the extended period covered by the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, that proviso will not apply. So the result will be that, even if we accept the amendment, without having a consequential amendment, the result will be that certificates will be not worth as much as the pieces of paper on which they are written. While I certainly support the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee in his amendment, I say that the matter has not been considered sufficiently. Is Government prepared to allow these men turned out by these institutions to continue as practitioners after this Act is passed? Considering that it is only justice that those who are actually students at the present day, and considering that the need of the country is that we require more medical men, I hope the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis, on behalf of Government, will see his way to accept the amendment with the consequential amendment. As regards the time, two or three years, I am not in a position to say which will suit the condition of the country. That can be decided best by Sir Pardey Lukis."

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"I regret extremely that I must once again oppose the amendment proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. In order to explain my reasons for so doing, I must go a little more fully into detail as regards the genesis of the self-constituted medical colleges of Calcutta than I did when introducing this Bill into Council last September.

"The parent institution was the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal, which was originally started in 1884 under the name of the Calcutta Medical School. All went well until 1904-05, when the late Dr. Fernandez, who was at that time the Secretary owing to a difference of opinion with the other members of the Committee, decided to start another school in Wellesley Street, which he named the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calcutta. The following year Major Sinha, I.M.S. (Retired) and about half the staff of the new school, finding themselves at variance with Dr Fernandez, seceded from that institution and started the College of Physicians and Surgeons of India in Motts Lane. After the departure of Major Sinha for England, the management devolved upon Major Basu, I.M.S. (Retired) and Dr. S. K. Mullick, but these two gentlemen found themselves in disagreement. Accordingly, in 1907, Dr. Mullick severed his connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of India, and started 'the National Medical College of India', in Bow Bazar, so that, in the result, three new schools sprang into existence between the years 1905 and 1907, all running in competition with the parent institution of which they were off-shoots. It was the sudden appearance of these institutions which induced the Government of Bengal in 1908, when submitting their proposals for the introduction of the Medical Registration Act, to suggest the inclusion of penal clauses somewhat similar to those of the present Bill. Whilst the Bengal proposals were under consideration by the Government of India, an application was made to the Local Government by one of these newly started medical colleges asking for a certain grant-in-aid. Two experienced medical officers were then deputed to inspect the institution, in

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir Pardey Lukis.*]

communication with it authorities,and to report as to its suitability for recognition by Government to the extent proposed. The opinion of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals of Bengal was also asked for. That officer, in forwarding the report of the inspectors, stated that the so-called college had scarcely any equipment or other facilities for imparting proper medical education to its pupils, and he expressed strongly his opinion to the effect that this inspection brought out clearly what had for a long time been obvious, namely, the need for bringing the operations of the self-constituted medical schools under control in order to prevent the European system of medicine from falling into undeserved disrepute. He concluded by saying, however, that he was far from wishing that anything should be done to cripple the legitimate expansion of Indian institutions, and he gave it as his opinion that, if all the existing so-called medical schools were to amalgamate into one really good non-official college, and if their wealthy patrons were to subscribe the necessary funds to provide the requisite buildings, a scheme might be evolved worthy of the recognition of Government, but that, as things then were, he could not recommend that Government should in any way recognise the existing conditions, or accede to the request of the authorities of the self-constituted medical school in question. The next step was in August, 1910, when the Government of India addressed the Government of Bengal, stating that it was undesirable that legislation should be undertaken against these self-constituted medical colleges until an effort had been made to induce all or some of them to unite in forming one really good teaching institution. The Government of Bengal then addressed the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in December, 1910, directing him to convene a Conference in Calcutta, in which the heads of the various self-constituted medical schools might meet himself and various official and non-official representatives, in order to discuss the point raised by the Government of India. In compliance with these instructions, two meetings were held in Writers' Buildings on the 23rd and 27th of March, 1911, but no definite conclusions were arrived at, chiefly as a result of the clashing interests of the various institutions concerned and the opposition of their representatives. Here, apparently, the matter was allowed to drop, and nothing more was heard on the subject. After two years had elapsed without any progress being made, the Government of India decided to render financial assistance to the parent institution—the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal—with a view to its ultimate affiliation to the University of Calcutta—a result now happily attained. Having thus provided for the future of the Belgatchia school, the Government of India next addressed all Local Governments in May, 1913, asking for their views as to the desirability of the introduction of the present Bill, and on the receipt of their replies, which were practically unanimous in favour of this proposal, a reference was made to the Secretary of State in December, 1914. His permission to introduce the Bill was received in February, 1915; the decision was immediately communicated to the Press, and the Bill was introduced into Council the following September. It is obvious, therefore, that the proprietors of these institutions have had ample warning of the intentions of Government, and they have only themselves to blame if, failing to recognise that these intentions were serious, they continued to admit large numbers of pupils as though nothing were likely to happen. There is absolutely no justification for the allegation made in a certain memorandum that has been widely circulated amongst members of this Council, to the effect that nobody could foresee that this Bill would fall upon the students as a bolt from the blue. For these, reasons I am unable to recommend that the two years' grace already granted as regards the issue of certificates should be extended to four years. The Government of India have been very patient and long suffering in this matter, but there is a limit even to their patience. Nor can I see any necessity for such extension. The memorandum above quoted states that there are 'hundreds' of students in the 1st and 2nd year in the private institutions except Belgatchia. In view of the fact that the so-called College of Physicians and Surgeons of India is now extinct, and that Drs. Monier and Manuk (the successors of the late Dr. Fernandez) have announced their intention of closing the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calcutta at the end of this month, it is obvious that these 'hundreds' of

1st and 2nd year students must all be in the National Medical College of Dr. S. K. Mullick, and I can only say, if this supposition is correct, that, in view of the actual size of his institution, I find it difficult to understand where he accommodates these young men; how he arranges for their instruction; and what explanation he has to offer for having admitted such large numbers at the present juncture.

"I would point out, moreover, that the case of the 3rd and 4th year students, in which are included all those who have completed two years of professional study, is on a different footing to that of students of the 1st and 2nd year: the former would have to go back to the very beginning and repass all their earlier examinations, thereby suffering great loss of time and money. This does not apply to students who are merely commencing their 2nd year's course, and who, in consequence, cannot have passed their examinations in Anatomy and Physiology.

"For these reasons, Sir, I am unable to accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—Sir, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General has given us a history of the circumstances which have led up to the present legislation. It is a most interesting history and it certainly discloses the solicitude of the Government in the cause of private medical education. But apparently the object of stating these facts in this Council was to point to the conclusion that there was really no grievance, and that the proprietors—I think I am quoting the Surgeon-General's own words—had ample notice of what was coming on, and that they should have been prepared for this legislation. Perfectly true, so far as the proprietors are concerned, but what about the students? I am not concerned with the proprietors in the slightest degree. The proprietors may be hanged, drawn and quartered for the matter of that. My interest is in the students. Does the Surgeon-General really mean to say that the students, as a class, knew what was transpiring in the Secretariats, what was taking place in the Conferences and in the correspondence that was passing between the Provincial Governments and the Imperial Government? I know something of those students; far too absorbed are they in their own work, and sometimes, in their play. They would not concern themselves with these things. These are matters which would not be known to them; they would not be cognisant of them, and I think it is only right and proper that a sympathetic and a merciful consideration should be extended to them, apart from whatever treatment may be dealt out to the proprietors. With the proprietors, who betray their trust, who try to make money out of the students, who do not perform their duties, I have no concern, but for the students who are their meek and humble victims, I feel the deepest sympathy, and I appeal to the Government to extend to them that sympathy which every right-minded man must feel in connection with them. The Hon'ble Member says that the students have crowded into Dr. S. K. Mullick's school because they have been dismissed from the other schools. I do not know, I think that is mere assumption. I think that with this Bill hanging before them, the students would seek to discover other walks of life. I should think that, while Dr. Mullick's institution was suspended in the air, between heaven and earth, its fate unknown and its future enveloped in mystery, the students would not be so foolish as to enter that institution, at least in their hundreds. Therefore, there may be a few more students in Dr. Mullick's school than perhaps there were before. I appeal on behalf of the students, and I venture to submit that this concession should be made. The Hon'ble Surgeon-General has endeavoured to adapt himself, so far as practicable, to the demands of public opinion, and the Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, is proof positive of his solicitude in that direction. Sir Pardey Lukis must have noticed that there was, on this side of the Council at least, a strong feeling that my amendment should be accepted, and in view of the fact that he is legislating for us, for our students, for those in whom we are interested, whom we know most, I think it is only right and proper that he should, in this

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Sir Pardey Lukis.*]

matter, defer to our opinion. Sir, I cannot withdraw this amendment. I must press it to a division, if necessary."

The amendment was put and the Council divided as follows:—

AYES—15.		NOES—35.	
The Hon'ble	Raja Abu Jafar.	The Hon'ble	Sir William Clark.
"	Raja of Mahmudabad.	"	Sir Reginald Craddock.
"	Dr. M. N. Banerji.	"	Sir William Meyer.
"	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.	"	Mr. C. H. A. Hill.
"	Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar.	"	Sir C. Sankaran Nair.
"	Mr. Rama Rayaningar.	"	Mr. G. R. Lowndes.
"	Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.	"	Mr. W. M. Hailey.
"	Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.	"	Sir R. W. Gillan.
"	Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur.	"	Mr. F. H. Stewart.
"	Mr. M. S. Das.	"	Mr. W. H. Cobb.
"	Mr. Qumrul Huda.	"	Mr. J. B. Wood.
"	Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur.	"	Mr. H. Sharp.
"	Lt.-Col. Raja Jai Chand.	"	Sir Edward Maclagan.
"	Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.	"	Mr. R. A. Mant.
"	Sir G. M. Chitnavis.	"	Mr. J. B. Brunyate.
		"	Mr. H. Wheeler.
		"	Mr. C. E. Low.
		"	Major-General B. Holloway.
		"	Mr. G. B. H. Fell.
		"	Sir Pardey Lukis.
		"	Mr. R. P. Russell.
		"	Mr. C. H. Harrison.
		"	Mr. A. H. Grant.
		"	Mr. C. H. Kesteven.
		"	Mr. L. Davidson.
		"	Mr. J. G. Cumming.
		"	Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham.
		"	Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.
		"	Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway.
		"	Mr. C. H. Atkins.
		"	Mr. J. Walker.
		"	Lt.-Col. P. R. T. Gurdon.
		"	Mr. R. E. V. Arbuthnot.
		"	Maung Bah Too.
		"	Mr. J. H. Abbott.

The amendment was accordingly negatived.

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council here adjourned for Lunch.

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. J. H. Abbott.*]

RESOLUTION *RE* CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO DIETARY ARRANGEMENTS, ETC., OF CHILDREN IN EUROPEAN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Abbott:—"Sir, I beg to move the Resolution which stands against my name :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that wherever there are European Boarding Schools, committees consisting of officials and non-officials be constituted by the Local Governments for the purpose of inquiring into the physical condition of, and the dietary arrangements for, the children therein and reporting thereon to the Director of Public Instruction.'

"In moving this Resolution I consider it peculiarly suitable to the present needs of the moment, the time when the problems of education and sanitation are so much before the public, and are receiving the earnest consideration of this Council.

"Perhaps there is no more supreme duty devolving upon the Government of a State than the careful care and upbringing of the child; for the boy or girl of to-day will be the citizen of to-morrow—soldier, doctor, lawyer, administrator, may be on the one hand, or on the other hand, the mother. The healthy development of the child, carefully moulding him year by year for the battle of life, depends wholly upon education of mind and body surroundings and nourishment. 'A sound mind in a sound body' is a very old saying, but nevertheless as true to-day as of yore; no mind can be developed, if the body, the temple of the soul, is ill-nourished, ill-cared for, and ill-clothed. These truisms have long been translated into Statutes in most European countries. The recognition of the appalling effects of under-feeding in schools has led in our Mother Country to the passing of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act of 1906, and the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907. In furtherance of the same objects, the London County Council, and other local bodies throughout Great Britain have appointed Children's Care Committees, whose primary duties are to visit the Public Elementary Schools, seek out ill-nourished and sickly children, and see that proper care and nourishment is afforded them. And even if the parents cannot afford the required food, the State steps in and makes it their business to see that the growing child has a fair chance; that he obtains that bodily and mental nourishment so essential to mould him into a good and loyal citizen of the nation.

"Sir, I do not ask that the State should go quite so far in the case of European schools in India. All that I ask is, that some measure of protection may be afforded to the children attending such schools. Such schools are, and have always been, almost entirely under private management. The only European schools wholly State-managed are a few special secondary institutions of a particular character directly under Local Governments; these include the Lawrence Military Asylums of Ootacamund, Sanawar and Murree. It is a well known fact that the management and administration of many of our privately managed and administered schools in India are not what should be desired, and are more or less in financial difficulties; and what is the consequence? Economy must be practised. And in many cases it is unfortunate to relate, economy lies in the direction of the curtailment and cheap supply of food. Sir, what is the result? Under these circumstances, such a condition of affairs must lead to the starvation of the bodies or minds of the pupils. It cannot be otherwise.

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. J. H. Abbott.*]

"It has been forcibly brought to my attention, although I have not sought for the information, that children in a robust state of health, are sent to such schools by parents, but when they return home for periodical vacations, they present a more or less washed-out anæmic appearance. These conditions cannot be attributed to any other causes than that of want of sufficient nourishment, insanitary environments, and perhaps, too, at times, aggravated by harsh or even cruel punishment.

"Sir, incredible as it may sound, the prisoners in His Majesty's jails in India are better protected by law regarding dietary and sanitary arrangements than are the pupils of our Schools. Take, for example, the fact that the inmates of a jail are periodically weighed, that a minimum scale of food allowance is fixed, which guarantees that each prisoner must receive the quantity of food allowed him by the regulations governing such institutions; that should harsh punishment be unjustly inflicted on one of them, the mode, the method, and the punishment can be investigated, criticised and reported to the authorities superior to those who are in charge. Should any one individual be found to lose weight, appear ill-nourished, or to suffer in any way for want of care and attention, the fact has to be reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons. Such, Sir, is the attention bestowed on criminals—where any abuses which may exist in jails are discovered, investigated, and the necessary action promptly taken. Such a systematised state of affairs does not exist in any of our privately-managed Boarding Schools; and I plead, on behalf of our children, with all the eloquence at my command, that such be introduced, that a food-scale definitely defining the minimum allowance for children be framed, and be binding on School Authorities; that each child at regular stated intervals be weighed and measured by school authorities in the presence of their Medical Officer, and the weight and measurement be notified to the parents concerned in the monthly report of the child. Surely the off-spring of those men, so large a proportion of whom give their best service to the State, are entitled to the same privileges criminals enjoy?

"Sir I do not propose, with the limited time at my disposal to describe fully the duties of Committees, which I ask in my Resolution to be appointed, but, with your permission, I shall endeavour to briefly outline their duties It is most essential that the Committees once constituted should comprise only entirely independent persons fully representative, and thoroughly capable; and should in all cases be nominated by the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district. The members, individually or collectively, should pay strictly surprise visits to the schools under their care, paying particular attention to the food—the quantity and quality supplied They should also pay attention and check the weights and measurements of the children. Should any child be found to be losing weight, or to show signs of emaciation, or to bear marks of severe punishment, the Medical Officer should furnish his report forthwith, together with that of the Visitor or Visitors, as the case may be, to the Director of Public Instruction of the Province concerned. They should immediately determine if the cause of emaciation is due to insufficient nourishment, to ill-treatment, or to any other fault of the school; or whether the cause is due to some organic disease; and if the latter, prompt action should be taken to arrest the disease; and the parents should, as in all case of sickness, be immediately informed of the condition of the child. In all cases the suggested visitation of such Committees, systematically, regularly and conscientiously made, would act as a great safeguard over the children to whom the country owes a solemn duty.

"Sir, I must now conclude. I have tried to portray the feelings which have actuated me to bring forward this Resolution, and I leave the matter to the Council, with the assurance that they will give the subject the attention it deserves."

[*Sir C. Sankaran Nair; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; The Vice-President.*] [15TH MARCH, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair:—"Sir, the Government of India realise that the children attending schools must be in such a physical condition that they may be able to take advantage of the education therein imparted. Otherwise the curricula ought to be modified or steps taken to improve the physical condition of the children. Inquiries are already being made by Local Governments, by means of individual inspections of school children by medical officers, to collect information to enable the Government or school authorities to take remedial and precautionary measures. With the experience already gained, the Government of India have no doubt that such inquiries will be more vigorously prosecuted. My Hon'ble friend will, therefore, understand that the Government of India are in full sympathy with the object that he has in view. Nevertheless, I regret that the Government cannot accept his Resolution. It is not necessary now to refer either to the facts which he has stated or to the reasons that he has advanced. I am free to accept many of the statements he has made. Some of the arguments do not appeal to me, but it is not necessary to refer to them all. If Hon'ble Members will refer to the Resolution itself, they will see that the Government are thereby requested to constitute a Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials. Many of these schools are under the supervision of governing bodies, and it is their duty to make the inquiries that are referred to in the speech of my Hon'ble friend. There is no reason to supersede them, unless it appears that the Committees that might be appointed would perform the duties much better. Again, leaving aside medical officers for the present, it is very doubtful whether officials who have the leisure to attend to these duties can be found in all these places. And my Hon'ble friend wants independent persons—entirely independent persons, fully representative and capable. Such men are not easily found. To lay, therefore, an obligation on the Local Governments to appoint Committees consisting of such officials, it may not be possible to find them; or consisting of such representative persons—it may not be possible to find them either; is out of the question. But if my Hon'ble friend wishes it, the Government are prepared to go far to meet his views. There is no reason why the Local Governments should not appoint such Committees where the conditions are favourable and where the Government can get officials and non-officials of the character referred to by my Hon'ble friend. We are prepared, therefore, to forward a copy of my Hon'ble friend's Resolution, with his speech and the Proceedings of this day, to the Local Governments for them to take action where the local conditions justify it. Further than that we are not now prepared to go.

"Though the Resolution is confined to the constitution of Committees to make inquiries, in his speech my Hon'ble friend has gone very much further. He asked that a food scale definitely specifying the allowance for children should be framed by the school authorities. That goes very much further than what he indicated in the Resolution itself, and therefore I do not refer to that part of the Hon'ble Mover's speech.

"For the reasons I have given, Sir, we are unable to accept the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I have just one word to say in connection with the Resolution and the speech of my Hon'ble Friend. The Resolution confines itself to European boarding schools. There are Indian boarding schools quite as important and far more numerous than the European boarding schools. Is the attention of the Government to be drawn solely and exclusively to European boarding schools in preference to Indian boarding schools?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"Order, order. The Resolution we are discussing is one relating to European boarding schools. As the Hon'ble Member knows, we are not discussing Indian boarding schools."

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee; Mr. J. H. Abbott; Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I just wanted to suggest that, as the Government is going to make an inquiry, they might include the case of the Indian boarding schools also. That is all I have to say, and I hope that my Hon'ble friend, the Education Member, will consider the matter favourably."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—"I must thank the Hon'ble the Education Member for the sympathetic way in which he has dealt with my Resolution, and I feel sure that something will come of it. I do not think I need refer to what the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee said just now. I did not know how far any interference in this matter was possible or desirable in Hindu and Muhammadan schools. I therefore did not include them in my Resolution.

"With these remarks I withdraw my Resolution."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* PLACING THE ANCIENT AND INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan:—"I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Government of India, in consultation with Local Governments, should investigate the possibility of placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis and increasing their usefulness."

"In doing so, I desire to draw the attention of the Council to the state of public feeling in the matter. The passing of the Medical Registration Act in different provinces, the hasty and ill-advised action of the Madras and Bombay Medical Councils against certain leading Indian practitioners for their interest in, and association with, Ayurvedic institutions, a matter favourably disposed of subsequently, and the generally unsympathetic and sometimes prejudicial attitude—with notable exceptions indeed—of the Indian Medical Service towards the indigenous systems of medicine, have really brought to the forefront the Ayurvedic as well as the Unani system. While the allopathic system has received more than full recognition at the hands of the Government, the other systems, especially the two indigenous systems, have been left uncared for. While continued efforts have been made through legislation and by other means to safeguard and promote the interests of the modern system, nothing so far has been done to revive the ancient systems, and encourage their practice. That there has been within recent years a considerable intellectual awakening among the peoples of India cannot be denied. Both Hindus and Mussulmans are endeavouring, in the words of our gracious King-Emperor, 'to conserve the ancient learning of India,' and wherever possible, reconstruct the old edifice on modern lines. Hence people are asking whether it is not one of the functions of the State to give as much medical relief as possible to suffering humanity, and whether the Ayurvedic and Unani systems which, though shorn of their ancient glory through neglect of ages, are still largely practised throughout the country, cannot be so improved as to minister to many millions of patients whom the allopathic system cannot possibly reach.

Public interest and sympathy are being roused by the publication of literature on the indigenous systems and the holding annually of All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conferences in the principal cities of India. The founding of Ayurvedic and Unani colleges and dispensaries at important centres, and the growing interest in the study of these systems, are indeed unmistakable indications of a bright future for the Eastern systems. While I myself am not a believer in so-called 'systems,' I venture to think that the modern medical science has certainly made a notable advance. Even 'systems' are liable to change in the light of fresh facts gathered, new experience gained, and more light thrown on the subject.

"The Resolution, Sir, makes but a simple recommendation, at once modest and reasonable, and asks the Government to investigate the possibility of placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basi and increasing their usefulness. What the indigenous systems are, what is meant by a scientific basis, and what their usefulness is, will be presently explained, before the grounds for such investigation are put forward. The two widely prevalent indigenous systems are the Ayurvedic and Unani systems. It is perhaps too late in the day to question the antiquity of these systems, particularly the more ancient Ayurvedic system, which is said to be as old as the Vedas. These systems flourished during the Middle Ages, and reached a state of perfection Even to-day the advance made in therapeutics seems to go ahead of modern therapeutics. Both the Ayurvedic and Unani systems lay claim to great antiquity, much intrinsic value and high efficiency. While Ayurveda traces its source to the Vedas, Unani owes its origin to the Greek culture, and traces its development to the Egyptian culture and Arabic sources. Professor J. F. Royle of the King's College, London, in his essay on the Antiquity of Hindu Medicine, said:—'The antiquity and independent origin of their medicine display, I conceive, considerable merit not only as showing that they had at an early period paid attention to what now constitute the several branches of medicine, but also they had discovered various kinds of remedies as well as modes of applying them. That many of these are of a valuable nature we may readily be assured by looking at their Materia Medica, and our own obligations to it, as well as by remembering how recently some among them of old date have been introduced into European practice, as the smoking of *datura* leaves in asthma, the prescribing of Nux Vomica in Paralysis and Dyspepsia.' But he rightly added, 'From the mixture, however, of much ignorance and absurdity with what is valuable, many will be apt to despise altogether the medicine of the East.' The Right Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone bore testimony to the value of the system, when he remarked—'We are not surprised with their knowledge of simples in which they gave early lessons to Europe, and more recently taught us the benefit of smoking *datura* in Asthma, and the use of cow-itch against worms. Their chemical skill is a fact more striking and more unexpected.' Dr. George H. Clark spoke of the system thus: 'If the physicians of the present day would drop from the Pharmacopœia all the modern drugs and chemicals, and treat their patients according to the method of *Charaka*, there would be less work for the undertakers and fewer chronic invalids in the world.' Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle of Oxford said: 'There is much that is valuable in the old Ayurvedic system of medicine; but there is much more that modern Hindu practitioners may, with profit to themselves and to their patients, learn from the great advances made by modern medical science.' The same remark may equally apply to Mussalman practitioners. Last, but not least, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, than whom there is no warmer friend of the indigenous systems of medicine, in his recent utterance at Indore referred in glowing terms to 'dechlorination,' and added, 'Any *Vaid* or *Hakim* could have told us, long before Widal and Javal made their experiments, that salt is contra-indicated in all dropsical affections.' So much for the greatness of the system One chief difference, however, between the Ayurvedic and Unani systems lies in the fact that the Hindu physicians use minerals too in their preparations, while the *Hakims* use chiefly herbs and drugs. To

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan.*]

either system modern surgery is practically unknown. Hence the desirability of improving these systems.

"By a scientific basis is meant that the ancient systems which through long neglect and consequent deterioration became rusty, should be so improved as to possess the advantages of the modern system, and brought up to date in the light of recent scientific researches. It must not, however, be understood that the ancient systems are unscientific. But it will be more correct to say they are, perhaps, less scientific. As for their usefulness, it need hardly be said that millions of patients, especially in rural areas, have to avail themselves of the indigenous methods of treatment. Many of those who practise the indigenous systems may be quacks. But the object of my Resolution is to reduce considerably the number of quacks, and have in their place a good number of duly qualified and trained *Vaidyas* and *Hakims*. Even as the present day physicians are, they are not such bad specimens as they are often portrayed to be, and the indigenous systems themselves have been useful and serve the purpose wherever no access can be had to modern methods of treatment. It must, however, be admitted that the indigenous systems are capable of improvement. They rely too much upon authority. If ever these systems should progress, they should be taught to base their theories and conclusions upon experiment and observation, the foundation stone of any rational system.

"There are good reasons why an investigation of the indigenous systems should be made. In the first place, the existing medical institutions, as well as medical practitioners, are quite inadequate to meet the growing requirements of the country. According to the latest figures available, there were, in 1913, 2,820 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries treating a little over 515,000 in-patients and over 30 millions of out-patients; 851 State Special and Railway Hospitals treating a little over 98,000 in-patients and 2,331,000 out-patients; and 697 private non-aided institutions treating over 57,000 in-patients, and 4,828,000 out-patients. In other words, there are about 4,400 Hospitals and Dispensaries all over British India treating about 38 million patients, for a vast population of 240 millions. That is, there is one hospital for every 5,500 of the population. They are certainly inadequate. For an equally large, if not larger, number of patients who do not come within the reach of these medical institutions are, I believe, being treated generally by local *Vaidyas* or *Hakims*. If, however, the quality of these physicians is improved, be it ever so little, better results will surely follow, and mortality would gradually go down. Again, there are but five medical colleges with about 1,700 students and 28 medical schools with about 4,200 pupils for all India. Of these, the number of qualified students is very small. These numbers, too, are quite inadequate for the vast Indian population.

"The rate of mortality is very high when compared with that of the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom, the death-rate was 14·2 per 1,000 of the population in 1913, against 17·1 in 1901, whereas, in India, it was 28·72 in 1913, against 29·45 in 1901. In England and Wales, it was 13·7 in 1913, against 1 ·9 in 1901; in Scotland, it was 15·5 against 17·9; and in Ireland, it was 17·1 against 17·8. In India, therefore, the death-rate is practically double of what it is in the United Kingdom In the urban area there is a higher death-rate than in the rural area. Among the provinces, Delhi showed in 1913 the highest death-rate of about 40 per 1,000 of the population, while Madras showed 21·40, the United Provinces, Coorg, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Bengal and Bombay recording 34·84, 33·48, 30·19, 30·28, 29·35, and 26·63, respectively. Thanks, however, to the recent sanitary measures of a benevolent Government, the rate of mortality, since 1911, has been showing a steady decline From 32·01 in 1911, it came down to 28·72 in 1913. But the rate of infant mortality is much higher. Fevers, cholera and plague have claimed millions of victims. Fevers alone have been claiming a death-roll of about four millions per annum for the last few years. Much of the sickness and mortality, as the moral and material progress and condition of India for 1913-14 says, is due to deficient

powers of resistance and to insanitary habits and surroundings. The sanitary laws of old which are embodied in the indigenous systems of medicine, if they are brought to light again and carefully adhered to, will surely tend to lower the death-rate and conduce to the better maintenance of the public health, as also a trained body of Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners, in addition to the Indian practitioners of the western system.

"Secondly, the indigenous systems should be improved in the interests of rural economy. The poor peasantry will find the indigenous treatment far less expensive than the allopathic treatment. While medicinal herbs, drugs and plants can easily be obtained in villages at little cost, modern medicine, whether imported or manufactured locally, would cost more. Moreover, villagers have far deeper faith in the indigenous methods of treatment, and family custom, orthodoxy and superstition will invariably favour the indigenous systems. To the poor villager, therefore, a cheap physician, good enough for all practical purposes, is a desideratum.

"Thirdly, the indigenous systems themselves, notwithstanding their defects, can still boast of a rich store of valuable medicine, as efficacious as western medicine. Rich in their Materia Medica, the Ayurvedic or Unani medicine can hold its own against modern medicine. The purity and excellence of certain Ayurvedic as well as Unani medicines have been appreciated by some of the best European physicians. If, therefore, investigation is conducted with zeal in this particular direction, the result will have justified the trouble taken. What is really wanted, is a little practical sympathy and freedom from bias on either side in order that the proposed investigation may yield fruitful results

"For these reasons, Sir, I would request the Government to investigate the possibility of placing these systems on a scientific basis. I may also be permitted to suggest that, in this task of investigation, the Supreme Government, as well as Local Governments will do well to invite the co-operation of renowned *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* and others interested in the study and practice of the indigenous systems. Bengal is rich in its *Kavirajes*. In other centres too, such as Kashmir, Benares, Lahore, Delhi, Calcutta, Allahabad, Bombay and Madras, there are competent authorities whose mature opinion will be of great use to the Government. As a preliminary step towards a complete investigation of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines, I should like to suggest the desirability of publishing in the original and in English translations of the most renowned and authoritative Treatises of medicine in these systems. Such investigation as the Resolution proposes, when undertaken with full responsibility and vigorously pursued, will not only help to resuscitate the ancient medical systems, but encourage and aid the existing Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions, and eventually lead to the formation of learned bodies or associations for the purposes of bringing into brotherly contact eminent practitioners of the Western and Eastern systems, of investigating indigenous drugs and methods of treatment, and of awarding titles, diplomas, and other marks of public recognition to those who distinguish themselves as students or practitioners of the indigenous systems at examinations instituted for the purpose.

"I hope and trust that this Resolution will meet with the unanimous acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar:—"Sir, the Resolution, as it stands, reads as though the Hon'ble Mover wants us to understand that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are not scientific, but that he does not really do so, is amply evident from his interesting speech. The Ayurvedic and Unani systems are not mere empiricisms; they are undoubtedly scientific. It is true that some of the theories that these systems postulate do not find favour with Allopaths; it is also true that, while the Allopathic system is progressing, the Ayurvedic and Unani systems remain stationary. They are as

they had been centuries before. This, however, does not mean that these systems are unscientific. That these systems are scientific has been admitted by great many eminent men. Lord Ampthill, one of our late Governors, said:—'Colonel King assures me that the ancient Hindus used animal vaccination secured by transmission of the small-pox virus through the cow; he bases the interesting theory on a quotation from Dhanvantari' and continuing His Lordship said—'I cannot refrain from mentioning yet another of Colonel King's interesting discoveries which is, that the modern plague policy of evacuation and disinfection is not a whit different from that enjoined in ancient Hindu Shastras.' Sir William Hunter has the following on the scope of Indian medicine—'Indian medicine dealt with the whole area of the science. It described the structure of the body, its organs, ligaments, muscles, vessels and tissues. The Materia Medica of the Hindus embraces a vast collection of drugs belonging to the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, many of which have now been adopted by European physicians. Their pharmacy contained ingenious processes of preparation with elaborate directions for the administration and classification of medicines. Much attention was devoted to hygiene, regimen of the body and diet.' Speaking of the Ayurvedic medicine, Dr. Ray observed—'It is absolutely free from any trace of quackery or charlatanism.' As the Hon'ble Mover has already referred our much esteemed colleague, the Hon'ble Surgeon-General, more than once expressed his high appreciation of these great systems of medicine. What an irony of fate, though these systems are greatly appreciated by eminent men, they are by some condemned as worthless quackery. Whether professional jealousy or ignorance or something better, that is at the bottom of this condemnation it is not for me to say. Whatever that might be, there is no denying the fact that these systems are giving substantial medical relief to millions of Indians. People have great faith in these systems, indeed, in some cases, the cures effected by *Vayadas* and *Hakims* are really marvellous. After all as the learned Charaka says: 'Tadēva yuktam bhaishajyam yadarogyaya kalpaté Sachaiva bhishajam srēstho rogēbhyo yah pramochayēth'—that is the proper medicine which cures disease and he is the best physician who relieves from ailments.' Besides, indigenous medicines are comparatively very much less costly, and are within the reach of all people; the bulk of Indians are poor and have limited means. They cannot afford to pay for the costly allopathic treatment. Even if they can afford to pay, there are not sufficient number of allopathic medical practitioners to treat all the people. In these circumstances, I think it is the duty of Government to encourage the indigenous systems of medicine. Government can encourage Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in various ways. They can have schools and colleges to teach these systems. They can publish authenticated texts on Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. They can offer research scholarships. It is, however, gratifying to note that Government have begun to take interest in the matter. Recently, when I interpellated Government on this subject, the Hon'ble Home Member gave a sympathetic reply. He said that the Government was considering the matter. It is time something substantial should be done. With these observations, Sir, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Raja Saiyid Abu Jafar of Pirpur:— "Sir, the Hon'ble Mover has done a great service to the Indian public by moving this Resolution. For the Western medical system is undoubtedly a complete, and comparatively speaking, perfected whole comprising all the wonderful advances made by modern surgery, anatomy and therapeutical chemistry, based as it is, on unceasing and elaborate researches in the domain of disease and infection. But the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of treatment, which also had their days of glory and prosperity, still retains a considerable hold over the masses of this country. By a section of the people who profess great faith in these two systems, they are regarded as a very useful means of treatment, especially in some chronic cases. It is most desirable that these systems of

medicine should be revived and encouraged, which will be undoubtedly productive of enormous benefit to the people. It is regrettable that these indigenous systems of medicine have been dwindling away, neglected and uncared for, owing to the lack of a sufficient number of competent training institutions imparting instruction, and through a want of efficient qualified teachers. The greatest advantage in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems is that almost all the remedies of their pharmacopœias are indigenous, locally and more easily available, and cheaper than the imported drugs of foreign countries. Moreover, the proper spread of these systems of medicine and a multiplication of their practitioners will serve to supplement the number of doctors practising the westerm system of medicine which is already inadequate for the needs of the country.

"With these remarks, I accord my support to the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur:—"Sir, I beg to support the Resolution. It is a fact that the indigenous systems of medicine, both *Kabiraji* and *Hakimi* are prevalent in this country. There are still several people who are prejudiced against western methods of medicine, especially Hindu widows, who generally resort to the *Kabiraji* and *Hakimi* systems of medicine; and now-a-days, owing to want of State encouragement, these systems are dwindling down. There are very few *Kabirajes* and *Hakims* who can be trusted with important and difficult cases, and so quacks are rampant in many parts of our country. Being a layman, I am unable to compare the indigenous system of treatment with that of the western method; but it is a fact that in most chronic cases the ancient systems prove efficacious, especially in cases of dysentery, etc., and I have known many instances of Europeans even resorting to the Ayurvedic treatment in preference to the Allopathic treatment. In fact, Government also encourages *Kabirajes* and *Hakims*, because I find from the Civil List that the Government have created the two titles of Vaidaratna and Shifa-ul-Mulk for the *Kabirajes* and *Hakims*, so, in a manner, Government also encourages the best *Kabirajes* and *Hakims*, and so, I think, it is time that the State should encourage this sort of treatment, especially because, as my Hon'ble friend has remarked, the poorer classes cannot afford to pay for Allopathic treatment as the charges of doctors are high and also the prices of medicines. In the case of indigenous medicines, the prices are very low and the *Kabirajes* do not charge heavy fees except, of course, in big towns and cities. My friend does not ask now for any State encouragement; he only asks that the matter might be investigated, that this system be put on a scientific basis. As many people depend on this system, I think it is desirable that it should be on a scientific basis, and that the lives of the people should not be left in the hands of quacks who do not understand either the Ayurvedic or Unani systems."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"Sir, I desire to associate myself with the support that has been accorded to this Resolution by my Hon'ble friends. The question is one of great practical importance; it is not a theoretical matter in any sense, a question of mere research leading to no practical benefit; for, as the situation stands to-day, there are large sections of the community which avail themselves of the indigenous systems of medicine. Go to a village in Bengal, or to any other part of India, and you will find that the *Kabirajes* are in evidence; you will find that the *Hakims* are also conspicuously in evidence. Therefore, it is a fact which cannot be disputed that a very considerable section of our people, notwithstanding the prevalence of the western system of medicine, avail themselves of indigenous methods. There must be something in these methods to encourage them to have recourse to them; they must be benefited by these methods, otherwise they would reject them. That being so, I think it is the duty of Government to place these systems upon a satisfactory footing for the benefit of the vast masses of the

population who avail themselves of it. I think, Sir, that that is a clear conclusion to which the existing state of things points.

"Then, Sir, the Resolution is exceedingly moderate. I think my Hon'ble friend asks for no more than this, that the Government should investigate the possibility of placing the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis Is it possible to do this? Whether it is possible or not, is to be the subject of inquiry. My friend does not say that it is. It is possible that, after examination, the attempt may have to be given up; but at the same time there is this fact, that these two systems of medicine are in vogue amongst our people, amongst the masses of our people. Who is to make the investigation? No public body has the means, no private individual has the inclination or the means. The Government wields the resources of the State, the Government alone commands the organisation and the means for carrying on the investigation. Therefore, it seems to me, having regard to the present situation, the basis upon which my friend places his proposition is exceedingly sound, exceedingly logical. Here is the Government, cognisant of the fact that there are large numbers of our people who avail themselves of these systems of medicine. These systems of medicine do need improvement, the Government alone can improve them, the Government alone can investigate the question as to the possibility of placing them upon a scientific basis, and that is what the Mover wants Government to do. I am sure my Hon'ble friend who will reply to this Resolution will see his way to accept it. It is an exceedingly moderate Resolution; it is necessary in the interests of the country, and what is more, it will satisfy a vast body of public feeling. For, say what you like about western systems of medicine, about the vast progress that they have made, about the immense and the unspeakable benefits that they have conferred upon our people, I think we cannot shut our eyes to the glories of the past. In the morning of the world, the Ayurvedic system was the only system in vogue. The Greeks borrowed their system from the ancient Hindus, the Arabs borrowed theirs from the Greeks. Therefore, if you go back to the misty past, you will find the Ayurvedic system prevailing. That system has outlived the vicissitudes of time and fortune, and is still an accepted system amongst the population of India. There must be something in it to account for this wonderful vitality, and therefore that fact points to the necessity of an investigation, of an investigation taken up by the great Government that presides over the destinies of this country, a Government which is the custodian of the ancient lore of India. And, therefore, it is with great confidence that I submit that this Resolution should be accepted by the Government."

The Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur:—"Sir, I beg to give my hearty support to the Resolution. Repeated attempts had been made in Bengal by *Kaviraj* Bijoya Ratna Sen to induce the Government of Bengal to give assistance to the indigenous systems of medicine by starting a central institution for promoting the study of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, and to put them on a sound and sure footing. But nothing came of his efforts, for the indigenous systems had never been looked upon with indulgence or sympathy. Who have not heard of the great *Kavirajes* Ganga Prasad Sen of Calcutta and Ganga Dhar of Murshidabad, and the very wonderful cures they used to effect in various hard cases, and especially in chronic cases. These indigenous systems are particularly most efficacious in chronic cases. Even now, the great masses of the people who live in the interior, and even the higher classes, always take advantage of the *Kaviraji* system to get themselves treated by *kavirajes* from whom they always get timely and effective remedy and relief. There is no doubt, as stated before, that the indigenous systems are most effective in chronic cases, and Government would do well to encourage the old systems, and to take steps to promote the study of those systems of medicine. I am glad that the passing of the present Bogus Degrees Bill will give a greater impetus to the study of the indigenous systems of medicine."

[*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Mr. Madhu Sudan Dass; Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.*] [15TH MARCH, 1916.]

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, as a representative of the Province where these systems of indigenous medicines are in practice to a certain extent, I also beg to support the Resolution, although I do not admit that the indigenous systems of treatment lack a scientific basis. I am glad the Hon'ble Mover also does not lay stress upon this point. If they were empirical, they would not have lasted for centuries, and would not have been popular to-day in spite of the competition of the western systems of Allopathy and Homœopathy. There is still a large class of people who believe in them, and the general experience is, that they are very good and helpful in the treatment of certain diseases. But it would be wrong to claim for them perfection The investigation recommended in the Resolution might be productive of good, and suggestions might be forthcoming which would increase the usefulness of the systems. Examination is the first condition of progress, and as these medicines are still used by a large class of people, any such improvement in the system is sure to benefit humanity. I accordingly support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Dass:—"Sir, during the discussion that has followed the Resolution and also when the Hon'ble Mover was putting his Resolution before this Council, I frequently heard the use of the expressions 'Western' and 'Eastern' systems of medicine, and it was also said that they differed. There can be no two systems of medicine; medicine must have one scientific basis and one object in view. The object in view must be the cure of human diseases, and different systems followed in different countries may differ as regards the medicines they use, the drugs they use, or the instruments they use—such instruments differing in one country from those in another according to the advancement in other sciences made in each country. What must have been the origin of all medical science? If we go back to the primitive state of man, he must have gone about in a state of barbarism; disease must have overtaken him; he must have picked out some drug, used it and got cured. That was the first step of medical science, and then, as society advanced, the information collected by a number of individuals was tabulated. It was all in its origin empirical in character. Afterwards, the information has been classified, and has assumed now the dignified name of science. It is but natural that in the East—in India—man must have resorted to the drugs which are naturally produced in India, and it is equally natural that in the West man must have used drugs obtainable in the West. The West advanced and with the aid of chemistry they prepared different tinctures, and, whereas the *kabiraj* now prescribes a heap of weeds, Burroughs and Wellcome have made compressed tabloids of these weeds. It is a question of mere dimensions. All that this Resolution asks, is whether there is not sufficient material in India to form the basis of an investigation, and is it not likely that such investigation would bring to light the accumulated result of the experience of thousands of years? Science, Sir, is nothing but the classification of the result of human experience. What is science after all? Science is nothing but a survey of nature. Man looks round him and sees different objects, studies the nature of these objects, the virtues of the plants, and then he deduces his conclusions, and these conclusions form the basis of science, the result of scientific research. The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee said 'if it is possible to build a science on it.' I do not understand why he should have gone so far as to doubt the possibility of it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I rise to a point of correction. I did not doubt the possibility at all. I simply quoted the words of the Resolution. I said whether it was possible, and, if possible, Government was the only body to do it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"I submit that here we have the accumulated result of the experience of ages, and that result has not died away. The very fact that, since the incoming of the British here

the Western system of treatment has prevailed to a large extent and has received much patronage from the rich and the influential, but, notwithstanding all these disadvantages against it, the fact that the indigenous system has survived, shows that it has a vitality of its own, and that vitality it draws from the very nature of the soil and the environments of the country. Consequently, it is not at all desirable that such a treasure, a treasure which in fact is the accumulated result of such long experience, should be allowed to die out. In my own time I have seen, Sir, there was a time about 45 years or half a century ago, when the European doctor condemned *dahi* (sour milk). Now, I suppose, that *dahi* is prescribed by every doctor. Men who are lovers of science pick up anything that really contributes to the health of mankind; it does not matter whether it is from the East or West. Disease is the same whether it is in the Eastern body or Western body. A healthy Western body is just the same as a healthy Eastern body. Consequently, Sir, I think that this is a thing which should not die, while we are spending lakhs and lakhs to preserve a monument like the Taj Mahal, or anything of that kind which was meant to commemorate the life of one person. We should not be justified in allowing to die a system which has preserved in the past the lives of millions and millions, and is now doing the same work on the same scale. Should we be justified in allowing this to die? And to die of what? Financial starvation—to die from lack of sympathy from Government.

"With these remarks, I heartily support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Qumrul Huda:—"Sir, we have all heard with interest the history of the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of treatment just given by the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution. Ayurvedic science flourished in India during the period of its highest civilization, and when the greater part of the world was very little acquainted with science. Unani, or generally called *Hikmat*, held its sway in Spain for about 800 years. In Egypt, it alone relieved suffering humanity and saved the lives of many till a comparatively recent date. The Hon'ble Mover in his lucid speech has sufficiently proved the fact that these ancient sciences—antiquated though they may look to a bigoted mind—are not such as to be left neglected and permitted to be buried in oblivion. I have heard remarks to the effect that *Hakims* and *Kavirajes* are quacks, but that is not the fault of the science these men profess to know, but the ignorance of the science on the part of the man who passes such remark. It may be admitted that these ancient sciences have not kept pace with the progressing European world. With the changes and the circumstances brought about by time, many so-called *Hakims* and *Kavirajes* have cropped up who cannot have the least pretensions to the science to which they falsely profess to belong. They are rather a slur on the profession. In these days the example of so-called *Hakims* or *Baids* will not be found wanting, who never learned or studied the science, but pretend to be *Hakims* because their grandfathers or great grandfathers in their time were renowned *Hakims* and had left some well-tried prescriptions. Admittedly such pretenders are a scourge and danger to the lives of Indian people. But why have such miserable and dangerous degradations crept into these noble sciences? The reason is not far to seek. The old institutions for imparting knowledge in this science were swept away by the change of kingdom, and no suitable institutions were found to take their places. When there was no criterion or standard left to judge the merits of those who claimed the knowledge of the science, it was a good day for the imposters to call themselves *Hakims* or *Kavirajes* as it suited their sweet will. Fearing a similar degradation of the European system of medicine, the Government was justified in introducing in this Council the Indian Medical (Bogus Degrees) Bill, though the cause of apprehended danger was not the same nor very similar.

"It is well known to the Government that there are still people in the land who have a preference for the Unani or Ayurvedic systems of treatment.

The Resolution we are discussing seeks, in a manner, for the sympathy of the Government towards these ancient sciences. Any action taken by the Government to teach these sciences on a scientific basis will shut the doors against pretenders and imposters. Naturally, it will improve the present condition of *Hakims* and *Kavirajes*. Thus, it will save the lives of many Indians who die for want of proper treatment. There are a few Madrasas for *Tib* and some colleges for Ayurvedic science in India. Let these be taken under the supervision of the Government, and I am sure in not very long time they will be turned into model *Tib* Madrasas and Ayurvedic colleges.

"With these few words, I support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis :—"Sir, although I cannot agree with the remarks in regard to the alleged unsympathetic attitude of the Indian Medical Service towards the indigenous systems of medicine, it gives me very great pleasure to be able, on this occasion, to associate myself with the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee in supporting the motion of my Hon'ble friend Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan, a motion which deals with practically the same subject as the Resolution recently proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. M. N. Banerji, *viz.*, the provision of competent medical aid for people in rural areas. The motion now before us deals with a subject to which I have devoted considerable thought during the 36 years of my residence in the East, and as I said the other day at Indore, the longer I remain in India and the more I see of the country and its people, the more convinced I am that many of the empirical methods of treatment adopted by the *Vaids* and *Hakims* are of the greatest value.

"I may say also that I do not recognise any fixed line of demarcation between the Eastern and the Western systems of medicine. The main difference between the two is, that whereas one has advanced the other has remained stationary, and that is why I am an advocate for the placing of the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine upon a scientific basis, thus increasing their usefulness. Modern medicine, as we know it to-day, is very different from the rough methods of treatment of the 'barber surgeons,' and we are ourselves only just emerging from the slough of empiricism. I well remember that in the early seventies, at which time disease-causing bacteria were unknown, I was almost howled down when I tried to deliver an address on the germ theory of disease before a Students' Debating Society. Hon'ble Members will recollect also that, until a few years ago, we believed malaria to be due to foul air, as its name implies.

"Why then should the Allopath arrogate to himself the right to appropriate for his individual benefit all new discoveries, denying these privileges to the practitioners of other systems of medicine? This appears to be especially unfair when it is borne in mind that 90 per cent of the Indian population live in rural areas where the *Vaids* and *Hakims* are—and will be for many years to come—the chief attendants of those dumb millions alluded to in recent speeches in this Council. It was in view of this, and in the hope that something might be done to raise the status and improve the education of *Vaids* and *Hakims*, that I insisted on a definite standard of education for the new type of vernacularly trained village practitioners which it is proposed to create, for I am strongly of opinion that, in the interests of the masses, the improvement of the education of those who profess the indigenous systems of medicine is quite as important as the invention of a lower grade of Allopathic practitioner. Personally if I were ill, I say frankly that I would prefer to be treated by a good *Vaid* or *Hakim* rather than by a bad doctor. I resent strongly that spirit of medical trades-unionism which leads many modern doctors to stigmatise all *Vaids* and *Hakims* as quacks and charlatans, and I shall always be proud of the fact that I was privileged to have the friendship of two such learned men as the late Nawab Shafa-ud-dowlah of Fyzabad and Kaviraj Bijay Ratan Sen of Calcutta. I will not trouble a lay audience with all the evidence that exists to show that many of

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the so-called discoveries of recent years are merely 're-discoveries' of facts known centuries ago to the ancients. I will merely remark that I am not alone in my opinion as regards the value of the ancient systems of medicine. If I err, I do so in good company, amongst whom I may mention my friend and former colleague, Sir Havelock Charles, Colonel King, of Madras, to whom India owes the magnificent Research Institute at Guindy, and that distinguished Sanitarian, Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay. For these reasons, Sir, it gives me great pleasure to be able to announce that I am authorised to accept this Resolution on behalf of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar :—" I wish to say a few words, Sir. In associating myself with this Resolution, I thank the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis for the cordial sympathy he has extended to it. It does seem to me that there is some considerable difference of view between the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution and the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis, who has been somewhat misled, I think, by the speeches made in support of the Resolution. I am against treating the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine as ancient monuments. I protest against it. I am also against providing the rural population with inferior practitioners, whether you call them Ayurvedic or Unani practitioners, or by whatever name you call them. If the Ayurvedic system and the Unani system are worth investigation they are worth investigation in the name of mankind, and not in the name of the rural poor. I come from the rural poor and I protest against the rural poor being treated as an inferior set of human beings to urban and suburban poor. What we want is, that the science—whether it is a perfect science or an imperfect science—should be investigated for its own sake apart from the uses to which it could be put in India. I also protest against having two sets of medical students and medical facilities in India, one for the poor and one for the rich. What we want is, that the medical future of India should be that, wherever people cannot afford to pay for such medicine and such medical aid, they must have it gratis or at half rates. Whether rich or poor, from Prince down to peasant, we must have the highest benefit which scientific skill can afford to us. The idea of two sets of institutions according as the people they will serve are rural or urban, rich or poor, is most vicious in principle and calculated to produce needless distinctions.

" I also protest against the statement that the ancient medical systems of India are entirely empirical. They had a scientific basis; they reached a certain degree of perfection, as most things in India did. There was progress, political progress, economic progress and progress in everything else; but for reasons we need not investigate now they came to a standstill, and medical science shared the fate of every other science. Then, the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis made a claim for western medical science that it was advancing. I admit it is advancing; but I believe it is advancing mostly and only in one direction, namely, surgery. It is true surgery has decayed in India. If you look into any of the ancient books on surgery, you will find innumerable instruments that we cannot identify: they are named. Bones are also named. I believe something like 600 bones are named in Sanskrit literature, and over 140 or 150 surgical instruments. We don't know how to make those instruments now. But that decay began—it was not merely stationary but decayed—may be granted; while surgery has advanced in Europe to an extraordinary degree. But not Allopathy or anything else along with it. And one can understand why Europe has become the most military nation in the world, and it has summoned to its aid the science of inflicting the most deadly wounds. Those who know how to inflict the most deadly wounds must perforce also know how to cure them; for the two sciences, the science of inflicting the most cruel wounds on little or no provocation on women and children, and the science of surgery, are very intimately connected. I will not deny you this advantage. I freely and frankly admit that Europe

has made marvellous advance in the matter of surgery. But I deny that they are superior even now in the matter of treating diseases to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. I am entirely serious when I say this. What is the practice in Southern India? My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee always speaks for Bengal. Let me for once speak for Southern India, although we, members of this Council, ought to speak for the whole of India and the whole of Burma. In Southern India this is the practice. In all matters of acute diseases, people — even the best educated people—have recourse to English medicine; but in all matters of chronic diseases, diseases which require long and patient treatment, they abandon western treatment, and take Unani and Ayurvedic medicines. I am not talking of the poor; I am not talking of those who cannot afford it; I am talking of all the people, both rich and poor. They all believe that European doctors are the best for providing prompt provisional remedies in acute cases and arresting their course, where that has to be done; but somehow they have got the belief that European medical science has not got good medicines to get rid of the disease altogether, and they therefore have recourse to the celebrated *hakims* and *kavirajes*.

"I can also quote the case of Japan, though I forget the exact authority. How has it been there? Japan, as we all know, learnt everything that the world could teach her, and it learnt the science of medicine, like every other science, from the West. She put the two together, her own science and western science, blending them into one and thus evolved a new system. With what result? In the Russo-Japanese War, she was able to cure 75 per cent of her wounded soldiers, while Russia was unable to cure 25 per cent. What we want is, a thorough investigation of Indian medical science, whether you call it Ayurvedic or Unani is immaterial; overhaul the whole of it and the medical future of India should be a State system in which, as in the Japanese State system, without any name the whole of medical science should be a blended mixture of the Ayurvedic, Unani and Western systems. No matter where the institutions are located, no matter who are the patients rich or poor, that will be the system used. If the Government is going to give us anything less than that; if you reduce your cordial support to the liberal support that you gave to the poor Resolution of the Hon'ble Dr. Banerjee the other day, I am very sorry for the motion, and I am very sorry for the support given by the Government of India. What I want is, that there should be an instalment of the future attitude of the Government, a formulation of that attitude now. We should thoroughly investigate these ancient systems of medicine, introducing Chairs into Medical Colleges for Oriental medicine and Chairs for all that is good in Oriental medicine. If that is not done, do what you like, the Oriental systems are bound to perish."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I feel thankful, Sir, for the discussion which has taken place on this Resolution. I also feel thankful to the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General for the sympathetic support he has given both on his own behalf and on behalf of the Government on the subject. The duty of the Government in this matter is very clear. The Government finds that the systems in vogue in this country are the Unani and the Ayurvedic, and that millions of people resort for medical help to those who practise these two systems. It is, I submit, clearly the duty of the Government—a humane call on the Government—to see that those who practise these systems receive the best education that can be given to them, so that they may be able to render the utmost aid, and also to minimise the chances of their doing any disservice to the people they serve. In that view I agree with my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, that the object should not be to confine the system of education in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems to those who are to be educated in the proposed vernacular schools, but that there should be a proper recognition of the worth and utility of these systems. In order that it should be so, there are only a few facts which

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have to be recognised. I think that the Resolution is somewhat unhappily worded in that respect, because it speaks of an investigation to find out whether the ancient and indigenous systems of medicine can be placed upon a scientific basis. I submit, Sir, that the true view would be that neither the Western nor the Eastern system of medicine rests very much on a scientific basis; or rather to put it in a different way, that the ancient and indigenous systems of India are not more scientific nor less scientific than the western system of medicine. But the fact is that the triumphs and discoveries which science has made have gone very much to serve and improve the western system of medicine. This is an undoubted and indisputable fact, and to that fact we ought all to be grateful Surgery has made undoubtedly great strides. In that respect the ancient systems lagged; as my friend has pointed out, we have to bring up the knowledge of surgery in the ancient systems of medicine up to date by incorporating a knowledge of western science in that direction; but in the matter of Materia Medica, in the matter of diagnosis and treatment of disease, the ancient systems of medicine have a great deal yet which will compare favourably with any other system. I am not concerned here, nor am I qualified, to institute a comparison between the two systems of medicine. My object is to point out that, as the Government finds that in this vast country a very vast number of His Majesty's subjects do place faith in the ancient systems of medicine, do resort to it in ill-health and times of trouble, it is the duty of Government to see that those who practise these systems of medicine receive the best possible education which can be given to qualify them for their profession. In that view, I hope that the Resolution will be taken up by the Government, not from the point of view of placing the indigenous systems of medicine on a scientific basis, but by promoting a systematic study of those systems alongside of the study of western medical science. It is a matter for sadness that for a long time, one hundred years and more, this duty has not been pressed upon the attention of Government. It is a pity, but it is never too late to begin a new reform, and in this matter I am very thankful that Government have shown an attitude of sympathy and willingness to institute an inquiry into the subject. I only hope that that inquiry will not be in the futile direction of placing one or the other system of medicine on a scientific basis, but on enriching the indigenous systems, by incorporating all that is best in the modern system and all that is lacking in the ancient system, of blending them together in such a way, that it will serve mankind in the best possible manner to the benefit of the people and to the immense credit of Government. I strongly support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali Khan:—" Sir, I do not think it is necessary for me to make any speech at this stage. I must thank Sir Pardey Lukis and the Government of India that they have been pleased to accept my Resolution. I must also thank all my non-official colleagues for their suport of my Resolution."

The Resolution was put and accepted.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXHIBITION OF WAR FILMS IN SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—I beg to move the following Resolution:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps be taken by Government for the exhibition in all schools and colleges under Government control of the official war films, and for the introduction in them generally of the cinematograph for the impartation of instruction in hygiene, sanitation and agriculture.'

[*Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy.*] [15TH MARCH, 1916.]

"I need hardly commend this Resolution to Hon'ble Members with any lengthy remarks. The utility of the cinematograph as an instrument of instruction is obvious. As Professor Gregory of Glasgow pointed out, it 'is the most complete and the most vivid method of illustration.' It is very useful in the teaching of geography and natural history. Besides, in the words of Professor Gregory—

'In technical education the kinematograph promises to afford incalculable help. It will give medical students in all parts of the world the opportunity to observe special surgical operations, and to see them even better than they could do if present at the operation itself. It will, moreover, display costly industrial processes to students who have no chance of seeing them in actual practice.'

"In America, France, Germany and Japan the cinematograph has been introduced in schools. The Americans disseminate useful knowledge about phthisis and other diseases, and the fly and mosquitoes through the cinematograph, and in Pennsylvania it is used to great advantage in agricultural and horticultural education. In England, doubtless, Government has not done much in the line, but political, charitable and municipal organisations requisition the services of the cinematograph for their special purposes The Women's Imperial Health Association communicates valuable information through the celluloid film. Its employment in schools for instruction is likely to be appreciated most in India, and the short experience we have had of it justifies the conclusion that it has already gained a firm hold upon the popular mind. It fits in well with the ancient traditions. The Sanskrit lore, the richest perhaps in the world, for centuries was transmitted from generation to generation by word of mouth, and representation either on the stage or in the village fair by means of shows has always formed one of the most effective agencies in the education of the masses. It is true according to the Western test of literacy as applied at present, the bulk of the people are submerged in ignorance, but so far as the high caste Hindu population is concerned, thanks to the efforts of the peripatetic expounders of the *shastras* and the great epics, and of the organisers of the village shows, there is a considerable amount of ethical and spiritual knowledge even among the common people which helps to imbue them with sober ideas and a lively sense of their duty towards their King and country and towards themselves, and gives them a general refinement. And this knowledge has survived through centuries of chaos, misrule, war, rapine and successive foreign aggressions. The Mahomedans also have similar agencies for popular education. They have their *mullahs* and their fairs from time immemorial. And not only that: They have been influenced to some extent by the Hindu institutions. It may be broadly stated that, barring the aboriginal tribes inhabiting the hills and the jungles, the people have depended more upon shows than anything else both for the education and the delectation of the masses. 'Nature study' similarly, about the necessity of which we hear so much nowadays, has been one of the principal courses of education in orthodox India. The *asrams* formed the schools of Hindu India, and situated as they were far away from the hubbub of the towns amidst hills or beautiful forests or on the banks of the mighty rivers, hill streams and rapids, the scene afforded the amplest opportunity to the Indian pupil to imbibe all that a rich and bountiful Nature has to impart to the earnest inquirer. Life in the *asrams* was in itself a course of study of inestimable value. But the order has changed; new factors have come into play, and the conditions of life and study of the present day have destroyed the corrective and ennobling influence of the indigenous system of education. And informed opinion is that this has not been all to the good. We have lost much that was valuable in the previous system. But the die has been cast; a reversion to the old methods is not to be seriously thought of. Sound progress will lie in the judicious use in the schools and the colleges of the great scientific inventions of the world, alongside of the conventional instruction through secular books, with additional instruction in religion wherever practicable.

"Now, Sir, the European War that is going on, the greatest in the history of the world, should not be lost upon the youthful section of the people of the

country. The youths are the hope of the future; they will be our future citizens. Any effort to strike their imagination with the might of the great Empire of which India, through the wise Dispensation of Providence, forms an integral part, to instil in their minds a due sense of proportion, and to give them a proper idea of the responsibilities of the coveted Imperial citizenship, can never fail to have upon the country as a whole the most beneficial and abiding influence. Years ago, after the Chitral Expedition, a Military Tournament was arranged in Calcutta by Colonel Chatterton, and it was an effective demonstration of the military strength of this Indian Empire which appealed powerfully to the Bengal public. Even now as we discuss this resolution a Military Tournament is held in Calcutta for the War Fund. But the necessity of holding such Tournaments is no longer present after the introduction of the cinematograph. Every manœuvre, every little detail of the movements of colossal armies, the exploits of the invincible Royal Navy, which is the bulwark of the political independence and the commerce of the British Empire, the conveyance of war materials and provisions, the transport of troops and of volunteers going to the Front from India and His Majesty's Overseas Dominions under an impelling sense of duty,—in short, the numerous details of the huge machinery employed against the mighty forces of unscrupulous militarism, can be exhibited before the Indian public through the cinematograph at a minimum of cost and the maximum of profit. And it is of the first importance that the impressionable oriental youth should have laid before him the unique object lesson of this great War. It is desirable in the interest of law and order, it is necessary in his own interest that he should have an ocular demonstration of the military resources of the British Empire, and should have a correct idea of his insignificance against forces so highly organised and so large, as also of his important and dignified position as an Imperial citizen. Even the casualties will have their lessons. The war films are incalculably more valuable as instructors than the wounded soldier of the poet who could 'shoulder his crutch and show how battles are lost and won.' But we must necessarily have the official and authorised films. And Government can only reasonably be asked to exhibit these in the schools and the colleges under their control.

"Sir, the Resolution also recommends the introduction in them generally of the cinematograph with a view to impart instruction to the pupils in hygiene, sanitation and agriculture. Such instruction is admittedly absolutely necessary. Demonstration lectures on hygiene at least with the help of the magic lantern are familiar to us, and, as shown above, the cinematograph can be made to serve our purposes better than the magic lantern. Through it a continuous whole can be shown instead of individual parts by means of slides. And films can surely be made without much difficulty to demonstrate clearly and effectively sanitary methods and improved agricultural methods. The principles will be more readily grasped and much longer remembered by even the most careless student who feels bored and puzzled by dull and difficult text-books. The cinematograph so employed will increase the attractions of the public institutions, and will help to excite in the student a real interest in the subjects which cannot but be productive of the best of results. Dr. Bumpus of the Wisconsin University attaches great value to the cinematograph as an instrument of popular education.

"I should notice here two objections that are often raised to its employment in schools. It is said the exhibition is too trying to the eye and has a deadening effect upon the intellect by exposing too much. The first of these contentions is of dubious soundness and the second appears illogical. Experience does not lend support to the theory that the eyesight becomes damaged by following cinema shows. The other argument is, however, far more serious, but lacks substance. If demonstrations, pictures, maps and lantern lectures do not militate against the sound principle of education that the pupil should be encouraged to exercise his thought and imagination, it is difficult to see how visualisation by means of the cinematograph does. The principle is the same. On the contrary, these realistic shows, to my mind, dispel wrong notions.

"The cost of the experiment, I believe, will not be prohibitive, and in view of the solid gain anticipated, is well worth incurring. Moreover, the whole thing can be managed economically if, instead of attempting to provide each school and college with an apparatus, important places are selected as centres, and exhibitions in all institutions within each centre are placed in the hands of peripatetic operators who will tour throughout their charge at regular intervals. It is likewise easy to recoup the maintenance charges as also the initial outlay by charging the pupils a small fee which nobody will grudge to pay.

"Sir, in consideration of all these facts I ask Hon'ble Members to adopt this Resolution. I am confident the suggested departure will be welcome to the people. It has already been mooted in the Press and by enthusiasts, and I ought to mention that, except as regards the suggestion of the employment of the cinematograph for instruction in agriculture, the Resolution follows the lines of the inspiring leaderette on the s ubject in a recent number of the *Times of India*."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mant:—"I am sure that this Resolution will command general sympathy. Probably every Member of this Council who looks back on his school days will be able to recall some dull moments when he would have welcomed an order to put aside his lesson books and go to an exhibition of moving pictures. Whether this diversion would have been good for his education is another matter.

"The attitude of the Government of India towards the Resolution as a whole will, I understand, be explained by my friend Mr. Sharp. I propose to deal only with a small part of it, *viz.*, the idea of imparting instruction in *agriculture* by means of the cinematograph. The scope for activity in this direction is at present extremely limited. Agriculture is not taught at all in the ordinary schools, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hill explained to the Council last week, the Conference on agricultural education recently held at Pusa came to the conclusion that all attempts to teach it as a subject in primary schools should be definitely abandoned. The accepted policy is to teach agriculture only at special schools and colleges, which are as yet very few and far between, though it may be hoped that one result of the Conference will be to increase the number of these schools.

"In one province, *viz.*, Bombay, a very promising start has been made with vernacular agricultural schools; but the success achieved has been chiefly due to the fact that the instruction is imparted on strictly practical lines. The boys actually cultivate the land themselves, and are shown how to do this to the best advantage. It is very doubtful whether the cinematograph would be a useful supplement to education of this kind. I understand that some films have been manufactured which will show a bud suddenly burst into flower. This is no doubt very wonderful, and it is possible that the advanced student may learn something from films illustrating the growth of plants. But to the ordinary school-boy such a picture would be of doubtful value. It is just as likely to bewilder as to instruct. By compressing one of nature's slow processes into a few moments of time, it distorts the facts of nature, just as a concave mirror distorts the faces that it reflects. This sort of picture seems to me to be very similar to the performance of the conjurer who translates a mango seed into a tree. If it conveyed anything to the mind of the school-boy, it would probably give him the impression that flowers grow faster in Europe than they do in India. For the purpose of exhibiting pictures of plants, the magic lantern is, in many respects, superior to the cinematograph, as it does not misrepresent the facts, and the image can be kept on the screen while the teacher is explaining it. It is, moreover, cheaper, more portable, and much easier to work. The Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa is already doing a good deal in the way of producing lantern slides, especially those illustrating the life histories of Indian insects. The Institute has distributed over 500 of these slides to agricultural colleges, and has sent another 400 to Directors of Agriculture and to Agricultural Associations. On the outbreak of an insect-

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pest among crops, it has been found very useful to take a magic lantern to the locality and show the villagers slides of the insects concerned. We have some specimens of these slides in the Secretariat and I shall be very glad to show them to the Hon'ble Mover or any other Hon'ble Member who may care to see them.

"There are of course many agricultural operations which the cinema does not distort, and which it would be very useful to exhibit in India. If suitable films could be obtained, which is by no means an easy matter, the cinematograph would be an admirable medium for illustrating the working of agricultural machinery and numerous processes of manufacture subsidiary to agriculture; but exhibitions of this kind are, I think, more suited to a general audience and especially to the adult agriculturist than to boys at school. It is to be hoped that more films of this nature will gradually become available, as they would be of great value in giving the Indian cultivator a vision of the wide field of improvement that lies open to him. When one sees the rubbish that is ordinarily exhibited on the cinema, one cannot but feel that the public taste is bound to rebel against it, and to demand the presentation of more serious and useful subjects.

"I am so far, Sir, in sympathy with the objects of the Mover of this Resolution, but as I have already explained, I am doubtful of the advantage of introducing the cinema as a part of the curriculum in our agricultural schools and colleges. There is also a serious objection, which, it seemed to me, was somewhat lightly dismissed by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, *viz.*, that the cinema constitutes a grave danger to the eye-sight of the rising generation. My friend, Mr. Sharp, will be able to give the Council more precise information on this point, and he may perhaps be able to devise an amended form of Resolution which would be acceptable to the Government. As the Resolution at present stands, I am afraid that, from the point of view of the Department of Agriculture, I cannot support it."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp:—"I understand that the general intention of this Resolution is the encouragement of visual instruction. Any such movement is to be welcomed, and is indeed fully in accord with the policy of the Government of India as declared in their Resolution of 1913. I should like to take this opportunity of recounting very briefly some of the steps which have been taken to this end.

I think I may say that all provinces are now fairly supplied with wall pictures for schools and with magic lanterns. I can certify from experience that some provinces have long been supplied with these things, and that inspecting officers carry lanterns about with them and exhibit them even in the village schools. I can best give an idea of what is being done by referring Hon'ble Members to a press note issued by the Government of Bombay on the 4th August, 1914. It shows the following facts—

"In 1910, the Director in Bombay urged that the lantern should be used as an aid to the study of history, geography and science, and further, in conjunction with touring officers of the Agricultural and Sanitary Departments, for the display of agricultural and sanitary facts and principles. Every Government high school and training college was accordingly provided with a good lantern, and a collection of slides was accumulated. Next, Deputy Inspectors of schools and some of their assistants were provided with lanterns and slides for the promotion of general and sanitary knowledge in primary schools in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for this purpose, and an officer was placed on special duty to instruct the teaching and inspecting staff. But, since lantern displays cannot be of frequent occurrence in village schools, it was decided to supplement them with sets of stereoscopic pictures, and to provide for every three Local Board schools a set of two stereoscopes and a number of stereoscopic pictures. Two sets, each of 250 pictures, have been prepared—one for primary schools to illustrate the readers, the other for secondary schools. Each Board school possesses 36 pictures out of a set interchangeable with other parts of the set. Each secondary school has a full set

"I am not aware whether other provinces have thus specialised in stereoscopes. But this description from the Bombay Presidency gives a good idea of what is being done by Departments of Public Instruction in regard to lanterns.

"Again, with reference to hygiene and sanitation, which are specially mentioned in the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's Resolution, the Hon'ble Sir Pardey Lukis and the Sanitary Commissioner have kindly supplied me with a good deal of information regarding what is being done. Thus Major Glen Liston says that, at the Bombay Bacteriological laboratory, he has a collection of ten cinematograph films illustrating medical subjects. He is anxious to prepare his own films, and the Government of Bombay have sanctioned money for a camera. There is also an ample stock of slides at Parel, and illustrated lectures have been prepared on various subjects—plague, dracontiasis and tuberculosis. A set of about 165 slides on hygiene has been collected in Simla. Sets of slides dealing with sanitation are now for sale with private firms, and this fact has been brought to notice. Further, the Sanitary Commissioner has provided me with a description of what is being done in Bengal. Three Assistant Surgeons are attached to the Education Department, and provided with a lantern and a set of slides dealing largely with malaria and its prevention. The Sanitary Department also has two lanterns and three or four complete sets of slides on malaria for loan. These lanterns are also used for giving lectures at agricultural fairs. Now all this shows that a good deal is being done. But this Resolution would go further than lanterns and stereoscopes, and raises the question of the cinematograph and education. Quite a lot has been written on this subject. I propose briefly to state how the question stands at present.

"The cinematograph appears to have a certain vogue in schools of some countries, especially in the United States; and some American writers consider it an admirable adjunct to education. On the other hand, many opinions have been expressed unfavourable to the use of the cinematograph in schools. There is, in fact, considerable divergence of opinion on the subject. I need not multiply instances. But a report made by the Chairman and Director of Education to the Lancashire Elementary Sub-Committee states that, with very few exceptions, all the teachers interrogated on the subject agree that the shows are detrimental to children. An investigation made at a normal training school in the state of Ohio resulted in nearly all the pupils declaring that they were the worse for these displays, and were afflicted with head-aches and eye-strain. A Conference considered the matter in 1913. It was found that the experts were divided as to the educational value of the cinematograph. The London County Council decided not to proceed with its experiments at the Polytechnics. I should add that I have gathered these facts not from official sources, but from educational periodicals from time to time.

"Why should there be these misgivings about the cinematograph? At first sight, its advantages would appear to be obvious. It interests children, who naturally love movement and colour. It can make a dull lesson pleasing. It is an advanced form of visual instruction, and it is useful for demonstration in some higher forms of professional training. Moreover, in what has been written on the subject, there is a good deal which shows that it is recognised that the cinematograph has come to stay, and is taking an ever increasingly important part in town life, and that therefore it is better to organise displays for children on suitable lines rather than allow them to seek recreation in cinematograph halls where the displays are not arranged with reference to the requirements of children. This last is of course a negative argument, and is not necessarily flattering to the cinematograph. But, on the other hand, it is urged that there are positive dangers about the cinematograph in schools. The displays tend to bring children together in crowded and perhaps ill-ventilated rooms. *Pace* my Hon'ble friend, evidence shows that attendance at the cinematograph has a detrimental effect on the eyes and even the nerves of children. Only the other day, I observed in a leading article in one of the best known papers in India, a statement that the eye-strain resulting from the cinematograph is demanding

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. H. Sharp.*]

the close and critical attention of all physicians who have a care for the rising generation. I understand that efforts are being made to overcome these physical disadvantages. But there is also doubt about the mental effect. The cinematograph is exciting. It stimulates, but does not arrest, attention. The realistic nature of the films leaves too little to the work of the imagination, and I hold that the imagination is one of the most potent faculties in the young, and a faculty for the development of which complete representation is an actual error. Again, the Sanitary Commissioner tells me, as the result of experience, that, in matters of sanitation, for rural tracts, the simpler and cruder the picture the better is the result obtained. There are also difficulties of other kinds. The production of suitable films is not easy. It is not a paying proposition compared to that of popular films. The subjects require very special treatment. In order to illustrate this difficulty, I had intended to read a passage from one of the reports of the Commissioner of Education at Washington, the writer of which is an enthusiast on the educational use of the cinematograph. But it is late and the passage is long, and I must content myself with saying that it shows that it is difficult to procure films which give a faithful representation of facts (a point made in Mr. Mant's speech also); indeed, that children sometimes ask the teachers which they are to believe—the text-book or the cinematograph; and that the supply of films is inadequate, the distributing agents being interested in the popular side of the business, which is more lucrative. Indeed, it seems that at that time no manufacturer in America turned out educational films in sufficient quantities, though films were procurable from England, France and other European countries.

"Again, there are other things. The cinematograph is not so easy to work or to lecture to as are the commoner forms of visual instruction. The cost of a good film may run into hundreds of pounds, and of its loan into thousands of rupees, and I may add that films do not last for ever and in fact are rather destructible. Some idea of the cost involved may be gathered when I state that the comparatively simple devices which I have described as in use in the Bombay Presidency for visual instruction have already cost considerable sums. In that Presidency, Rs. 36,000 has been spent in purchasing lanterns, and I find that a lakh of rupees was sanctioned for the supply of stereoscopes and stereoscopic pictures to schools. How much more expensive would be the supply of the cinematograph? And, I may add, only a few can participate in the cinematograph displays, whereas lanterns and stereoscopes can be freely distributed over the country, since these smaller forms of instruction can be easily carried about even in remote places.

"These are the main reasons why there is still doubt as to the educational use of the cinematograph. I am assured that it is not of special value as regards sanitation and hygiene, though it is of value in medical instruction as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has rightly pointed out. For sanitation and hygiene, the lantern is probably a more effective instrument. As regards agriculture, Mr. Mant has already spoken about it. Those who favour the cinematograph for educational purposes seem to think it is best applied in teaching geography, history, and natural history

"The other part of my Hon'ble friend's Resolution, which deals with official war films, stands on a somewhat different footing. The existence of these films had already been brought to the notice of the Goverment of India, and the matter is under consideration. Intimation o their existence has already been given to at least one of the leading cinematograph firms in India, and Local Governments will probably be asked to lend official patronage to the displays. It is improbable that Government will take a direct hand in importing these films; nor is this necessary. For the cinematograph has attained a great popularity in India; the number of halls is rapidly spreading; and the firms engaged in these displays are in a strong position, and quite capable of purchasing even expensive films. No detailed arrangements have yet been decided upon. The displays will presumably be confined to the public cinematograph halls, and I myself hope that facilities will be given for students to see these displays under favourable conditions.

[*Mr. H. Sharp; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; The Vice President; Mr. Dadabhoy.*] [15TH MARCH, 1916.]

"The general position regarding the cinematograph in schools is this. The Government of India are not convinced that this method is the best for instruction, or is even free from harm. Much has already been done in the way of lantern slides and other forms of visual instruction. The suitability of these methods is unquestioned. The still picture arrests attention, and is easier to lecture about. The lantern and the slide are comparatively easy to work. The cost of the cinematograph for general purposes is prohibitive. The cost of a valuable film would probably build a dozen excellent primary schools. But even if there were not these objections, it is held by some authorities that the effects of the cinematograph on children are physically and mentally deletrious. Anyway, the still picture offers a more effective method for teaching the subjects which are specially mentioned in this Resolution, and the production of suitable educational films presents difficulties. At the same time, there is no harm in permitting experiments to be made. The Government of India have put a private agency, whose object is the display of educational films for pupils, into touch with Local Governments, and though I have no official information, I understand that some of the Local Governments are rendering assistance to this firm. I noticed a passage which appeared only the other day in the *Madras Mail*, which states that the Burma Educational Syndicate have said they are not in favour of the Education Department taking any action for the introduction of the cinematograph as a means of education, but considered that Managers of schools should be approached and arrangements made with them

"In so far then as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's Resolution represents a plea for visual instruction, it is to be welcomed as springing from the most wholesome and refreshing motives. But the Government of India would prefer to await the results of the experiment I have just mentioned, further information as to the progress of the educational cinematograph in other countries and success in the production of educational films, before accepting a Resolution which would commit them at this stage to the use of the cinematograph in schools. I am authorised to say that the Government of India are, therefore, unable to accept the Resolution in its present form. But if my Hon'ble friend will withdraw his Resolution, and will put it forward in a slightly modified form, it can then be accepted. The form suggested is as follows:—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps be taken by Government for the exhibition of the official war films, and that special facilities be given to pupils of Government institutions to attend these exhibitions, and that encouragement be given to the development of visual instruction [illegible] schools and colleges under Government control.'"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I should like my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy to say whether he is going to accept the amendment so that others who wish to speak may do so before him."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The first point to settle is, what the form of the Resolution is to be. I will ask the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy to say whether he wishes to press his original Resolution or to withdraw it, and to move this fresh one."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"I shall accept the amended Resolution."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The motion now before the Council is—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps be taken by Government for the exhibition of the official war films, and that special facilities be given to pupils of Government institutions to attend these exhibitions, and that encouragement be given to the development of visual instruction in schools and colleges under Government control.'

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia.—"I rise, Sir, to protest against the time that is being wasted by this Council in the consideration both of the Resolution as it stood originally and in the form in which it is now proposed. It will give an indication to the world that, in these days of war, we have nothing more serious to discuss than the question of the employment of cinematographs in schools, and that the Council has sat for an hour and a half listening to the discussion of a subject which could have been much more easily settled by correspondence.

"I only want to add this: I think the Resolution, in the form in which it has been altered now, is a very different Resolution from what the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy proposed. Holding that view, I object to a Resolution which has been materially altered being suddenly sprung upon the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp has given it as complete a change as could be given by putting in the words 'the encouragement of visual instruction' at the end of the Resolution. As explained in his speech, we understand what the encouragement of visual instruction means in that Resolution, but the Hon'ble Mr Dadabhoy made it very clear that he was referring to visual instruction of a definite kind. On that point, the Government have completely refused his Resolution, and I think, Sir, it is best, in these circumstances, that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has withdrawn his first Resolution, he ought to have time to consider whether he will bring this Resolution in the form proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp for further consideration by this Council. At any rate, as a humble member of this Council, I request you, Sir, not to allow the Resolution in the altered form to be put before the Council, so that our time may not be taken up at this juncture with it any more."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I have not been quite able to follow the line of argument of my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya. My Hon'ble friend protested against my having withdrawn the original Resolution and accepted the modification suggested by Government. I do not think that, by acquiescing in this arrangement, I have departed from the usual practice. In fact, my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya has oftener than myself accepted amended Resolutions before this.

"I shall now explain the circumstances under which I am constrained to accept this amended and modified Resolution. I was unwilling in the first instance to accept this modified Resolution; but if I had the alternative placed before me of either my Resolution in its original form being rejected, or some form of visual knowledge being imparted, I should certainly prefer the latter. Instead of having nothing, at least let us see that Government moves in this direction. And once the Government moves it will find hereafter the advantages of the scheme, and will perhaps be prepared to go further along the line we wish. I am therefore unable to follow either the line of argument adopted by my Hon'ble friend or his criticisms on the subject.

"Now, Sir, the Council has received some very interesting information both from the Hon'ble Mr. Mant and the Hon'ble Mr Sharp. The Hon'ble Mr. Mant has explained to us with a reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Hill's speech the other day introducing certain heads of the Financial Statement, that special schools are few and far between, and that the Government is not in a position to introduce this method of instruction in the Department of Agriculture. I am sorry that the Government of India is not convinced of the desirability of this form of instruction. However, it is the same old story. The Government of India is slow; it prefers to adhere to its own antiquated methods; it is not like other Governments which move more quickly in these matters. We have got the example of America; we have got the example of Japan; and we find that in those places this form of instruction has been introduced with great success. I am sure if a similar experiment had been tried in this country, the Government would have found it to be equally successful. However, as I said, it is a matter of difference of opinion.

[*Mr. Dadabhoy; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; The Vice-President.*] [15TH MARCH, 1916.]

"From the interesting speech delivered by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, it appears that he is a lover of the magic lantern; he prefers the magic lantern to the cinematograph. Here, again, opinion is very much divided. However, from the latter portion of his speech it appears that the Government has already started inquiries regarding this matter and opinions are being collected. Reading between the lines of his speech, it clearly appears to me that, sooner or later, the Government will come to a final decision in the matter, and very probably a year or so after, they will decide to introduce the cinematograph in schools. However, so far as the wording of the Resolution which has been placed before me for my acceptance by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp goes, I do not find anything objectionable in it. It certainly does not meet my case; it curtails the scope of my Resolution to a very material extent; but, as I have said, I feel convinced that if a small beginning is made by the Government in this matter now, later on, when some experience has been gained and after they have ascertained the cost that will be involved in the experiment, they will come round to my way of thinking.

"Under these circumstances, I think it advisable to accept the amended Resolution, though it very much curtails my original Resolution. In hopes of future, further and wider action I accept this modified Resolution, namely :—

'This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that steps be taken by Government for the exhibition of the official war films, and that special facilities be given to pupils of Government institutions to attend these exhibitions, and that encouragement be given to the development of visual instruction in schools and colleges under Government control.'

"I only wish to add that I hope the suggested departure will mark the beginning of a new system of imparting instruction, and that later on, if it proves successful, Government, in its generosity, will also see the advisability of extending its scope and this boon to private institutions and schools."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I want to speak on the amended Resolution, Sir."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I do not think the Hon'ble Member will be in order in doing that. This is now the final stage."

The Hon'be Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"May I submit, Sir, that the Resolution as amended is a new Resolution, and that every one of us is entitled to give his opinion for and against it. I request that you will kindly rule on this point, *i.e.*, whether we are or are not entitled to speak. It is an entirely new Resolution that was put just now."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"I admit the point. The Hon'ble Member can speak."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I only want to say a few words, and that is to add my strong protest against any money being spent even in the way suggested in the amended Resolution. We want every pie we can get for primary education. We are not in a state when any money can be spent on cinema shows; and when there is, as evidenced in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, strong objection to the cinematograph being displayed to young students, I submit that the Government will be pleased to consider the matter much more seriously than has been done, and not send out a recommendation to Local Governments which will encourage them in incurring any expenditure on cinematograph shows, or in encouraging young students being brought to face the glare which is certainly injurious to their eyes and which is not very helpful in other ways. That is all I have to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Am I not entitled to speak on the Resolution in reply to the remarks just made by the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya?"

[15TH MARCH, 1916.] [*The Vice-President; Mr. Dadabhoy; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member is entitled to speak, but the subject is very nearly exhausted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"I just want to say one word more about the question of expenditure. I am sorry that my Hon'ble friend, Pandit Malaviya, cannot see eye to eye with me. His ideas of all education is by books, conferences, societies and that sort of thing. He underestimates apparently the value of the instruction to be received by means of the cinematograph. This is one of the most important methods, and it has been recognised as such in every educated and advanced country. If my Hon'ble friend will study the educational history of such a country as Japan, he will find the progress that has been made there by the utilisation of the cinematograph. I say that is a complete justification of any reasonable expenditure which the Government may have to incur in this matter. It will pay Government tenfold by making citizens that are better informed, more loyal and having a knowledge of their responsibilities and duties."

The Resolution, as amended, was then put and accepted.

RESOLUTION *RE* THE PLACING ON THE TABLE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, I see that in answer to a question put this morning by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, important papers with which my Resolution is concerned, have already been laid on the table. In these circumstances, I beg leave to withdraw the Resolution, with liberty to bring it in another form if I feel so advised, namely.—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and also that between the Government of India and Local Governments relating to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission contained in Chapters 19 and 20 (Rural Boards and Municipalities) be placed on the table of this Council.'

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned to the next day, Thursday, the 16th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI;
The 22nd March, 1916.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in Answer to Question 1.)

Statement showing the population and the death-rate from fevers, plague and cholera for each province and for the whole of British India for five years ending 1914.

Province with population under registration.		Years.	Death-rate per mille from		
			Fevers.	Plague.	Cholera.
Madras.					
Census of 1901 . . .	36,742,903	1910	8·7	·1	·9
Census of 1911 . . .	40,347,357	1911	7·4	·4	1·4
	40,347,357	1912	7·6	·2	2·3
	40,005,735	1913	6·7	·1	·9
	40,005,735	1914	7·7	·2	1·7
Bombay.					
Census of 1901 . . .	18,481,362	1910	14·26	1·35	·20
Census of 1911 . . .	19,587,383	1911	11·38	5·13	·30
	19,587,383	1912	14·62	1·48	3·29
	19,587,383	1913	12·58	1·29	·26
	19,587,383	1914	13·23	1·02	·91
Bengal.					
Census of 1901 . . .	50,521,604	1910	20·42	·02	3·21
Census of 1911 . . .	52,468,818	1911	20·60	1·42	2·37
For the province as reconstituted.	45,329,247	1912	21·16	·04	2·10
	45,329,247	1913	21·30	·02	1·74
	45,329,247	1914	23·40	·01	1·96
Eastern Bengal and Assam.					
Census of 1901 . . .	29,812,735	1910	23·31	·001	3·95
Census of 1911 . . .	33,229,865	1911	18·82	0008	1·18
Bihar and Orissa.					
Census of 1911 . . .	34,290,633	1912	18·80	1·70	2·24
	34,290,633	1913	18·18	1·06	2·05
	34,490,038	1914	17·7	1·8	·9
Assam.					
Census of 1911 . . .	6,051,507	1912	12·94	...	2·36
	6,051,507	1913	14·43	...	2·71
	6,051,507	1914	13·75	·0001	1·53
United Provinces.					
Census of 1901 . . .	47,691,782	1910	27·07	3·31	2·15
Census of 1911 . . .	46,835,108	1911	25·94	7·09	2·51
	46,835,108	1912	20·66	2·45	·40
	46,835,108	1913	23·88	2·30	1·29
	46,835,108	1914	22·43	2·22	·69

Statement showing the population and the death-rate from fevers, plague and cholera for each province and for the whole of British India for five years ending 1914—contd.

Province with population under registration.	Years.	Death-rate per mille from		
		Fevers.	Plague.	Cholera.
PUNJAB.				
Census of 1901 . . . 20,108,690	1910	17·10	6·74	·11
Census of 1911 . . 19,731,722	1911	15·33	8·89	·06
19,337,146	1912	14·22	1·54	·09
19,337,146	1913	17·15	·92	·30
19,337,146	1914	17·37	3·31	·34
BURMA.				
Census of 1901 . . . 8,543,753	1910	9·37	·91	·24
Census of 1911 . . 9,878,593	1911	7·71	·61	·42
9,855,853	1912	8·72	·31	·73
9,855,853	1913	8·42	·44	·44
9,855,853	1914	7·72	·76	·21
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.				
Census of 1901 . . . 11,970,201	1910	21·43	2·42	·41
Census of 1911 . . 13,916,308	1911	16·85	2·01	·22
13,916,308	1912	19·41	1·38	2·43
13,916,308	1913	14·05	·04	1·10
13,916,308	1914	16·86	·06	1·46
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.				
Census of 1901 . . . 1,908,184	1910	19·53	·02	·84
Census of 1911 . . . 2,041,077	1911	17·48	·12	·01
2,041,077	1912	16·11	·001	·65
2,041,077	1913	18·52	·04	·08
2,041,077	1914	19·04	·03	1·13
COORG.				
Census of 1901 180,607	1910	31·65	·05	·31
Census of 1911 174,976	1911	26·03	·33	·03
174,976	1912	32·56	·05	...
174,976	1913	26·20	·06	1·10
174,976	1914	27·44	·06	...
AJMER-MERWARA.				
Census of 1901 476,912	1910	31·80	13·67	...
476,912	1911	34·95	·72	·10
Census of 1911 501,395	1912	27·80	·03	...
501,395	1913	21·71	..	...
501,395	1914	25·38	...	·03

Statement showing the population and the death-rate from fevers, plague and cholera for each Province and for the whole of British India for five years ending 1914—concld.

Province with population under registration.	Years.	Death-rate per mille from		
		Fevers.	Plague.	Cholera.
Delhi.				
396,997	1913	26·18	·50	·09
396,997	1914	21·33	·03	·03
British India.				
Census of 1901 226,438,733	1910	19·17	1·83	1·90
Census of 1911 238,689,119	1911	17·63	3·07	1·48
238,661,346	1912	16·50	1·10	1·71
238,323,365	1913	16·71	·83	1·24
238,522,770	1914	17·16	1·12	1·18

APPENDIX B.

(Referred to in Answer to Question 2.)

India Office, London,
11th July 1913.

Revenue,
No. 83.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation on the subject of Municipalities in India.

I have examined with interest the letter from Your Excellency's Government of the 6th March 1913, no. 4-Education, and its enclosures, in which you deal with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation on the subject of municipalities in India. You report that, as a result of a fresh examination of the whole question, you find evidence that there has been a steady advance in the efficiency of local bodies, and that future prospects are generally hopeful, and you forward a summary of the observations of local Governments on the specific recommendations of the Commission.

2. I see clearly the magnitude of the obstacles that have to be overcome before India can acquire in any great or general measure the public opinion on local affairs, and the will and ability to cope with municipal duties, that exist in Western countries, but it is also true that no progress can be expected if the question is approached in too cautious a spirit. You refer to the position of local Governments as immediately responsible for efficient administration, and propose in addressing them to indicate your assurance that it will be found possible in the more backward provinces to proceed steadily on the general lines of advance laid down by the Commission, and while maintaining all essential control to abstain from all unnecessary interference in matters of detail, and in particular to relieve officials of their municipal duties whenever possible. I agree that any attempt to exact uniformity in local administration, or to apply wholesale to existing conditions the general recommendations of the Commission, would be foredoomed to failure; and I fully concur in the view that local Governments must be left to decide how far the circumstances of their provinces admit of an advance towards the management by the people of their own local affairs. I also recognise that something has been done in recent years of plenty to give full effect to the policy of freeing municipal revenues from certain charges which more properly fall on Government, *e.g.*, for Police, and I am glad to observe that Your Excellency's Government are separately considering the possibility of giving further effect to the suggestions of the Commission in paragraph 833. The principle stated in paragraph 818 of the report, on which those suggestions are based, is in my opinion sound.

3. There are, however, certain large considerations that appear to me of importance in dealing with municipal administration, and I notice in the papers forwarded with your letter indications that these may not be fully appreciated at present by some authorities.

4. Your Excellency's Government has given many pledges of an anxiety to promote, in municipal as in other areas, the development of sanitation and education as matters of Imperial concern. But the success of these great movements depends, not merely on financial grants and the provision of expert officers, but on the extent to which the people can be brought to help in furthering them, not only individually but also collectively. The existence, therefore, throughout the country of moderately efficient municipal institutions is, as it appears to me, a necessary condition of permanency in the success of your efforts. Expert control is, as remarked in paragraph 4 of your letter, necessary

to efficiency in these matters, but it cannot take the place which should be occupied by interested and active municipal authorities. You refer to the fact that in the resolution of the 18th May 1882 the promotion of municipal and local self-Government was described as an instrument of political and popular education, and as being chiefly desirable from this point of view. It may also from one point of view be regarded as an extension of Lord Mayo's scheme of financial decentralisation and an endeavour to provide local agencies to take charge of local services of sanitation and elimentary education, and some support to the suggestions of the Commission in paragraph 837 may be found in such a line of argument. I think it desirable that the attention of local Governments should again be drawn to the consideration that any permanent success of your efforts in the direction of sanitary and educational progress depends largely on the extent to which it is found possible to foster the vitality of municipal authorities.

5. However that may be, it was recognised in 1882 that the movement was not directed primarily to immediate improvement in administration, but to the attainment of an efficiency based on intelligent co-operation of the people themselves in the sphere of public duty affecting their daily needs, and it was foreseen that failures would doubtless occur. Failures have occurred, and may still be expected; but there have also been encouraging successes, and the former should not be allowed to weigh too heavily against the need to enlist the co-operation of the people and their representatives in the improvement of sanitation and education. Such co-operation must rest on an interest in the work and a feeling of responsibility, and these in turn can only be secured by entrusting to municipalities an adequate sphere of work, adequate funds, and sufficient powers of decision in respect of both. In this connection I would suggest for your consideration, with reference to paragraphs 836 and 837 of the Commission's report, and to paragraph 7 of your letter, that it may be found that earmarked grants for sanitation and education are less fruitful in the long run in fostering the growth of responsibility than local self-Government grants as to which the local bodies have discretion. On the other hand, the risk attending unearmarked grants can hardly be regarded as a very serious one, since the sphere of municipal work as described by the Commission in paragraph 816, is such that their expenditure must directly or indirectly promote sanitation or education.

6. I request that you will give weight to these remarks in addressing the local Governments as to the opinions which form an enclosure to your letter under reply. I do not propose to discuss these opinions in detail, since I accept your view that the local Governments must decide, in consultation with you, how best to foster and adequately finance municipal self-government within their provinces.

7. I accept your proposals on the subject of the Presidency municipalities and Rangoon, and would only remark that in such cities, where there is a responsible public Press and representation in the Provincial Councils, the case for entrusting large powers and extended freedom to the municipal bodies appears to be specially strong.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CREWE.

India Office, London,
25th December 1914.

Revenue,
No. 181.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's despatch in the Education Department, no. 15, dated the 1st October 1914, on the subject of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in connection with Rural Boards in India.

Recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission as to Rural Boards.

2. The method which you propose to adopt in dealing with these recommendations follows the principle laid down by Your Government, and accepted by me, in dealing with the Commission's recommendations as to municipalities, *viz.*, that no attempt should be made to exact uniformity in local administration, but that local Governments should be left to decide how far the circumstances of their provinces admit of an advance. I note that the local Governments have expressed willingness to accept to a large extent the financial recommendations of the Commission, and I agree that the measure of progress accepted by the local Governments may be regarded as sufficient for present requirements. But while I would deprecate any attempt to bring pressure to bear on local Governments to induce them to adopt larger measures of advance than they have themselves decided upon, I regard it as important that the Central Government should exercise watchfulness in the matter, and should be ready to help and foster every genuine sign of growth from below. In particular, I desire to associate myself with the view expressed by your Government in paragraph 4 of your circular letter of the 23rd September 1914 that the present restrictions on the powers of Rural Boards with regard generally to budget expenditure and establishment should be gradually relaxed with due regard to local conditions and requirements.

3. I notice that in one respect your Government depart from the principle of not attempting to prescribe uniformity. In addressing the local Governments you have expressed the opinion that it is desirable for every District Board to have a competent engineering staff of its own, suggesting for consideration that in cases in which the finances of the Boards do not permit of the maintenance of a separate staff, a District Engineer corresponding more or less to an Executive Engineer might be placed in charge of two or more districts, and similarly that an officer corresponding more or less to a Superintending Engineer might be placed in charge of two or more divisions or other extended area. It appears to me that the necessities of the case are adequately met by the recommendation of the Commission, which was merely that in districts where there are sufficient works falling under Rural Boards to justify the special appointment of a trained Engineer, a District Board which desires to entertain such an officer, and can afford to pay him an adequate salary should be permitted to do so. The local Governments have, generally speaking, expressed unwillingness to make any material advance in this matter, and I see no good reason for urging them to do so, especially as the question is largely one of administrative economy, and the measure recommended by your Government may, in some instances, lead to uneconomical duplication of establishment.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) CREWE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 16th March, 1916.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR WILLIAM CLARK, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., *Vice*-President, *presiding*, and 47 Members, of whom 41 were Additional Members.

RESOLUTION *RE* AMELIORATION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—" Sir, I beg to move :—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that measures be devised with the help, if necessary, of a small representative committee of officials and non-officials for an amelioration in the moral, material and educational condition of what are known as the Depressed Classes, and that, as a preliminary step, the Local Governments and Administrations be invited to formulate schemes with due regard to local conditions.'

" From the last census returns it is difficult to find out easily the classes, castes and tribes that would fall within the group of Depressed Classes, and *ergo* the number of men who belong to them. In the lowest strata of Indian society there are three classes of men who are as much depressed as any other class, but they are not usually known as the Depressed Classes. The aboriginals, the criminal and wandering tribes, and the Mahomedan *ajlaf* and *arzul* stand out of the group, and only the 'untouchables' among the Hindus have come to be identified with the Depressed Classes. Again, there are other numerous castes of Hindus with varying degrees of social disability,—the

inferior and the unclean sudras of the classification of 1901—who might well claim our care, attention and sympathy; but their case does not come within the scope of the present Resolution, and perhaps time and education are slowly, but steadily, solving the problem for them. The four classes noted above have a total strength of nearly 70,000,000 souls, or a little less than a quarter of the total population. In the classification according to religion the aboriginals would mostly come under the group of animists who number, according to the last census, over 10 millions, of whom 7,348,024 live in British India, and 2,947,144 in the Feudatory States. Some of them might come under the other head of 'beggars, vagrants, procurers, receivers of stolen goods and cattle prisoners'; but the wandering and criminal tribes are most of them within this group, and their number, notwithstanding the variation since 1901, is still large. In 1901, the *ajlaf* and the *arzal* together numbered 12,523,982, and the Hindu untouchables numbered over 50,670,000 If the classes increased during the subsequent decade at the same rate as the general population, the numbers must now be over 13 millions and 54 millions respectively. Of these latter 42¼ millions belong to British India, while the aboriginals within the same area are six millions in number. The reclamation and elevation of these various classes ought to be our chief concern. If India has to make a sound progress as a whole, the moral and material condition of the people in the lowest rungs cannot surely be neglected or even regarded with benevolent indifference. But somehow the problem has not so far been tackled with that earnestness of purpose and determination which a conviction of its gravity and its supreme importance to the welfare of the body politic could ensure. After long years the educated Indian is slowly waking up to the grim realities of the situation, but the amount of prejudice is still great. On the other hand, the policy of Government, if there has been any, has been one of drift; more accurately speaking, the whole administration in relation to these unfortunate classes is marked by the absence of a definite policy. The result is, there has been unequal development among the different groups. The time has surely come when the progress of the lower orders should engage the earnest attention of Government. It is a fact of great moment that any reasonable scheme of elevation will have the cordial support of the best minds of India. With the spread of high education, both Hindus and Mahomedans in advanced positions in life have come to realise that the amelioration in the general condition of the country cannot be properly effected without the elevation of the Depressed Classes of both the communities, and of the aboriginals and the wandering and the criminal tribes, who might also be included among the Depressed Classes. Even if considerations of national self-respect and of humanity did not operate, self-interest would secure, not only the support, but the co-operation, of the advanced sections in any promising scheme of improvement of these classes. Government might, therefore, be reasonably expected to take the matter seriously in hand.

"Sir, in the United States of America, there is a large population which occupies a degraded position. The Government there have a negro problem, or a problem of the elevation of the degraded classes, to which they have applied themselves with characteristic zeal and devotion. The solution is not far distant. To judge of the tremendous rate at which these negroes are progressing, it should be borne in mind that this question of their social, political and moral advancement has arisen only since the abolition of the Slave Trade. Roughly, the period is about half of that spent by India under British rule. And while we can hardly be said to have even undertaken the preliminary spadework for the elevation of our degraded classes, the negroes in the United States of America are advancing at rapid strides. There are large benefactions for the education of the coloured people. The Peabody Fund, the John F. Slater Fund, and the Daniel Hand Fund may be mentioned as instances. The State also fully recognises its responsibility in this matter, and 1,000,000 dollars are spent annually in the Northern States alone for education among the negroes. It appears from the Report of the Education Commissioner that in the Slave States 44·36 per cent. of boys of school-going

age were at school in 1907-08 against the general percentage of 69·32 for the whole of the United States, and 70·34 per cent. among the white population, and the ratio of attendance was 62·18 per cent against 66·13 per cent. among the white Americans. There are special normal and industrial schools, secondary schools, universities and colleges, schools of theology, schools of law and schools of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. Hampton and Tuskegee have special industrial schools for training in handicrafts. In 1908-09, 23,160 pupils received industrial training in schools above the elementary grades. The white American has taken the negro by the hand and, notwithstanding race repulsion, gives him every encouragement, in the Northern States at least, to attain a dignified position in life. At Harvard once a coloured student was chosen 'class orator.' In some instances, white lawyers have backed up coloured barristers for appointment to important Federal offices. The Negro Trade Unions are admitted to the federation of the Knights of Labour.

"The brown Filipino has likewise made marvellous progress during the past few years of American rule. Schools have multiplied rapidly, but have failed to overtake the demand. There is now in the Philippines an insatiable desire for useful knowledge. And this has been excited among a population who, in the beginning, viewed American educational methods with suspicion, and opposed their introduction in supersession of the old Spanish organisation

"In Europe, a similar problem does not exist, but in most of the progressive countries special measures are adopted for the uplift of their degraded classes,—the vagrants and tramps and criminals. In England at Thrope Arch near Leeds, an industrial school is maintained for the children of criminals and delinquents. In Switzerland, the education colony at Witzwil, Berne, for vagabonds and tramps has, within the short space of twenty years, created a revolution, the effects of which are not confined to that State. It is a new gospel of reclamation and progress which now finds favour in distant lands also. France has profited by the Swiss example. It is the same story everywhere—enlightenment and advancement—with of course varying degrees of success. But the picture is changed when we come to India. Here the problem has not been tackled seriously, and no scheme even has been formulated for the elevation of the untouchables, the aboriginals, the wandering and criminal tribes, and the degraded Mahomedans. In the Punjab alone, through the *kot* system, an effort has been made for the reclamation of the wandering and criminal tribes, but that has not gone far. As regards education even, a regrettable indifference is noticeable among the authorities. It would be ungenerous to suggest that the Government are regardless of humanitarian principles; but they clearly fight shy at the magnitude of the problem, and rather than tackle the difficulties themselves with proper zeal and spirit, they have practically left the field to missionaries and philanthropic enthusiasts. Even the annual educational reports do not contain any information about the progress in the education of the special classes. Neither is there in them any reference to the subject. It is only in the last quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in India, thanks to the efforts of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, that there is a summary of the position. And there we find that only 2·6 per cent. aboriginals are at school, while the figures for the Depressed Classes are not available. The percentages of literates among these two classes are 0·4 and 2·8! And this with all the progress made during the quinquennium! In Madras, where something like a serious effort is being made, the expenses of the education of the Depressed Classes rose from Rs. 2,63,072 to Rs 6,07,775, and the contribution from the public funds, including local board funds, accounted for less than half of this latter sum. There was a decline in the number of special secondary schools, and all the progress there was in elementary education was due to missionary effort. In Bombay, the same arrangements prevail for both aboriginals and untouchables, with hardly much progress. The Bombay Government admit that the *mahars* and the *dheds* who form the bulk of the Bombay untouchables value education, 'are possessed of admirable brains and well repay the labour of teaching them,' but have no special scheme

to suggest. In the ordinary schools the boys have to pick up crumbs of knowledge 'on the verandah away from the master's eye,' and special schools are few in number. The recent Press Note on the subject issued by the Bombay Government closes with a magnificent *non possumus* :—

'The position of these castes and tribes in the future depends partly on their own selves, and partly on those more favoured Indian communities, which by extending the hand of human comradeship or hardening their hearts and averting their faces, have it in their power to elevate or to degrade them.'

There ends the responsibility of the State, and indeed the shortest way to progress has been shown! People sunk in ignorance, despised, degraded and persecuted must look to themselves and to their persecutors for their elevation! Could there be a greater lack of imagination or appreciation of their duty in an enlightened Government? Sir A. Bourne has well pointed out in connection with the whole problem of the Depressed Classes that—

'Hindus in general take little interest in these people, and practically all that has been, or is being, done to elevate them is the work of missionary bodies.'

"In Bengal, only 'a slow increase (in special schools) is observable'; in the Punjab, 'the whole number (of special schools) seems to be very small'; in the Central Provinces, 'the number of low-caste children at school has risen from about 15,331 to 16,231', or about 6 per cent! The United Provinces Government have fallen into a similar error. In their Resolution No. 1611-XV of 25th August, 1914 on the Report of the Piggott Committee, they observe :—

'There have recently been gratifying signs of desire for education among castes who have hitherto been condemned to menial or even predatory habits, such as the Doms of Benares; and it is the clear duty of the Government and the Boards to support any such awakenings. His Honour trusts that the benevolent intentions of liberal Hindu thought will be translated more or more, as time goes on, into practical help and persuasion towards this object. Meanwhile he accepts the recommendation of a majority of the Committee that, in places where a particular section or group, *e.g.*, of the depressed classes, applies for a school, guarantees an attendance of an adequate number of boys and offers (if it can) to provide reasonable accommodation, even though it may be below the regular standard, the Board should start a special school under a suitable master. More than this, it seems impracticable to prescribe at present.'

Again, the same strain of helplessness.—the same attitude of *laissez faire* —the same inability to prove equal to the occasion! It seems, unless the stimulus comes from this Government, the Provincial Administrations will not undertake any proper scheme of reform.

"But, Sir, it is not all a question of education. The problem is not the same for all the four classes, each of them having a distinct problem of its own. In the case of the Mahomedan *ajlaf* and *arzul* it is one of education, general and industrial, while in that of the wandering and criminal tribes, the main question is one of settlement, education ranking next in importance. The common brotherhood of Islam may be depended upon to secure for the former elevation in the social scale once they become educationally advanced. But the vagrants and tramps must be gathered together in organised settlements before they can be weaned from their nomadic and thieving habits, and before education can be introduced among them. This education too must be mostly industrial in the initial stages. The aboriginals stand upon a slightly different level. They are already settled in villages, but the difficulty is they are scattered, generally in the hills far away from the centres of habitation. Education is undoubtedly the chief need, but to be effective and practicable as regards cost, it can only be imparted to them after they have been removed to, and settled in, farm colonies. The organisation of these colonies will do more for them than the mere establishment of elementary schools. But after all farm colonies may be difficult where the people are already settled in villages for which they have naturally a strong attachment. Some special scheme of education must accordingly be evolved for their children which would combine the advantages of cheapness, attractiveness and accessibility. The case of Hindu untouchables presents an entirely new set of difficulties. That any man made after the image of God, endowed with

[16TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

brains and a moral sense, should pollute his fellow being with his touch, is incredible. The very idea is revolting, and is enough to shock humanity. But despite of our vaunted civilisation, despite of our progress and enlightenment, large bodies, nay millions, of men have been relegated to that infamous position for centuries through Brahmanical persecution. The District Manual of Mangalore points out :—

'The *Ande Koragas* were considered so unclean that they were not permitted to spit on the public way, but had a pot suspended from the neck which they used as a spittoon.'

Good gracious! I hope this is a description of the past. Moreover, this may be an extreme case, but the exclusion of the Depressed Classes from even court-houses and other public places in certain parts of India is a notorious fact. The pariah, under the penalty of severe punishment, must call out from a long distance on the public way to warn high caste Hindus of his presence. The touch of the filthiest vermin does not offend so much as that of the 'untouchable' man. Could human perversity go further? Could hatred brutalise humanity more? And yet that is a true picture of even the present state of things. It is, Sir, a shame to Hindu society, it is a shame to Hindu culture, it is a shame to India. Government cannot really sit idle in the face of such enormities. But it may be argued the problem is more social than anything with which Government are directly concerned. Government must be powerless to remove the social ban. It is for the society itself to apply the corrective. At the same time, it has been pointed out by more than one earnest worker in the cause that, without the removal of the ban, no real improvement in the condition of the Depressed Classes is possible. Is there then no hope for these millions of inoffensive, law-abiding, industrious citizens? I, for my part, do not despair.

"Sir, putting aside for the moment this problem of social reform, I submit Government could do much to improve the lot of the Hindu untouchables by means of well-devised schemes of educational, industrial and political advancement. It has been remarked by one actute observer that their conversion to Christianity effaces all memories of their former degradation. Change of religion is, therefore, their only hope. This view, however, does not appeal to me. The change in treatment which follows the assumption by them of European dress is produced, not by the conversion preceding it, but by the material wealth and prosperity lying at the back of it. Poor Christians do not enjoy the same consideration. It is wealth which counts in these days more than anything else. The facts taking place before our very eyes confirm me in this belief. Some of the *mahars* in the Central Provinces are prosperous, and as they gain in wealth the social ban is relaxed. In other provinces also the acquisition of wealth by members of the Depressed Classes is followed by a perceptible improvement in their relations with the higher sections of the Hindu society. I am credibly informed in one of the provinces a *kalal* has been made a Raja by Government, and it came out in evidence sometime ago that a Brahmin, a Mukerji, had taken rice at his place. The fact thus stands out that wealth is a powerful leveller, and caste disabilities disappear under its influence. And in this we have a key to the solution of the problem.

"Sir, to my mind, our object should accordingly be to help the material prosperity of the Depresssd Classes, and to secure its official recognition by the appointment of the deserving members to the local bodies and other official committees, and, in exceptional cases, by the bestowal of honours. Some sort of education is the first necessity, but high literary culture is not a condition precedent. In my humble opinion, our first objective ought to be to secure the widest diffusion of elementary and secondary education among the classes concerned simultaneously with industrial education. Next in importance is the encouragement of industries among the men. By attacking this educational and industrial problem with vigour and determination, Government would help materially in the solution of the whole problem of the elevation of the Depressed Classes. The impetus of appointment to public offices will again encourage the dissemination of education

among them. Thus, the problem to which I claim the attention of the Council and Government is three-fold—educational, industrial and political. In some instances, the solution of this problem may have to be supplemented by colonisation and settlement; but those are questions of detail. I request Government to adopt a definite policy of reform, and to formulate a scheme in consultation with the Local Governments and official and non-official representatives.

"Sir, in this connection the question of cost claims our first consideration, as Government may not, in present circumstances, be disposed to view with favour any scheme involving large expenditure. But my own idea is, the magnitude of the task and the inevitable heavy cost need not paralyse us. The investigation I recommend in the Resolution can alone enable us to form a correct estimate of the amount of expenditure necessary. But I would not be wrong in assuming that it will be large. Even then I hold that the task of elevation of the Depressed Classes should be taken in hand without delay. And I hold further that this can be done without imposing an extra severe strain upon the Exchequer. The State will undoubtedly have to spend more and more of the educational grants on special institutions, but the major portion of the work can be done in other ways. Philanthropic bodies and Christian missionaries are already rendering splendid service in the cause. The success of the missionaries among the aboriginals is well known. The great Salvation Army has shown us a new way of humanising tramps and criminals. I do not think I can speak too highly of their reforming work. It is written large on the pages of the history of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras. The chief drawback in the case of all these missionaries is, that their object may be viewed with suspicion. The Arya Samaj may be expected to do a good deal in this line. It has special advantages and can do much. The various Depressed Classes Mission Societies, either organised or encouraged by devoted philanthropists like Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair, are active and watchful. All this non-official agency can be utilised by the Government, with proper safeguards, where necessary, to accelerate the pace of advancement among the Depressed Classes, moral, material and educational. With a liberal system of grants-in-aid the object can be attained at a minimum of cost. Government can further reduce the State cost by attracting private benefactions for the behoof of the Depressed Classes. Private charity, experience shows, usually takes its direction from the lead of Government, and benefactions can be made to flow in this channel with a little official encouragement and a discriminating official recognition. This source has not been exploited so far. But more than all these, I would urge the adoption of the Swiss system of education colonies in which industrial education is imparted to the pupils along with general education, and the industries help the colonies to become self-supporting. Captain J. W. Petavel is now in India, popularising the method and organising experimental colonies. From what has been said of education colonies, they appear to have a great future, and they are calculated to prove especially valuable as an elevating agency in the cause I advocate before the Council. Much could thus be done by Government to remove from the fair name of India the stigma of the Depressed Classes without incurring enormous expenditure. But we must have a definite policy for a beginning, and a workable scheme of reform. And this plan of action I ask Hon'ble Members to recommend to Government by adopting this Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, I have listened with great interest to the Hon'ble Mover's comprehensive and very attractive speech, and though I do not wholly agree with the somewhat exaggerated picture he gives of the treatment of the Depressed Classes by the higher classes, I share his earnest desire that the elevation of the Depressed Classes should be systematised, and, wherever possible, pushed forward. The old condition of things has now everywhere changed. I also admit that in

parts of India, through the benevolent efforts of Government and the various missionary bodies, including the Depressed Classes Improvement Missions with many high class Hindus as members, the material condition of the depressed classes and the lower castes has everywhere, to some extent, improved along with that of the general population. The whole tendency of modern civilisation is to remove inequalities in social status based upon anything but sterling merit, and to produce complete toleration among the conflicting units. It is producing its natural results in India. With the principle 'of live and let live' at work, the weaker sections of the community have a chance, of which they are not slow to avail themselves. But I believe the pace of progress could be accelerated. In the Central Provinces, the *Mahars* and the *Mangs* are improving. They are freely receiving education in Government and missionary schools, and the social disabilities of the more thriving amongst them are gradually becoming less oppressive. Some of the *Mahars* have shown great aptitude in the various trades, and some of them have been admitted into Government service as patwaris and clerks. Acquisition of wealth is certainly a great factor in the solution of the problem. And so far as that is dependent upon general, industrial and technical education, it is a matter in which Government help is both desirable and necessary. The Government and the various missionary societies have done much in this direction; but before any comprehensive scheme of elevation can be prepared, a thorough investigation of the whole subject must be undertaken, and that is what my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy seeks in his motion. I have, therefore, great pleasure in supporting the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar:—"Sir, I am glad my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, has raised this question of the elevation of the Depressed Classes. I wanted to move a Resolution about it myself. In 1913, I invited Government attention to it by interpellation and also by general observations in the course of the debate on the Budget. But the Government reply was to a degree disappointing. They refused to show the members of the Depressed Classes any special consideration in the matter, even of appointment to the low paid public offices. If that attitude continues, there is little hope of progress, but I hope in the interest of the country better counsels now prevail.

"Sir, we have in Madras a large depressed class. Some of them are not allowed even to enter public places. Their movements on the public way are not free and unrestricted. Regrettable as it is, it is true that in some cases the social rigours are so great that, to escape from them, the depressed people are driven to embrace either Christianity or Islamism. Their only fault is their birth. Are we Hindus so dead even to our own interests, that we are not prepared to entertain kindlier feelings towards the depressed classes, and would much rather lose than keep them among us by humane treatment? Can it be believed that the elevation of the depressed classes is repugnant to the sublime principles of the Hindu religion, or that it was the intention of the ancient lawgivers that they should be permanently kept out of the common rights of humanity? The Hindu religious tenets and the intentions of the lawgivers are not in favour of such extravagant theory. The Avatar hero of Ramayana did not scruple to mix with Guha, a Nishada, a Panchama by caste. The sage Kanva, according to *Bhavishyottara purana*, admitted into the sacred fold of Hindu Dwijas a large number of Mlechyas. The *Skanda purana* relates how a whole tribe of Konkan fishermen were elevated into Brahmins. Sri Ramanuja Charya, the great teacher of the *Vistawita* philosophy, took the Panchamas by hand and promoted them in the social scale. But unfortunately through the moral degeneration of centuries Hindu Society has lost its former elasticity; the rules have become crystalized; the intentions of our lawgivers have become obscured in a mass of unmeaning and uncompromising practices. We must have a broader outlook and a more practical sense of our present needs and our social duties. We must revert to the old order of things when Hinduism was

progressive and the Hindus constantly got recruits from among non-Hindus and advanced to conquer the world. I hope there is a change coming in the country. Hindu thought is undergoing a slow evolution, and the day may not be distant when our leaders will themselves advance to receive in brotherly embrace the depressed of our society. The Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj and the Theosophical Society perhaps give us the lead.

"Sir, this however is not the direction in which Government can be expected to help us. The change will come of itself. Under the influence of modern civilization we are progressing fast, and the reconstitution of our society on modern and liberal lines is a question of time. But it is not desirable to leave the solution of this sore problem of the depressed classes to the humanizing influence of time. The Hon'ble Mover has indicated the line in which Government can and ought to move to help in the solution. Government has certain obvious duties in this matter, and it is sincerely to be hoped it will not be slow to recognise and perform them. The situation requires tactful and sympathetic handling. We representatives of the people have the right to expect Government to organise special measures for the elevation of the depressed classes. Sir, it will not do to consider their claims to educational facilities and to public appointment along with those of the other sections of the community. Regard for the special needs of minorities is one of the accepted principles of this Government. The special treatment of the depressed classes will not therefore involve any serious violation of policy. I recommend to Government the adoption of a definite policy and the formulation of proper schemes with due regard to local conditions. Sir, the object of the Resolution has my whole-hearted support."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I think, Sir, every member of this Council, be he an official or a non-official, will sympathise with the object of this Resolution. Whatever differences of opinion there may exist with regard to the terms of the Resolution or the form of the recommendation that has been made, I think we all welcome the discussion that this Resolution has given rise to in this Council. We of the educated community cannot neglect this question; we cannot discard the depressed classes; they are Indians They are of us and we are of them, the bone of our bone and the flesh of our flesh, and we feel this, that in the onward march which has begun, in the onward national movement, we must take them with us, and if we do not do that, they will drag us down. The progress of a community does not mean the progress of this section or of that; it means the harmonious, the conjoint, the simultaneous advancement of the whole, and therefore in this onward movement the depressed classes must take their place and their share. Sir, this movement is universal throughout India. I regret very much that my Hon'ble friend the mover of this Resolution went somewhat out of his way to level (I do not think he did it intentionally) an attack against the Hindu community. He must bear in mind that we are the inheritors of past traditions, of a civilization as ancient as the world. That civilization undoubtedly had its defects, but that civilization in the morning of the world was the guarantee for law and order and social stability. In the past it afforded consolation to millions; in the future it is destined to afford consolation to millions. We are trying to evolve a national system in conformity to our present environments, but we cannot push aside all those things which have come down to us from the past. We reverence the venerable fabric which has been built up by our ancestors. We notice their defects, and we are anxious to get rid of them gradually and steadily, not by any revolutionary movement, but by the slow, steady process of evolution. My friend must have a little sympathy with us; he must extend to us the hand of generosity in our efforts to deal with these problems. My Hon'ble friend suggests that the Government should take measures—measures of an educational character, measures which will help forward the moral and material advancement of the depressed classes—and he recommends further that the Provincial Governments should frame

schemes, in consultation with officials and non-officials. Sir, we welcome the action of Government in a matter of this kind, but after all, if you analyse the situation, it is a social problem, and the British Government, very properly, as I think, in conformity with its ancient traditions, holds aloof from all interference with social questions.

"Government can do a great deal by way of education, a great deal by helping forward the industrial movement among the Depressed Classes. But the vital problem, the problem of problems, is one of social uplifting, and there the Government can only afford to be a benevolent spectator. It may sympathise with our efforts, but it cannot actively participate in them. I say the crux of the problem is social. I think, in regard to matters of administration, the best way is to look at a concrete case and try to solve its complexities by reference to actual facts. I am acquainted with this problem in my province. I may say that I have been taking an interest in the elevation of the Depressed Classes. We have a hundred thousand *Namasudras*, as they are called in Bengal in the Faridpur district, and we have a few thousand in the Mymensingh district. Now what is their grievance? It is this, that the upper classes will not partake of food or water which is touched by them; that the upper classes will not admit them into the rooms where they are dining; that the priests of the upper classes will not minister to their religious rites, and that in some cases the upper classes will not allow the wells where they draw water from to be touched by them. These are the grievances which practically weigh heavily upon the Depressed Classes, and we are doing our best by the education of public opinion to bring about a reasonable and amicable settlement of these points.

"The settlement cannot come in a day; public opinion must be educated, public feeling has to be transformed, a better understanding has to be established. It is the work of years, but the work has begun, and I am perfectly confident that, with the growing desire of the educated community to uplift these *Namasudras*, within a measurable distance of time, most of these grievances will have disappeared. My Hon'ble friend has made an attack upon the Hindus; my friend has said that we are doing nothing. I think he said that. Am I right in that interpretation?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"No, my Hon'ble friend is wrong."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I am very pleased to hear that. I was under the impression that he had made that attack, and if he had, I should certainly have replied to it with considerable emphasis. We are doing our very best in the task of uplifting the Depressed Classes. As a matter of fact we have our organizations. There is the Brahmo-Samaj which has got a mission of its own; there is the Social Service League which has got a mission of its own; there is the Arya Samaj which is working in the same direction; there are leaders in the mofussil who are helping forward this movement. And in an educational way we are doing our best. A concrete fact will interest the Council. I am associated with the Ripon College which contains a very large number of students. We make it a point, when a poor member of the Depressed Classes applies for admission, either to admit him free or to charge him half fees, and I believe the same thing is being done by the authorities in the other colleges. There is the difficulty about our hostels that, while our students will perhaps live with them in the same hostel, they will not dine with them, and I find from the proceedings which have been published in to-day's papers that my Hon'ble friend Babu Radha Charan Pal moved a Resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council asking the Government for a small grant of Rs. 1,200 for a hostel for these classes. Therefore, the fact is that educated public opinion in Bengal and in India is most anxious that there should be a definite movement towards uplifting the Depressed Classes. Government can co-operate by establishing schools, by helping the organisations which are already at work by starting Co-operative

Credit Societies, and by affording facilities for the admission of members of the Depressed Classes into the public service. In this way the community will be educated; their self-consciousness and their self-respect will be strengthened. They will learn to assert their rights, and, Sir, when a community has learnt to assert itself its future is assured, for, sooner or later, it will get its rights. And the *Namasudras* have begun that process.

"I think, therefore, that the future of this question appears to me to be exceedingly hopeful. I hope and trust that the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend will be accepted—at least the principle of it: I think it can do nothing but good. The association of Government with private effort in this direction will stimulate private effort; and will bring about, within a measurable distance of time, a satisfactory solution of this great problem."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hill:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, in moving this Resolution, has placed two sets of people in the dock, first of all the Hindus and secondly, the Local Governments. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee has effectively defended that part of the attack which was levelled at the Hindus, and has pointed out that the fundamental difficulty in connection with this problem is, at the root, religious and social, and the two, in the case of Hinduism, are indissolubly connected That being so, it was, I cordially agree with my Hon'ble friend, somewhat ungenerous to make an attack upon the leaders of Hindu opinion for their failure to grapple with a problem of extraordinary difficulty. However, I am not concerned so much to defend the Hindus who, under the able leadership of the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee, are quite able to take care of themselves. What I am anxious about is, to express the bewilderment with which I listened to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mover of this Resolution, which assumed throughout that Local Governments were sitting with folded hands and required the leadership of the Government of India. With all respect, Sir, I have come sufficiently recently from a province to state that that position is diametrically opposed to the facts. I can only speak with some authority in respect of one province, but in respect of that province, I desire to repudiate, with the greatest possible emphasis, the suggestion that the Local Governments are indifferent to this problem. Nothing could be further from the facts On another point, I should like also, in respect of this Resolution, to indicate that the suggestion that a Committee emanating from the Government of India should be appointed, coupled with non-officials, to go into this question and to formulate a sort of uniform policy for India, seems to be one open to serious objection. I have listened with considerable sympathy to the general object which the Hon'ble Mover has in view, and I do not wish for a moment to suggest that the objects aimed at by this Resolution may not be desirable in themselves; but the suggestion that there ought to be a uniform policy laid down for the whole of India strikes one coming from the Bombay Presidency, where conditions from one end to the other differ so materially, as likely to hamper rather than to further the object which we all have in view. Between the north in Gujerat, and the south in Bijapur, where Mr. Starte is making, as I believe my Hon'ble friend Sir Reginald Craddock will explain, most admirable arrangements for the reclamation of the criminal classes of the Southern Division, there is such a wide difference of conditions and circumstances, that the suggestion that a uniform policy could be applied to all these classes seems to me absolutely untenable. In addition to those bodies to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee referred who are doing useful work, gradual spade work, in the preparation of the ground for the elevation of the Depressed Classes, I should like to add the name of the Servants of India Society. That Society in Bombay—and it is for the purpose of mentioning this that I have ventured to intervene in this debate—that Society in Bombay city is working whole-heartedly, in conjunction with officials, who are helping, as far as possible, in the direction of improving the economic condition of the Depressed Classes of Bombay city.

So far they have limited themselves to that. No doubt they will extend their operations as time goes on; but what I wish to emphasize, Sir, is that the Servants of India Society is precisely the kind of organization which, if it enlists the assistance, as the Servants of India Society has done, of Government and Government officials so far as is legitimate, can effect much more within given limits than any official or semi-official committee appointed by Government. The members of the Servants of India Society know precisely the conditions in which they are working, and Government could not possibly have a better agency to advise and help them and to indicate to them the directions in which Government can most successfully intervene.

"For these reasons, Sir, while sympathising—as all the speakers have done—with the objective which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy had in moving this Resolution, I have ventured to suggest that the charges brought against Local Governments are void of foundation, and that the suggestion that a committee, composed of officials and non-officials, should be appointed in order to create a uniform policy to give effect to the objects of the Resolution, is one which cannot really commend itself to those who have the objects of the Resolution at heart."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, it seems rather ungracious to say so, but a sense of the dignity of the proceedings of this Council compels me to utter a protest against the manner in which sometimes subjects are brought before it for consideration. I am certain that in private conversation, in private dealings between man and man, no member of the Council would be guilty of the discourtesy which some of us, in the course of our discussions, I am sorry to say, have at times shown towards whole communities.

"In moving the Resolution the object of which I may at once say, has my whole-hearted support, my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, went out of his way to make remarks against the Hindu community which, I think, he ought to have avoided. Now, Sir, I am not here to defend everything Hindu that exists. I am not here to apologise for the many prejudices or superstitions, which I am sadly conscious are to be found among one portion or another of our community. But it is not the Hindu community alone which finds it difficult to get rid of prejudices. You, Sir, know—every sensible educated man knows—that whatever the community may be, superstitions and prejudices die hard. Without meaning the smallest disrespect, I would instance the case of the marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. I suppose everybody recognises that that was a measure of an absolutely harmless nature which should have been accepted long, long ago by English society. At any rate, that is the view of a lot of people. And yet we know very well how many years it took, and what an amount of effort it needed to persuade English people to accept such a simple measure. Well, I mention that only as an instance to show that prejudices die hard. We Hindus have got some much worse prejudices to fight against, I acknowledge, I own it. But I do not think it is within the province of a Member of this Council either to lecture to the Hindus present here or to those outside as to socio-religious disabilities among themselves which they might fight against and remove. I think the province of Members of this Council is limited to dealing with matters of legislation or other administrative matters which may properly be taken up by the Government. As has been already pointed out, the Government have, in pursuance of a wise and liberal policy, laid it down that they shall not interfere in matters of a religious or socio-religious character, and accusations of the character in question ought, therefore, to be avoided here. When they are indulged in, it places members other than those who bring such charges in a very awkward position. I do not wish to descend into a disputation as to the merits of the imputations or the justification for the general observations that have been made. If I do, I shall be guilty of what I protest against. And yet if I do not, I am left in the position that I have heard without protest remarks showing that the Hindu community from one end of the country to the other was guilty of all that my friend, the Hon'ble Mover of the Resolution, has suggested. He has not

paused to qualify his remarks; he has not paused to inquire whether the conditions he had heard of as obtaining say, in Madras, obtained at all in the United Provinces, or whether they were different; and whether the conditions which obtain in the Punjab are the same as those which obtain in Bengal and Bombay. It is one sweeping generalisation that he has made against a whole community. I am conscious that we Hindus have many prejudices to fight against and conquer; but I submit that this is not the place to tell us of them.

"Secondly, in dealing with the Resolution, my Hon'ble friend might well have done a little more justice to the Government. I have been a student of the reports on Public Instruction for many years. My Hon'ble friends, Sir Edward Maclagan and Mr. Sharp, will bear me out when I say that there are numerous reports on public instruction which show that the Government of India—and under the direction of the Government of India, the Local Governments—have for decades past been endeavouring to promote in a special degree the education of the backward classes. I find that, even in the report to which my Hon'ble friend referred, a list is given of the many ways in which the Government have been endeavouring to promote the education of the backward classes. Not only that; but we know that in many places men of the humblest classes have risen high, and have been greeted as any educated man would be greeted. I had the honour of having a friend at Allahabad who belonged to the *Chamar* class. He was an M.A. of the same University as I belonged to. I greeted him just as cordially as any other man; and I would in similar circumstances greet any *Chamar* or any *Chandal* as cordially. It is not that the old conditions are not changing. They are changing; they must change. But we have to recognise that social conditions are the legacy of a number of circumstances. They are not created to order. And education is the great solvent which removes all social differences and prejudices. Let there be more education. I join with my Hon'ble friend in asking that more efforts should be made in that direction. But let not the impression go forth, as the Hon'ble Mr. Hill has very well pointed out, that we are starting a new campaign, or that effort in a new direction is being suggested which has hitherto been absent from the mind of the Government—both the Government of India and the Local Governments. The history of education, as can be seen from the Quinquennial Reports previous to that of the Hon'ble Mr Sharp, shows that the Government has been very much alive to this aspect of the question.

"But, Sir, when I come to deal with the subject-matter of the Resolution, I find myself in complete agreement with my Hon'ble friend. I understand he desires two things. One is that the status of the members of these Depressed Classes should be elevated. So far as the elevation or depression of that status rests upon social or socio-religious causes, the Government would rightly abstain from making any attempt in that direction. But I submit that it depends largely, almost wholly—nay, I say it depends wholly—upon education. That is the one solvent which will solve this problem, and most certainly do I wish and pray that the Government will do as much more as it can towards the spread of education among these classes. There are, however, other facts to be recognised. In going to deal with the Depressed Classes, the Government cannot regard other—what I may call non—Depressed Classes as out of the field of its consideration. The British Government has been offering education to children of every class in India. If it has not been doing so, it should. But if certain classes will not come forward to avail themselves of it, that is due to causes for which the Government is not responsible. If there are certain classes who readily avail themselves of that education, that again is the result of causes which have worked for a long time. All that we can reasonably ask—and I do join my friend in asking for it—is that there should be absolutely no impediment placed in the way of the education of any boy belonging to any class of the community. Be he a *Chamar*, be he a *Chandal*, be he or she of whatever class or condition, if there is a child living and breathing in India, the schools of the Government and the schools of the community ought to be

open to that child as much as to any other child. And if there are any difficulties thrown in their way, if any difficulties are shown to exist anywhere in the case of these children of the Depressed Classes, the matter should certainly be brought to the notice of the Government for remedy at the earliest possible opportunity. I will go further. I will say let there be special facilities, special encouragement given, in order to induce them to come forward to avail themselves of education. For I wish that there should be provision for educating every child. I hope the time will soon come, distant though it may seem at present, when compulsory education will be provided for every child in India. In the meantime let us provide such facilities as are possible for every class of the community who will come forward to avail themselves of it. And when you have once given education, an amelioration of the other conditions that my friend speaks of in the Resolution will come in as a matter of course. I have known many instances which support my view, but I do not wish to take up the time of Council by narrating them. I have heard from the lips of so revered a man as Sir Gurudas Banerjee, a Brahmin of Brahmins, how he treats every educated man who goes to him, whatever his caste may be. I know of no friend who would not be ashamed of himself if he refused to treat an educated brother in the way in which he should, merely because he happened to be of a lower or Depressed Class. Therefore, I say let there be more and more of education; let the other social advantages which result from education spring up, and the complaint about the treatment given to the Depressed Classes will disappear.

"I have already said in the beginning that we all have got to contend against some difficulties, and I know that even with education there may be some small-minded people, some narrow-minded people, who may fail to act up to the standard that is the right standard for a man to adopt towards his brother-man. But such instances you will find even among communities other than Hindus. There is not a community in which there are not some people who would allow their treatment of their fellow-men to be affected by differences in social position. Even in societies where there is absolutely no caste, in the sense in which we Hindus have it, in European societies and even in Muhammadan societies differences in social position sometimes lead not merely to the refusal of the courtesies which may be due to a man, but sometimes even to his persecution. There will always be some such men perhaps in every community: let us not think too much of them. So far as the general bulk of the community is concerned in India as elsewhere, once you educate the humblest men, once they begin to lead a life of cleanliness, once they wean themselves effectively, extricate themselves from the bondage of the customs and habits and surroundings which have for a long time been associated, unfortunately associated, with their position, there will be absolutely no bar to their being admitted into society, no bar to their being treated as educated brethren, and it is in that view, Sir, that I support the prayer that has been made that the Government should do all that it can to promote education among these humble people. I may add, however, that I do not at all see the necessity for a committee such as has been proposed. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Hill in the view that there is no need for such a committee. I think, Sir, that Government, both Imperial and Provincial, are alive to their duty in this direction, and I think all that is needed is the provision of more funds. As Lord Curzon said long ago, the question of education in India is a question of funds; if funds are forthcoming, if grants for education will be made in abundance, then I have no doubt that this question of the amelioration of the conditions of the Depressed Classes will by itself steadily move on towards solution. For that purpose and to that extent I support the prayer which is contained in the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das:—"Sir, the turn which the discussion on this Resolution has taken reminds me of the beginning and the heat of a football match. When two teams about to be engaged in a football match meet one another, each wishes that the other should come out

successful; but when the kicking of the ball commences, in the heat of the sport, all that benevolence disappears, and the whole thing assumes an altogether different aspect. The object which moved the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy to put forward his Resolution has the full sympathy and support of all the Hindu Members. But in his attempt to kick the ball of responsibility to the other side, he raised a heat in the sport which has brought out undesirable discussion. But the discussion and the remarks which have been made have prominently brought into view these facts, that the leaders of the Hindu community are as anxious as anybody else to advance the interests of these Depressed, I should rather say, Oppressed Classes. But then to quote the language of the Hon'ble speaker who preceded me (Mr. Malaviya), customs and traditions die hard. And the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee in his speech pointed out that when it is a contest between a desire to improve and between old customs and traditions—customs based in most cases on religion—then we must look forward to the work of evolution; a revolution should be avoided. Now, then, what is the position of the Depressed Classes as we find at this moment of the discussion of this question in this Council? People are advancing to approach the Depressed Classes and give them the right hand of uplift. But that must be the work of evolution, and evolution is slow. It may be steady, but it is slow, very slow. Who can say how many millions of ages it took to evolve man out of his ancestor, the monkey, according to Darwin? Evolution is very slow, and traditions and customs die hard, but there stands the man of the Depressed Class. What is his position? He is away from Hindu society in the midst of a desert. Why is he there? Because at some time or other he was cast away as the sweepings of society; and he does not receive the same treatment which even sweepings in thriving cities do, because the sweepings are looked after so that they may not ferment and breed germs of disease. Here these people live on the outskirts of a village; they are deprived of every opportunity of seeing the example of a good moral healthy life; they are deprived of what is a very powerful deterrent in the human nature, and that is the approval of respectable society I believe, Sir, that the censure of society is a more powerful deterrent than the sentence of a judge.

"Sir, the man who confesses his guilt to the policeman of having committed theft will conceal it from his neighbour; the soldier who will walk into the mouth of the roaring cannon will shrink before the little finger of scorn of society. Society furnishes a very powerful motive for a man to be worthy of its approbation and to earn its good opinion. What is the position of the Depressed Classes? What wonder if they turn to be criminal? It is all very good, Sir, to speak of the Criminal Tribes, but I am afraid very few of us realise the meaning of these two little words. A few men in a village commit an offence to which perhaps they are driven by hunger, and the residents of the village are all put down as belonging to the tribe of criminals. Before a child is born with the impress of God's innocence on his face, while he is actually drawing his mother's blood in his mother's womb, the brand of the criminal is put upon him. That is the meaning as I understand of criminal tribes, and that is what we have at the present day under the British Government, though the brightest jewel on the Crown of England was earned by abolishing slavery in the world. It is not my duty here to say what the Government has done or what the Government should have done. The question is, if those responsible for the administration of the country feel that they have done all that they could do or should have done to stretch the right hand of help to uplift these men from their pit of degradation; if they are satisfied I have nothing to say. Reference has been made in the course of the speeches delivered to the missionaries' benevolent efforts in this direction. I may say that on account of the complexity of the Hindu social system the missionaries perhaps in some cases have added another Depressed Class. They acted from the best of motives, from the most benevolent of motives, in fact I should say from the highest of motives, but on account of their ignorance of the social conditions and their inability to understand the complex rules of society, they have added another Depressed Class, and I belong to the

[16TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Madhu Sudan Dass; The Vice-President; Mr. Hudson.*]

Depressed Class of the Indian Christian community. I was born a high caste Hindu, but owing to my conversion I belong to that additional Depressed Class. The doors of this Chamber are hermetically sealed against that Depressed Class. If any Resolution is sent to this Council on the subject it is considered controversial, perhaps the very existence of that class is considered problematic; and that in a country where the Government maintains an ecclesiastical establishment and where the King who rules over us proudly bears the title of the Defender of the Faith. But let us turn to the situation where the Government can be of some help; many of these Depressed Classes are to be found in the jails; a man goes to jail and is taught an industry, he learns an industry and we often find that on the very day he regains his freedom he commits an offence again. To my mind that suggests a most interesting psychological problem. Why does he do this? Outside the jail he has those whom he loves and who are near and dear to him. As I said, after leaving jail he loses no time in losing his freedom again; why is that? I think, Sir, because the rules under which he works do not present to his mind any reward; he does not associate labour with the reward of labour; he considers the grub he gets is due to his imprisoned conditions. Can Government do nothing to improve this state of things? Cannot the jail rules be relaxed in such a way that the man would associate his right to earn an honest livelihood with his labour, and thus have an inducement to engage in the industry which he has learned in the jail? I suggest this because these jail birds are the people who are entirely under the control of Government. I do not like to go further because I know Government rules are cast-iron, but it is certainly in the power of Government to recast them in order to suit the present circumstances. I think we are agreed that this class really deserves our earnest attention, and I hope the Government, as well as those outside the walls of this Chamber, men of position, men of influence, will all combine (instead of kicking the football of responsibility among ourselves), that they will— "

The Hon'ble the Vice-President :—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to bring his remarks to a close; he has one more minute."

The Hon'ble Mr. Madhu Sudan Das :—"I will die before that minute expires! I hope all will join together and stretch forth their hands of sympathy and help with a sincere desire to uplift those classes in such a way that the class will feel that the hands are held out to uplift them and not to strike them."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hudson :—"Sir, I beg to be permitted to say a few words. The last district in the Bombay Presidency in which I served was the Panch Mahals. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's definition of 'Depressed Classes' would include the *Bhils*. I don't think they would be pleased to hear that they were so described because the whole country contains *Bhils*; there are there not only more than enough schools for them but there is also a school for educating *Bhil* school-masters. There are no criminal tribes resident in the district, but there are, of course, lower classes, really Depressed Classes, *Dheds* and *Bhangis*. For the *Bhangis*, which are the lower class, there are some special schools, and the *Dheds* themselves get whatever attention they require either in separate schools or in verandahs, and all inspecting officers make a point of seeing that these boys, though they may be in the verandah, do get individual attention. So much for the Panch Mahals.

"The next district is the Dharwar district. There the same remarks apply to the *Mangs* and *Mahars*, the Depressed Classes. The criminal tribes have been taken in hand by Mr. Starte, to whose work the Hon'ble Mr. Hill has referred, and I am sure that all that can be done for this class is being done by Government. We cannot interfere with social and religious matters, and

that ties our hands very largely. In this district there is also a high caste Hindu Mission, a Depressed Classes Mission, working.

"With these few words, Sir, I bring my remarks to a close."

The Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur:—"Sir, I should like to tell the Hon'ble Mover that there is no such rigid distinction—an insurmountable barrier—between the Depressed Classes and the higher classes of Hindus in Bengal as is supposed to exist in the Madras Presidency. The question is beset with religious and social difficulties, and as such, it is difficult to see how this distinction and this barrier, which are entirely due to religion can be removed by the appointment of a Committee. I think that the elevation of the Depressed Classes must be left to the ennobling influence of education, and education alone, and I must say that education has already done much to uplift the Depressed Classes in Bengal and to remove the marks of inequality which distinguish the depressed from the higher classes. Individual efforts are not wanting in Bengal, and I may say that some of the leaders of the educated community have been crying themselves hoarse for uplifting the Depressed Classes. But the society, I mean, the orthodox Hindu society, is not yet so advanced as to yield to the influence of the leaders of the educated community. As I said before, the distinction in Bengal is not so marked and not so rigid as in Southern India. I may state here that the Depressed Classes in Bengal, be they *Namasadras*, or *Chamars*, are freely admitted into our colleges and schools, and there is absolutely no barrier against their admission. I should further state that the Government has been doing much by providing liberal education to *Namasudras* in the Faridpur district, especially, in the sub-division of Gopalgunj, and the result is that several *Namasudras* have taken M.A. and B.A. degrees and Government has been very generous towards them by appointing some of them as Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates, and Kanungoes, etc., and given them some other good appointments. I may add here that whenever an educated or degree-holder *Namasudra* appears before us we do not make the slightest distinction in our treatment between such a man and another educated Hindu belonging to a higher class. All these go to show that the uplifting and elevation of the Depressed Classes can only be achieved by education and education alone, and though I have every sympathy with the object of this Resolution, I can hardly believe that the formation of a Committee alone will do much to solve the difficulty."

The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson:—"Sir, this debate has already been long drawn out—though perhaps not quite 'in linked sweetness'—and I would not add to its length at all, were it not that I think I should be failing in my duty to my province if I did not set forth what has been done for the Depressed Classes by one of the 'criminals in the dock,' namely, the Government of Madras.

"I have had a subordinate connection with that Government for intermittent periods throughout the last 25 years; this began in 1891, when it was my task to compile the Presidency Administration Report. My point is that I have had some opportunity of gauging the policy of the Local Government, and with the knowledge so gathered I can confidently aver that nothing can be further from the truth than the statement that in regard to the treatment of Depressed Classes there has been a policy of drift. On the contrary, in three departments the matter has been constantly before the Government, in the Department of Education, in the Judicial Department, and more recently in the Forest Department. With regard to the Department of Education, I need say little. That has been adequately dealt with by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It is the case, of course, notwithstanding what the Hon'ble Mover says, that successive Administration Reports of the Education Department have again and again devoted special attention to the question of the education of the Depressed Classes. I should like, however, before I leave the topic of education, to refer briefly to one or two statements of Mr. Dadabhoy's

in regard to which I do not think his information is quite up to date. He spoke of the outlay on Panchama education as amounting to 6·7 lakhs. I do not know where he took that figure from: the only reference I have to hand is the latest Presidency Administration Report. I find that under the heading 'Education of Panchamas'—a heading which has been included in our report for many years—it is stated that the total expenditure rose from 7·55 lakhs to 7·75 lakhs. Now I do not wish to draw any comparison between, say, 7½ lakhs and 6½ lakhs. My point is that even the larger figure is expenditure on schools which are reserved exclusively for the use of the Panchamas and in no sense represents the total outlay on the education of Panchamas; also it refers for the most part, if not entirely, to elementary education.

"Mr. Dadabhoy next referred to an alleged decline in the number of secondary schools. I suppose the number of schools is comparatively unimportant; what is of greater interest is the number of pupils. In the same Administration Report I find it stated that there was a 'notable increase' in the number of Panchamas in secondary schools.

"I will leave now education and pass on briefly to refer to the Judicial and Forest Departments. In the Judicial Department, that section which deals with the Agency Tracts in the Northern Sircars, has continuously paid special attention to the educational, moral and material improvement of the hillmen indigenous to those tracts who come within Mr. Dadabhoy's definition of Depressed Classes, though I fancy that, like the *Bhils* of Bombay, they would rather resent inclusion in that category. Apart from the Agency Tracts the Judicial Department has during the last few years initiated a new departure—the establishment of special settlements for criminal tribes. This movement which is particularly associated with the name of a former member of this Council, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, has been the subject of special attention during the past two or three years. Turning again to the only book of reference, which I have at hand, the last edition of the Madras Civil Budget Estimates, I find that the matter is of sufficient importance to take up three pages of the detailed estimates, and the details show that there were at least eleven such special settlements scattered over six different districts.

"It remains only to refer to the third and last department, Forests, and there all I need say is that it is the constant endeavour of the district officers of that Department to enlist the co-operation of the hill tribesmen, who are otherwise apt to be addicted to crime, but who, finding themselves provided with regular employment and looked after by intelligent officers, soon learn to do useful work. There have during the past two or three years, in particular, been special endeavours in that way to improve the status of the *Malayalis* in North Arcot and the *Chenzus* in the Kurnool district, and if I had a forest administration report by me I could easily add other instances from at least three or four more districts.

"That, Sir, is all that I have to say on behalf of the 'criminal' to whom I stand in the relation of next friend—and I venture in conclusion to urge that I have made out a clear case to show that my client—the Government of Madras—is entitled to acquittal on the charge of neglecting the interests of the Depressed Classes."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"Sir, I should like to preface my remarks by saying—and I do not think any one in this Council will contradict me—that the Government of India and every Local Government have always been ready to befriend the poor, oppressed, or depressed in this country, whatever their caste, race or status. The Hon'ble Member who moved this Resolution has brought within its purview classes of the community which are markedly distinct from one another, and present problems which differ totally from one another. He has accused the Government of apathy, and of merely following a negative policy of drift. Well, Sir, my task in

defending the Government from this charge has been considerably lightened. Not only have representatives of two Governments got up to protest against the accusation, but I find myself in the pleasant position of having two Hon'ble Members, with whom I often have to disagree, as the stauncheat supporters of Government of any who have risen to speak. I refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya. I welcome their support. As my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Hill said, we can very well leave the Hindu community to make its own defence against the statements made regarding them by the Hon'ble Mover, and on behalf of Government, I can only say that, while we sympathize very greatly with the object which the Hon'ble Member has in view, yet we cannot approve, and in fact no member of this Council, either official or non-official, has expressed approval, of the particular methods which the Hon'ble Mover has advocated. I should like, however, to explain to the Council how widely different some of these problems are, and to indicate very generally how they have been met, drawing also on this occasion, as some other members have done, on my personal experience in this matter which extends now to over 30 years. And in my official career I have been brought in contact with these very problems from the date on which I joined the service, almost I may say, up to the present time. Mr. Dadabhoy includes tribes and castes which are hereditary criminals and regard a predatory life as their special occupation and means of livelihood. Regarding these the problem is one of winning them from their criminal habits, and finding them the means of making an honest livelihood. Various members have referred to the efforts made in this direction, the noble efforts of the Salvation Army, and in addition to these the efforts made directly by Government It has for many years now been recognised that when you are dealing with criminal tribes, it is not sufficient to hunt them down from here and from there, to catch them when you can and imprison them in jail, or to bind them down under the bad livelihood sections. You have to do these in the interests of the peaceful citizens among whom they rob, but you will never cure them by that means, and you will never turn them into honest citizens. The police in their case are bound always to watch those men, to follow them, to dog their footsteps and to track them down, and in that case, of course, no man has a chance of reforming himself and becoming an honest citizen. It is in recognition of this that the Government have passed measures which enable them to deal with criminal tribes; and it is in recognition of this that the Government have assisted and helped the Salvation Army in their efforts to meet and deal with this great evil. Reference has been made to the work done by Mr. Starte in the Bombay Presidency. His methods have been so successful that his special duty has, from time to time, been extended and he is turning castes which led a life of plundering their fellows and of vagrancy and crime of various descriptions—coining, cattle-lifting, miscellaneous pillage of all kinds—he is turning them into steady cultivators, and in some cases even he has found them employment in mills, and there is every chance that those men will before long be weaned entirely from their former methods. Well, Sir, it is quite true that we have not found in every Province officers of Government who are equally successful in dealing with these men, and that the Salvation Army's help has been requistioned from time to time. I do not care whether it is the Salvation Army or whether it is any other reforming body, but I do say that zeal, it may be religious zeal, is very often a necessary element in pursuing this difficult task among people of this kind and in winning them from evil ways. The fact that a man feels that he has a mission behind him encourages him to pursue his task, and enables him to inspire confidence among these men far more than can be secured by a mere paid official whom they recognise draws his salary and is merely doing the work for wages and not for any higher reward. Sir, I am sure the Council will agree that no more can be done than is being done in the direction of these criminal tribes. It is a slow process, and we are moving as steadily as we can. The Punjab Government have put forward a scheme which in these hard financial times we may not be able to start at once, but which, we hope, will be successful, and the Madras

[16TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

Government and the Government of Bombay have done their part, the United Provinces also, and some of the other Provinces where the problem is not quite so acute. But I have no doubt that, as time goes on, in every part of India the efforts to deal with this question will be more and more skilfully conducted and more and more successful.

"Now, Sir, I pass to another category of men to which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has alluded. As far as I can make out from his remarks, he has included among these Depressed Classes people who might be described as submerged merely on the ground of poverty. The occupations which they follow may be of so menial or humble a character that few of their number can expect to earn more than a bare subsistence. The problem in the case of these men, Sir, is the whole problem of the distribution of wealth, the problem of the fight with poverty, and no Committee that could be got together, whether Official or Non-Official, could find us, for that purpose, any immediate solution. All the measures that we take to improve the education of the country, to improve agriculture and so on, will re-act beneficially on the poverty which must exist in all communities, and which must of course claim a number of victims in so large a country as this. We hope, and every one must hope, that as the development of the country proceeds, as irrigation is extended, as agriculture is improved, as industries develop, that, simultaneously with the improvement in all the better classes, must likewise come an improvement in the condition of those who may be described as 'hewers of wood and drawers of water'. But at all times, and in all places, the Government is always ready to help and assist those classes to the best of its powers.

"The third class to which the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy refers is the aboriginal. As the Hon'ble Mr. Hudson has pointed out, it is quite incorrect to place the aboriginal among the Depressed Classes, that is to say, if you count the Depressed Classes as people who are in a condition of degradation. That is not the position of the aboriginal at all. They number among their ranks Feudatory Chiefs of small States, Zamindars of various degrees, cultivators and agricultural labourers, and, even if you come down the scale to the very bottom you will find even among the tribes which inhabit the forests and live by hunting,—if they cultivate at all, they cultivate by fire and the axe—, that they are proud of their traditions and of their ancestry, and they will trace their descent, it may be to the sun or moon, along with many of the higher castes of India. And among these men, Sir, will be found many virtues—virtues of patience, courage, simplicity and honesty. The wilder men are the true children of nature, and one of the chief difficulties that the Government has to contend with, is that, as you bring these men into contact with civilization, the first contact produces deterioration, and that is one of the problems we have to deal with in connection with aboriginal races. But it is quite untrue to suggest that Government has followed a policy of drift with regard to aboriginals. In their case, the history of legislation in India shows many enactments, especially land enactments, for the benefit of these classes. I have personally had great experience in dealing with aboriginals I know that, as regards many of the *Gonds* of Balaghat and Mandla, a great deal has been done to settle them on the land; their migratory habits are disappearing, their cultivation has improved, and they contribute to society many respectable members. In addition to that, the most noticeable feature in my time has been the tendency of these people, who were once wild and shy, to improve themselves and to ask for schools to be opened among them. That is one of the most gratifying signs of improvement which I have noticed in the course of my service, and the progress has been from year to year. Sir, these *Gonds* are by no means depressed. They show very high virtues. I recollect that, in the great famine of 1896-97, there was an Engineer who had won the confidence of these people. The work on which he was engaged was the building of a tank, and these men had promised him that they would work hard and finish the tank before the rains broke. Some time after, while the tank was yet unfinished, there was an epidemic of cholera and the *Gonds*, as is their wont when they are frightened by epidemics,

left in a body. Yet, within three days these men came back and said :—'Well, cholera or no cholera, we promised the Sahib that we would finish this tank, and here we are'; and they finished it. There was another movement of reform —a temperance reform—among the *Gonds* of Balaghat District with which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Low, who was Deputy Commissioner when I was Commissioner of the Division, and I were closely associated. It was a purely spontaneous movement which we did our best to help, and in order to do that, we caused large sums to be remitted from the excise farms of the *Kalars*, for the *Kalar* has ever been the worst enemy of the *Gonds*. That movement subsisted for a long time—it subsisted, I think, for two or three years—and then unfortunately, the reformers at the head of it were unable to keep it going, though a few of them remained total abstainers. To indicate the zeal shown by these reformers, I may mention that the head of this movement had prescribed penalties for any one who indulged in liquor. Unfortunately, one of his own wives went to a neighbouring bazaar, and bought three pice worth of liquor. This was a very awkward predicament for him, but he rose to the occasion. He cut off her hair, and tied it up on an arch at the entrance of the village as an example to all who offended against the rules that he had promulgated of total abstinence. As my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Low said, this was more creditable to his zeal than likely to conduce to his domestic felicity.

"The last class with which the Hon'ble Member dealt, is one with which the speeches to-day have been mostly concerned, and that is, the the class of people who are generally known as 'the untouchables,' whose disabilities are social and religious rather than economic. Among these, as has been indicated by various speakers, will be found persons of every varying grade of prosperity and poverty. Among the *Mahars* of Bombay, and of the Central Provinces and Berar, will be found individuals who own lands, take contracts, speculate in cotton, as well as cultivators, village-watchmen, and labourers of all degrees. With regard to them the difficulty is not that the Government does not recognise them, but that, until the habits and prejudices of centuries are removed, the hands of their neighbours must necessarily press upon them. My Hon'ble friends Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji have both stated that the educated Hindu of to-day is prepared to receive his educated brother, whatever be his class or origin. I have no doubt whatever that that statement is correct, and that the educated community are prepared to do all that these Hon'ble Members claim for it. But you must remember that these people live mostly in villages and very often in the back lanes of towns, and that their nearer neighbours have not yet come under these broad and liberal-minded influences. Therefore, as many speakers have indicated, the problem in dealing with this question is more social and religious than purely administrative.

"I know myself of many difficulties in the matter of schools. There are many places where the *Mahar* boys will not be allowed into the school; they may be allowed in the verandah, and get only a small part of the master's attention there, or they may be entirely excluded. But it is only gradually that that difficulty can be met. I have constantly dealt with this very problem on the spot. I have reasoned with the people; I have said to them: 'These are taxpayers like yourselves, either let them come into the school, or, if you wish to indulge your own prejudices—they may be reasonable prejudices, as you consider them—but if you wish to indulge them, should you not contribute something in order that these boys may have a school of their own'? In that way some of the better people have come forward to help in the matter of wells, and schools for the low castes; they have assisted, and the difficulties have been got over. But of course it is a matter which must take time, and Government itself cannot use compulsion. They go rather near to it sometimes, for example, in travelling by railway, and when petitions are presented in Court. But they cannot ensure that these people shall always be well-treated in their offices. Very often, I think, some of these classes refrain from seeking service they might otherwise wish to secure, because their neighbours are not likely to treat them warmly. Although the Hon'ble Mover described the

statement made by the Government of Bombay as 'a magnificent *non-possumus*,' I think that it very accurately describes what the real difficulties of the situation are. Even though Government is willing to help in every way these unfortunate people, yet it remains true that—

'the position of these castes and tribes in the future depends partly on their own selves, and partly those more favoured Indian communities, which by extending the hand of human comradeship or hardening their hearts and averting their faces, have it in their power to elevate or to degrade them.'

"That, Sir, I think represents very truly and accurately the position of affairs as regard these Depressed Classes. But within my own time I know that a better feeling has awakened and that prejudices are gradually becoming less and dying out; and I look to that as an augury of much brighter things in the future. I am encouraged in that hope by the statements made by non-official Members in the Council to-day.

"Sir, we sympathise with the objects of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's Resolution. We are willing to go so far as to ask Local Governments to put on record what they have done, are doing, and what further they can do, to improve the condition of these people. But we can place no faith in special Committees Have I not indicated to the Council how wide are the problems, and how impossible it would be to deal with them by means of Committees? The problems extend over the whole range of Government from top to bottom. What I say is that, while extending our sympathy to the objects aimed at by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, we can go no further than promise to refer the question to Local Governments, and ask them whether they can do more than they are doing. That is as far as we can go, and with that assurance, I will ask the Hon'ble Member to withdraw his Resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—"Sir, I find myself in a very peculiar and unfortunate position. There are two parties in this Council, and they are both on their defensive on this occasion. My justification for bringing in this Resolution, if any justification were needed, is to be found in the unenthusiastic and half-hearted support which I have received from my non-official colleagues. It was no pleasure, I assure you, Sir, to me to bring in this Resolution. If I could possibly have avoided it, I would have very cheerfully and very willingly done so. This is the sixth year of the life of this Reformed Council, as Hon'ble Members are aware, and the second term is now approaching expiration. During the major portion of that time—the five years that I have been on this Council—I anticipated that the champions of public liberty, public spirit and public enterprise and culture—men like my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee or the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya—would take the trouble of moving a Resolution to this effect. I waited all this time to see if one of these enthusiastic members would bring in a Resolution for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes; but when I found that none of them had taken up the matter—though at times this matter is discussed even in the Congress Pandal in a certain manner; when I found that it was not taken up in this Council—I thought it my duty to do so ———."

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee:—"I must make a correction. We have taken up the matter and we are doing our best in Bengal. It is therefore not a correct statement, so far as I am concerned, to say that we have not been doing anything in connection with the elevation of the Depressed Classes. I hope my Hon'ble friend will make that correction?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"My Hon'ble friend has entirely misunderstood me. I said that he had failed to take any action in this Council. I expected him to take this action, and as he had failed to do so, I, as a Parsee, representing a Hindu constituency, thought it my duty to bring this matter for public discussion in this Council.

"I find myself, therefore, in a very unfortunate position; and yet I say that the justification for bringing up this matter is very clear. My friends, the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee and the Hon'ble and learned Pandit, have said that I made certain statements in disparagement of the community to which they have the honour to belong. I entirely repudiate that. I have the greatest respect for the community to which my Hon'ble friends belong. In the course of my speech, I first pointed out the history of these Depressed Classes, and showed how Hindu society in the past had neglected its duty in this matter. It is only latterly that enthusiasm has, to a certain extent, been awakened and something done for these unfortunate classes.

"Sir, I think it was not right on the part both of Official and Non-official Members to say that I have not acknowledged the value of the work done by Government in this connection. I made it perfectly clear in the earlier part of my speech that it would be 'ungenerous'—as I mentioned—not to acknowledge the work that had been done by Government. All I wanted to point out was that no special remedial measures of any tangible or appreciable character had been adopted by Government in this connection. It could be gathered from my speech—and the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee has referred to this also—that one of the chief obstacles to the raising of the Depressed Classes is the aversion of the higher classes to allow the boys of these degraded classes to enter the public schools. That feeling, thanks to the policy adopted by Government, has been gradually dying out; but I do say that in this connection the higher classes have not come up to the height of the occasion, and have not done all they might have been expected to do.

"Sir, as regards the statements made by some of the Official Members, first of all, the Hon'ble Mr Hill stated what has been done in Bombay. Very probably my Hon'ble friend did not like my reference to the Press Note issued by the Government of Bombay on the subject. What I pointed out in my opening speech in connection with this Press Note was that the Bombay Government, instead of taking up the Depressed Classes in their own hands and extending to them material help and assistance and special assistance by means of special schools for them, appointments in Government offices, and instead of making their life a little more bearable than it is, had by that Note left it to the Hindu community to ameliorate the conditions of these classes. And I protested that that was not the proper or the correct policy for a responsible Government to follow, that these degraded classes should not be left to their persecutors. Government should materially help and support them. Under no circumstances have I under-estimated what the Government of Bombay has done in this connection in the presidency from which my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Claude Hill, hails. Mr. Hudson has told us something about the existence of *Bhil* schools and about the inspection of those schools by Government officials, and he has also asked the Council to accept his statement that his individual attention has been paid to these schools. I do not at all doubt the correctness of his statement; but my friend, Mr. Hudson, would have done better if he had enlightened the Council with information about the proportion these schools bore to the numbers, the attendance there was in the schools, and the amount of money actually spent by the Bombay Government in aid of these schools. And in this connection, Sir, I pointed out in my first speech that the reports of the Directors of Public Instruction were entirely incomplete, and did not give any information on the subject. I also stated that in the last quinquennial report, compiled by the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, the information on the subject was of a very scanty nature.

"I do not understand why my Hon'ble friend from Madras, Mr. Davidson, at all got up to speak on this occasion. In my opening speech I commended the work of the Madras Presidency, and I specially pointed out ——"

The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson:—"May I rise, Sir, on a point of order and say by way of explanation that I regarded the Hon'ble Member's reference to Madras as of the nature of that 'faint praise' which is generally held to 'damn' the recipient."

[16TH MARCH, 1916.] [*Mr. Dadabhoy.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"You are mistaken, seriously mistaken. I said Madras had done a great deal in that way, and I gave the figures of the school attendance. I also pointed out what had been done, and thanks to the valuable efforts of men like the Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair the Government of Madras had done some serious work. So I cannot possibly understand his criticisms on my speech. Sir, I have heard with great respect the remarks made by the Hon'ble the Home Member whose utterances in this Council are always characterised by great soundness. I am very pleased to know from him the efforts which the Government has been making in this connection; but I also say that, if the Hon'ble Member had enlightened the Council with greater details on the subject, it would have been better and more convincing. I still repeat what I stated in my opening address to this Council about the Government of India. I do not accuse them of dereliction of duty. What I said was that theirs was a policy of benevolent indifference in this matter, because they contended that this was a social question more or less. But in my opening speech I tried to separate the two; I pointed out how, so far as the social question was concerned, the Government was incapable and incompetent to act, and how so far as the educational, political and industrial advancement of the Depressed Classes was concerned, the Government was in a position to help these people. It is unfortunate this distinction was also lost sight of by my two Hon'ble Colleagues, Mr. Banerjee and Pandit Malaviya. Sir, I shall not detain the Council any further. My arguments have been already placed before the Council; and though the form of my Resolution has been disapproved, and certain statements of mine have been controverted and challenged, and some of my remarks have been disliked for obvious reasons, I am glad to find that there is a general sympathy with reference to this matter. And after the assurance which the Hon'ble the Home Member has given to me that he will advise all the Local Governments to report what they have done in the past, and what further action they can take in the future for the amelioration of the social, moral, educational and industrial progress of the various depressed communities of this country, I do not think it necessary to press my Resolution to a division. This Resolution will do one thing. This debate will stimulate our countrymen to further action; it will stimulate our friends, Messrs. Banerjee and Malaviya, to take up this cause with greater energy; it will stimulate Government to further beneficent action. I have no doubt that Government will take steps in the near future for giving special facilities for the advancement of these unhappy and wretched classes. With these words, Sir, I shall ask your permission to withdraw the Resolution."

The Resolution was, by permission, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 20th March, 1916.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

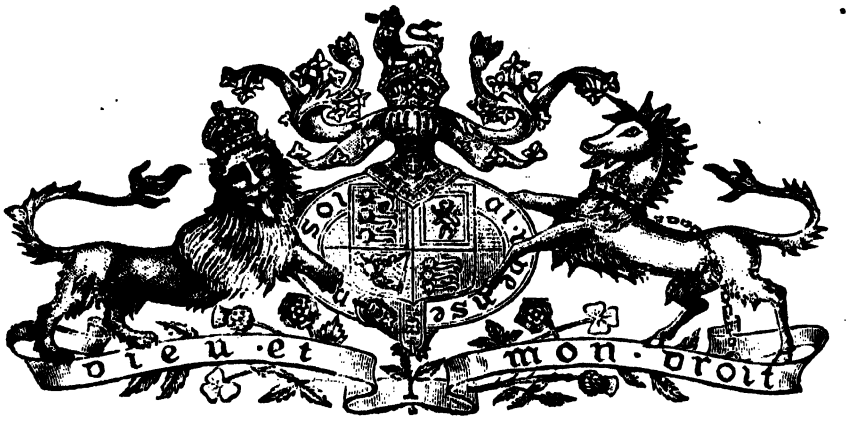
Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

DELHI;

The 24th March, 1916.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 13.] DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 25. 1916.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Speech of the Honourable Finance Member

INTRODUCING THE

BUDGET FOR 1916-17.

I rise to present the Budget of the Government of India for 1916-17. The preliminary estimates which I laid before the Council on the 1st March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum has also been checked and brought up to date.

2. The final figures of the Revised Estimate for 1915-16 and of the Budget Estimate for 1916-17 are given in the statements which I have to-day laid before the Council. The broad results of the revenue account are brought out in the table below, in which I have also shown, in brackets, for convenience of comparison, the figures now superseded, which were given in the corresponding table appearing in paragraph 61 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement.

[In millions of pounds]

	BUDGET, 1915-16.			REVISED, 1915-16.			BUDGET, 1916-17.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Revenue . .	46·650	30·750	80·400	52·594 (51·982)	30·732 (30·638)	83·326 (82·620)	55·925 (55·651)	30·603 (30·548)	86·528 (86·199)
Expenditure . .	52·607	31·828	84·435	54·388 (53·968)	31·297 (31·296)	85·685 (85·264)	55·099 (54·599)	30·956 (30·913)	86·055 (85·512)
Surplus (+) or deficit (—).	—2·957	—1·078	—4·035	—1·794 (—1·986)	—·565 (—·658)	—2·359 (—2·644)	+·826 (+1·052)	—·353 (—·365)	+·473 (+·687)

3. The effect of our corrections in the Revised Estimate for the current year is to reduce the Imperial deficit previously announced by £192,000 and the Provincial

deficit by £93,000. On the Imperial side, there are three alterations of some importance. The Railway revenue has shown a still further improvement in February, and we have raised our estimate of gross receipts by £400,000. On the other hand, we have had to allow for an increase of £175,000 in Opium expenditure, owing to the circumstance that our payments for the Malwa opium which we purchase in the spring are being effected for the most part just at the close of the financial year instead of at the opening of the following year. This is due to our beginning our purchases a little earlier than in previous years, and it seems likely that the same thing will happen next year, so that the advancement of payments on this occasion will not relieve us in respect of the corresponding expenditure in 1916-17. The third material increase is one of £200,000 under Military Services, which is due to the possibility of our having to raise our contribution adjustments in favour of the Home Government for reasons which I will explain presently. These larger corrections almost counterbalance one another: and the comparatively small net change in both the Imperial and Provincial deficits is attributable to minor improvements under Customs, Land Revenue and other heads.

4. As regards the Budget of next year, the effect of the changes made is to reduce the Imperial surplus by £226,000, and the Provincial deficit by £12,000. There is no important change on the Provincial side, and I need not refer to that further. On the Imperial side, we have allowed, as in the Revised Estimate, for an improvement of £400,000 on our previous estimate of gross Railway receipts, but in this instance we have to make a proportionate increase under working expenses also, so that the improvement in net receipts is £233,000 only. The only other important change occurs under the Military estimates, which have been raised by £500,000, this being due partly to provision for further urgent military requirements which have matured since the Financial Statement was presented; and partly to allowance being made for the possibility of a higher total contribution to the Home Government. The extra provision of £300,000 included on the former account will enable us to undertake a further development of the mechanical transport service, to increase the provision of motor ambulances, and to establish in India a factory for the manufacture of acetone—an industrial development of considerable interest and importance.

5. As regards the contribution, the additional provision proposed is £200,000 in the Revised and £200,000 in the Budget. As I pointed out in paragraph 27 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement, and further emphasised in replying to a recent question in Council, the adjustment of charges between the Home Government and ourselves in respect of the many units of our expeditionary forces is a very complicated matter, and the questions which arise are not yet completely settled. Since the Financial Statement was presented, the point has been prominently raised whether, in calculating the "normal cost" of a unit, allowance should be made for the fact that in ordinary peace-time conditions a certain number of British officers are absent on leave and draw furlough allowances instead of their full sanctioned pay and allowances; or whether India's contribution should not be based on the assumption that, in present circumstances, even if the units in question had remained here, prudence would have required the recall of officers from leave, as in the case of certain Civil services. As I explained in this Council the other day, all such questions must be finally settled with reference to the terms and spirit of the Resolutions of the Houses of Parliament. Meanwhile we have thought it prudent, without prejudice to the eventual decision, to include provision in our Budget and Revised Estimates, in case it should be decided that India should fairly pay the higher amount.

6. These very recent instances of additional requirements and of the points of difficulty which arise in calculating our share of the expenditure of the expeditionary forces, emphasise the necessity of maintaining a reserve for unforeseen Military expenditure. We have therefore retained the reserve at its original amount, namely, £½ million, while making specific provision for the requirements and contingencies mentioned. The gross Military budget for 1916-17 will thus stand at £23·7 million and the net budget at £22½ million, instead of £22 million provided in the Financial Statement.

7. Turning to Ways and Means, we now expect the total cash balance in England and India at the end of the current year, exclusive of the amount held in the Home Treasury on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, to be about £18·1 million or £460,000 higher than the figure taken in the Financial Statement. This is due to the reduction already mentioned in the Imperial and Provincial deficits, and to a further improvement in the position in regard to withdrawals of post office savings bank

deposits, which we are now able to take at £133,000 less than was previously estimated. There has also been a small further lapse under railway capital expenditure.

Next year however there is a worseness of £298,000, principally caused by the reduction of the Imperial surplus which I have already explained. On the whole, therefore, combining the corrections of both years, we expect the closing balance on the 31st March 1917, exclusive again of the holding of the Gold Standard Reserve, to be about £17·6 million or some £160,000 better than we anticipated in the Financial Statement.

8. Since I presented the Financial Statement, the Secretary of State's sales of councils have continued to be very large in view of the requirements of trade, a matter which I shall deal with more fully, presently, in connection with a Bill that I have to introduce, and are now estimated for the whole year at £20·1 million. Of these drawings our Treasury balances will meet £4·1 million, as compared with £3·7 million previously estimated. Our estimates of recoverable military expenditure in this and the following year have also been raised by £200,000 and £500,000, respectively.

9. These changes *pro tanto* diminish the extent to which it will be necessary for the Secretary of State to draw on us next year, and accordingly, we now estimate the amount to be met from Treasury balances in 1916-17 at £3·9 million or £1,200,000 less than the figure taken in the Financial Statement. But, as I said in my speech on that occasion (paragraph 104), this must for the present be regarded as a purely provisional announcement.

W. S. MEYER.

The 21st March 1916.

BUDGET

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MARCH 1916.

ACCOUNTS	1914-15
REVISED ESTIMATES	1915-16
BUDGET ESTIMATES	1916-17

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I.—General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure charged to

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	21,221,539	22,140,600	21,837,000	21,932,100
Opium	"	1,572,218	1,798,000	1,887,000	2,286,900
Salt	"	3,910,790	3,335,400	3,490,500	3,987,000
Stamps	"	5,082,043	5,107,100	5,414,500	5,433,800
Excise	"	8,850,881	8,796,300	8,543,200	8,551,800
Customs	"	6,347,201	5,913,000	5,825,400	7,698,000
Other Heads	"	5,151,821	5,151,000	5,218,300	6,120,800
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	..	52,141,993	52,274,400	52,218,900	56,060,500
Interest	A	1,023,307	1,057,100	1,096,000	1,175,300
Posts and Telegraphs	"	3,590,973	3,579,200	3,764,800	3,876,900
Mint	"	69,498	71,300	74,000	72,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,505,120	1,534,000	1,540,500	1,549,900
Miscellaneous	"	677,750	583,200	655,100	565,100
Railways: Net Receipts	"	15,799,119	15,029,300	17,739,300	16,955,000
Irrigation	"	4,680,969	4,795,300	4,769,800	4,837,400
Other Public Works	"	288,219	256,100	268,500	269,700
Military Receipts	"	1,374,688	1,220,300	1,173,100	1,165,900
TOTAL REVENUE	...	81,157,636	80,400,200	83,325,800	86,528,600
DEFICIT	...	1,785,270	2,957,100	1,794,200	...
TOTAL	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	85,120,000	86,528,600

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
March 21, 1916

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller-General.

Revenue, of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	For details, vide Statement.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,939,330	9,539,500	9,557,800	9,450,600
Interest	„	1,191,25	1,476,100	1,135,400	989,700
Posts and Telegraphs	„	3,257,263	3,294,400	3,221,000	3,503,500
Mint	„	141,6[illegible]2	102,000	86,[illegible]00	90,800
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	18,[illegible]9,977	19,207,200	19,120 200	19,340,000
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	5,311,384	5,120,400	5,131,200	5,283,300
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	„	13,641,115	13,[illegible]39,500	13,990,800	14,217,100
Irrigation	„	3,754,268	3,650,800	3,769,300	3,770,900
Other Public Works	„	7,177,209	5,[illegible]15,100	5,457,500	4,744,200
Military Services	„	21,80[illegible],60[illegible]	21,389,500	23,215,800	23,665,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		85,133,088	84,434,900	85,685,000	86,055,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of b		...	53,500	13,800
Deduct—Provincial Deficits that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	„	*2,190,152*	*1,077,600*	*618,500*	*366,400*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	..	82,942,936	83,357,300	85,120,000	85,702,900
SURPLUS	...	...	..	...	325,700
TOTAL	...	82,942,936	83,357,300	85,120,000	86,028,600

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—General Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of t

	For details, vide Statement.	Receipts.			
		Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate 1915-1916.	Budget Estim 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	...	...	...	825,7
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	„	2,368,577	6,533,300	3,499,800	3,0
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways	„	66,666	66,700	66,700	66,7
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	„	1,967,490	320,600	494,100	671,0
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS		4,402,733	6,920,600	4,060,100	741,6
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	2,727,294	2,008,700	2,386,400	3,822,5
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	„	14,333,333	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	„	...	...	852,500	254,
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	...	...	7,970,000	1,037,
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	„	4, 8	...	159,700	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	„	...	405,000	155,900	481,
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	„	7,411	7,700	7,700	8,
Remittances (net)	„	...	705,700	...	59,
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	7,147,940	7,100,000	4,061,000	3,885,
Sterling Bills on London	„	..	...	4,668,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		24,220,531	10,227,100	20,261,200	9,497,
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	28,623,264	17,147,700	24,321,300	11,065,
Opening Balance—India	...	15,608,253	13,855,353	14,779,334	11,451
England	...	8,157,732 (a)	7,620,132 (a)	7,913,236 (a)	14,475
TOTAL	...	52,389,249	38,623,185	47,013,870	36,992

(a) Include balances of the Gold Standard Reserve as

DELHI,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Comptroller General.

	For details, vide State-ment.	Disbursements.			
		Accounts, 1914-1915.	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.
		£	£	£	£
Deficit	C	1,785,270	2,957,100	1,794,200	...
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	"	1,123,180	1,100,000	892,000	900,00
Outlay on State Railways	"	10,509,858	7,637,700	4,793,200	2,801,90
Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi	"	360,861	266,700	333,300	266,70
Outlay of Railway Companies (net)	"	1,342,253	683,700	870,700	951,10
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS		13,335,652	9,688,100	6,889,200	4,919,70
Debt, Deposits and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	C	...	...	3,000,000	1,500,0
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	"	5,002,280	219,900	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	2,095,408	1,894,100	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	153,700	...	44,7
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	343,125	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	536,911	...	164,700	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	6,598,033	7,260,000	4,570,300	3,885,0
Sterling Bills on London	"	...	...	4,668,000	...
TOTAL DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	...	14,575,757	9,527,700	12,403,000	5,429,7
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	29,696,679	22,172,900	21,086,400	10,349,4
Closing Balance—India	...	14,779,334	12,433,253	11,451,934	12,260,5
England	...	7,913,236 (a)	4,017,082 (a)	14,475,536 (a)	14,383,(
TOTAL	...	52,389,249	38,623,185	47,013,870	36,992,(

n the notes on pages 550 and 551

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
ecretary to the Government of Indi

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVISE	
				Distribution of Total between			
	India.	England.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	India.	England.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	21,221,539	...	21,221,539	10,336,078	10,885,461	21,887,000	...
II.—Opium	1,572,218	...	1,572,218	1,572,218	...	1,887,000	...
III.—Salt	3,910,790	...	3,910,790	3,910,790	..	3,490,500	...
IV.—Stamps	5,082,043	...	5,082,043	2,589,799	2,492,244	5,414,500	...
V.—Excise	8,856,881	...	8,856,881	2,501,481	6,355,400	8,546,200	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	38,814	...	38,814	259	38,555	39,300	...
VII.—Customs	6,347,201	...	6,347,201	6,347,201	...	5,825,400	...
VIII.—Income Tax	2,036,733	...	2,036,733	1,115,291	921,442	2,048,300	...
IX.—Forest	1,980,652	..	1,980,652	56,492	1,924,160	2,015,600	...
X.—Registration	485,295	...	485,295	6,115	479,180	509,900	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	609,827	...	609,827	609,827	...	605,200	...
Total	52,141,993	...	52,141,993	29,045,551	23,096,442	52,318,900	...
XII.—Interest	841,178	182,129	1,023,307	700,802	322,505	891,000	205,000
XIII.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,557,103	39,870	3,596,973	3,596,973	..	3,745,700	19,100
XV.—Mint	69,498	...	69,498	69,498	...	74,000	...
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	404,568	...	404,568	33,563	371,005	401,000	...
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	296,534	...	296,534	29,410	267,124	299,500	...
XVII.—Police	141,281	...	141,281	5,220	136,061	140,200	...
VIII.—Ports and Pilotage	140,339	...	140,339	...	140,339	129,800	...
XIX.—Education	266,250	...	266,250	6,626	259,624	293,500	...
XX.—Medical	84,125	633	84,758	1,386	83,372	86,900	600
XIA.—Agriculture	63,217	...	63,217	8,984	54,233	75,000	...
XIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	107,549	624	108,173	11,740	96,433	119,100	700
Total	1,503,863	1,257	1,505,120	96,929	1,408,191	1,545,000	1,300
Miscellaneous—							
XII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	164,164	49,071	213,235	144,876	68,359	169,900	44,000
XIII.—Stationery and Printing	97,594	...	97,594	45,838	51,756	91,200	...
XIV.—Exchange	1,729	...	1,729	1,729	..	86,700	...
XV.—Miscellaneous	350,378	14,814	365,192	194,925	170,267	248,000	15,800
Total	613,865	63,885	677,750	387,368	290,382	595,800	59,800
Railways—							
XVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	36,104,743	424	36,105,167	36,096,664	8,503	38,099,800	2,900
Deduct:—Working Expenses	*19,685 811*	...	*19,685,811*	*19,677,337*	*8,474*	*19,860,200*	...
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc	*690,898*	..	*690,898*	*690,898*	...	*595,100*	...
Net Receipts	15,728,034	424	15,728,458	15,728,429	29	17,644,000	2,900
XVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of advances of Interest)	23,396	47,295	70,691	70,691	...	20,900	71,500
Total	15,751,430	47,719	15,799,149	15,799,120	29	17,664,900	74,400
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	2,758,490	...	2,758,490	1,123,205	1,635,285	2,768,300	...
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,667,864	..	1,667,864	903,733	764,131	1,734,000	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	254,615	...	254,615	100,120	154,495	267,500	...
Total	4,680,969	...	4,680,969	2,127,058	2,553,911	4,769,800	...
Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Civil Works	288,219	...	288,219	52,640	235,579	288,500	...
Military Receipts—							
XXII.—Army: Effective	661,659	310,187	971,846	971,846	...	464,700	309,300
Non-Effective	86,650	37,695	124,345	124,345	...	89,400	37,000
	748,309	347,882	1,096,191	1,096,191	...	547,100	346,300
XXIII.—Marine	198,115	...	198,115	198,115	...	198,700	...
XXIV.—Military Works	80,382	...	80,382	80,382	...	96,000	...
Total	1,026,806	347,882	1,374,688	1,374,688	...	841,800	346,300
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	—2,481,849	+2,481,849	...	...
TOTAL REVENUE	80,474,694	683,743	81,157,993	80,768,893	80,389,093	82,810,400	795,400

ndia, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.						
	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
21,837,000	10,657,800	11,179,200	—312,600	21,932,100	...	21,932,100	10,744,100	11,188,000	—217,500	+ 95,100
1,887,000	1,887,000	...	+ 89,000	2,286,900	...	2,286,900	2,286,900	...	+ 488,900	+ 399,900
3,490,500	3,490,500	...	+ 155,100	3,987,600	...	3,987,600	3,987,600	...	+652,200	+ 497,100
5,414,500	2,758,200	2,656,300	+ 307,400	5,483,800	...	5,483,800	2,793,100	2,690,700	+ 376,700	+ 69,300
3,546,200	2,386,000	6,160,200	—244,100	8,551,300	...	8,551,300	2,386,100	6,165,200	—239,000	+ 5,100
39,300	300	39,000	+ 8,700	28,400	...	28,400	200	28,200	—2,200	—10,900
5,825,400	5,825,400	...	—117,600	7,698,000	...	7,698,000	7,698,000	...	+ 1,755,000	+ 1,872,600
2,048,300	1,116,000	932,300	+ 170,000	2,912,800	...	2,912,800	1,588,100	1,324,700	+ 1,034,500	+ 864,500
2,015,600	66,400	1,949,200	—100,200	2,048,500	...	2,048,500	66,600	1,981,900	- 67,800	+ 32,900
509,900	6,000	503,900	—3,100	517,400	...	517,400	6,100	511,300	+4,400	+ 7,500
605,200	605,200	...	—8,100	613,700	...	613,700	613,700	...	+ 400	+ 8,500
52,218,900	38,798,800	23,420,100	—55,500	56,060,500	...	56,060,500	32,170,500	23,890,000	+3,786,100	+ 3,841,600
1,096,000	728,100	367,900	+ 38,900	849,100	326,200	1,175,300	840,700	334,600	+118,200	+ 79,200
3,764,800	3,764,800	...	+ 185,600	3,855,600	21,300	3,876,900	3,876,900	...	+ 297,700	+ 112,100
74,000	74,000	...	+ 2,700	72,900	...	72,900	72,900	...	+ 1,600	—1,100
401,000	34,300	366,700	—7,900	398,000	...	398,000	23,300	374,700	—10,900	—3,000
299,500	31,100	268,400	—4,700	291,800	...	291,800	50,900	260,900	—12,400	—7,700
140,900	5,400	134,800	+ 100	147,300	...	147,300	6,000	141,300	+ 7,200	+ 7,100
129,800	...	129,800	—21,100	133,000	...	133,000	...	133,000	—17,900	+ 3,200
293,500	7,300	286,200	+ 18,600	282,300	...	282,300	6,700	275,600	+ 7,400	—11,200
87,500	1,600	85,900	+ 600	88,600	500	89,100	1,500	87,600	+ 2,200	+ 1,600
75,000	10,600	64,400	+ 3,700	82,200	...	82,200	11,000	71,200	+ 10,900	+ 7,200
119,900	9,600	110,200	+ 23,000	125,400	800	126,200	9,700	116,500	+ 29,400	+ 6,400
1,546,300	99,900	1,446,400	+ 12,800	1,548,600	1,300	1,549,900	89,100	1,460,800	+ 15,900	+ 3,600
213,900	140,900	73,000	+ 24,100	170,500	42,800	213,300	140,500	72,800	+ 23,500	—600
91,200	42,400	48,800	—4,800	92,200	...	92,200	40,900	51,300	—3,800	+ 1,000
86,700	86,700	...	+ 86,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	—86,700
263,300	98,500	164,800	—34,100	242,400	17,200	259,600	98,800	160,800	—37,800	—3,700
655,100	368,500	286,600	+ 71,900	505,100	60,000	565,100	280,200	284,900	—18,100	—90,000
38,102,200	38,092,900	9,300	+ 2,760,500	37,566,600	11,300	37,577,900	37,568,600	9,300	+ 2,236,200	—524,300
19,860,200	*19,853,200*	*7,000*	+ 52,900	*20,088,000*	...	*20,088,000*	*20,080,800*	*7,200*	— 174,900	—227,800
595,100	*595,100*	...	—106,900	*620,000*	...	*620,000*	*620,000*	...	— 131,800	—24,900
17,646,900	17,644,600	2,300	+ 2,706,500	16,858,600	11,300	16,869,900	16,867,800	2,100	+ 1,929,500	—777,000
92,400	92,400	...	+ 3,500	24,100	61,000	85,100	85,100	...	—3,800	—7,300
17,739,300	17,737,000	2,300	+ 2,710,000	16,882,700	72,300	16,955,000	16,953,900	2,100	+ 1,925,700	—784,300
2,768,200	1,157,100	1,611,200	—900	2,864,000	...	2,864,000	1,206,700	1,657,300	+ 94,800	+ 95,700
1,734,000	937,800	796,200	—8,900	1,693,600	...	1,693,600	918,400	775,200	—49,200	—40,400
267,500	104,500	163,000	—15,700	279,800	...	279,800	107,800	172,000	—8,400	+ 12,300
4,769,800	2,199,400	2,570,400	—25,500	4,837,400	...	4,837,400	2,232,900	2,604,500	+ 42,100	+ 67,600
288,500	48,800	239,700	+ 32,400	269,700	...	269,700	48,800	220,900	+ 18,600	—18,800
774,000	774,000	...	—190,600	505,600	277,700	783,300	783,200	...	—181,800	+ 9,300
119,400	119,400	...	+ 6,900	83,100	37,000	120,100	120,100	...	+ 9,600	+ 700
893,400	893,400	...	—181,700	588,700	314,700	903,400	903,400	...	—171,700	+ 10,000
182,700	182,700	...	+ 125,500	182,500	...	182,500	182,500	...	+ 114,300	—11,200
86,000	86,000	...	+ 9,000	80,000	...	80,000	80,000	...	+ 3,000	—6,000
1,174,100	1,174,100	...	—47,200	851,200	314,700	1,165,900	1,165,900	...	—54,400	—7,200

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVI	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	408,173	...	408,173	282,264	125,909	336,500	...
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,250,292	...	1,250,292	558,401	691,891	1,288,500	...
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.* :—							
3.—Land Revenue	3,912,377	1,641	3,914,018	321,285	3,592,733	3,976,300	1,4
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	653,819	270	654,089	654,089	...	1,105,000	7
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	358,825	1,692	360,517	360,517	...	381,900	2,5
6.—Stamps	63,730	56,133	119,863	46,723	73,140	61,900	94,0
7.—Excise	459,346	339	459,685	144,053	315,632	478,100	6
9.—Customs	263,655	624	264,279	264,279	...	264,300	3
10.—Income Tax	32,626	...	32,626	16,435	16,191	34,700	...
11.—Forest	1,213,763	4,045	1,217,808	76,054	1,141,754	1,268,000	3,1
12.—Registration	257,980	...	257,980	1,900	256,080	260,000	...
Total	8,874,586	64,744	8,939,330	2,726,000	6,213,330	9,455,200	102,6
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,693,680	6,077,903	9,771,583	8,828,349	943,234	3,826,700	6,182,9
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,205,914*	*3,706,300*	*7,912,214*	*7,912,214*	...	*4,344,900*	*3,781,3*
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*1,284,150*	*125,379*	*1,409,529*	*705,916*	*703,613*	*1,337,500*	*196,3*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	−1,796,384	2,246,224	449,840	210,219	239,621	−1,855,700	2,323,6
14.—Interest on other obligations	741,417	...	741,417	741,417	...	667,500	...
Total	−1,054 967	2,246,224	1,191,257	951,636	239,621	−1,188,200	2,323,6
15.—Posts and Telegraphs	3,048,115	209,148	3,257,263	3,257,263	...	3,053,300	167,7
17.—Mint	132,278	9,404	141,682	141,682	...	77,800	8,2
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	1,640,248	407,990	2,048,238	1,139,358	908,880	1,655,500	336,1
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	3,291,445	809	3,292,254	86,287	3,205,967	3,377,700	1,2
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	1,018,093	450	1,018,543	139,873	878,670	1,052,500	...
20.—Police	5,235,803	1,205	5,237,008	266,009	4,970,999	5,405,000	7
21.—Ports and Pilotage	208,655	1	208,656	1	208,655	217,900	...
22.—Education	3,298,494	10,320	3,308,814	126,559	3,182,255	3,186,700	10,0
23.—Ecclesiastical	126,806	413	127,219	127,219	...	131,000	2
24.—Medical	1,507,895	6,340	1,514,235	152,265	1,361,970	1,511,800	3,3
25.—Political	1,099,360	23,975	1,123,335	913,654	209,681	1,165,800	10,8
26A.—Agriculture	563,554	2,631	566,185	63,248	502,937	599,700	2,0
26B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	430,675	34,815	465,490	326,676	138,814	439,500	32,2
Total	18,421,028	488,949	18,909,977	3,341,149	15,568,828	18,723,100	397,1
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	198,071	10,550	208,621	208,621	...	204,600	10,6
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	601	359,838	360,439	360,439	...	1,100	228,0
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,414,079	2,065,655	3,479,734	2,181,704	1,298,030	1,430,800	2,053,0
30.—Stationery and Printing	618,859	113,407	732,266	306,394	525,872	646,700	123,0
32.—Miscellaneous	402,210	128,114	530,324	306,363	223,961	386,700	46,7
Total	2,633,820	2,677,564	5,311,384	3,263,521	2,047,863	2,669,900	2,461,3
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	279,885	...	279,885	176,213	103,672	40,000	...
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	−1,311	...	−1,311	−1,311	...	−400	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	483,075	18,236	501,311	501,311	...	493,900	6,5
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	220,115	...	220,115	25,210	194,905	460,000	...
Total	981,764	18,236	1,000,000	701,423	298,577	993,500	6,5
Carried over	33,036,624	5,714,269	38,750,893	14,382,674	24,368,219	33,784,600	5,467,9

	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.			REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
cluded under the following heads :—						
ate Railways—Interest on Debt	4,189,391	3,625,050	7,814,441	4,337,400	3,640,600	7,978,0
Ditto —Interest chargeable against Companies on						

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
336,500	229,100	107,400	+20,000	335,100	...	335,100	234,000	101,100	+18,600	—1,400
1,288,500	571,200	717,300	+2,300	1,280,600	...	1,280,600	564,200	716,400	—5,600	—7,900
3,977,700	315,700	3,662,000	—145,000	3,990,900	1,600	3,992,500	290,700	3,701,800	—130,200	+14,800
1,105,700	1,105,700	...	+192,800	953,400	500	953,900	953,900	...	+41,000	—151,800
384,400	384,400	...	—6,600	398,500	1,000	399,500	399,500	...	+8,500	+15,100
155,900	81,600	74,300	+4,700	62,300	89,900	152,200	75,100	77,100	+1,000	—3,700
478,700	147,900	330,800	—13,400	488,700	200	488,900	151,600	337,300	—3,200	+10,200
264,600	264,600	...	—11,200	270,600	100	270,700	270,700	...	—5,100	+6,100
34,700	17,600	17,100	+200	36,500	...	36,500	18,300	18,200	+2,000	+1,800
1,271,100	83,100	1,188,000	—21,200	1,277,500	3,300	1,280,800	82,300	1,198,500	—11,500	+9,700
260,000	2,000	258,000	—4,100	259,900	...	259,900	1,800	258,100	—4,200	—100
9,557,800	3,202,900	6,354,900	+18,500	9,354,000	96,600	9,450,600	3,042,100	6,408,500	—88,700	—107,200
10,008,900	9,045,200	963,700	—10,100	8,868,300	6,088,700	9,957,000	8,989,100	967,900	—62,000	—51,900
8,076,700	*8,076,700*	...	—311,000	*4,414,900*	*3,733,800*	*8,148,700*	*8,148,700*	...	—383,000	—72,000
1,464,300	*743,500*	*720,800*	—41,000	*1,381,800*	*127,600*	*1,509,400*	*774,000*	*735,400*	—86,100	—45,100
467,900	225,000	242,900	—362,100	—1,928,400	2,227,300	298,900	66,400	232,500	—531,100	—169,000
667,500	667,500	...	+21,400	690,800	...	690,800	690,800	...	+44,700	+23,300
1,135,400	892,500	242,900	—340,700	—1,237,600	2,227,300	989,700	757,200	232,500	—486,400	—145,700
3,221,000	3,221,000	...	—73,400	3,179,500	324,000	3,503,500	3,503,500	...	+209,100	+283,500
86,000	86,000	...	—16,000	85,200	5,100	90,300	90,300	...	—11,700	+4,300
1,991,600	1,085,000	906,600	—27,900	1,659,700	351,200	2,010,900	1,099,800	911,100	—8,600	+19,300
3,378,900	82,200	3,296,700	+65,900	3,355,400	700	3,356,100	81,000	3,275,100	+43,100	—22,800
1,052,500	152,000	900,500	+42,700	1,065,700	...	1,065,700	151,600	914,100	+55,900	+13,200
5,405,700	280,500	5,125,200	+43,400	5,526,100	200	5,526,300	298,000	5,228,300	+161,000	+120,600
217,900	...	217,900	+2,400	200,800	...	200,800	..	200,800	—14,700	—17,100
3,176,700	112,800	3,063,900	—218,100	3,256,400	10,200	3,266,600	129,500	3,137,100	—128,200	+89,900
131,200	131,200	...	—4,100	136,100	300	136,400	136,400	...	+1,100	+5,200
1,515,100	129,200	1,385,900	+2,100	1,475,100	3,100	1,478,200	153,400	1,324,800	—11,800	—36,900
1,176,600	1,003,700	172,900	+20,300	1,162,100	16,400	1,178,500	958,600	219,900	+22,200	+1,900
602,300	64,300	538,000	—6,600	620,500	1,800	622,300	64,300	558,000	+13,400	+20,000
471,700	319,000	152,700	—30,700	458,100	40,100	498,200	325,700	172,500	—4,200	+26,500
19,120,200	3,359,900	15,760,300	—87,600	18,916,000	424,000	19,340,000	3,398,300	15,941,700	+132,200	+219,800
215,200	215,200	...	—2,600	203,700	10,600	214,300	214,300	...	—3,500	—900
229,100	229,100	...	+145,200	1,300	228,000	229,300	229,300	...	+145,400	+200
3,483,800	2,172,800	1,311,000	—59,700	1,477,000	2,052,000	3,529,000	2,169,500	1,359,500	—14,500	+45,200
769,700	225,600	544,100	+16,000	632,900	107,700	740,600	201,900	538,700	—13,100	—29,100
433,400	168,300	265,100	—88,100	543,000	26,500	570,100	234,600	335,500	+48,600	+136,700
5,131,200	3,011,000	2,120,200	+10,800	2,858,500	2,424,800	5,283,300	3,049,600	2,233,700	+162,900	+152,100
40,000	40,000	...	+32,900	46,300	...	46,300	46,300	...	+39,200	+6,300
—400	—400	...	—400	—700	...	—700	—700	...	—700	—300
500,400	500,400	...	+400	412,200	21,100	433,300	433,300	...	—66,700	—67,100
460,000	295,300	164,700	—32,900	521,100	...	521,100	424,600	96,500	+28,200	+61,100
1,000,000	835,300	164,700	...	978,900	21,100	1,000,000	903,500	96,500	...	...
39,251,600	14,608,000	24,643,000	—488,400	34,184,500	5,522,900	39,6 7 00	14,744,500	24,912,900	—82,600	+405,80

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.		
India.	England.	Total.

B.—Statement of the Expenditure charged to t

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVIS	
	India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between		India.	England
				Imperial.	Provincial.		
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Brought forward	33,036,624	5,714,269	38,750,893	14,382,674	24,368,219	33,784,600	5,467,0
Railways—							
38.—State Railways: Interest on Debt	4,189,891	3,625,050	7,814,441	7,814,441	...	4,327,400	3,650,6
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	3,357,665	3,357,665	3,357,665	...	...	3,357,7
Sinking Funds	...	199,554	199,554	199,554	...	...	208,9
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	16,523	81,250	97,773	97,773	...	17,500	81,2
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	54,098	1,932,369	1,986,467	1,986,467	...	58,600	2,073,2
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	97,990	...	97,990	97,473	517	177,600	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	87,225	...	87,225	87,225	...	38,100	...
Total	4,445,227	9,195,888	13,641,115	13,640,598	517	4,619,200	9,371,6
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	1,289,393	...	1,289,393	604,321	685,072	1,371,900	...
Interest on Debt	1,284,150	125,379	1,409,52	705,916	703,613	1,337,500	126,8
42A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	59,863	...	59,863	59,863	...	21,700	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	995,230	253	995,483	302,313	693,170	910,800	6
Total	3,628,636	125,632	3,754,268	1,672,413	2,081,855	3,641,900	127,4
Other Public Works—							
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	459	...	459	...	459	1,500	...
45.—Civil Works	7,089,011	87,739	7,176,750	1,048,960	6,127,790	5,408,000	48,0
Total	7,089,470	87,739	7,177,209	1,048,960	6,128,249	5,409,500	48,0
Military Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	14,780,052	2,300,746	17,080,798	17,080 798	...	16,106,500	2,469,6
Non-Effective	733.792	2,521,969	3,255,761	3,255,761	...	848,200	2,425,8
	15,513,844	4,822,715	20,336,559	20,336,559	...	16,954,700	4,895,5
46A.—Marine	245.979	217,391	463,370	463 370	...	228,900	290,8
47.—Military Works	960.367	35.704	996,071	996,071	...	793,500	36,7
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	4,343	9.260	13,603	13,603	...	7,500	8,8
Total	16,724,533	5,085.070	21,809,603	21.809,603	...	17,984.500	5,231,3
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	64,924.490	20,208,598	85,133,088	52.554,248	32,578,840	65,489,700	20,245,3
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	53,500	...
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190.152*	*668,500*	...
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	62.734,338	20,208,598	82,942,936	52,554.248	30,388,688	64,874,700	20,245,3

	ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.		
	India.	England.	Total.
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	£	£	£
48.—State Railways	8,085,799	2,434,059	10,569,85
49.—Irrigation Works			

Revenues of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.			Increase + Decrease — as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1916-1917, as compared with Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.
Total.	Distribution of Total between			India.	England.	Total.	Distribution of Total between			
	Imperial.	Provincial.					Imperial.	Provincial.		
£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
39,251,600	14,608,600	24,643,000	−488,400	34,134,500	5,522,900	39 657,400	14,744,500	24,912,900	−82,600	+405,800
7,978,000	7,978,000	...	+311,200	4,397,400	3,652,600	8,050,000	8,050,000	...	+383,200	+72,000
3,357,700	3,357,700	...	...	...	3,357,700	3,357,700	3,357,700	...	...	...
208,900	208,900	...	+800	...	217,700	217,700	217,700	...	+9,600	+8,800
98,700	98,700	...	−200	17,500	81,200	98,700	98,700	...	−200	...
2,131,800	2,131,800	...	−121,500	59,600	2,172,100	2,231,700	2,231,700	...	−21,600	+99,900
177,600	176,700	900	−23,500	234,300	...	234,300	233,300	1,000	+33,200	+56,700
38,106	37,300	800	−15,500	27,000	...	27,000	26,700	300	−26,600	−11,100
13,990,800	13,989,100	1,700	+151,300	4,735,800	9,481,300	14,217,100	14,215,800	1,300	+377,600	+226,300
1,371,900	649,500	722,400	+100,500	1,367,500	...	1,367,500	638,900	728,600	+96,100	−4,400
1,464,300	743,500	720,800	+41,000	1,381,800	127,600	1,509,400	774,000	735,400	+86,100	+45,100
21,700	21,700	...	+21,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	−21,700
911,400	282,800	628,600	−44,700	894,000	...	894,000	288,900	605,100	−62,100	−17,400
3,769,300	1,697,500	2,071,800	+118,500	3,643,300	127,600	3,770,900	1,701,800	2,069,100	+120,100	+1,600
1,500	...	1,500	+200	1,700	...	1,700	...	1,700	+400	+200
5,456,000	877,100	4,578,900	−357,800	4,703,000	39,500	4,742,500	771,300	3,971,200	−1,071,300	−713,500
5,457,500	877,100	4,580,400	−357,600	4,704,700	39,500	4,744,200	771,300	3,972,900	−1,070,900	−713,300
18,576,100	18,576,100	...	+1,874,500	16,976,900	1,858,600	18,835,500	18,835,500	...	+2 133,900	+259 400
3,274,100	3,274,100	...	+2,000	919,600	2,324,000	3,243,600	3,243,600	...	−28,500	−30,500
21,850,200	21,850,200	...	+1,876,500	17,896,500	4,182,600	22,079,100	22,079,100	...	+2,105,400	+228,900
519,100	519,100	...	−131,300	257,100	450,500	707,600	707,600	...	+57,200	+188,500
830,200	830,200	...	+85,900	808,300	50,000	858,300	858,300	...	+114,000	+28,100
16,300	16,300	...	−4,800	12,300	8,600	20,900	20,900	...	−200	+4,600
23,215,800	23,215,800	...	+1,826,300	18,974,200	4,691,700	23,665,900	23,665,900	...	+2,276,400	+450,100
85,685,000	54,388,100	31,296,900	+1,250,100	66,192,500	19,863,000	86,055,500	55,099,300	30,956,200	+1,620,600	+370,500
53,500	...	53,500	+512,600	13,800	...	13,800	...	13,800	+725,000	+212,400
618,500	...	*618,500*		*366,400*	...	*366,400*	...	*368,400*		
85,126,000	54,388,100	30,731,900	+1,762,700	65,839,900	19,863,000	85,702,900	55,099,300	30,603,600	+2,345,600	+582,900

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-1917.		
India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£
3,868,800	929,400	4,793,200	2,043,500	758,400	2,801,900
857,000	35,000	892,000	882,900	17,100	900,000

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of th

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A) .	80,474,924	682,742	81,157,666	82,620,400	705,400	83,325,800	85,732,800	795,800	86,528,600
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue			**-1,785,270**			**-1,794,200**			**825,700**
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways .	2,368,577	...	2,368,577	3,499,300	...	3,499,300	3,000	...	3,000
Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways . . .	66,666	...	66,666	66,700	...	66,700	66,700	...	66,700
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments . . .	...	20,407	20,407	...	9,500	9,500	...	2,000	2,000
Net .			**0**			**0**			**0**
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital . . .	. 410,154	1,557,336	1,967,490	869,300	...	869,300	671,900	2,930,400	3,602,300
Net .			**1,967,490**			**494,100**			**671,900**
Permanent Debt Incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock . . .	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan . . .	3,333,333	...		3,332,700	...		4,333,300	...	
Total .	3,333,333	...	3,333,333	3,332,700	...	3,332,700	4,333,300	...	4,333,300
Net .			**2,727,294**			**2,386,400**			**3,822,100**
Temporary Debt Incurred—									
Temporary Loans .	8,333,333	7,000,000	15,333,333	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	...	5,500,000	5,500,000
Net .			**14,333,333**			**0**			
Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds .	86,845	...		87,300	...		86,300	...	
Savings Bank Deposits .	7,568,652	...		6,429,800	...		6,252,500	...	
Total .	7,655,497	...	7,655,497	6,517,100	...	6,517,100	6,338,800	...	6,338,800
Net .			**0**			**852,500**			**254,700**
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...		53,500	...		13,800	...	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .	220,115	...		460,000	...		521,100	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds . .	5,272,271	...		5,079,500	...		4,955,300	...	
Other Funds . . .	1,253,775	...		1,111,600	...		1,153,500	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds .	59,058	...		37,900	...		16,500	...	
	(a)	(b)			(c)				
Gold Standard Reserve .	8,779,868	10,021,380		...	16,328,600		...	13,726,700	
Paper Currency Reserve .	...	...		...	(c)8,467,400		...	12,000,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	31,653,528	...		29,948,500	...		28,079,300	...	
Advances . . .	6,195,340	899,333		6,619,700	1,588,500		6,203,400	1,569,000	
Suspense Accounts . .	298,235	...		7,464,700	...		7,625,000	...	
Miscellaneous . . .	132,417	4,221		38,900	383,100		6,600	545,000	
Total .	53,864,602	10,924,934	64,789,536	50,814,300	26,765,200	77,579,500	48,574,500	27,840,700	76,415,200
Net .			**0**			**7,970 000**			**1,037,700**
Carried over .	156,507,086	20,185,419		147,719,800	34,480,100		145,721,000	37,068,900	

(a) Includes £8,707,000 on account of bills and telegraphic transfers on London.
(c) Includes £7,533,000 remitted from India by means of Council bills.

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
penditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	£ 64,924,490	£ 20,208,598	£ 85,133,088	£ 65,439,700	£ 20,245,300	£ 85,685,000	£ 66,192,500	£ 19,863,000	£ 86,055,500
dd—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	...	...	...	53,500	...	53,500	13,800	...	13,800
educt—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	*2,190,152*	...	*2,190,152*	*618,500*	...	*618,500*	*366,400*	...	*366,400*
Total	62,734,338	20,208,598	82,942,936	64,874,700	20,245,300	85,120,000	65,839,900	19,863,000	85,702,900
ailway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
UTLAY ON IRRIGATION WORKS	1,077,746	45,434	1,123,180	857,000	35,000	892,000	882,900	17,100	900,000
UTLAY ON STATE RAILWAYS	8,085,799	2,424,059	10,509,858	3,863,800	929,400	4,793,200	2,043,500	758,400	2,801,900
NITIAL EXPENDITURE ON NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI	299,452	60,909	360,361	320,300	13,000	333,300	215,400	51,300	266,700
UTLAY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES— Payments for Capital Outlay	—171,039	1,533,699	1,362,660	188,500	691,700	880,200	540,900	412,200	953,100
Net			**1,342,253**			**870,700**			**951,100**
AISED AND DEPOSITED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES— Payments for Discharge of Debentures	...	...	...	...	375,200	375,200	...	2,930,400	2,930,400
Net			**0**			**0**			**0**
ermanent Debt Discharged—									
terling Debt— Indian Midland Railway Debentures	...	...		...	407,500		...	...	
India Bonds	...	500,000		...	500,000		...	500,000	
upee Debt— 4½ p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Loans	103,579	...		...	...		...	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	...	...		...	...		4,500	...	
3 p. c. Loans	2,433	...		38,700	...		6,700	...	
Provincial Debentures	27	...		100	...		...	...	
Total	106,039	500,000	606,039	38,800	907,500	946,300	11,200	500,000	511,200
Net			**0**			**0**			**0**
emporary Debt Discharged— Temporary Loans	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
Net			**0**			**3,000,000**			**1,500,000**
Unfunded Debt— Special Loans	184	...		1,300	...		300	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	95,428	...		91,900	...		97,800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	12,562,165	...		5,571,400	...		5,985,900	...	
Total	12,657,777	...	12,657,777	5,664,600	...	5,664,600	6,084,100	...	6,084,100
Net			**5,002,280**			**0**			**0**
Deposits and Advances— Balances of Provincial Allotments	2,190,152	...		618,500	...		366,400	...	
Deposits of Local Funds— District Funds	5,246,520	...		5,463,600	...		5,257,600	...	
Other Funds	1,384,298	...		1,164,900	...		1,170,000	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	22,685	...		127,800	...		...	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	8,732,110	(a) 10,038,020		69,900	(d) 8,549,500		...	12,469 200	
Paper Currency Reserve	...	...		...	8,467,000		...	12,000,000	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	31,561,598	...		28,765,500	...		28,107,500	...	
Advances	6,443,804	934,120		6,820,500	1,674,900		6,204,000	1,832,100	
Suspense Accounts	309,586	...		7,601,000	...		7,665,700	...	
Miscellaneous	19,170	2,881		...	286,400		...	305,000	
Total	55,909,923	10,975,021	66,884,944	50,631,700	18,977,800	69,609,500	48,771,200	26,606,300	75,377,500
Net			**2,095,408**			**0**			**0**
Carried over	1e1,700,035	35,747,720		129,439,400	49,174,900		124,389,100	58,138,700	

(b) Includes £600,000 remitted from India by means of Council bills and £172 on account of profit by exchange.
(d) Includes £225,000 on account of bills and telegraphic transfers on London.

C.—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of t

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	156,507,086	20,185,419		147,719,800	34,480,100		145,721,000	37,068,900	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	210,361	...	210,361	321,400	...	321,400	206,700	...	206,7
Net			4,553			159,700			
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,244,507	...	1,244,507	1,495,900	...	1,495,900	1,316,600	...	1,316,6
Net			0			155,900			431,3
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	7,411	...	7,411	7,700	...	7,700	8,000	...	8,(
Net			7,411			7,700			8,(
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,351,921	...		38,000,009	...		40,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		8,179,800	...		6,779,200	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	1,777	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Railways	11,360,439	...		14,674,800	...		14,184,900	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Posts and Telegraphs	6,115,047	...		737,200	...		1,291,700	...	
Marine	5,161,966	...		5,868,600	...		4,954,600	...	
Military Works	983,943	...		1,201,800	...		1,130,300	...	
Military	16,413,122	...		21,963,300	...		26,246,600	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	1	604,754		...	2,000,000		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	1,000,000		...	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	5,060,543	9,229,436		1,735,200	16,120,200		2,566,000	19,415,000	
Purchase of Silver	...	3,138		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions	4,615,345	2,360,578		2,145,300	3,487,900		1,301,200	506,500	
Other "	1,517,751	1,217,226		4,692,000	9,576,800		2,038,800	3,250,500	
Total	88,561,855	14,415,132	102,996,987	99,198,000	31,184,900	130,382,900	100,493,300	28,161,000	128,674
Net			0			0			56,1
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	(b) 7,147,940	7,147,940	...	(d) 4,061,000	4,061,000	...	3,885,000	3,885
Sterling Bills on London	...	...	...	(c)4,668,000	...	4,668,000	...	...	...
Total Receipts	246,551,120	41,748,491		253,410,800	69,726,000		247,745,600	64,134,900	
Opening Balance	15,608,253	(a) 8,157,732		14,779,334	(e) 7,913,236		11,451,934	(f) 14,475,526	
GRAND TOTAL	262,159,473	49,906,223		268,190,134	77,639,236		259,197,534	78,610,426	

(a) Of this amount £24,962 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(c) " £8,522 " " " "
(e) In addition to £225,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve. " " "
(f) Of this amount £9,044,922 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Government of India, in India and in England—*continued.*

	Accounts, 1914-1915.			Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.			Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	141,700,035	35,747,720		129,439,400	49,174,900		124,389,100	58,138,700	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	205,808	...	205,808	161,700	...	161,700	251,400	...	251,400
Net			0			0			44,700
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,587,632	...	1,587,632	1,340,000	...	1,340,000	885,300	...	885,300
Net			343,125			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	37,415,953	...		38,000,000	...		40,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	55,305	...		8,179,800	...		6,779,200	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	16,565	...		...	...		...	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Railways	11,470,314	...		14,704,800	...		14,184,900	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Posts and Telegraphs	6,110,269	...		737,200	...		1,291,700	...	
Marine	5,149,021	...		5,868,600	...		4,954,800	...	
Military Works	982,615	...		1,291,800	...		1,130,300	...	
Military	16,415,545	...		21,963,300	...		26,246,600	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Gold remitted from India	604,761	...		2,000,000	...		...	...	
Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	1,000,000	...		...	...		...	...	
War Office transactions	13,932,274	545,109		16,185,000	1,735,200		19,415,000	2,566,000	
Purchase of Silver	3,138	...		...	...		...	...	
Railway transactions	2,326,785	4,649,049		3,459,600	2,173,600		...	1,807,700	
Other „	1,806,086	1,051,109		8,836,700	5,412,000		3,524,200	1,715,000	
Total	97,288,631	6,245,267	103,533,898	121,226,800	9,320,800	130,547,600	117,526,500	6,088,700	123,615,200
Net			536,911			164,700			0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	(b) 6,598,033	...	6,598,033	(d) 4,570,300	...	4,570,300	3,885,000	...	3,885,000
Sterling Bills on London	...	...	...	...	(e) 4,668,000	4,668,000	...	...	...
Total Disbursements	247,380,139	41,992,987		256,738,200	63,163,700		246,937,300	64,227,400	
Closing Balance	14,779,334	(c) 7,913,236		11,451,934	(f) 14,475,536		12,260,234	(g) 14,383,036	
GRAND TOTAL	262,159,473	49,906,223		268,190,134	77,639,236		259,197,534	78,610,436	

(b) In addition to £600,172 on account of remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(d) In addition to £7,585,000 and £8,467,000 on account of the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve, respectively.
(f) Of this amount £7,787,423 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.

W. B. HOWARD. J. B. BRUNYATE.

D.—Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Balances of Provincial Governments.

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
	R	R	R
Madras—			
Balance on April 1st	1,75,60,468	1,10,16,000	1,02,20,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,66,700	24,50,000	24,50,000
Other revenue	7,32,67,482	7,39,46,000	7,45,65,000
Total Expenditure	8,22,78,598	7,71,92,000	7,73,14,000
Closing Balance	1,10,16,052	1,02,20,000	99,21,000
Bombay—			
Balance on April 1st	1,95,34,085	1,58,04,000	1,43,65,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	20,88,500	20,80,000	20,80,000
Other revenue	7,34,95,486	7,31,10,000	7,30,80,000
Total Expenditure	7,93,13,794	7,66,29,000	7,54,10,000
Closing Balance	1,58,04,277	1,43,65,000	1,41,15,000
Bengal—			
Balance on April 1st	3,18,11,112	2,72,60,000	2,58,90,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	44,91,600	35,21,000	35,13,000
Other revenue	5,77,18,295	5,91,10,000	5,84,91,000
Total Expenditure	6,67,60,684	6,40,01,000	6,17,97,000
Closing Balance	2,72,60,323	2,58,90,000	2,60,97,000
United Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,84,74,177	1,45,07,000	1,43,73,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,21,600	24,99,000	22,29,000
Other revenue	6,36,97,879	6,62,39,000	6,54,69,000
Total Expenditure	7,00,87,086	6,88,72,000	6,80,97,000
Closing Balance	1,45,06,570	1,43,73,000	1,39,74,000
Punjab—			
Balance on April 1st	70,91,590	52,21,000	60,23,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	16,84,800	13,60,000	13,55,000
Other revenue	4,59,21,488	4,71,74,000	4,59,89,000
Total Expenditure	4,94,76,552	4,77,32,000	4,78,26,000
Closing Balance	52,21,326	60,23,000	55,41,000
Burma—			
Balance on April 1st	1,39,36,225	93,25,000	69,80,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	24,92,200	9,94,000	9,94,000
Other revenue	5,25,28,435	5,39,20,000	5,51,00,000
Total Expenditure	5,96,31,715	5,72,59,000	5,74,02,000
Closing Balance	93,25,145	69,80,000	56,72,000
Bihar and Orissa—			
Balance on April 1st	1,91,64,137	1,54,33,000	1,35,48,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	14,63,300	14,61,000	14,61,000
Other revenue	2,86,97,957	3,00,70,000	2,88,07,000
Total Expenditure	3,38,91,898	3,34,16,000	3,25,71,000
Closing Balance	1,54,33,496	1,35,48,000	1,12,45,000
Central Provinces—			
Balance on April 1st	1,09,58,278	97,46,000	95,00,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	9,29,200	9,14,000	9,14,000
Other revenue	2,83,78,124	2,77,73,000	2,79,44,000
Total Expenditure	3,05,15,078	2,89,33,000	2,89,16,000
Closing Balance	97,45,524	95,00,000	94,42,000
Assam—			
Balance on April 1st	55,88,802	29,49,000	18,87,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	4,47,600	4,48,000	4,48,000
Other revenue	1,36,39,666	1,39,10,000	1,41,64,000
Total Expenditure	1,67,27,190	1,54,20,000	1,50,09,000
Closing Balance	29,48,878	18,87,000	14,90,000
Total—			
Balance on April 1st	14,41,13,874	11,12,61,000	10,27,86,000
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,84,85,500	1,57,27,000	1,54,44,000
Other revenue	43,73,44,812	44,52,52,000	44,36,69,000
Total Expenditure	48,86,82,595	46,94,54,000	46,43,42,000
Closing Balance	11,12,61,591	10,27,86,000	9,74,97,000
Total (in sterling)—	£	£	£
Balance on April 1st	9,607,591	7,417,400	6,852,400
Total Revenue including transfers from Imperial revenues—			
Special grants from Imperial revenues	1,232,367	1,048,500	1,029,600
Other revenue	29,156,321	29,683,400	29,574,000
Total Expenditure	32,578,840	31,296,900	30,956,200
Closing Balance	7,417,439	6,852,400	6,499,200

R. A. GAMBLE, *Comptroller General.*

H. F. HOWARD, *Controller of Currency.*

J. B. BRUNYATE, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

DELHI.

E.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.		ACCOUNTS, 1914-1915.					REVISED ESTIMATE, 1915-1916.		BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1916-19	
		Revenue.	Expenditure. Refunds and Assignments.	Expenditure. Cost of Collection and Production.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charges.	Net Receipts.	Net Charg
Revenue Heads.		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation)	21,221,539	786,595	3,914,018	16,520,926		17,065,500		17,142,500	
	Opium	1,572,218	5,336	654,089	912,793		777,700		1,329,400	
	Salt	3,910,790	269,985	360,517	3,280,288		2,829,500		3,319,300	
	Stamps	5,082,043	61,894	119,863	4,900,286		5,200,800		5,271,800	
	Excise	8,856,881	109,133	459,685	8,288,063		7,949,600		7,954,200	
	Provincial Rates	38,814	1,346	...	37,468		39,200		28,300	
	Customs	6,347,201	190,141	264,279	5,892,781		5,417,500		7,279,000	
	Income Tax	2,036,733	16,794	32,626	1,987,313		1,997,300		2,861,500	
	Forest	1,990,652	9,434	1,217,808	753,410		735,400		759,200	
	Registration	485,295	862	257,980	226,453		249,000		256,600	
	Tributes	609,827	207,945	...	402,882		399,600		408,100	
	TOTAL	52,141,993	1,658,465	7,280,865	43,202,663		42,661,100		46,609,900	
	Total deduction from Revenue		8,939,330							
Expenditure Heads.										
Debt Services	Interest	1,023,307	1,191,257			167,950		39,400	185,600	
Commercial Services	Posts and Telegraphs	3,593,973	3,257,263		339,710		543,800		373,400	
	Railways	15,799,149	13,641,115		2,158,034		3,748,500		2,737,900	
	Irrigation	4,680,969	3,754,268		926,701		1,000,500		1,066,500	
Other Public Works	Civil Works, etc.	288,219	7,177,209			6,888,990		5,169,700		4,474,5
Mint	Mint	69,498	141,682			72,184		12,000		17,4
Civil Departments	Civil Departments	1,505,120	18,909,977			17,404,857		17,573,900		17,790,1
Miscellaneous Civil Services	Superannuation	213,235	3,479,734			3,266,499		3,269,900		3,315,7
	Exchange	1,729	...		1,729		86,700			
	Miscellaneous	365,192	530,324			165,132		170,100		310,5
	Other heads	97,594	1,301,326			1,203,732		1,122,800		1,092,0
Famine Relief and Insurance	Famine Relief	...	279,885			279,885		40,000		46,3
	Other heads	...	720,115			720,115		960,000		953,7
Military Services	Army—Effective	971,846	17,080,798			16,108,952		17,802,100		18,052,2
	Army—Non-effective	124,345	3,255,761			3,131,416		3,154,700		3,123,5
	Marine	198,115	463,370			265,255		325,400		525,1
	Military works	80,382	996,071			915,689		744,200		778,3
	Special Defences (1902)	...	13,603			13,603		16,300		20,9
	TOTAL	81,157,666	85,133,088			3,975,422		2,459,200	473,100	
Provincial Adjustment	Surplus		...							
	Deficit		2,190,152		2,190,152		565,000		352,600	
	TOTAL	81,157,666	82,942,936			1,785,270		1,794,200	825,700	
	Surplus								825,700	
	Deficit					1,785,270		1,794,200		
Capital Account	Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue:— Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways				2,368,577		3,499,300		3,000	
	Capital contributed by Native States towards construction of State Railways				66,666		66,700		66,700	
	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)				1,967,490		494,100		671,900	
	Outlay on Irrigation Works					1,123,180		892,000		900,0
	Outlay on State Railways					10,509,858		4,793,200		2,801,9
	Initial outlay on new Capital at Delhi					360,361		333,300		266,7
	Outlay of Railway Companies (net)					1,342,253		870,700		951,1
Debt, Deposits, Advances, and Remittances	Permanent Debt (net)				2,727,294		2,386,400		3,822,100	
	Temporary Debt (net)				14,333,333			3,000,000		1,500,0
	Unfunded Debt (net)					5,002,260	852,500		254,700	
	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net)				4,553		159,700			44,7
	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net)					343,125	155,900		431,300	
	Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction (net)				7,411		7,700		8,000	
	Deposits and Advances (net)					2,095,408	7,970,000		1,037,700	
	Remittances (net)					536,911		164,700	59,100	
	Secretary of State's Bills drawn				7,147,940		4,061,000		3,885,000	
	Secretary of State's Bills paid					6,598,033		4,570,300		3,885,0
	Sterling Bills on London drawn						4,668,000			
	Sterling Bills on London paid							4,668,000		
					28,623,264	29,696,679	24,321,300	21,086,400	11,065,200	10,349,40
Cash Balance	Opening Balance				23,765,985		22,692,570		25,927,470	
	Closing Balance					22,692,570		25,927,470		26,643,27
	TOTAL				52,389,249	52,389,249	47,013,870	47,013,870	36,992,670	36,992,67

R. A. GAMBLE, *Comptroller General.*

H. F. HOWARD, *Controller of Currency.*

J. B. BRUNYATE, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Bombay.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE DETAILS OF THE ESTIMATES.

Introductor

1. In this memorandum the variations between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimates of next year, are explained in detail for the major heads of account. Under most of the heads details by provinces have been given, and it may be explained that the figures shown against "India General" represent the transactions of the Central Government, including all expenditure directly controlled by it, of the minor administrations of Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg, and of the convict settlement in the Andamans. The Budget estimates of Provincial and "Divided" expenditure in 1916-17 generally represent the allotments proposed by the several Governments and Administrations with whom regular provincial settlements have been concluded. More detailed information regarding the figures will be found in the Financial Statements presented by the Local Governments to their respective Councils.

2. The figures for the province of Delhi have been entered separately and explained under each major head of account. A *pro formâ* account of expenditure on Delhi and the Delhi province is also appended to this memorandum (Appendix I), together with a prefatory note explaining the scope of the *pro formâ* account and the relation between it and the regular accounts.

General resu

3. The broad totals of revenue and expenditure for the last year, the current year and the ensuing year, are as follows :—

	Accounts, 1914-15.
	£
Revenue	81,157,666
Expenditure charged to Revenue	82,942,936
Imperial deficit	1,785,270

	Revised, 1915-16.
	£
Revenue	83,325,800
Expenditure charged to Revenue	85,120,000
Imperial deficit	1,794,200

	Budget, 1916-17.
	£
Revenue	86,528,600
Expenditure charged to Revenue	85,702,900
Imperial surplus	825,700

These figures exclude all capital, debt, and remittance transactions.

Accounts, 19

4. The Accounts of 1914-15 are not discussed in this memorandum, but according to our usual practice in the past a brief explanation is given below of the principal divergences between the Revised estimates of revenue and expenditure as submitted to the Council twelve months ago, and the actual accounts of the year as closed, audited and compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

5. The broad results are brought out in the following table :—

	Revised, 1914-15.			Actuals, 1914-15.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	49,929,200	30,228,400	80,157,600	50,769,000	30,388,700	81,157,700
Expenditure . . .	52,715,000	32,483,400	85,198,400	52,554,300	32,578,800	85,133,100
Deficit . .	2,785,800	2,255,000	5,040,800	1,785,300	2,190,100	3,975,400

6. The Imperial revenue proved to be £839,800 higher, and the Imperial expenditure £160,700 less than the Revised estimate, with the result that the deficit was £1,000,500 smaller than was anticipated. The principal items contributing to this improvement are mentioned below. The net receipts of Railways advanced by £529,600. The effect of the unfavourable economic conditions created by the war on the earnings of railways in March was less marked than had been anticipated, and there was an increase of £464,600 in the gross traffic receipts on the Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Bombay Baroda and Central India and certain other lines. There was also a net saving of £65,000 in the grants for working expenses and payments of surplus profits to companies, etc. The Salt revenue showed a rise of £138,800 owing mainly to heavy payments of duty in Northern India in advance of actual clearances. There was an increase of £108,900 in the Marine receipts due to larger recoveries from the Imperial Government in connection with the fitting up of transports at the Indian dockyards. The revenue of the Postal and Telegraph Department improved by £77,700 in consequence of a rise in receipts in India and an advance payment by the Home Government under the Morley award in connection with the Eastern Mail Service. The reduction of £160,700 in the Imperial expenditure was mainly due to savings in the grants for salaries, etc., of Civil Departments and Miscellaneous Civil charges. The improvement in the Provincial section resulted chiefly from higher collections of Land Revenue in Burma in March than had been anticipated in the Revised estimate.

Authors of Memorandum.

7. Paragraphs 200 to 227 of this memorandum have been communicated by the Honourable Mr. G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E., Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and paragraphs 157 to 167 and 236 to 239 by Mr. H. N. Heseltine, Accountant General, Railways; the rest of the memorandum has been drafted by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, C.I.E., of the Indian Finance Department.

I AND 3.—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE.

(Including the portion due to Irrigation.)

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	7,85,460	7,26,582	7,24,712	7,63,000	6,82,000	7,35,000
2. Delhi	2,01,652	3,53,143	3,19,227	3,56,000	4,13,000	3,80,000
3. Baluchistan	9,60,621	10,40,110	10,18,550	10,37,000	9,52,000	10,18,000
4. North-West Frontier	21,71,162	21,57,652	22,60,241	23,09,000	22,37,000	22,27,000
5. Other Provinces	12,88,478	19,79,133	17,59,382	22,42,000	19,75,000	36,78,000
Total	54,07,373	62,56,620	60,82,112	67,07,000	62,59,000	80,38,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	6,88,13,775	6,79,52,486	6,77,35,907	7,03,89,000	7,00,83,000	7,00,41,000
2. Bombay	4,97,03,142	5,84,72,294	5,36,52,418	5,45,51,000	5,22,86,000	5,47,07,000
3. Bengal	2,73,57,194	2,71,19,880	2,69,87,049	2,73,57,000	2,78,53,000	2,75,21,000
4. United Provinces	6,71,00,937	6,08,30,926	6,40,10,989	6,92,22,000	6,86,94,000	6,68,58,000
5. Punjab	3,74,20,500	3,70,43,558	3,86,30,652	3,96,45,000	3,89,74,000	3,68,75,000
6. Burma	4,53,42,149	4,65,26,001	4,48,07,155	4,66,00,000	4,64,99,000	4,68,00,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,50,80,571	1,53,28,723	1,51,42,994	1,53,52,000	1,51,21,000	1,53,14,000
8. Central Provinces	1,82,94,753	1,87,22,197	1,88,25,898	2,05,24,000	1,99,42,000	2,00,71,000
9. Assam	77,90,288	78,86,558	74,65,876	80,40,000	78,54,000	81,62,000
Total	33,09,03,309	33,98,82,623	33,72,58,938	35,16,80,000	34,73,06,000	34,63,49,000
TOTAL REVENUE ₹	34,23,10,682	34,61,39,243	34,33,41,050	35,83,87,000	35,35,65,000	35,43,87,000
Shown under I.—Land Revenue ₹	31,92,37,015	32,08,73,629	31,83,23,088	33,22,44,000	32,75,55,000	32,89,82,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation ₹	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,50,17,962	2,61,43,000	2,60,10,000	2,54,05,000
Equivalent of total Revenue in Sterling £	22,820,713	23,075,949	22,889,403	23,892,500	23,571,000	23,625,800
Shown under I.—Land Revenue £	21,282,468	21,391,575	21,221,539	22,149,600	21,837,000	21,932,100
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation £	1,538,245	1,684,374	1,667,864	1,742,900	1,734,000	1,693,700

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General	3,99,524	4,06,460	4,11,539	4,15,000	4,13,000	4,12,000
2. Delhi	31,474	92,143	1,02,099	1,01,000	1,03,000	1,03,000
3. Baluchistan	2,43,275	2,34,196	2,29,749	1,99,000	2,35,000	2,05,000
4. North-West Frontier	6,11,662	6,20,763	6,48,563	6,97,000	6,55,000	6,89,000
5. Other Provinces	27,54,266	30,29,266	34,02,717	37,00,000	33,09,000	29,28,000
Total	40,40,201	43,82,828	47,94,667	51,12,000	47,15,000	43,37,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	1,42,09,160	1,46,94,474	1,25,47,258	1,30,70,000	1,23,86,000	1,27,04,000
2. Bombay	84,24,139	84,71,319	89,04,087	90,20,000	89,50,000	89,85,000
3. Bengal	32,36,127	34,40,775	33,89,970	36,66,000	35,37,000	34,52,000
4. United Provinces	87,45,672	88,65,404	91,84,818	97,99,000	97,03,000	99,11,000
5. Punjab	47,73,501	49,09,849	49,87,071	52,90,000	50,34,000	51,44,000
6. Burma	69,83,737	70,06,631	68,14,945	73,45,000	70,87,000	69,55,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	23,51,303	24,53,629	24 69,531	25,10,000	23,58,000	24,37,000
8. Central Provinces	38,38,802	40,18,749	41,15,623	42,59,000	42,12,000	42,61,000
9. Assam	13,91,912	15,26,750	14,77,681	17,50,000	16,63,000	16,78,000
Total	5,39,54,353	5,53,87,580	5,38,90,984	5,67,09,000	5,49,30,000	5,55,27,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	5,79,94,554	5,97,70,408	5,86,85,651	6,18,21,000	5,96,45,000	5,98,64,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,866,304	3,984,693	3,912,377	4,121,400	3,976,800	3,990,900
England £	1,725	1,729	1,641	1,800	1,400	1,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	3,868,029	3,986,422	3,914,018	4,122,700	3,977,700	3,992,500

8. The Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 21 represents the cost of survey and record-of-right operations on a large scale in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa, undertaken more for administrative than for fiscal purposes. The expenditure is of a temporary and varying character and was accordingly not considered suitable for inclusion in the financial settlements with the two provinces. Three-fourths of the charges are eventually recovered from landlords and tenants for the protection of whose rights the operations are primarily undertaken; and the recoveries are shown in the table as Imperial revenue against "Other Provinces."

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Wholly Imperial.*

evised, 1915-16. 9. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R4·48 lakhs. There is a reduction of R4·17 lakhs in the recoveries of survey and settlement charges in Bengal owing to less rapid progress with the programme of operations; but, on the other hand, there is an increase of R1·50 lakhs in the receipts on the same account in Bihar and Orissa. There is also a decline in the Land Revenue collections in Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara and the North-West Frontier Province in consequence of unfavourable agricultural conditions.

udget, 1916-17. 10. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R17·79 lakhs more than the Revised for 1915-16. An increase of R17·03 lakhs is anticipated in the receipts on account of survey and settlement charges in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. Provision has also been made for a rise of R·66 lakh in Baluchistan on the basis of normal collections.

(*b*) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

evised, 1915-16. 11. The total collections in 1915-16 are likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by R43·74 lakhs. There will be a large deficiency of R22·65 lakhs in Bombay, due chiefly to scanty rainfall in Gujarat and low inundation in Sind and the grant of larger suspensions and remissions than were anticipated. There will also be shortages of R6·71 lakhs in the Punjab, R5·28 lakhs in the United Provinces, R2·31 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa and R1·86 lakhs in Assam, mostly in consequence of the damage done to the crops in certain districts by deficient or excessive rainfall; of R5·82 lakhs in the Central Provinces, due chiefly to the remission of certain outstanding arrears and to the postponement of the introduction of revised assessments in some of the districts; and of R3·06 lakhs in Madras and R1·01 lakhs in Burma owing mainly to improved collections in 1914-15 and a consequent reduction in the balance of the land revenue demand which remained outstanding at the end of that year. In Bengal alone, an improvement of R4·96 lakhs is expected over the Budget estimate, owing mainly to higher collections from Government estates in consequence of the improved prospects of the jute trade and to the sale of Government lands to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

udget, 1916-17. 12. The total Budget for 1916-17 is less than the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R9·57 lakhs. The estimates have been framed as usual on the basis of normal monsoon conditions in the ensuing year. An important increase over the Revised estimate of the current year is assumed in Bombay (R24·21 lakhs) where provision has been made for the recovery of a large slice of the revenue suspended in previous years. A rise in revenue is also anticipated in Assam (R3·08 lakhs), Burma (R3·01 lakhs), Bihar and Orissa (R1·93 lakhs) and the Central Provinces (R1·29 lakhs) in consequence of growth in the revenue demand, the absence of remissions and suspensions required in the current year, and larger recoveries of outstanding arrears. On the other hand, the collections in 1916-17 are likely to fall short of those in the current year in the Punjab (R20·99 lakhs) and the United Provinces (R18·36 lakhs), where allowance has been made for remissions and suspensions necessitated by a deficiency in the winter rainfall of the current year; and in Bengal (R3·32 lakhs) and Madras (R·42 lakh) where the Budget provides generally for normal receipts.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

13. The saving of R3·97 lakhs in the Budget estimate of 1915-16 is chiefly due to lapses in the grant for survey and settlement expenditure in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 has been taken at R3·78 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year. The reduction is wholly due to a smaller provision for the same item of expenditure in consequence of a curtailment of the programme of operations.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

14. The total expenditure in the current year will fall short of the Budget estimate by R17·79 lakhs. The reduction is distributed over all the provinces, considerable savings being expected in Madras (R6·84 lakhs), Burma (R2·58 lakhs) and the Punjab (R2·56 lakhs). The improvement is generally due to a partial relaxation of the restrictions on the grant of leave out of India to members of the Indian Civil Service, the temporary transfer of several of these officers to military duty, and the curtailment of expenditure in view of the pressing need for economy. A portion of it is also derived from (1) larger recoveries in Madras from private estates for surveys made on their behalf; (2) the total or partial non-utilisation of lump provisions for the revision of certain establishments in Madras and the Punjab and for the creation of a new district in the latter province; and (3) the reversion to military duty of the junior military members of the Burma Commission.

Budget, 1916-17.

15. The total Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R5·97 lakhs. The increase is distributed over all the provinces with the exception of Bengal and Burma. Provision has generally been made on the basis of existing sanctions and commitments. Special allotments have been made in Madras for the revision of village establishments; in the United Provinces for the re-settlement of the Bulandshahr district and for the introduction of a further instalment of the scheme for the reorganisation of the cadre of deputy collectors; and in the Punjab for the payment of compensation in connection with the afforestation of certain tracts.

II AND 4.—OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
INDIA.						
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	4,98,05,735	1,91,92,177	1,87,71,783	2,22,78,000	2,37,49,000	2,84,82,000
Bombay—Pass and Auction Fees	2,20,99,645	4,12,500	...	...	...	...
Excise Opium and other Revenue	49,63,493	47,68,501	48,11,491	46,92,000	45,57,000	58,22,000
TOTAL ₹	7,68,68,873	2,43,73,178	2,35,83,274	2,69,70,000	2,83,06,000	3,43,04,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,124,592	1,624,878	1,572,218	1,798,000	1,887,000	2,286,900
Expenditure—						
Purchase of Opium, including payments to Cultivators	76,70,577	1,39,32,608	85,79,357	1,23,91,000	1,53,14,000	1,30,06,000
Other Charges	13,20,747	12,42,832	12,27,924	12,97,000	12,30,000	12,95,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	89,91,324	1,51,75,440	98,07,281	1,36,88,000	1,65,74,000	1,43,01,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	599,422	1,011,696	653,819	912,500	1,105,000	953,400
ENGLAND.						
Miscellaneous Charges £	307	744	270	400	700	500
TOTAL £	599,729	1,012,440	654,089	912,900	1,105,700	953,900
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold (Certificated)	4,690	...	...	...	...	...
Chests sold (Uncertificated)	13,200	9,070	11,598	13,480	13,660	15,550
Average price (Certificated)	₹5,098	...	...	...	...	...
Average price (Uncertificated)	₹1,963	₹2,116	₹1,619	₹1,653	₹1,739	₹1,832
Chests produced	14,000	7,000	11,950	...	10,000	...
Chests in Balance, March 31	16,817	14,747	15,099	...	11,439	...
Reserve, December 31	6,118	11,117	6,219	4,611	4,889	...
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	10,881	...	...	...	...	...
Rate of duty (Government share)	₹900	...	...	...	...	...
Government share of auction proceeds	₹1,18,02,000	...	...	...	...	...

REVENUE.

(*i*) *Bengal opium.*

6. 16. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provided for a revenue of ₹222·78 lakhs from the sale of 13,480 chests of Bengal opium, the bulk of which would be disposed of at the monthly auctions held at Calcutta while a certain number was to be supplied to the Government of the Straits Settlements or sold in England for medicinal purposes. 10,020 chests have been sold by public auction during the year and they have fetched a revenue of ₹172·24 lakhs, *i.e.*, an average of ₹1,719 a chest, the upset price having been raised from ₹1,600 to ₹1,800 a chest from 1st January 1916. Taking into account opium supplied to the Governments of Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements and sold in England for medicinal purposes, it is expected that about 13,660 chests will be disposed of in the current year, the proceeds amounting to ₹237·49 lakhs.

17. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a revenue of R284·82 lakhs from a sale of about 15,600 chests of Bengal opium, of which about 9,840 chests will be sold by public auction and the balance will be supplied to the Governments of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements or sold in England for medicinal purposes. *Budget, 1916-*

(ii) Excise opium and other revenue.

18. The decline of R1·35 lakhs in the revenue in the current year, as compared with the Budget estimate, is mainly due to a heavier fall in the consumption of opium in Bengal than had been allowed for in the Budget. Only the amount charged to Local Governments on account of the cost of production of opium consumed in India is credited under this head, the difference between the actual price of issue and the cost of production forming an item of excise revenue. Owing to an increase in recent years in the price paid to cultivators for crude opium and to a rise in the charges of manufacture, it has been decided to raise the rate or cost price at which the opium is charged to Local Governments from R8·5 to R11 a seer, with effect from 1st April 1916. This accounts for the increase of R12·65 lakhs in revenue in the Budget for 1916-17 as compared with the Revised estimate for 1915-16. *Revised, 1915-* *Budget, 1916-*

EXPENDITURE.

19. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget provision by R28·90 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to additional purchases of Malwa opium undertaken towards the close of the current year The Budget estimate for 1916-17 also includes a special provision for purchases in Malwa to supplement the supply of Bengal opium. *Revised, 1915-* *Budget, 1916-*

III AND 5.—SALT.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
REVENUE.						
Northern India (*a*)	1,19,34,460	1,19,33,135	1,56,28,033	1,00,00,000	1,35,00,000	1,33,30,000
Madras (*a*)	1,10,73,645	1,11,65,970	1,17,05,298	1,16,30,000	1,12,97,000	1,28,20,000
Bombay (*a*)	1,30,00,514	1,33,12,469	1,49,70,019	1,30,00,000	1,29,00,000	1,56,30,000
Bengal (*b*)	1,18,85,260	1,30,41,436	1,40,25,260	1,32,00,000	1,27,57,000	1,57,22,000
Burma (*b*)	21,19,131	22,24,666	23,29,911	22,00,000	19,01,000	23,00,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,329	1,314	1,471	1,000	1,000	1,000
Assam	1,246	897	849	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL R	5,00,15,605	5,16,79,577	5,86,61,841	5,00,32,000	5,23,57,000	5,98,14,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	3,334,374	3,445,305	3,910,790	3,335,400	3,490,500	3,987,600
CHARGES.						
Establishment charges	43,04,413	43,77,303	43,17,603	44,53,000	44,68,000	45,26,000
Cost of salt purchased by Government	12,95,619	10,91,399	10,64,773	13,99,000	12,61,000	14,51,000
Total India R	56,00,032	54,68,702	53,82,376	58,52,000	57,29,000	59,77,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	373,335	364,580	358,825	390,100	381,900	398,500
England £	673	793	1,692	900	2,500	1,000
TOTAL £	374,008	365,373	360,517	391,000	384,400	399,500
Total Consumption Mds.	4,72,63,000	4,83,05,000	5,13,28,000	4,65,00,000	4,83,92,000	4,66,00,000

(*a*) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. (*b*) Chiefly duty on imported Salt.

REVENUE.

evised, 1915-16.

20. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R23·25 lakhs. The increase is mostly due to speculative clearances in January and February in the expectation of an enhancement of the salt duty.

dditional taxation.

21. It has been decided to raise, with effect from the 1st March 1916, the duty on imported salt, and on locally produced salt generally, from R1 to R1¼ a maund. The duty on Mandi salt will be raised proportionately from 3 annas to 3¾ annas a maund; but no change will be made for the present in the duty (1) on salt locally manufactured in Aden and locally consumed or exported by land, and (2) on salt locally manufactured in Burma, the question of enhancement of the duty on the latter being reserved for separate consideration.

udget, 1916-17.

22. In view of the speculative clearances in the current year, and the enhancement of duty, the total issues of salt in 1916-17 have been taken at a moderate figure of 466 lakhs of maunds. Owing to the operation of the credit system of payment of duty, the revenue to be realised in 1916-17 will however consist of (1) duty mostly at the old rate on about 110 lakhs of maunds of salt cleared in 1915-16, (2) duty at the enhanced rate on 356 lakhs of maunds to be cleared in 1916-17, and (3) sale proceeds of Government salt and other miscellaneous receipts aggregating about R43 lakhs The Budget estimate of revenue for 1916-17 has accordingly been placed at R598·14 lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

evised, 1915-16.

23. The Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by R·99 lakh. The decrease is mainly due to a lapse in the grant for the purchase

udget, 1916-17.

of salt from private manufacturers in Madras. In the Budget estimate for 1916-17, provision has been made for the charges of sanctioned establishments, and for a larger outlay on the local manufacture of salt in Madras in consequence of a shortage in the Government stocks.

IV AND 6.—STAMPS.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	4,20,034	4,46,004	4,30,499	4,34,000	4,34,000	4,36,000
2. Delhi	1,44,745	3,06,098	3,26,745	3,18,000	3,33,000	3,29,000
3. Baluchistan	90,039	99,961	87,078	93,000	87,000	8 ,000
4. North-West Frontier	5,89,353	6,67,211	6,19,027	6,10,000	6,67,000	6,81,000
TOTAL	12,44,171	15,19,274	14,63,349	14,55,000	15,25,000	15,35,000
Divided.						
1. Madras	1,36,15,386	1,41,67,616	1,38,98,284	1,38,50,000	1,51,00,000	1,55,00,000
2. Bombay	82,07,019	88,79,758	80,59,237	81,00,000	84,00,000	84,00,000
3. Bengal	2,07,43,853	2,19,10,831	2,02,68,265	2,03,00,000	2,22,00,000	2,24,00,000
4. United Provinces	1,14,90,127	1,19,51,748	1,18,18, 55	1,20,00,000	1,25,50,000	1,27,50,000
5. Punjab	55,23,437	55,24,557	54 38,062	56,00,000	57,50,000	58,00,000
6. Burma	36,07,651	36,19,029	34,28,201	33,50,000	35,50,000	36,00,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	65,88,385	67,62,790	68,01,228	68,00,000	67,20,000	67,80,000
8. Central Provinces	37,14,485	39,39,587	36,21,293	36,51,000	39,75,000	40,00,000
9. Assam	13,02,212	13,99,197	14,31,576	15,00,000	14,46,000	14,92,000
TOTAL	7,47,92,555	7,82,55,113	7,47,67,301	7,51,51,000	7,96,91,000	8,07,22,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	7,60,36,726	7,97,74,387	7,62,30,650	7,66,06,000	8,12,17,000	8,22,57,000
Distribution of Total Revenue :—						
Court Fees and Plain Paper	5,06,05,217	5,27,70,185	5,24,85,951	5,24,59,000	5,55,57,000	5,64,15,000
Commercial and other stamps	2,43,06,491	2,56,19,186	2,31,20,128	2,29,52,000	2,44,58,000	2,46,55,000
Other Revenue	11,25,018	13,85,016	6,24,571	11,95,000	12,02,000	11,87,000
Equivalent of total revenue in Sterling £	5,069,115	5,318,293	5,082,043	5,107,100	5,414,500	5,483,800

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General :—						
(i) Superintendence and other charges	2,79,790	2,51,270	2,38,454	2,48,000	2,23,000	2,26,000
(ii) Credits for value of stamps supplied to Local Governments and administrations and to the Postal and Telegraph Departments.	—17,65,054	—17,15,604	—15,06,504	—16,33,000	—15,51,000	—16,32,000
2. Delhi	3,875	6,659	5,931	7,000	6,000	6,000
3. Baluchistan	1,393	1,432	1,256	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	22,966	26,391	22,008	24,000	25,000	24,000
TOTAL	—14,57,030	—14,29,852	—12,38,255	—13,53,000	—12,96,000	—13,75,000
Divided.						
1. Madras	4,95,075	4,46,089	4,33,776	4,64,000	4,22,000	4,24,000
2. Bombay	2,39,063	2,45,299	2,37,489	2,43,000	2,46,000	2,46,000
3. Bengal	7,07,370	7,23,132	6,22,205	6,05,000	6,30,000	6,96,000
4. United Provinces	2,90,303	3,16,617	2,42,781	2,51,000	2,54,000	2,57,000
5. Punjab	1,82,948	1,91,685	1,71,110	1,91,000	1,74,000	1,74,000
6. Burma	1,02,919	1,01,592	91,573	1,08,000	94,000	95,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	2,12,628	2,15,483	2,19,026	1,96,000	2,23,000	2,30,000
8. Central Provinces	1,24,034	1,29,551	1,11,528	1,30,000	1,19,000	1,25,000
9. Assam	54,143	59,383	64,062	53,000	63,000	63,000
TOTAL	24,08,483	24,28,831	21,94,210	22,41,000	22,25,000	23, 0,000
TOTAL INDIA. R	9,51,453	9,98,979	9,55,955	8,88,000	9,29,000	9,35,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	63,430	66,598	63,730	59,200	61,960	62,300
England £	90,468	106,545	56,133	92,000	94,000	89,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	153,898	173,143	119,863	151,200	155,900	152,200

REVENUE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 24. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R·71 lakh. The bulk of the improvement occurs in the revenue from judicial stamps in the North-West Frontier Province. The Budget for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised estimate of the current year.

Budget, 1916-17.

(b) *Divided.*

Revised, 1915-16. 25. The total Revised for 1915-16 is R45·40 lakhs higher than the Budget estimate. The latter provided for a moderate growth only on the revenue of the preceding year, in view of the uncertainty as to the effects of the war on trade and litigation generally. There has, however, been a partial revival of internal trade and business in most of the provinces; and the improvement in Stamp revenue is shared by all of them with the exception of Bihar and Orissa and Assam. Of the total rise of about R45 lakhs, R30 lakhs are expected in the revenue from court-fee stamps, and R15 lakhs in that derived from non-judicial stamps.

Budget, 1916-17. 26. The Budget for 1916-17 provides for a further moderate growth in revenue in almost all the provinces, and is taken at R10·31 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for 1915-16.

EXPENDITURE.

27. The cost of all stamps and stamp paper supplied from England is charged under this head, and an adjustment is made in India transferring to Posts and Telegraphs the cost of stamps used for postal and telegraph purposes. Similarly the cost of revenue stamps supplied to Local Governments and Administrations is debited to them in the Provincial section of the accounts by *per contra* credit in the Imperial section under this head. The credits on both these accounts are shown against item 1 (*ii*) under expenditure in the table on page 27.

(a) *Wholly Imperial* (*including outlay in England*).

Revised, 1915-16. 28. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R·87 lakh; and the Budget for 1916-17 is R1·41 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year. These variations occur mostly in the credits mentioned in paragraph 27 and in the outlay in England on the purchase of stamps.

Budget, 1916-17.

(b) *Divided.*

Revised, 1915-16. 29. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget. The increase in expenditure provided in the Budget for 1916-17 is a necessary concomitant of the growth in revenue.

Budget, 1916-17.

V AND 7.—EXCISE.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	16,15,369	16,52,238	16,12,055	15,87,000	16,32,000	16,00,000
2. Delhi	1,32,024	2,70,569	2,73,807	2,95,000	2,68,000	2,58,000
3. Baluchistan	2,79,253	2,79,743	2,91,642	2,65,000	2,98,000	3,13,000
4. North-West Frontier	4,04,055	3,50,113	3,54,363	3,33,000	3,39,000	3,19,000
Total	24,30,701	25,52,663	25,31,977	24,80,000	25,37,000	24,90,000
Divided and wholly Provincial.						
1. Madras	3,31,86,831	3,65,11,075	3,66,18,734	3,64,00,000	3,51,00,000	3,55,35,000
2. Bombay	2,12,27,132	2,22,59,446	2,20,0[illegible],779	2,16,00,000	2,23,0[illegible],000	2,22,00,000
3. Bengal	1,37,59,045	1,53,88,578	1,53,74,024	1,60,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,50,000
4. United Provinces	1,25,95,095	1,33,03,687	1,24,44,302	1,25,00,000	1,22,00,000	1,23,90,000
5. Punjab	70,11,862	69,13,580	69,21,307	70,45,000	68,50,000	6[illegible],6[illegible],000
6. Burma	81,15,928	83,42,572	88,94,1[illegible]3	78,10,000	80,75,000	81,95,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,03,85,670	1,12,60,115	1,15,93,047	1,19,00,000	1,09,00,000	1,0[illegible],28,000
8. Central Provinces	1,06,04,485	1,10,24,099	1,10,55,162	1,0[illegible],10,000	98,[illegible]0,000	1,00,00,000
9. Assam	48,52,038	52,58,690	54,12,099	55,03,000	53,71,000	54,18,000
Total	12,17,38,086	13,08,61,242	13,03,21,237	12,93,74,000	12,56,56,000	12,57,80,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	12,41,68,787	13,34,14,505	13,28,53,214	13,18,54,000	12,81,93,000	12,82,70,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	8,277,919	8 894,300	8,856,881	8,790,300	8,546,200	8,551,300

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General	98,244	93,545	98,509	1,04,000	97,000	1,05,000
2. Delhi	2,380	6,232	6,283	7,000	9,000	10,000
3. Baluchistan	12,814	11,655	11,044	15,000	12,000	13,000
4. North-West Frontier	13,372	12,929	13,244	23,000	17,000	18,000
Total	1,26,810	1,29,361	1,29,680	1,49,000	1,35,000	1,46,000
Divided and wholly Provincial.						
1. Madras	18,16,745	18,20,840	18,33,739	19,16,000	18,67,000	18,76,000
2. Bombay	10,79,785	10,85,613	11,43,213	11,72,000	11,72,000	11,26,000
3. Bengal	5,97,657	6,25,743	7,17,[illegible]5	8,02,000	8,03,000	8,39,000
4. United Provinces	4,11,688	4,34,532	4,60,058	4,82,000	4,85,000	5,02,000
5. Punjab	1,85,191	1,85,580	2,15,338	2,49,000	2,39,000	2,60,000
6. Burma	12,59,119	12,68,898	12,77,533	13,00,000	12,53,000	12,06,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	5,20,700	5,50,017	5,65,501	6,19,000	5,89,000	6,28,000
8. Central Provinces	3,18,868	3,40,508	4,25,345	5,71,000	5,02,000	5,64,000
9. Assam	1,11,964	1,14,400	1,22,192	1,18,000	1,23,000	1,23,000
Total	63,01,717	64,32,131	67,60,504	72,29,000	70,36,000	71,34,000
Total India R	64,28,527	65,61,492	68,90,184	73,78,000	71,71,000	73,80,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	428,568	437,433	459,346	491,900	478,100	488,700
England £	3	96	339	200	600	200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	428,571	437,529	459,685	492,100	478,700	488,900

REVENUE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

30. The figures do not show any important variation. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for R 20 lakh of extra revenue which is likely to be obtained in Baluchistan from the enhancement in taxation referred to in paragraph 32.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

31. The set-back in prosperity caused by the war, the unfavourable conditions of agriculture, and the high prices of food grains have depressed the Excise revenue in 1915-16 more heavily than had been allowed for in the Budget estimate; and the Revised estimate is less than the Budget by R37·18 lakhs. The decline is shared by all the provinces excepting Bombay and Burma, where some improvement is expected.

Budget, 1916-17.

32. The total Budget for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R1·24 lakhs. An additional revenue of R2·80 lakhs is expected from the enhancement in taxation which Local Governments will enforce as a corollary to the increased tariff rates on beer and spirits, the amount being distributed as shown below:—

Madras	·35	lakhs.
Bengal	·50	„
United Provinces	·40	„
Punjab	1·10	„
Burma	·45	„
	2·80	„

Otherwise, the estimates allow generally for a continuance of the adverse conditions created by the war; and in the Punjab a decline of about R6 lakhs, as compared with the probable collections in 1915-16, has been assumed in view of the failure of the winter rains in the current year.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Wholly Imperial.*

33. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

vised, 1915-16.
dget, 1916-17.

34. The expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Budget by R1·93 lakhs owing to lapses in grants in several provinces. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal charges of sanctioned establishments. Provision has been made in Bihar and Orissa and in the Central Provinces for a contemplated revision of the excise staff.

VI AND 8.—PROVINCIAL RATES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	14,144	2,777	810	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Delhi	...	41[illegible]	651	...	...	...
3. North-West Frontier.	2,279	2,777	2,397	2,000	4,000	2,000
TOTAL	16,423	5,965	3,888	3,000	5,000	3,000
Provincial.						
1. Bengal	32,02,152	1,31,340	1,70,453	1,10,000	2,25,000	1,04,000
2. United Provinces	23,68,383	23,65,542	2,27,357	1,64,000	1,67,000	1,55,000
3. Punjab	36,171	20,572	39,442	31,000	31,000	29,000
4. Bihar and Orissa	26,49,800	1,67,953	1,25,559	1,37,000	1,50,000	1,20,000
5. Assam	9,300	11,782	15,512	15,000	12,000	15,000
TOTAL	82,65,806	26,97,189	5,78,323	4,57,000	5,85,000	4,23,000
TOTAL REVENUE R	82,82,229	27,03,154	5,82,211	4,60,000	5,90,000	4,26,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	552,149	180,210	38,814	30,600	39,300	28,400

EXPENDITURE.

Provincial.						
1. Bengal	39,209	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bihar and Orissa	33,668	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE R	72,877	...	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,859	...	...	...	...	...

Imperial.

35. The figures show little variation.

Provincial.

36. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R1·28 lakhs. The increase is mainly due to the recovery in Bengal of arrears of the public works cess which remained outstanding on the 31st March 1913, when the revenue was surrendered to district boards. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal collections in the various provinces.

Revised, 1915

Budget, 1916

VII AND 9—CUSTOMS.

SEA CUSTOMS.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
IMPORTS.						
Special Import Duties.						
1. Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	6,80,051	6,63,892	5,34,491	5,00,000	5,50,000	8,19,000
2. Liquors—						
(a) Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented Liquors	8,85,778	8,72,629	6,73,587	7,00,000	5,37,000	7,00,000
(b) Spirits and Liqueurs	1,11,31,614	1,19,12,502	1,10,41,004	1,04,00,000	1,06,55,000	1,19,00,000
(c) Wines	5,80,074	5,82,933	4,54,114	4,00,000	4,60,000	5,20,000
3. Opium	6,940	6,791	4,151	6,000	5,000	6,000
4. Petroleum	70,26,071	70,58,109	85,72,342	80,00,000	71,25,000	70,00,000
5. Silver, Bullion and Coin	1,06,46,213	99,24,998	1,54,51,014	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	90,00,000
6. Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	10,911	...	...	...	...	...
7. Tobacco	27,41,875	29,29,526	26,78,335	26,00,000	28,37,000	32,55,000
General Import Duties.						
8. Articles of Food and Drink (excluding Sugar)	29,14,071	30,43,837	29,17,911	28,50,000	31,50,000	42,60,000
9. Sugar (ordinary duties)	73,20,846	92,33,103	43,97,167	40,00,000	60,18,000	1,26,00,000
10. Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	18,48,035	18,41,175	18,71,377	12,00,000	14,91,000	19,00,000
11. Cotton Manufactures	1,92,35,646	2,12,94,239	1,53,57,474	1,40,00,000	1,32,25,000	1,20,00,000
12. Metals and Manufactures of Metals other than Silver	53,26,262	73,29,237	49,22,511	45,00,000	36,04,000	46,50,000
13. Oils (excluding Petroleum)	1,61,715	1,95,833	1,69,889	1,89,000	1,84,000	2,40,000
14. Manufactured Articles	1,39,04,395	1,58,40,176	1,07,74,616	1,00,00,000	1,21,01,000	1,58,50,000
15. Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	16,57,950	13,77,488	13,60,083	13,00,000	13,89,000	18,20,000
16. Articles now free	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	24,00,000
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,62,28,357	9,36,01,868	8,06,80,036	7,06,45,000	7,35,31,000	8,89,20,000
17. EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	56,15,711	54,38,863	49,40,931	50,00,000	47,50,000	45,00,000
18. EXPORT DUTIES—						
(a) Rice	1,47,52,506	1,28,75,686	82,97,881	1,20,00,000	75,37,000	70,00,000
(b) Jute, raw and manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	37,00,000
(c) Tea	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	45,00,000
19. LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	13,61,856	14,56,885	12,89,102	15,00,000	14,12,000	18,50,000
GRAND TOTAL R	10,79,58,430	11,33,73,302	9,52,08,010	8,91,45,000	8,73,80,000	11,54,70,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	7,197,229	7,558,220	6,347,201	5,943,000	5,825,400	7,698,000
CHARGES R	38,56,892	39,12,274	39,54,820	41,33,000	39,65,000	40,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	257,126	260,818	263,655	275,500	264,300	270,600
England £	162	494	624	300	300	100
TOTAL £	257,288	261,312	264,279	275,800	264,600	270,700

REVENUE.

Additional taxation.

37. It has been decided to enhance, with effect from the 1st March 1916, the customs duties now levied on certain articles and to impose duties on others which are now exempt from the payment of customs revenue. The principal

changes proposed, and the amount of revenue expected therefrom in the two years 1915-16 and 1916-17, are shown in the following table :—

[Thousands of Rs.]

Items.	Change proposed.	Yield of additional taxation included in	
		Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
I.—Special import duties.			
(1) Arms and ammunition	To be doubled, *i.e.*, raised to 20 per cent *ad valorem*	15	2,84
(2) Liquors—			
(*a*) Ale, beer, etc.	To be raised by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 4½ annas per gallon	15	1,78
(*b*) Spirits and liqueurs	To be raised by 20 per cent, *i.e.*, to R11¼ per proof gallon in the case of potable spirits and all spirits tested; and by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem* in the case of denatured spirits; with special rates for liqueurs, cordials and toilet preparations untested and perfumed spirits	1,10	14,00
(*c*) Wines	To be raised by 16⅔ per cent, *i.e.*, to R1¾ per gallon for still wines and R4⅜ per gallon for other classes	...	60
(3) Tobacco	The quantitative rate on cigars and cigarettes to be replaced by an *ad valorem* rate of 50 per cent; and the rate on manufactured tobacco, other sorts, to be raised from R1⅛ to R1½ per lb	37	4,55
II.—General import duties.			
(1) Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	To be raised by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*	88	10,60
(2) Sugar	To be raised by 100 per cent, *i.e.*, to 10 per cent *ad valorem*	4,90	59,00
(3) Chemicals, drugs, etc.	To be raised by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*	41	5,00
(4) Metals (excluding silver bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof.	To be raised generally by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*, the duty on iron and steel being raised from 1 to 2½ per cent *ad valorem*	1,04	12,50
(5) Oils (excluding petroleum)	To be raised generally by 50 per cent, *i.e.*, to 7½ per cent *ad valorem*	5	58
(6) Manufactured articles	Ditto ditto	3,80	42,50
(7) Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	Ditto ditto	89	4,70
(8) Articles now free—			
(*a*) Grain and pulse; tea chests and lead sheets used in their manufacture and tea racks; firewood; printing and lithographing materials; machinery other than cotton spinning and weaving machinery; railway material; and ships	To be taxed at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*	2,00	24,00
(*b*) Coal, coke and fuel	To be taxed at 8 annas per ton		
(*c*) Fresh fruits, vegetables, fishmaws, bamboos, bristles and fibres, horn, raw jute, oilcakes, plants, precious stones and pearls, gum olibanum, motor cars for goods, earth, common clay and sand	To be taxed at 7½ per cent *ad valorem*		
III.—Export duties.			
(1) Tea†	To be taxed at R1½ per 100 lbs.	150	45,00
(2) Jute, raw†	To be taxed at R2½ per bale of 400 lbs., with special rates for cuttings and rejections.	...	87,00
„ manufactures†	To be taxed at R10 per ton for sacking and R16 per ton for hessians.*		
IV.—Land customs	Equivalent changes	37	4,50
	Total	17,11	3,19,15

* Exports under specific demand from His Majesty's Government will be exempted.
† All forward contracts entered into before 1st March will be exempted.

In calculating the yield of the additional taxation, due allowance has been made for a possible contraction in imports consequent on the enhancement of existing duties and the imposition of duties on articles which have hitherto been free.

Revised, 1915-16.

38. Apart from the yield of the additional duties, the Revised estimate of Customs revenue in 1915-16 amounts to R856·69 lakhs or R34·76 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The latter provided for a substantial decline of revenue as compared with the actuals for 1914-15, so as to allow for the effects of war conditions throughout the year; but the fall under some of the tariff heads has been more serious than was anticipated. The largest deficiency occurs under the duty on the export of rice (R44·63 lakhs), which has declined heavily owing to the closure of the trade with the enemy countries, the absence of increased demands from other foreign markets, and a large demand for Burma rice for internal consumption in India. Considerable shortages are also anticipated under metals (other than gold and silver) and manufactures thereof (R10 lakhs), petroleum (R8·75 lakhs) and import duty on cotton manufactures (R7·75 lakhs); but these and also the less important losses under some of the other tariff heads will be more than counterbalanced by substantial improvements under manufactured articles (R17·21 lakhs), sugar (R15·28 lakhs) and by smaller increases under a few other heads.

Budget, 1916-17.

39. On the existing basis of taxation, the Budget estimate of Customs revenue in 1916-17 is taken at R835·55 lakhs or R21·14 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1915-16 calculated on the same basis. It is assumed that, but for the enhancement of taxation proposed, the revenue under several of the tariff heads in 1916-17 would be practically the same as in the current year, the important variations being as follows:—

(1) A decrease of R12·25 lakhs under import duty on cotton manufactures, of R10 lakhs under silver, of R5·37 lakhs under export duty on rice, and of R2·50 lakhs under excise duty on cotton goods.

(2) An increase of R11·72 lakhs under sugar, with reference to the new tariff valuation which came into force from January 1916, and which is based on the high prices that have ruled since the outbreak of the war.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1915-16.

40 A saving of R1·68 lakhs is expected in the Budget provision for the current year, owing mainly to lapses in grants and a reduction in the payments of overtime allowances consequent on the slackness of the import trade.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal charges of sanctioned establishments.

VIII AND 10.—INCOME TAX.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General (Civil) .	9,05,684	8,92,706	9,38,178	9,83,000	9,89,000	14,91,000
2. Delhi (Civil) . .	1,02,071	2,13,430	2,57,998	1,98,000	1,63,000	2,14,000
3. Baluchistan (Civil) .	20,910	21,089	22,019	21,000	22,000	22,000
4. North-West Frontier (Civil) . . .	1,45,141	1,52,860	1,66,139	1,56,000	1,66,000	2,18,000
5. Other Provinces (Civil) . . .	36,199	20,355	31,948	22,000	19,000	18,000
6. Non-Civil Departments . . .	14,86,598	15,11,918	14,91,447	15,39,000	13,98,000	19,91,000
Total .	26,96,603	28,12,358	29,07,729	29,19,000	27,57,000	39,54,000
Divided.						
1. Madras . . .	34,81,236	37,47,460	40,28,350	38,70,000	39,70,000	52,20,000
2. Bombay . . .	57,48,762	66,91,205	68,68,409	60,76,000	72,50,000	1,05,30,000
3. Bengal . . .	55,51,652	66,37,916	69,84,610	61,00,000	68,00,000	1,06,80,000
4. United Provinces .	25,18,527	26,79,138	26,36,028	25,53,000	28,28,000	36,78,000
5. Punjab . . .	16,90,367	17,19,918	17,88,307	17,10,000	18,30,000	23,40,000
6. Burma . . .	19,79,460	22,90,649	25,46,145	22,50,000	24,80,000	36,80,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	13,26,240	13,85,293	14,24,225	14,50,000	13,80,000	18,80,000
8. Central Provinces .	7,41,260	8,62,741	9,08,909	8,32,000	9,45,000	11,33,000
9. Assam . . .	4,01,856	4,27,067	4,58,287	4,14,000	4,84,000	5,97,000
Total .	2,34,39,360	2,64,41,387	2,76,48,270	2,52,55,000	2,79,67,000	3,97,38,000
TOTAL REVENUE ₹ .	2,61,35,963	2,92,53,745	3,05,50,999	2,81,74,000	3,07,24,000	4,36,92,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,742,397	1,950,250	2,036,733	1,878,300	2,048,300	2,912,800

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General . .	1,410	1,566	1,320	2,000	2,000	2,000
2. Delhi . . .	393	1,108	1,413	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. North-West Frontier	1,164	958	916	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total .	2,967	3,632	3,649	4,000	4,000	4,000
Divided.						
1. Madras . . .	36,996	39,175	41,221	57,000	61,000	64,000
2. Bombay . . .	1,20,490	1,45,318	1,65,847	1,74,000	1,74,000	1,82,000
3. Bengal . . .	1,52,937	1,54,577	1,54,085	1,52,000	1,54,000	1,52,000
4. United Provinces .	323	264	291	...	...	...
5. Punjab . . .	10,728	16,935	12,614	17,000	13,000	28,000
6. Burma . . .	45,248	46,539	46,554	49,000	47,000	48,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	39,382	44,790	44,824	45,000	45,000	45,000
8. Central Provinces .	12,068	12,908	15,488	14,000	17,000	19,000
9. Assam . . .	4,670	4,663	4,821	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total .	4,22,842	4,65,169	4,85,745	5,13,000	5,16,000	5,43,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ₹	4,25,809	4,68,801	4,89,394	5,17,000	5,20,000	5,47,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	28,387	31,254	32,626	34,500	34,700	36,500

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

41. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 falls short of the Budget by R1·62 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the non-recovery of the tax from the large body of military officers employed with the Indian Expeditionary Forces.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R11·97 lakhs, the increase representing wholly the yield of the additional taxation mentioned in paragraph 44.

(b) *Divided.*

Revised, 1915-16.

42 The revenue in the current year has not suffered so seriously from the effects of the war as was anticipated in the Budget estimate, and the Revised estimate exceeds the Budget by R27·12 lakhs. The improvement is distributed over all the provinces excepting Bihar and Orissa; but the bulk of it occurs naturally in Bombay and Bengal.

Budget, 1916-17.

43. On the existing basis of taxation, the Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R274·38 lakhs, *i.e.*, R5·29 lakhs less than the Revised for 1915-16. The estimates for next year are generally based on the probable collections in the current year; in Bombay and Bengal, decreases of R4 lakhs and R.. lakhs respectively are expected as compared with the favourable collections of the current year, while some allowance has been made for a normal growth in the Punjab (R·60 lakh) and the United Provinces (R·50 lakh).

Additional taxation.

44. It has been decided to enhance, with effect from the 1st April 1916, the existing rates of income-tax to the extent indicated below:—

(1) Incomes from R5,000 to R9,999 a year will pay 6 pies in the rupee instead of 5 pies.

(2) Incomes from R10,000 to 24,999 a year will pay 9 pies in the rupee instead of 5 pies.

(3) Incomes of R2.,000 a year and above will pay one anna in the rupee instead of 5 pies.

(4) The enhanced rates will apply generally to profits of companies and interest on securities, which will be taxed initially at the highest rate subject to abatement or reduction in the case of persons who can show that their total income is such as to warrant a lower rate of taxation or is below the taxable limit.

An extra sum of R123 lakhs is expected in 1916-17 from the additional tax (in addition to R12 lakhs which will be recorded in the accounts as wholly Imperial revenue), the amount being distributed as shown below:

	Lakhs of R.
Madras	12·50
Bombay	36·80
Bengal	40·80
United Provinces	8·00
Punjab	4·50
Burma	12·30
Bihar and Orissa	4·80
Central Provinces	2·30
Assam	1·00
Total	1,23·00

EXPENDITURE.

45. The figures show little variation.

IX AND 11.—FOREST.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	7,88,622	8,26,213	5,90,319	6,80,000	7,67,000	7,58,000
2. Baluchistan . .	20,158	19,937	19,058	21,000	21,000	20,000
3. North-West Frontier	2,37,183	2,66,741	2,38,013	2,36,000	2,08,000	2,21,000
Total	10,45,963	11,12,941	8,47,390	9,37,000	9,96,000	9,99,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	41,12,474	42,00,320	39,41,537	41,25,000	40,00,000	39,50,000
2. Bombay . . .	49,92,519	51,03,156	46,80,242	45,00,000	45,63,000	46,44,000
3. Bengal . . .	16,00,601	16,16,111	13,04,496	14,50,000	11,25,000	11,50,000
4. United Provinces .	35,43,963	37,12,487	31,35,235	40,91,000	36,48,000	40,33,000
5. Punjab . . .	12,39,032	13,54,943	14,38,005	14,20,000	16,20,000	15,41,000
6. Burma . . .	1,10,07,715	1,15,71,965	97,07,694	1,04,34,000	94,60,000	95,80,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	4,38,958	4,91,735	5,49,779	5,12,000	5,40,000	5,40,000
8. Central Provinces .	31,71,815	31,86,454	32,72,529	31,00,000	32,00,000	32,00,000
9. Assam . . .	11,42,091	10,97,969	8,32,877	11,68,000	10,83,000	10,90,000
Total .	3,12,49,168	3,23,35,140	2,88,62,394	3,08,00,000	2,92,39,000	2,97,28,000
TOTAL INDIA R	3,22,95,131	3,34,48,081	2,97,09,784	3,17,37,000	3,02,35,000	3,07,27,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,153,009	2,229,872	1,980,652	2,115,800	2,015,600	2,048,500

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General . .	8,53,535	9,12,162	9,28,367	12,20,000	10,60,000	10,36,000
2. Delhi . . .	1,281	...	177	7,000	...	...
3. Baluchistan . .	28,526	25,310	26,000	30,000	28,000	30,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,22,173	1,31,023	1,25,593	1,21,000	1,13,000	1,19,000
Total .	10,05,515	10,68,495	10,80,137	13,78,000	12,01,000	11,85,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	31,50,482	29,35,817	28,60,685	30,50,000	29,48,000	28,82,000
2. Bombay . . .	26,92,455	25,89,878	24,87,925	25,43,000	27,23,000	27,25,000
3. Bengal . . .	6,60,794	6,40,157	6,70,935	6,66,000	6,20,000	6,54,000
4. United Provinces .	16,29,262	18,96,014	23,17,740	29,94,000	27,08,000	29,28,000
5. Punjab . . .	7,99,177	9,19,177	8,89,302	9,86,000	9,66,000	10,00,000
6. Burma . . .	41,57,077	42,75,066	46,80,447	45,58,000	48,57,000	46,40,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	3,56,611	3,55,648	3,84,371	3,89,000	3,85,000	4,56,000
8. Central Provinces .	19,46,735	19,53,129	19,36,569	18,85,000	17,80,000	19,17,000
9. Assam . . .	8,68,910	9,10,240	8,98,339	8,62,000	8,33,000	7,81,000
Total .	1,62,01,503	1,64,75,126	1,71,26,313	1,79,33,000	1,78,20,000	1,79,78,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,72,07,018	1,75,43,621	1,82,06,450	1,93,11,000	1,90,21,000	1,91,63,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,147,134	1,169,575	1,213,763	1,287,400	1,268,000	1,277,500
England . . £	6,451	4,913	4,045	4,900	3,100	3,300
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	1,152,585	1,174,488	1,217,808	1,292,300	1,271,100	1,280,800
NET REVENUE £	1,000,424	1,055,384	762,844	823,500	744,500	767,700

Revenue.

(a) *Imperial.*

evised, 1915-16. 46. The increase of R·59 lakh in the revenue in the current year, as compared with the Budget estimate, is mainly due to higher sales of sandal-
udget, 1916-17. wood in Coorg and of padouk in Port Blair. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

(b) *Provincial.*

evised, 1915-16. 47. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R15·61 lakhs. There is a large decrease of R9·74 lakhs in Burma where the timber market has been disturbed in consequence of the war and the monthly auctions of Government timber at Rangoon have been restricted considerably so as avoid a heavy fall in prices. The slump in the timber market has affected the revenue in some of the other provinces also. On the other hand, an improvement is expected in the Punjab (R2 lakhs), owing to larger sales of trees and firewood in certain tracts, and to a smaller extent in the Central Provinces, in Bombay and in Bihar and Orissa.

udget, 1916-17. 48. The estimates for 1916-17 are generally based on the revenue likely to to be realised in the current year. The total Budget exceeds the Revised by R4·89 lakhs only, the bulk of the increase being expected in the United Provinces (R3·85 lakhs) mainly in connection with a scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways.

Expenditure.

(a) *Imperial (including outlay in England).*

vised, 1915-16. 49. The expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Budget grant by R2·04 lakhs, owing mainly to the non-utilisation of an allotment for the construction of quarters for students in the Forest College at Dehra Dun
dget, 1916-17. and to savings in other directions. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

(b) *Provincial.*

vised, 1915-16. 50. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R1·13 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a curtailment of expenditure on works which are not immediately remunerative, in pursuance of the policy of economy. It is shared by all the provinces with the exception of Bombay and Burma. In these two provinces, the expenditure will exceed the Budget provision by R1·80 lakhs and R2·99 lakhs, respectively, owing chiefly to outlay on famine fodder operations in Bombay, and the payment in Burma of certain charges connected with the purchase of elephants which were expected to be disbursed in 1914-15.

dget, 1916-17. 51. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R1·58 lakhs. There is an increase of R2·15 lakhs in the United Provinces, mainly in connection with the scheme for the supply of sleepers to State railways; and of R1·37 lakhs in the Central Provinces, due chiefly to the provision for certain urgent works. On the other hand, there is a decrease of R2·17 lakhs in Burma, owing to the absence of the payments made in the current year for the purchase of elephants. The estimates provide generally for the charges of sanctioned establishments and for normal working expenses, allotments for special outlay on the development of forests being restricted to measures which are urgent or are expected to prove immediately remunerative.

X AND 12.—REGISTRATION.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General	26,587	25,538	21,238	20,000	20,000	21,000
2. Delhi	10,173	22,674	23,012	24,000	23,000	23,000
3. Baluchistan	3,394	3,096	3,072	3,000	3,000	3,000
4. North-West Frontier	40,818	44,958	44,404	44,000	44,000	44,000
Total	80,972	96,266	91,726	91,000	90,000	91,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	22,58,265	23,58,537	22,43,183	23,60,000	23,00,000	24,00,000
2. Bombay	7,82,479	8,27,555	7,53,619	8,00,000	7,50,000	7,50,000
3. Bengal	18,23,161	20,16,144	18,12,868	19,00,000	20,00,000	20,50,000
4. United Provinces	6,53,893	7,04,603	6,87,167	7,37,000	7,40,000	7,10,000
5. Punjab	3,51,040	3,77,516	3,52,872	3,67,000	3,40,000	3,25,000
6. Burma	2,26,167	2,48,155	2,31,049	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	5,71,280	6,28,855	6,46,731	6,75,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
8. Central Provinces	3,89,805	4,18,084	3,47,873	4,00,000	3,64,000	3,65,000
9. Assam	93,275	1,08,711	1,12,335	1,15,000	1,14,000	1,19,000
Total	71,49,365	76,88,160	71,87,697	76,04,000	75,58,000	76,69,000
TOTAL INDIA R	72,30,337	77,84,426	72,79,423	76,95,000	76,48,000	77,60,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	482,022	518,962	485,295	513,000	509,900	517,400

EXPENDITURE.

Imperial.						
1. India General	9,044	9,341	8,090	7,000	9,000	8,000
2. Delhi	2,645	5,880	6,930	7,000	7,000	7,000
3. Baluchistan	1,262	1,061	1,358	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	10,743	11,195	12,124	12,000	13,000	12,000
Total	23,694	27,477	28,502	27,000	30,000	28,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	12,46,045	12,68,755	12,73,585	13,00,000	12,62,000	12,67,000
2. Bombay	3,72,027	3,69,660	3,70,772	3,75,000	3,75,000	3,73,000
3. Bengal	10,50,903	11,26,558	11,17,210	11,23,000	11,22,000	11,09,000
4. United Provinces	2,80,523	2,89,214	2,93,128	3,10,000	3,12,000	3,10,000
5. Punjab	1,17,843	1,19,932	1,22,006	1,29,000	1,23,000	1,24,000
6. Burma	1,02,853	1,06,644	1,05,981	1,09,000	1,07,000	1,03,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	3,18,603	3,32,556	3,65,689	3,80,000	3,80,000	3,86,000
8. Central Provinces	1,29,522	1,32,386	1,28,308	1,35,000	1,24,000	1,28,000
9. Assam	55,970	58,611	64,513	74,000	65,000	71,000
Total	36,74,289	38,04,316	38,41,192	39,35,000	38,70,000	38,71,000
TOTAL INDIA R	36,97,983	38,31,793	38,69,694	39,62,000	39,00,000	38,99,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	246,532	255,453	257,980	264,100	260,000	259,900

REVENUE.

Imperial.

52. The figures show little variation.

Provincial.

ised, 1915-16.

53. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget forecast. There is an improvement of R1 lakh in Bengal, where agricultural distress in certain districts has increased registrations; but it is more than counterbalanced by minor reductions in Madras, Bombay and certain other provinces. The estimates for 1916-17 are generally based on the revenue expected to be realised in 1915-16. The total Budget exceeds the Revised for the current year by R1·11 lakhs, owing mainly to provision for normal growth in Madras.

'get, 1916-17.

EXPENDITURE.

54. The figures show little variation.

XI.—TRIBUTES.

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General .	20,68,974	19,61,417	18,81,572	20,02,000	19,88,000	20,09,000
2. Madras . .	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,96,519	44,97,000	44,97,000	44,97,000
3. Bombay . .	14,21,855	14,28,999	14,01,838	13,39,000	12,39,000	13,39,000
4. Bengal . . .	67,701	67,701	67,701	68,000	68,000	68,000
5. United Provinces .	3,28,777	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000	3,21,000
6. Punjab . . .	1,41,874	1,45,391	1,43,824	1,44,000	1,44,000	1,44,000
7. Burma . . .	4,53,900	4,53,900	4,53,150	4,53,000	4,53,000	4,52,000
8. Bihar and Orissa .	85,500	85,499	85,500	86,000	86,000	86,000
9. Central Provinces .	2,37,937	2,42,687	2,46,187	2,39,000	2,32,000	2,39,000
10. Assam . . .	50,100	50,100	50,100	50,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL INDIA R .	93,53,137	92,53,213	91,47,391	91,99,000	90,78,000	92,05,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	623,542	616,881	609,827	613,300	605,200	613,700

55. The revenue recorded under this head represents tributes received from the protected States, in several cases as a result of exchanges of territory and settlement of claims, and contributions made chiefly in lieu of former obligation to supply or maintain troops. The figures do not ordinarily show any important fluctuations from year to year except for advance payment of sums falling due in the ensuing year, or arrears and their recovery. The Revised estimate for the current year is less than the Budget by R1·21 lakhs, the decrease being mainly due to the postponement of recoveries in Kathiawar in consequence of deficient rainfall. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal receipts.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

1.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	43,974	50,921	67,324	81,000	93,000	80,000
2. Delhi . . .	3,174	8,999	12,696	9,000	9,000	12,000
3. Baluchistan . .	5,797	5,464	4,601	7,000	5,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	23,401	23,604	19,080	21,000	21,000	20,000
5. Other Provinces .	24,09,098	23,72,430	30,82,960	22,05,000	22,87,000	24,07,000
Total .	24,85,444	24,61,418	31,86,661	23,23,000	24,15,000	25,24,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	3,87,557	4,42,246	4,54,807	4,04,000	4,35,000	4,42,000
2. Bombay . . .	8,48,516	9,98,360	11,31,185	8,45,000	9,35,000	8,85,000
3. Bengal . . .	2,68,043	2,44,261	3,34,233	2,59,000	3,00,000	2,70,000
4. United Provinces .	2,02,662	2,48,369	2,78,336	2,57,000	2,50,000	2,68,000
5. Punjab . . .	1,91,639	1,82,367	1,97,841	1,93,000	1,70,000	1,87,000
6. Burma . . .	2,53,591	2,28,133	2,62,698	2,30,000	2,78,000	2,21,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	1,11,886	1,21,767	1,03,961	1,05,000	97,000	98,000
8. Central Provinces .	81,517	82,636	1,01,829	83,000	1,21,000	97,000
9. Assam . . .	38,065	32,572	71,049	39,000	46,000	40,000
Total .	23,86,476	25,80,711	29,35,939	24,24,000	26,32,000	25,03,000
TOTAL INDIA R	48,71,920	50,42,129	61,22,600	47,47,000	50,47,000	50,27,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	324,795	336,142	408,173	316,500	336,500	335,100

(a) *Imperial.*

56. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other provinces" represents refunds and drawbacks in respect of wholly Imperial revenue (*e.g.*, Opium, Salt, Customs and Tributes). The increase of R·92 lakh in the Revised estimate over the Budget for 1915-16 is mainly due to larger issues of duty-free salt and to special remission of tributes in Burma. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal charges.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

57. The expenditure fluctuates considerably from year to year, and is difficult to estimate. In 1915-16 the Budget will be exceeded by R2·08 lakhs, owing chiefly to higher refunds of excise revenue in several provinces. For 1916-17, a normal expenditure has been assumed.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

2.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	31,93,559	31,87,947	32,38,328	31,97,000	33,36,000	32,25,000
2. Delhi	514	1,689	10,452	...	4,000	4,000
3. Baluchistan	2,02,348	2,01,407	2,04,716	2,02,000	2,02,000	2,02,000
4. North-West Frontier	19,307	17,736	18,212	18,000	18,000	18,000
5. Other Provinces	34,94,978	35,40,050	35,39,025	35,25,000	35,65,000	35,29,000
Total	69,10,706	69,48,829	70,05,733	69,42,000	71,25,000	69,78,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,13,814	6,20,012	5,55,118	5,82,000	6,34,000	6,17,000
2. Bombay	1,01,33,011	1,03,54,259	1,05,67,450	1,11,25,000	1,09,59,0 0	1,09,86,000
3. Bengal	1,01,810	54,317	68,546	85,000	82,000	70,000
4. United Provinces	3,09,664	3,01,916	3,02,875	3,02,000	2,89,000	3,01,000
5. Punjab	70,827	81,372	73,646	75,000	74,000	73,000
6. Burma	200	415	400	1,000	1,000	1,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,06,023	1,46,784	1,07,905	1,06,000	1,09,000	1,09,000
8. Central Provinces	40,851	75,970	38,675	41,000	39,000	38,000
9. Assam	32,434	32,638	34,040	34,000	35,000	35,000
Total	1,13,08,634	1,16,67,683	1,17,48,655	1,23,51,000	1,22,02,000	1,22,30,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,82,19,340	1,86,16,512	1,87,54,388	1,92,93,000	1,93,27,000	1,92,08,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,214,623	1,241,101	1,250,292	1,286,200	1,288,500	1,280,600

(a) *Imperial.*

58. The wholly Imperial expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represents Opium, Salt and Customs compensations paid to Native States and Foreign Governments, as well as Miscellaneous compensations (*i.e.*, those of a general character and not intended to indemnify against loss of a particular kind of revenue) in provinces other than Bombay. The variations between the Budget and Revised estimates of the current year, and between the latter and the Budget of next year are due to the fact that the salt royalty payable to Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the customs compensation payable to Travancore and Cochin, fluctuate respectively with reference to the actual sales of salt and the actual realisations of customs revenue.

(b) *Provincial.*

59. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R1 49 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the record under other heads of account of payments of *kadim* cash allowances in Bombay for which provision was made in the Budget under "Assignments and compensations." The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

XII.—INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. Interest on Imperial loans and advances	37,58,845	37,52,940	34,25,626	34,22,000	34,55,000	33,65,000
2. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,420	34,70,000	34,70,000	34,70,000
3. Interest on overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India	27,21,189	31,37,152	4,66,914	6,21,000	5,63,000	6,29,000
4. Interest charged to Capital on advances to Railway Companies	7,80,536	5,13,168	66,523	8,000	40,000	9,000
5. Miscellaneous items	1,13,474	3,48,583	3,50,620	4,46,000	3,18,000	2,45,000
TOTAL R	1,08,44,464	1,12,22,263	77,80,103	79,67,000	78,46,000	77,18,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	4,26,893	4,55,317	4,42,929	4,49,000	4,46,000	4,64,000
2. Bombay	10,12,401	14,21,591	15,26,317	14,08,000	13,28,000	12,25,000
3. Bengal	5,00,713	4,29,999	4,14,486	5,29,000	5,36,000	6,54,000
4. United Provinces	14,09,544	11,56,424	16,58,397	19,49,000	23,49,000	17,40,000
5. Punjab	2,6[illegible],145	2,33,960	2,24,646	2,[illegible]8,000	2,00,000	2,66,000
6. Burma	1,50,845	1,42,937	1,30,615	1,59,000	1,42,000	1,61,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	2,88,003	2,22,129	1,82,880	2,16,000	1,37,000	1,46,000
8. Central Provinces	1,80,289	1,82,442	1,90,902	2,41,000	2,66,000	2,45,000
9. Assam	13,336	24,239	66,896	65,000	55,000	1,12,000
TOTAL R	42,46,174	42,69,038	48,37,566	53,07,000	55,19,000	50,19,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,50,92,638	1,54,91,301	1,26,17,671	1,32,74,000	1,33,65,000	1,27,37,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,006,176	1,032,754	841,178	884,900	891,000	849,100
ENGLAND.						
1. Profits of Paper Currency Circulation	78,211	78,211	78,211	78,200	78,200	228,600
2. Interest realised from investment of Cash Balances	372,170	205,689	79,969			
3. Interest on advances to the Imperial Bank of Persia for the purpose of the Persian Government	16,852	35,183	23,656	94,000	126,000	94,200
4. Miscellaneous	299	282	293	...	800	3,400
TOTAL £	467,532	319,365	182,129	172,200	205,000	326,200
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	1,473,708	1,352,119	1,023,307	1,057,100	1,096,000	1,175,300
Loans and advances outstanding on 31st March:—						
1. Imperial £	6,259,602	6,044,330	6,037,605	6,198,230	5,875,705	5,918,205
2. Provincial £	5,894,614	6,687,516	7,025,402	6,403,516	6,884,002	6,426,902

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

60. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R1·21 lakhs, the decrease being mainly due to smaller receipts of interest in the Punjab in respect of the unpaid balance of the sale price of Government lands.

Budget, 1916-17.

61. The total Budget for 1916-17 is taken at R1·28 lakhs less than the Revised estimate of the current year. The fall is mainly due to a decrease in the interest recoverable from Native States, consequent on a reduction in the outstanding balances of loans taken by them from Government.

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

62. The Revised for 1915-16 is R2·12 lakhs higher than the Budget. An increase of R4 lakhs is expected in the United Provinces in consequence of a prompter recovery of arrears; but this will be counterbalanced partly by a fall of R·80 lakh in Bombay, and of R·79 lakh in Bihar and Orissa, owing to the deficient rainfall in certain tracts, and by smaller reductions in some of the other provinces. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal recoveries based on the current demand.

Budget, 1916-17.

(*c*) *England.*

Revised, 1915-16.

63. The receipts in England in 1915-16 are likely to exceed the Budget estimate by £32,800 mainly owing to an increase in the interest realised from investment of the cash balances of the Home treasury, which have proved to be larger and have earned a higher rate of interest than was anticipated. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 shows a rise of £121,200 over the Revised for 1915-16. A sum of £150,400 will be obtained from the additional investment of £3 million of the Paper Currency Reserve made in the current year. On the other hand, there will be a reduction in the interest realised from the investment of the cash balances of the Home treasury, which are not expected to remain as high as in 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

13 AND 14.—INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Interest on Debt other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works—							
Interest on total Debt—							
1. India	₹	4,98,01,687	5,13,24,328	5,54,05,204	5,89,00,000	5,74,00,000	5,80,25,000
	£	3,320,112	3,421,622	3,693,680	3,926,700	3,826,700	3,868,300
2. England	£	6,203,996	5,912,796	6,077,903	6,092,300	6,182,200	6,088,700
Total	£	9,524,108	9,334,418	9,771,583	10,019,000	10,008,900	9,957,000
Deduct amounts charged to—							
(*a*) Railways:							
(*i*) India	₹	*4,93,46,705*	*5,39,53,685*	*6,30,88,705*	*6,14,91,000*	*6,51,74,000*	*6,62,23,000*
	£	*3,289,780*	*3,596,912*	*4,205,914*	*4,099,400*	*4,344,900*	*4,414,900*
(*ii*) England	£	*3,782,763*	*3,706,233*	*3,706,300*	*3,666,300*	*3,731,800*	*3,733,800*
Total Railways	£	*7,072,548*	*7,303,145*	*7,912,214*	*7,765,700*	*8,076,700*	*8,148,700*
(*b*) Irrigation:							
(*i*) India	₹	*1,73,66,737*	*1,77,92,499*	*1,92,62,258*	*1,95,16,000*	*2,00,62,000*	*2,07,28,000*
	£	*1,157,783*	*1,186,167*	*1,284,150*	*1,301,100*	*1,337,500*	*1,381,800*
(*ii*) England	£	*124,730*	*118,679*	*125,379*	*122,200*	*126,800*	*127,600*
Total Irrigation	£	*1,282,513*	*1,304,846*	*1,409,529*	*1,423,300*	*1,464,300*	*1,509,400*
Total deduction	£	*8,355,061*	*8,607,991*	*9,321,743*	*9,189,000*	*9,541,000*	*9,658,100*
Interest on Ordinary Debt	£	1,169,047	726,427	449,840	830,000	467,900	298,900
Distribution of above—							
Imperial	£	966,579	506,757	210,219	598,800	225,000	66,400
Provincial	£	202,468	219,670	239,621	231,200	242,900	232,500
Interest on other Obligations—							
On Savings Bank Balances converted at ₹15=£1	£	491,952	560,453	525,444	437,600	467,900	437,000
Other items	£	149,536	228,773	215,973	208,500	199,600	203,800
TOTAL	£	641,488	789,226	741,417	646,100	667,500	690,800
GRAND TOTAL	£	1,810,535	1,515,653	1,191,257	1,476,100	1,135,400	989,700
Debt outstanding on 31st March—							
Sterling		£ 179,179,193	£ 177,064,757	£ 183,190,858	£ 182,657,257	£ 182,282,858	£ 180,282,858
Rupee Debt—							
4 per cent.		₹ 3,81,00,000	₹ 3,19,00,000	₹ 3,19,00,000	₹ 3,07,00,000	₹ 3,18,90,000	₹ 14,68,90,000
3½ per cent.		1,29,93,49,500	1,33,09,99,400	1,38,12,21,400	1,42,64,84,400	1,39,47,25,400	1,38,53,25,400
3 per cent.		8,42,41,600	8,29,18,000	8,20,59,500	8,17,52,000	7,79,75,500	7,72,75,500
Other Debt		1,16,73,690	1,16,38,390	1,00,84,300	1,00,71,500	1,00,82,300	1,00,14,300
Temporary loans		...	...	11,00,60,000	11,00,00,000	6,50,00,000	6,50,00,000
Savings Bank Balances		26,20,25,285	29,41,36,903	21,84,66,176	21,32,14,396	23,04,50,176	23,35,30,176

Interest on ordinary debt.

64. The expenditure in 1915-16 on account of interest payable on the public debt as a whole will fall short of the Budget estimate by R1·51 lakhs (£10,100). There will be a saving of R15 lakhs in India, mainly in the provision made in the Budget for discount on the rupee loan to be raised in the year; but this will be partly counterbalanced by an excess of R13·49 lakhs (£89,900) in England, due chiefly to the payment of a higher rate of discount on India Bills. In the Budget for 1916-17 necessary provision has been made for a full year's interest on the rupee loan of R5 crores raised in the current year, and on the temporary loan of R6 crores from the Gold Standard Reserve which will remain unpaid at the end of the year, as well as for the service of the further borrowing in India which is contemplated in the ensuing year. The reduction in the charges, as compared with the current year, is mainly due to the contemplated discharge of £1½ million India bills and repayment of £3 million of the temporary loan from the Gold Standard Reserve.

Revised, 1915-1

Budget, 1916-17

65. The amount of interest transferred to the Railway and Irrigation sections of the accounts depends, firstly, on the capital expenditure; secondly, on the actual payment of interest on that portion of the debt which has been incurred specifically on account of the construction or purchase of railways or irrigation works; and, thirdly, on the rate at which interest is charged on that portion of the debt which has not been specifically raised for the above purpose. Our practice is to adopt, for this adjustment, the average rate of interest actually paid in respect of the whole of the non-specific debt in the latest year for which complete accounts are available. The result is that the rate adopted in calculating the Revised estimate for a year is generally different from that used for the Budget estimate: and this usually leads to a difference between the two estimates apart from that caused by a variation in the capital expenditure itself.

Transfers to Railway and Irrigation Accounts.

The large increase of R52·80 lakhs (£352,000) in the Revised estimate of total interest to be transferred in 1915-16, as compared with the Budget, is due partly to an increase in the rate, and partly to an increase in the capital at charge at the end of 1914-15 caused by certain adjustments made with reference to a recent contract with the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company. The increase in the total amount of interest to be transferred in 1916-17, over the Revised estimate for 1915-16, is almost wholly due to the progress of capital expenditure.

Revised, 1915-1

Budget, 1916-17

66. A portion of the interest on Ordinary Debt appears in the Provincial section of the accounts. Provincial Governments are authorised to grant advances to cultivators (as well as to certain other people in special cases) under various Acts, to native states, to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law, and to municipalities and local bodies (other than Presidency Corporations), out of amounts annually placed at their disposal by the Government of India. The interest actually levied on such advances is credited as Provincial revenue. But interest at 3½ per cent a year is charged to the Local Governments on the mean between the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Accounts at the commencement of the year and at its close; and this is done by transferring the amount so calculated from the Imperial to the Provincial section under Interest on Ordinary Debt. The differences between the Budget and the Revised estimates of the amount to be so transferred in the current year, and between the latter and the Budget estimate of 1916-17, are explained by the variations in the outstanding balances of the Provincial Loan Account as shown in the table at page 44.

Transfers to Provincial.

Interest on other obligations.

67. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R5·21 lakhs (£21,400). There will be a rise of R4·54 lakhs in the interest payable on the Savings Bank balance owing mainly to a reduction in the anticipated withdrawals from Post Office Savings Banks; but on the other hand, a portion of the interest payable on certain special loans is not likely to be claimed during the current year. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for an increase of R3·50 lakhs (£23,300) over the Revised for 1915-16 chiefly in consequence of a further growth anticipated in the deposits in the State Provident funds.

Revised, 1915-1

Budget, 1916-17

XIII AND 15—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

—	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
REVENUE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Postage and Message Revenue . .	3,87,70,014	4,13,62,237	4,16,19,153	4,15,44,000	4,38,26,000	4,54,19,000
2. Commission on money orders .	56,79,946	61,03,161	60,88,658	61,80,000	63,30,000	64,30,000
3. Other Receipts .	45,25,202	40,24,174	43,39,142	42,40,000	42,50,000	43,20,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	4,89,75,162	5,14,89,572	5,20,46,953	5,19,64,000	5,44,06,000	5,61,69,000
TOTAL INDIA . £	3,265,011	3,432,638	3,469,797	3,464,300	3,627,100	3,744,600
ENGLAND .	...	...	30,000	69,000	...	20,000
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT .	3,265,011	3,432,638	3,499,797	3,533,300	3,627,100	3,764,600
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. INDIA.						
1. Message Revenue .	24,59,273	23,89,648	13,23,801	5,00,000	18,92,000	16,52,000
2. Other Receipts .	20,666	26,794	—14,201	20,000	—1,13,000	13,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	24,79,939	24,16,442	13,09,600	5,20,000	17,79,000	16,65,000
TOTAL INDIA . £	165,329	161,096	87,306	34,600	118,600	111,000
ENGLAND.						
1. Message Revenue. £	6,220	4,583	7,220	2,100	10,200	1,000
2. Other Receipts £	...	202	2,650	9,200	8,900	300
TOTAL ENGLAND £	6,220	4,785	9,870	11,300	19,100	1,300
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT £	171,549	165,881	97,176	45,900	137,700	112,300
TOTAL REVENUE £	3,436,560	3,598,519	3,596,973	3,579,200	3,764,800	3,876,900
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges . . .	3,05,26,936	3,13,69,557	3,19,24,561	3,29,64,000	3,27,92,000	3,32,81,000
2. Stationery and Printing . . .	13,97,275	12,48,848	13,38,126	11,28,000	14,66,000	14,76,000
3. Conveyance of mails	65,95,054	73,36,524	72,31,660	73,34,000	73,02,000	76,35,000
4. Maintenance of Telegraph Lines .	25,76,216	26,29,794	23,80,227	25,27,000	25,94,000	26,85,000
5. Capital outlay in connection with the Telegraph Service .	4,09,421	4,60,450	7,10,564	5,48,000	—5,76,000	1,19,000
6. Miscellaneous .	9,09,603	9,61,428	8,70,621	10,55,000	9,60,000	9,68,000
TOTAL INDIA R .	4,24,14,505	4,40,06,601	4,44,55,759	4,55,56,000	4,45,88,000	4,61,64,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,827,634	2,933,774	2,963,717	3,037,100	2,969,200	3,077,600
ENGLAND.						
1. Contribution to Eastern mail subsidy £	54,588	54,588	54,588	54,000	42,700	47,100
2. Stores . . £	131,612	143,070	143,676	142,500	172,500	230,000
3. Other items . £	8,588	10,555	16,999	42,700	7,300	47,900
TOTAL ENGLAND . £	194,788	208,213	215,263	239,200	232,500	325,000
TOTAL INDIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £	3,022,422	3,141,987	3,178,980	3,276,300	3,191,700	3,402,600
INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. INDIA AND ENGLAND.						
1. Revenue charges . £	96,183	77,193	86,888	101,800	100,700	104,700
2. Capital outlay . £	—17,599	23,157	13,241	5,200	10,600	86,200
3. Payments in respect of Revenue . £	31,507	30,647	—21,846	—88,900	—82,000	—90,000
TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT £	110,091	130,997	78,283	18,100	29,300	100,900
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . £	3,132,513	3,272,984	3,257,263	3,294,400	3,221,000	3,503,500
NET REVENUE . £	304,047	325,535	339,710	284,800	543,800	373,400

REVENUE.

(a) *Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.*

Revised, 1915-16.

68. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R14·07 lakhs (£93,800). An improvement of R24·42 lakhs is expected in India owing to the more satisfactory conditions of internal trade. But there is a decrease of R10·35 lakhs in the receipts in England, as the Home Government will not make any payment in the current year under the Morley award in connection with the Eastern Mail Service.

Budget, 1916-17.

69. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for a further moderate advance of R17·63 lakhs in the collections in India and for a receipt of R3 lakhs in England in connection with the Eastern Mail Service.

(b) *Indo-European Telegraph Department.*

Revised, 1915-16.

70. The rise of R13·77 lakhs (£91,800) in the revenue in the current year, as compared with the Budget estimate, is due to the diversion of traffic from foreign lines to those of the Indo-European Telegraph Department in consequence of interruptions on the former, as well as to an increase in the traffic owing to the war.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for a fall of R3·81 lakhs (£25,400) in the receipts, owing mainly to a reduction in rates in the Persian Gulf section.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Indian Postal and Telegraph Department.*

Revised, 1915-16.

71. The expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to fall short of the Budget grant by R12·69 lakhs (£84,600). The reduction is mainly due to heavy credits for the value of stores supplied to the Indian Expeditionary Forces, the curtailment of expenditure with reference to the policy of economy, a smaller payment in connection with the Eastern Mail subsidy owing to the discontinuance of mail sorting at sea, and a lapse in the provision for payments to the Marconi Company.

Budget, 1916-17.

72. The Budget grant for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R31·63 lakhs (£210,900). The credits on account of the value of stores supplied to other departments will be less by R7·5 lakhs in consequence of smaller supplies to the Indian Expeditionary Forces, while the outlay on the purchase of stores in England will be higher by R8·63 lakhs mainly owing to the replacement of stores issued to the Forces in the current year and a rise in prices. A provision of R6 lakhs has also been made for certain payments to the Marconi Company which are being postponed in the current year. Apart from these special items, the Budget estimate provides for sanctioned establishments and normal working expenses, together with a margin for the development of the operations of the department which are generally remunerative in character.

(b) *Indo-European Telegraph Department.*

Revised, 1915-16.

73. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R1·68 lakhs (£11,200), the rise being mainly due to the re-construction of the line north of Karachi and the increased cost of stores.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R10·74 lakhs (£71,600) more than the Revised for the current year. Provision has been made for an increase of R11·34 lakhs (£75,600) in the capital outlay, in consequence of a rise in the cost of stores and the contemplated reconstruction of a line in Persia; and for a normal growth of R·60 lakh (£4,000) in the working expenses. On the other hand, the net receipts in England in 1916-17 in connection with the Joint Purse arrangement, etc., will be R1·20 lakhs (£8,000) more than in 1915-16.

XV AND 17.—MINT.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
REVENUE.						
INDIA.						
1. Percentage chargeable on coinage of new rupees	32,25,953	20,64,049	...	...	...	...
2. Profit on circulation of—						
(a) Nickel coins	22,02,778	19,61,839	9,54,164	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
(b) Bronze coins	12,72,178	7,60,047	...	...	...	...
3. Fees for coining dollars, etc.	3,07,347	75,417	...	...	...	...
4. Other items	3,02,119	2,45,302	88,301	70,000	1,11,000	94,000
TOTAL R	73,10,375	50,96,654	10,42,465	10,70,000	11,11,000	10,94,000
TOTAL £	487,359	339,777	69,498	71,300	74,000	72,900
England £	...	64	...	...	...	...
TOTAL £	487,359	339,841	69,498	71,300	74,000	72,900
EXPENDITURE.						
INDIA.						
1. Establishment charges	8,86,301	8,36,509	6,85,293	7,47,000	6,65,000	7,25,000
2. Purchase of stores	2,19,565	2,37,642	99,913	1,75,000	1,22,000	1,44,000
3. Loss on re-coining old silver coins	5,07,401	4,90,118	4,13,718	4,99,000	3,79,000	4,08,000
4. Loss on bronze coinage	...	...	7,57,341	...	...	...
5. Other coinage losses	4,20,140	2,66,720	27,906	...	...	...
TOTAL R	20,33,407	18,30,989	19,84,171	14,21,000	11,66,000	12,77,000
TOTAL £	135,560	122,066	132,278	94,700	77,800	85,200
England £	6,783	10,564	9,404	7,800	8,200	5,100
TOTAL £	142,343	132,630	141,682	102,000	86,000	90,300
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	345,016	207,211	—72,184	—30,700	—12,000	—17,400

REVENUE.

74. The figures do not show any important variation.

EXPENDITURE.

Revised, 1915-16.

75. The decrease of R2·41 lakhs in the expenditure in 1915-16, as compared with the Budget provision, is due partly to savings in establishment charges and in the grant for the purchase of stores, and partly to a reduction in the loss on the recoinage of uncurrent silver coin consequent on a fall in the withdrawals of such coin. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal operations.

Budget, 1916-17.

18.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
INDIA.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imperial.						
1. Cost of the Central Government: (i) Salary and expenses of the Governor-General	11,46,704	11,28,036	10,55,920	10,92,000	11,33,000	10,68,000
(ii) Executive Council	4,76,853	4,86,820	5,44,171	5,44,000	5,51,000	5,38,000
(iii) Legislative Council	1,32,026	1,70,712	1,54,746	1,73,000	1,71,000	1,73,000
(iv) Charges of the Secretariats	35,65,399	35,89,737	36,87,063	35,36,000	36,66,000	36,82,000
2. Offices of Account and Audit	37,53,875	38,00,764	38,10,796	39,11,000	38,79,000	38,69,000
3. Currency Department and Reserve Treasury	6,82,687	8,18,972	8,53,238	9,46,000	9,29,000	9,78,000
4. Payments to Presidency Banks for treasury and public debt work	3,66,231	3,74,081	3,82,870	3,86,000	3,91,000	3,94,000
5. Ajmer-Merwara Administration, etc.	4,074	2,086	2,068	3,000	2,000	2,000
6. Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar	50,276	...	...	...	...	...
7. Delhi*	32,635	1,40,684	1,43,117	1,55,000	1,42,000	1,45,000
8. North-West Frontier Administration	3,64,422	3,11,794	3,36,534	3,56,000	3,69,000	3,81,000
Total	1,05,75,182	1,07,73,686	1,09,70,523	1,11,02,000	1,12,33,000	1,12,30,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	13,99,496	14,26,839	15,22,569	14,93,000	15,85,000	15,35,000
2. Bombay	17,90,470	19,37,196	21,15,164	21,29,000	20,83,000	20,70,000
3. Bengal	25,46,712	24,29,759	24,18,157	23,74,000	24,06,000	24,35,000
4. United Provinces	17,15,992	17,31,053	17,54,705	18,80,000	17,79,000	17,67,000
5. Punjab	12,44,915	12,20,574	13,27,042	12,28,000	12,71,000	12,64,000
6. Burma	15,13,442	15,16,202	15,72,207	16,05,000	15,74,000	16,03,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	11,84,144	13,47,288	13,45,502	14,48,000	13,48,000	14,36,000
8. Central Provinces	8,68,131	9,30,430	9,71,025	9,10,000	9,32,000	9,31,000
9. Assam	6,04,804	5,83,597	6,06,828	6,46,000	6,20,000	6,24,000
Total	1,28,68,106	1,31,22,938	1,36,33,199	1,37,12,000	1,35,99,000	1,36,66,000
TOTAL INDIA	2,34,43,288	2,38,96,624	2,46,03,722	2,48,14,000	2,48,32,000	2,48,96,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 1,562,886	£ 1,593,108	£ 1,640,248	£ 1,654,300	£ 1,655,500	£ 1,659,700
ENGLAND.						
1. Cost of the Secretary of State's establishment, etc.	268,954	269,232	268,486	272,200	283,900	283,700
2. Stores, etc., for India	111,949	121,307	139,504	93,000	52,200	67,500
3. Royal Visit and Coronation Durbar	293	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL £	381,196	390,539	407,990	365,200	336,100	351,200
GRAND TOTAL £	1,944,082	1,983,647	2,048,238	2,019,500	1,991,600	2,010,900

*The figures have been corrected to include the charges of the Audit Office, Delhi.

(a) *India—Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 76. The expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by ₹1·31 lakhs. The increase is wholly due to a rise in the charges of the Secretariats (₹1·30 lakhs) in consequence of the re-organisation of the Education Department and the employment of additional establishments in the Commerce and Industry and other departments to deal with questions arising out of the war. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for sanctioned establishments and normal charges, and follows closely the Revised for the current year.

Budget, 1916-17.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 77. The total Revised for 1915-16 falls short of the Budget estimate by ₹1·13 lakhs. Savings of ₹1·01 lakhs and ₹1 lakh are expected in the United Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa respectively, owing to the non-utilisation of the provision for the creation of an Executive Council in the former province and for railway saloons for the Lieutenant-Governor in the latter. On the other hand, there will be an excess of ₹·93 lakh over the Budget grant in Madras, due mainly to the employment of additional staff in the Secretariats and the purchase of furniture for the Government House. Unimportant variations from the Budget grants will occur in the other provinces.

Budget, 1916-17. 78. The total Budget estimate for 1916-17 is ₹·67 lakh more than the Revised for the current year, the more important variations being: (1) an increase of ₹·88 lakh in Bihar and Orissa due mainly to provision for furniture required for the Government House at Bankipore, and (2) a reduction of ₹·51 lakh in Madras caused by the absence of certain items of special expenditure which have been incurred in the current year.

(c) *England.*

Revised, 1915-16. 79. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by £29,100. There is an increase of £11,700 in the charges of the Home establishment owing to an increase in staff, a rise in the wages of labourers at the store depôt and the payment of overtime allowances; but it will be more than counterbalanced by a saving of £40,800 in the grant for the purchase of stores, etc., due chiefly to smaller requirements for stores and to a change in the system of submission of claims under which payment will be made in 1915-16 in respect of three quarters only and not for a full year.

Budget, 1916-17. 80. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by £15,100 mainly owing to a higher provision for outlay on stores.

XVI A and 19 A.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	3,51,532	3,29,821	3,66,885	3,68,000	3,69,000	3,71,000
2. Delhi . . .	58,774	1,61,864	2,42,989	1,70,000	1,68,000	1,64,000
3. Baluchistan . .	20,077	19,834	22,517	24,000	28,000	24,000
4. North-West Frontier	6,16,006	6,19,800	6,49,779	6,68,000	6,50,000	6,45,000
Total .	10,46,389	11,31,319	12,82,170	12,30,000	12,15,000	12,04,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	66,61,302	69,67,819	82,64,186	84,56,000	84,54,000	85,29,000
2. Bombay . . .	56,69,312	56,3 ,537	57,76,860	57,29,000	58,22,000	57,55,000
3. Bengal . . .	96,39,400	1,00,37,547	1,03,78,300	1,01,24,000	1,05,40,000	1,00,20,000
4. United Provinces .	61,61,393	63,90,754	66,82,719	67,45,000	70,23,000	68,88,000
5. Punjab . . .	42,17,547	42,55,055	46,02,900	46,94,000	47,21,000	46,56,000
6. Burma . . .	48,24,039	48,81,629	50,21,931	52,07,000	51,00,000	50,41,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	31,23,331	32,98,531	35,30,823	34,91,000	38,38,000	42,23,000
8. Central Provinces .	25,77,687	27,86,972	28,17,148	29,41,000	29,18,000	29,76,000
9. Assam . . .	9,09,112	9,33,847	10,14,7 2	10,68,000	10,35,000	10,39,000
Total .	4,37,83,123	4,51,88,691	4,80,89,509	4,84,55,000	4,94,51,000	4,91,27,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	4,48,29,512	4,63,20,010	4,93,71,679	4,96,85,000	5,05,66,000	5,03,31,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,988,634	3,088,001	3,291,445	3,312,300	3,377,700	3,355,400
England . . . £	1,668	159	809	700	1,200	700
TOTAL £	2,990,302	3,088,160	3,292,254	3,313,000	3,378,900	3,356,100

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General . .	76,782	95,487	3,17,242	3,19,000	2,93,000	1,52,000
2. Delhi . . .	9,702	20,624	17,849	20,000	21,000	22,000
3. Baluchistan . .	24,410	27,413	24,532	25,000	29,000	25,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,12,889	1,44,782	1,43,825	1,50,000	1,71,000	1,50,000
Total .	2,23,783	2,88,306	5,03,44	5,14,000	5,14,000	3,49,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	10,63,626	10,94,576	11,44,480	11,47,000	11,70,000	12,05,000
2. Bombay . . .	7,31,828	7,80,626	8,43,009	8,20,000	8,10,000	8,20,000
3. Bengal . . .	8,14,901	8,42,811	8,60,139	9,13,000	6,40,000	8,30,000
4. United Provinces .	6,80,041	6,77,355	7,86,719	7,08,000	8,40,000	8,66,000
5. Punjab . . .	4,88,534	5,54,353	5,87,921	6,78,000	5,40,000	5,28,000
6. Burma . . .	6,47,791	6,84,281	6,51,323	6,79,000	6,10,000	6,40,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	2,80,076	2,69,601	2,96,004	2,80,000	3,34,000	3,51,000
8. Central Provinces .	2,35,053	2,89,281	2,58,662	2,57,000	2,29,000	2,41,000
9. Assam . . .	1,15,132	1,25,675	1,36,817	1,38,000	1,28,000	1,40,000
Total .	50,56,982	53,18,559	55,65,074	56,20,000	55,01,000	56,21,000
TOTAL R	52,80,765	56,06,865	60,68,522	61,34,000	60,15,000	59,70,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	352,051	373,791	404,568	408,900	401,000	398,000

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

81. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 82. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by ₹9·96 lakhs. There is an increase of ₹4·16 lakhs in Bengal and of ₹2·78 lakhs in the United Provinces, chiefly in consequence of (1) special expenditure in connection with political cases, and (2) the payment of grain compensation allowance for which provision was made in the Budget under "Miscellaneous"; of ₹3·47 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa, mainly due to expenditure connected with the High Court at Bankipore for which no allowance was made in the Budget; and of ₹·93 lakh in Bombay owing to the grant of time-scale pay to those Joint and Assistant Judges who are members of the Indian Civil Service, the revision of pay of Judicial Commissioners, and a larger payment of leave allowances. In the Punjab also, there will be some excess over the Budget provision in consequence of special expenditure connected with political cases and the payment of grain compensation allowance, which will be met partially from savings in ordinary grants and in the allotment for the revision of clerical establishments. On the other hand, the expenditure will fall short of the Budget estimate in Burma (₹1·07 lakhs), owing mainly to the temporary return to military duty of the junior military members of the Burma Commission; and in the three remaining provinces owing to unimportant lapses in various grants.

Budget, 1916-17. 83. The total Budget for 1916-17 is ₹3·24 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for 1915-16. There is a reduction of ₹5·20 lakhs in Bengal, owing to: (1) the creation of a new High Court at Bankipore; and (2) the absence of (*a*) special expenditure incurred in the current year in connection with political cases, and (*b*) specific provision under this head for the payment of grain compensation allowance. There is also a decrease of ₹1·35 lakhs in the United Provinces, due to the second of the causes mentioned above. On the other hand, there is an increase of 3·85 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa, where the Budget provides for a full year's charges on account of the new High Court at Bankipore. Provision has generally been made in all the provinces for the normal charges of sanctioned establishments.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 84. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ from the Budget.

Budget, 1916-17. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at ₹1·65 lakhs less than the Revised for 1915-16, as it is unlikely that any sums will be transferred in the ensuing year by the Administrator General, Bengal, to credit of Government under Section 52 of Act III of 1913.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 85. The total revenue in the current year is likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by ₹1·19 lakhs. The reduction is mainly due to smaller receipts on account of magisterial fines in the Punjab, Bengal, Burma and several other provinces, which are partly counterbalanced by increased recoveries on this account in Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces and by a rise in the revenue from kurk-amins' fees and process-servers' fees in the last named province. The Budget for 1916-17 provides for normal receipts in all the provinces.

Budget, 1916-17.

XVI B and 19 B.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	16,41,340	16,67,987	17,73,473	17,06,000	19,08,000	18,97,000
2. Delhi	22,484	64,366	74,135	70,000	72,000	71,000
3. Baluchistan	29,652	34,001	30,498	33,000	36,000	33,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,51,779	2,09,693	2,13,234	2,37,000	2,63,000	2,74,000
TOTAL	18,45,255	19,76,047	20,91,340	20,46,000	22,79,000	22,75,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	13,89,871	14,99,324	15,43,300	16,09,000	15,10,000	15,32,000
2. Bombay	12,00,733	12,76,989	12,82,660	12,87,000	12,82,000	12,91,000
3. Bengal	19,61,832	22,62,882	23,50,828	21,95,000	24,31,000	25,50,000
4. United Provinces	18,23,882	20,59,519	23,13,033	21,66,000	23,83,000	24,14,000
5. Punjab	13,14,605	14,27,260	15,86,118	17,32,000	18,11,000	18,28,000
6. Burma	15,66,335	18,32,603	15,77,416	15,13,000	15,70,000	15,62,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	11,80,570	14,54,178	14,80,168	15,71,000	15,20,000	15,35,000
8. Central Provinces	5,61,448	6,80,139	7,51,965	6,80,000	6,65,000	6,73,000
9. Assam	2,48,796	2,72,251	2,94,557	3,47,000	3,36,000	3,26,000
TOTAL	1,12,48,072	1,27,65,145	1,31,80,045	1,31,00,000	1,35,08,000	1,37,11,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,30,93,327	1,47,41,192	1,52,71,385	1,51,46,000	1,57,87,000	1,59,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	872,889	982,746	1,018,093	1,009,800	1,052,500	1,065,700
England £	799	157	450	...	...	...
TOTAL £	873,688	982,903	1,018,543	1,009,800	1,052,500	1,065,700

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,51,785	4,03,586	3,70,057	3,68,000	3,87,000	3,85,000
2. Delhi	9,392	31,555	33,457	28,000	35,000	32,000
3. Baluchistan	777	829	552	1,000	1,000	1,000
4. North-West Frontier	26,077	32,562	37,074	37,000	43,000	45,000
TOTAL	3,88,031	4,68,532	4,41,140	4,34,000	4,66,000	4,63,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,48,948	5,44,928	6,25,005	5,50,000	5,20,000	5,66,000
2. Bombay	3,04,589	2,82,232	2,85,042	2,85,000	3,10,000	3,00,000
3. Bengal	7,03,353	6,71,947	8,34,256	7,60,000	9,33,000	8,02,000
4. United Provinces	3,66,917	3,73,035	3,63,038	3,82,000	3,50,000	3,63,000
5. Punjab	3,24,563	3,93,642	4,08,894	5,00,000	4,25,000	4,00,000
6. Burma	4,59,258	4,93,229	4,19,784	4,65,000	4,41,000	4,33,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	6,43,671	7,26,397	7,03,179	8,10,000	7,47,000	7,17,000
8. Central Provinces	2,31,183	2,81,162	2,77,557	2,76,000	2,20,000	2,40,000
9. Assam	80,424	91,622	90,310	1,02,000	80,000	93,000
TOTAL	36,62,906	38,58,194	40,06,865	41,30,000	40,26,000	39,14,000
TOTAL R	40,50,937	43,26,726	44,48,005	45,64,000	44,92,000	43,77,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	270,062	288,448	296,534	304,200	299,500	291,800

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 86. The increase of R2·33 lakhs over the Budget grant for 1915-16 is mainly due to higher outlay on commissariat supplies, required for the convict settlement at Port Blair, in consequence of a rise in prices. The *Budget, 1916-17.* Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 87. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget grant by R4·08 lakhs. The excess is wholly due to a rise in the dietary charges owing to the high price of food-stuffs and also to an increase in the jail population in some of the provinces. The cost of dietary is likely to exceed the Budget provision in almost every province; but in some of the provinces, it will be possible to meet the extra expenditure from savings in the grant for jail manufactures and in other directions.

Budget, 1916-17. 88. The Budget for 1916-17 is higher than the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R2·03 lakhs. The grants are generally based on the sanctioned scales of establishment, the probable jail population and normal outlay on raw materials.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

89. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 90. The decrease of R1 04 lakhs in the revenue in the current year, as compared with the Budget estimate, is due to a reduced demand for jail-made articles in most of the provinces. Bengal is the only province in which a material improvement in the receipts (R1·73 lakhs) is expected, in consequence of heavy supplies of jail manufactures to the Military Department. *Budget, 1916-17.* The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal receipts.

XVII AND 20.—POLICE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	9,17,991	10,37,218	11,52,094	10,74,000	12,18,000	12,74,000
2. Delhi	1,56,022	3,92,675	4,29,842	4,07,000	4,09,000	4,14,000
3. Baluchistan	4,13,677	5,11,605	5,84,734	6,42,000	5,94,000	6,08,000
4. North-West Frontier	15,76,157	17,05,508	18,05,391	18,67,000	19,76,000	21,71,000
Total	*30,63,847	36,47,006	39,72,061	39,90,000	41,97,000	44,67,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	88,16,509	92,47,539	1,09,30,808	1,12,26,000	1,11,68,000	1,16,71,000
2. Bombay	1,02,32,594	1,00,57,735	1,04,25,121	1,12,04,000	1,07,00,000	1,10,09,000
3. Bengal	83,99,859	94,71,081	1,03,72,545	1,05,35,000	1,10,26,000	1,11,12,000
4. United Provinces	1,08,84,795	1,11,39,477	1,25,99,303	1,24,24,000	1,28,15,000	1,26,07,000
5. Punjab	58,54,374	58,93,463	62,48,665	64,26,000	65,29,000	70,11,000
6. Burma	1,29,23,819	1,31,18,008	1,34,74,754	1,36,08,000	1,39,24,000	1,39,99,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	41,31,415	45,76,942	47,22,728	48,52,000	48,14,000	47,83,000
8. Central Provinces	33,31,457	34,11,226	34,60,413	36,21,000	35,60,000	37,00,000
9. Assam	22,10,987	23,87,928	23,30,651	25,29,000	23,12,000	25,33,000
Total	6,67,85,809	6,93,03,399	7,45,64,988	7,64,25,000	7,68,78,000	7,84,25,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	6,98,49,656	7,29,50,405	7,85,37,049	8,04,15,000	8,10,75,000	8,28,92,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	4,656,644	4,863,360	5,235,803	5,361,000	5,405,000	5,526,100
England . . £	1,356	1,630	1,205	1,300	700	200
TOTAL . £	4,658,000	4,864,990	5,237,008	5,362,300	5,405,700	5,526,300

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	18,672	18,562	21,267	19,000	21,000	18,000
2. Delhi	6,850	4,482	5,007	6,000	5,000	5,000
3. Baluchistan	10,448	14,865	18,714	15,000	19,000	18,000
4. North-West Frontier	31,003	20,732	33,308	33,000	36,000	49,000
Total	66,973	58,641	78,296	73,000	81,000	90,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,00,043	4,88,562	4,94,132	4,96,000	5,05,000	5,07,000
2. Bombay	2,45,679	2,89,014	2,59,452	2,86,000	2,86,000	2,98,000
3. Bengal	2,39,082	1,56,684	1,77,419	1,86,000	1,57,000	1,67,000
4. United Provinces	97,089	1,01,626	79,991	1,04,000	1,05,000	1,07,000
5. Punjab	1,98,478	2,03,666	1,72,730	1,67,000	2,24,000	2,82,000
6. Burma	4,97,655	4,61,975	6,44,811	5,91,000	5,52,000	5,66,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	53,983	46,517	39,897	41,000	36,000	35,000
8. Central Provinces	26,211	26,002	23,907	26,000	31,000	29,000
9. Assam	1,08,099	1,22,398	1,48,580	1,31,000	1,26,000	1,28,000
Total	19,66,319	18,96,444	20,40,919	20,28,000	20,22,000	21,19,000
TOTAL . R	20,33,292	19,55,085	21,19,215	21,01,000	21,03,000	22,09,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	135,553	130,339	141,281	140,100	140,200	147,300

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial (including outlay in England).*

Revised, 1915-16.

91. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is higher than the Budget by R1·98 lakhs. There is an increase of R1·44 lakhs under "India—General," owing mainly to a rise in the charges of the Central Criminal Investigation Department; and of R1·09 lakhs in the North-West Frontier Province, due to the grant to the frontier constabulary of increased rates of pay, and of certain special concessions necessitated by the present conditions of service on the frontier. On the other hand, there is a lapse in the provision made in the Budget for police reforms in Baluchistan.

Budget, 1916-17.

92. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R2·62 lakhs. The bulk of the increase occurs in the North-West Frontier Province and is due to provision for a full year's cost of the increased rates of pay and special concessions sanctioned for the frontier constabulary in the current year.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

93. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R4·53 lakhs. There is an increase of R4·91 lakhs in Bengal and of R3·91 lakhs in the United Provinces, due partly to measures adopted to cope with the increase in political crime and partly to the payment of grain compensation allowance for which provision was made in the Budget under "Miscellaneous"; of R3·16 lakhs in Burma, owing to special precautionary measures necessitated by the war; and of R1·03 lakhs in the Punjab, caused chiefly by a higher payment of grain compensation allowance. On the other hand, there is a decrease of R5·04 lakhs in Bombay and of R2·17 lakhs in Assam, owing to lapses in ordinary grants and in special allotments for police reorganisation, and to the transfer of funds in the former province to the Public Works Department for the construction of police buildings. Less important savings in the Budget provision are also expected in Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces.

Budget, 1916-17.

94. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R15·47 lakhs higher than the Revised for the current year. The estimates provide generally for the full cost of sanctioned establishments and of the various schemes already introduced. Some allotments have also been made for other urgent improvements. But no specific provision has been made under this head in the United Provinces and in Bengal for the payment of grain compensation allowance in the ensuing year, a lump allotment for this purpose being entered under "Miscellaneous" (see paragraph 146); this accounts for the apparent reduction of expenditure in the former province in the Budget for 1916-17 as compared with the Revised estimate for 1915-16, while the decrease in Bengal due to the same cause is more than counterbalanced by the provision made for certain urgent schemes.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

95. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

96. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised of the current year by R·97 lakh, the increase being mainly due to higher recoveries in the Punjab on account of punitive police.

XVIII AND 21.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Provincial.						
1. Madras	41,145	45,677	36,552	45,000	40,000	40,000
2. Bombay	64,813	1,81,310	1,74,032	1,89,000	1,88,000	1,43,000
3. Bengal	12,16,009	14,28,377	13,78,205	14,76,000	14,05,000	13,30,000
4. Burma	13,28,580	13,49,167	14,79,283	14,61,000	15,73,000	14,87,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	1,080	957	1,029	7,000	6,000	7,000
6. Assam	63,048	60,902	60,729	54,000	56,000	55,000
Total India	27,14,675	30,66,390	31,29,830	32,32,000	32,68,000	30,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	180,978	204,426	208,655	215,400	217,900	200,800
England £	104	200	1	100	...	...
TOTAL £	181,082	204,626	208,656	215,500	217,900	200,800

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Provincial.						
1. Madras	160	86	68	...	...	...
2. Bombay	1,02,450	1,08,524	1,29,876	1,59,000	1,25,000	1,49,000
3. Bengal	17,52,191	16,76,604	15,52,988	16,20,000	14,15,000	14,25,000
4. Burma	4,96,172	5,18,919	4,21,961	4,84,000	4,07,000	4,21,000
5. Bihar and Orissa	127	...	70	...	...	...
6. Assam	84	...	112	...	...	...
TOTAL R	23,51,184	23,04,133	21,05,075	22,63,000	19,47,000	19,95,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	156,746	153,609	140,339	150,900	129,800	133,000

EXPENDITURE.

97. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget provision. There is an increase of R1·12 lakhs in Burma, due to a rise in prices of coal and marine stores; but it is counterbalanced largely by a saving of R·71 lakh in Bengal, caused by a reduction in the charges of pilot establishments consequent on the dislocation of trade. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R2·56 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year. The reduction is mainly due to the absence of any provision in Burma for the construction of new launches.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

REVENUE.

98. The falling of R3·16 lakhs in the revenue in 1915-16, as compared with the Budget estimate, is chiefly due to the unfavourable conditions of sea-borne trade. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for the current year.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

XIX AND 22.—EDUCATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India, General	7,64,023	9,15,504	9,25,293	9,33,000	7,36,000	9,65,000
2. Delhi	1,25,857	1,42,855	2,34,513	1,56,000	1,78,000	1,72,000
3. Baluchistan	74,131	1,06,852	81,011	1,05,000	92,000	1,08,000
4. North-West Frontier	6,71,542	4,87,539	5,02,767	5,42,000	5,37,000	5,44,000
Total	16,35,553	16,52,750	17,43,584	17,36,000	15,43,000	17,89,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	65,53,050	79,51,125	78,31,353	77,69,000	76,86,000	80,87,000
2. Bombay	61,35,165	72,75,648	83,03,180	76,86,000	75,72,000	77,54,000
3. Bengal	73,76,829	81,12,515	92,07,022	1,05,62,000	89,61,000	88,30,000
4. United Provinces	56,64,135	78,58,337	70,23,430	67,31,000	63,37,000	64,54,000
5. Punjab	34,46,632	44,69,352	42,20,202	44,66,000	44,44,000	42,76,000
6. Burma	23,44,622	29,23,909	31,67,165	31,34,000	30,79,000	31,32,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	27,48,204	38,34,826	36,87,752	37,65,000	36,18,000	37,22,000
8. Central Provinces	21,16,637	22,02,034	26,95,062	34,04,000	28,34,000	32,83,000
9. Assam	9,73,071	12,15,892	15,98,655	15,29,000	14,27,000	15,18,000
Total	3,73,58,345	4,58,43,638	4,77,33,821	4,90,46,000	4,59,58,000	4,70,56,000
TOTAL INDIA R	3,89,93,898	4,74,96,388	4,94,77,405	5,07,82,000	4,75,01,000	4,88,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,599,593	3,166,426	3,298,494	3,385,500	3,166,700	3,256,400
England £	10,539	10,383	10,320	9,300	10,000	10,200
TOTAL	2,610,132	3,176,809	3,308,814	3,394,800	3,176,700	3,266,600

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India, General	30,495	38,175	41,371	37,000	49,000	44,000
2. Delhi	6,854	18,450	15,158	17,000	15,000	14,000
3. Baluchistan	14,075	17,996	18,070	19,000	19,000	19,000
4. North-West Frontier	671	13,173	24,800	23,000	26,000	24,000
TOTAL	52,095	87,794	99,399	96,000	1,09,000	1,01,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	2,96,297	3,11,011	3,23,120	3,21,000	3,06,000	3,14,000
2. Bombay	5,31,281	5,52,899	6,00,079	5,99,000	7,82,000	6,09,000
3. Bengal	7,77,676	8,10,953	8,47,110	8,86,000	8,77,000	9,05,000
4. United Provinces	5,11,992	6,08,851	6,09,306	6,19,000	6,64,000	6,10,000
5. Punjab	4,37,675	4,49,433	4,77,429	4,83,000	5,02,000	5,05,000
6. Burma	2,89,831	2,89,331	3,53,679	3,85,000	3,64,000	3,84,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	2,31,122	2,69,993	2,99,643	3,34,000	3,63,000	3,67,000
8. Central Provinces	1,99,888	2,03,667	2,14,529	2,29,000	2,44,000	2,55,000
9. Assam	1,14,026	1,34,689	1,69,456	1,72,000	1,91,000	1,84,000
TOTAL	33,39,788	36,80,777	38,94,351	40,28,000	42,93,000	41,33,000
TOTAL INDIA R	33,91,883	37,18,571	39,93,750	41,24,000	44,02,000	42,34,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	226,126	247,905	266,250	274,900	293,500	282,300

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial—(India and England).*

Revised, 1915-16.

99. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R1·83 lakhs. A portion of the saving is nominal and is caused by (1) the assignment to Provincial Governments of R·90 lakh out of the reserve for educational requirements, for which Budget provision was made under Education, and (2) the record under other heads of account of a grant of R·09 lakh made from this reserve for the improvement of Army schools. The balance of the decrease is due to lapses in the reserve and in ordinary grants.

100. Of the reserve of R2·19 lakhs provided in the Budget for 1915-16 out of the recurring appropriation of R124 lakhs from Imperial revenues for the improvement of education, R1·75 lakhs will be utilised as shown below, and R·44 lakh will lapse:

		Lakhs of Rupees.
(*i*) Assigned to Provincial Governments	Recurring	·04
	Non-recurring	·86
(*ii*) Allotted for non-recurring expenditure on Army schools		·09
(*iii*) Allotted for recurring expenditure in minor administrations		·01
(*iv*) Allotted for non-recurring expenditure in minor administrations, etc.:—		
(*a*) Delhi	·22	
(*b*) Other tracts	·53	
		·75
Grand Total		1·75

Budget, 1916-17.

101. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R2·49 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to the provision of R·42 lakh for grants to certain schools in Bangalore, and a reserve of R1·81 lakhs. Of the special appropriation of R124 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 100, R120·31 lakhs have already been distributed among the various provinces, etc., to meet recurring expenditure. The balance of R3·69 lakhs has been allotted as follows in the Budget estimate for the ensuing year:—

	Lakhs of Rupees.
(*i*) Assigned to Provincial Governments for non-recurring expenditure	1·74
(*ii*) Non-recurring expenditure in minor administrations, etc.	·14
(*iii*) Reserve	1·81
	3·69

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

102. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to be R30·88 lakhs less than the Budget estimate. The latter included special allotments under this head, aggregating about R151 lakhs, from the recurring and non-recurring assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the development and improvement of education. Out of these allotments, the expenditure expected in 1915-16 is about R139 lakhs only, of which R122 lakhs will be recorded under Education, while the balance will appear under Civil Works. Under the former head, there is thus a decrease of about R29 lakhs, as compared with the Budget provision, in the outlay from special Imperial grants; and the expenditure from other Provincial resources will accordingly fall short of the corresponding budget provision by about R2 lakhs only. This decrease is due to lapses in ordinary grants in almost all the provinces and in the special allotment of R1 lakh made in Assam for educational reforms.

Budget, 1916-17.

103. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R10·98 lakhs. The expenditure in 1916-17 from the special assignments made from Imperial revenues in recent years will, however, be about 9 lakhs less than in 1915-16, the provision made in the Budget under

Education for expenditure from these contributions amounting to R113 lakhs against a probable outlay of R122 lakhs in the current year. The provision in the Budget for 1916-17 for expenditure from ordinary Provincial resources is thus about R20 lakhs more than in the Revised of the current year. The increase is distributed over all the provinces excepting Burma. Provision has generally been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure and for pressing requirements.

104. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants given from Imperial revenues in recent years. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the whole of the recurring grant for any year is fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grant.

[In lakhs of Rs.]

Province.	Grants to end of 1916-17.	Expenditure.					Unspent balance on 31st March 1917.
		To end of 1914-15.	In 1915-16 (Revised) recorded under		In 1916-17 (Budget) recorded under		
			Education.	Other heads.	Education.	Other heads.	
1. Madras . .	64·44	45·10	·94	2·40	·45	3·05	12·70
2. Bombay . .	57·78	16·17	1·31	·98	1·92	·40	37·00
3. Bengal . .	1,46·24	44·15	7·02	3·76	—3·32	...	94·63
4. United Provinces .	65·57	39·68	...	2·81	...	1·12	21·96
5. Punjab . .	39·69	30·78	8·47	·05	·39	...	...
6. Burma . . .	33·75	14·46	—·99	...	...	...	20·28
7. Bihar and Orissa .	41·37	15·30	...	...	—3·39	...	29·46
8. Central Provinces .	23·40	7·17	1·19	2·24	3·38	...	9·42
9. Assam . .	15·70	8·79	...	·55	·50	1·04	4·82
Total .	4,87·94	2,21·60	17·94	12·59	—·07	5·61	2,30·27

Owing to the need for economy, no material progress with the spending of these grants is likely to be made in the ensuing year. The *minus* figures against some of the provinces indicate that it will not be possible to utilise fully the recurring grant from Imperial revenues for educational expenditure.

Revenue.

(*a*) *Imperial.*

105. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 106. The increase of R2·65 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget for the current year is mainly due to special receipts in Bombay from the sale of securities belonging to the Gujarat college and from a private donation for the Ahmedabad College of Science. *Budget, 1916-17.* The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal receipts.

23.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Imperial.						
1. India General .	1,74,807	1,72,059	1,84,119	1,95,000	1,80,000	1,95,000
2. Delhi . . .	6,187	12,691	16,088	19,000	21,000	20,000
3. Baluchistan . .	24,451	22,456	21,772	23,000	26,000	28,000
4. North-West Frontier	39,660	43,012	43,958	42,000	49,000	54,000
5. Madras . .	3,22,125	3,27,854	3,23,132	3,47,000	3,48,000	3,52,000
6. Bombay . .	3,27,058	3,42,065	3,22,831	3,46,000	3,12,000	3,33,000
7. Bengal . . .	1,91,885	1,84,515	1,90,758	2,08,000	1,93,000	2,00,000
8. United Provinces .	2,69,256	2,71,749	2,59,009	2,82,000	2,85,000	2,89,000
9. Punjab . .	2,45,303	2,44,884	2,46,590	2,59,000	2,58,000	2,60,000
10. Burma . . .	1,38,239	1,44,884	1,43,624	1,44,000	1,43,000	1,44,000
11. Bihar and Orissa .	31,471	32,243	33,102	36,000	35,000	40,000
12. Central Provinces .	98,420	98,280	97,927	1,03,000	92,000	1,03,000
13. Assam . . .	18,110	16,765	19,183	21,000	23,000	23,000
TOTAL INDIA R	18,86,972	19,13,457	19,02,093	20,25,000	19,65,000	20,41,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	125,798	127,564	126,806	135,000	131,000	136,100
England . . £	205	148	413	300	200	300
TOTAL £	126,003	127,712	127,219	135,300	131,200	136,400

107. A saving of R·61 lakh is expected in the total grant for the current year, chiefly in consequence of the absence of the Lord Bishop of Nagpur and of some of the Chaplains on leave, and the deputation of others to military duty. In 1916-17 provision has been made for the sanctioned scale of expenditure. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

XX AND 24.—MEDICAL.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	14,54,197	14,26,721	13,10,963	20,89,000	10,55,000	14,71,000
2. Delhi	5,30,575	1,85,882	5,21,244	2,36,000	3,03,000	2,35,000
3. Baluchistan	1,50,508	1,14,772	1,06,152	1,14,000	96,000	1,16,000
4. North-West Frontier	4,81,431	2,26,251	2,50,517	3,50,000	4,35,000	4,33,000
Total	26,16,711	19,53,626	21,88,876	27,89,000	18,89,000	22,55,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	20,51,628	24,86,898	25,18,219	21,10,000	50,79,000	29,68,000
2. Bombay	23,50,042	27,20,970	25,00,114	31,78,000	26,15,000	27,33,000
3. Bengal	26,42,133	28,50,459	30,15,154	36,13,000	27,52,000	28,25,000
4. United Provinces	28,97,784	37,54,222	32,50,301	29,42,000	29,28,000	26,86,000
5. Punjab	25,82,514	13,72,398	28,23,490	22,73,000	19,58,000	16,69,000
6. Burma	21,90,764	20,69,540	32,14,760	20,85,000	26,90,000	26,40,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	7,26,757	9,14,408	10,03,189	11,61,000	10,13,000	11,43,000
8. Central Provinces	10,70,733	11,66,605	13,98,606	13,61,000	10,86,000	13,31,000
9. Assam	6,21,244	6,55,611	7,05,722	7,61,000	6,66,000	6,71,000
Total	1,71,33,599	1,79,90,611	2,04,29,555	1,94,84,000	2,07,87,000	1,98,71,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,97,50,310	1,99,44,237	2,26,18,431	2,22,73,000	2,26,76,000	2,21,26,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,316,687	1,329,616	1,507,895	1,484,900	1,511,800	1,475,100
England £	10,531	8,319	6,340	5,100	3,300	3,100
TOTAL £	1,327,218	1,337,935	1,514,235	1,490,000	1,515,100	1,478,200

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	5,707	6,036	6,011	6,000	6,000	6,000
2. Delhi	33	826	1,404	1,000	2,000	2,000
3. Baluchistan	1,705	1,880	88	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	352	181	3,788	1,000	8,000	8,000
TOTAL	7,847	8,923	11,291	8,000	16,000	16,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	1,53,643	1,91,716	1,51,561	1,45,000	1,35,000	1,42,000
2. Bombay	3,25,370	2,77,970	3,06,151	2,90,000	3,15,000	3,63,000
3. Bengal	4,26,733	4,20,307	3,94,558	3,80,000	3,59,000	3,81,000
4. United Provinces	54,657	72,485	1,44,935	2,15,000	2,01,000	1,27,000
5. Punjab	91,339	64,731	85,922	82,000	80,000	1,16,000
6. Burma	1,11,886	1,04,390	1,06,258	1,11,000	1,21,000	1,10,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	16,207	13,852	18,569	19,000	25,000	25,000
8. Central Provinces	19,587	17,386	18,668	18,000	24,000	19,000
9. Assam	18,709	23,920	23,965	26,000	23,000	32,000
TOTAL	12,18,136	11,86,757	12,50,587	12,86,000	12,88,000	13,14,000
TOTAL INDIA R	12,25,983	11,95,680	12,61,878	12,94,000	13,04,000	13,30,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	81,732	79,712	84,125	86,300	86,900	88,600
England £	773	676	633	600	600	500
TOTAL £	82,505	80,388	84,758	86,900	87,500	89,100

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial* (*India and England*).

Revised, 1915-16.

108. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R9·27 lakhs, owing mainly to a decrease of R10·34 lakhs in India General and increases of R·67 lakh and R·85 lakh respectively in Delhi and the North-West Frontier Province. The decrease in India General is due (1) to the fact that no portion of the expenditure which is being incurred from the reserve of R7·70 lakhs entered in the Budget (see paragraph 109) will appear in the India General accounts; (2) to a reduction from R5 lakhs to R2·80 lakhs of the grant for the Indian Research Fund Association, in view, as regards R1·20 lakhs, of a grant of that amount from Imperial revenues made to the Government of the United Provinces for sanitary improvements in Lucknow, while a lapse also results from the temporary transfer to military duty of officers of the Indian Medical Service employed on research work; and (3) to lapses in ordinary grants. The increases in Delhi and in the North-West Frontier Province are caused by expenditure against the special allotments of R·70 lakh and R2 lakhs respectively which have been made to them from the reserve of R7·70 lakhs referred to above; and apart from this special expenditure, there will be a saving of R1·15 lakhs in the Budget provision in the latter province due to heavy lapses in ordinary grants.

109. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 included a reserve of R7·70 lakhs for the improvement of sanitation, being the portion of the special appropriation of R51 lakhs made for this purpose from Imperial revenues in recent years which had not been distributed among the provinces. From this sum, non-recurring allotments aggregating R3·70 lakhs have been made, *viz.*, (*i*) R1 lakh to the United Provinces for the improvement of the pilgrim route to Kedarnath and Badrinath, (*ii*) R2 lakhs to the North-West Frontier Province for the payment of a contribution to the Peshawar Municipality in aid of its scheme of drainage and water-supply, and (*iii*) R·70 lakh to Delhi for sanitary improvements. The balance of the reserve, amounting to R4 lakhs, will lapse in view of the need for economy, as no further allotments are required in connection with schemes of pressing urgency.

Budget, 1916-17.

110. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for the current year by R3·63 lakhs. Provision has been made for the cost of sanctioned establishments and for normal charges generally; for a grant of R3 lakhs to the Indian Research Fund; for a further non-recurring contribution of R2 lakhs to the Peshawar Municipality in connection with its scheme of drainage and water-supply; and for a reserve of R3·70 lakhs. The reduction of R·68 lakh in the expenditure in Delhi is due to the absence of the special outlay mentioned in paragraph 109.

111. Out of the special appropriation of R51 lakhs referred to in paragraph 109, R38·30 lakhs have been assigned permanently to Provincial Governments or allotted for recurring outlay in minor administrations. From the balance of R12·70 lakhs, R3 lakhs will be paid in 1916-17 to the Indian Research Fund and R2 lakhs to the Peshawar Municipality; and R3·70 lakhs will be held in reserve to meet pressing demands that may come forward during the ensuing year. The residue of R4 lakhs will be temporarily resumed, in view of the financial situation, and will be made available for expenditure on sanitation later, on the return of normal conditions.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

112. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R13·03 lakhs. The increase is wholly nominal and is due to a change in the classification of accounts, according to which grants to local and private bodies are recorded not under Civil Works, as used to be done in some of the provinces, but under the heads of service most closely connected with the objects for which the grants are given. In consequence of this change, expenditure amounting to about R25 lakhs* in Madras and R6 lakhs* in Burma for which provision was made in the Budget under Civil Works appears in the Revised under

* These figures include respectively R17 lakhs and R3 lakhs on account of outlay from special Imperial grants.

Medical. Eliminating this abnormal disturbance, the expenditure in 1915-16 is therefore, likely to be less than the Budget estimate by about ₹18 lakhs. The Budget included special allotments in provinces other than Madras and Burma aggregating about ₹34 lakhs, for outlay under Medical from recurring and non-recurring appropriations made from Imperial revenues for the development of sanitation. The amount of corresponding expenditure is now estimated at about ₹18 lakhs, *i.e.*, ₹16 lakhs less than the Budget provision. The Revised estimates also include a special grant of ₹4 lakhs to the Madras Corporation in connection with its water-supply and drainage scheme for which there was no provision in the Budget. Apart from the change in classification referred to above and excluding outlay from the special Imperial grants, and the grant to the Madras Corporation, the expenditure in 1915-16 will thus fall short of Budget allotments by about ₹6 lakhs. The saving is distributed over several provinces and is generally due to lapses in the ordinary grants and to a curtailment of expenditure with reference to the policy of economy.

Budget, 1916-17.

113. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Revised for 1915-16 by ₹9·16 lakhs. Part of the decrease is explained by the absence of provision in the estimates for the next year for the grant to the Madras Corporation mentioned above, and the balance occurs in the outlay from special Imperial grants for which a provision of about ₹31 lakhs has been made in the Budget under Medical, against a probable expenditure of about ₹38 lakhs under the same head in the current year (inclusive of amounts likely to be spent in Madras and Burma). Provision has generally been made for the full cost of sanctioned establishments as well as for necessary outlay in other directions.

114. The following table shows the progress made by the Provincial Governments in utilising the various non-recurring grants made from Imperial revenues in recent years (beginning from 1911-12) in aid of sanitation. To simplify the position, it has been assumed that the recurring grant is fully utilised before any expenditure is debited against the non-recurring grant; and the *minus* figure in 1915-16 and 1916-17 against some of the provinces indicates that the recurring grant will not be spent in full during the year.

[In lakhs of ₹]

Province.	Grants to end of 1916-17.	Expenditure.					Balance.
		To end of 1914-15.	In 1915-16 (Revised) recorded under		In 1916-17 (Budget) recorded under		
			Medical.	Other heads.	Medical.	Other heads.	
Madras . . .	39·25	23·49	10·93	...	3·93	...	·90
Bombay . . .	37·95	19·95	—1·18	...	—4·20	...	23·38
Bengal . . .	40 55	12·35	—2·00	...	—2·50	...	32·70
United Provinces .	51·20	29·68	·89	...	1·00	...	19·63
Punjab . . .	28·97	21·07	—1·77	...	—2·50	...	12·17
Burma . . .	21·50	12·67	...	...	...	...	8·83
Bihar and Orissa .	17·82	12·90	—1.43	...	...	...	6·35
Central Provinces .	16·50	6·16	·71	...	1·99	...	7·64
Assam . . .	6·96	6·49	—·36	...	—·38	...	1·21
Total .	2,60·70	1,44·76	5·79	...	—2·66	...	1,12·81

The need for economy and the shortage in the superior medical staff will lead to a considerable curtailment of expenditure. Only three of the provinces expect to utilise in 1916-17 a portion of the unspent balances of the non-recurring grants; while in four others, the recurring grants will not be spent in full.

Revenue.

115. The figures of both Imperial and Provincial revenue do not show any important variations.

25.—POLITICAL.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget. 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	59,54,979	66,13,582	64,80,080	65,34,000	74,66,000	63,68,000
2. Delhi	44,388	...	810	1,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	23,34,142	24,15,124	24,18,424	25,19,000	25,53,000	25,77,000
4. North-West Frontier	31,47,089	31,59,306	31,60,054	34,57,000	35,09,000	38,63,000
5. Punjab	6,52,497	6,92,886	6,23,229	6,36,000	6,34,000	6,24,000
6. Other Provinces	5,54,949	6,56,541	6,67,596	6,90,000	7,30,000	6,99,000
TOTAL	1,26,88,044	1,35,37,439	1,33,45,193	1,38,37,000	1,48,93,000	1,41,32,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	95,175	88,834	85,269	88,000	87,000	89,000
2. Bombay	4,21,351	4,36,079	5,15,841	5,08,000	5,37,000	5,47,000
3. Bengal	38,976	32,975	18,358	30,000	24,000	23,000
4. United Provinces	4,139	2,797	3,960	8,000	5,000	8,000
5. Burma	9,39,395	13,58,283	18,26,178	20,37,000	12,78,000	19,56,000
6. Bihar and Orissa	52,132	64,917	57,363	58,000	49,000	56,000
7. Central Provinces	40,212	23,716	34,483	28,000	35,000	38,000
8. Assam	6,91,696	16,15,626	6,03,759	6,67,000	5,79,000	5,82,000
TOTAL	22,83,076	36,23,227	31,45,211	34,24,000	25,94,000	32,99,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	1,49,71,120	1,71,60,666	1,64,90,404	1,72,61,000	1,74,87,000	1,74,31,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	998,075	1,144,044	1,099,360	1,150,700	1,165,800	1,162,100
England . . . £	7,848	15,146	23,975	5,600	10,800	16,400
TOTAL . £	1,005,923	1,159,190	1,123,335	1,156,300	1,176,600	1,178,500

116. The Imperial outlay shown against "Other Provinces" consists of the charges of the Political Residency at Aden and certain other expenditure—mainly in connection with political refugees and State prisoners—in several provinces.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

117. The expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R11·34 lakhs, owing mainly to special expenditure in connection with the diplomatic and consular services in Persia. The total Budget for 1916-17 is less than the total Revised estimate for 1915-16 by 6·77 lakhs, an expected reduction in the special expenditure in Persia being partly counterbalanced by an increase in the North-West Frontier Province, due to the grant of certain concessions to the frontier militia with reference to the present conditions of service on the frontier. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

118. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Revised by R8·30 lakhs, while the Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R7·05 lakhs. These variations occur mostly in the special expenditure in Burma and Assam in connection with the administration and proper control of the North-East frontier. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

XXI A. AND 26 A.—AGRICULTURE.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	6,80,936	7,68,693	7,57,162	8,31,000	7,62,000	8,00,000
2. Delhi	2,553	7,298	10,860	12,000	11,000	12,000
3. Baluchistan	40,770	22,887	27,624	32,000	39,000	31,000
4. North-West Frontier	58,345	1,05,234	84,757	1,19,000	85,000	94,000
5. Other Provinces	4,16,080	3,36,908	28,555	30,000	29,000	...
TOTAL	11,98,684	12,41,020	9,09,258	10,24,000	9,26,000	9,87,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	7,45,830	8,95,346	8,83,060	10,73,000	11,24,000	11,82,000
2. Bombay	9,22,044	10,70,232	12,45,834	12,71,000	12,35,000	13,20,000
3. Bengal	7,72,137	9,06,776	10,22,161	11,17,000	11,61,000	11,29,000
4. United Provinces	11,10,006	11,90,486	12,20,008	12,22,000	12,58,000	12,08,000
5. Punjab	7,44,876	8,56,270	11,45,530	11,72,000	11,02,000	12,86,000
6. Burma	4,22,707	4,69,492	5,21,738	5,68,000	6,28,000	6,05,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	3,39,643	4,46,941	4,73,118	5,37,000	4,69,000	4,97,000
8. Central Provinces	6,52,241	7,25,222	7,57,743	8,54,000	8,05,000	8,87,000
9. Assam	1,24,429	2,04,514	2,84,524	2,66,000	2,28,000	2,57,000
TOTAL	58,13,913	67,64,209	75,44,046	80,80,000	80,70,000	83,71,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	70,12,597	80,05,229	84,53,304	91,04,000	89,96,000	93,08,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	467,507	533,682	563,554	607,000	599,709	620,500
England . . . £	...	1,257	2,931	2,000	2,000	1,800
TOTAL . £	467,507	534,939	566,185	608,900	602,300	622,300

REVENUE

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,25,406	1,28,052	1,23,632	1,31,000	1,53,000	1,54,000
2. Delhi	2,406	1,086	100	...	...	...
3. Baluchistan	626	1,612	4,042	3,000	4,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,213	2,167	1,903	7,000	3,000	6,000
5. Punjab	66,153	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,95,864	1,32,917	1,34,767	1,41,000	1,60,000	1,65,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	89,561	1,00,652	1,19,810	1,20,000	1,57,000	1,58,000
2. Bombay	1,02,339	1,22,622	1,17,134	1,45,000	1,48,000	1,80,000
3. Bengal	79,644	78,756	71,678	82,000	84,000	94,000
4. United Provinces	1,42,887	1,83,256	1,80,094	1,98,000	2,18,000	2,52,000
5. Punjab	1,25,491	2,16,560	1,72,827	1,88,000	2,05,000	1,94,000
6. Burma	8,766	13,851	14,112	20,000	16,000	20,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	20,747	21,497	18,242	48,000	23,000	30,000
8. Central Provinces	85,831	1,10,198	1,10,341	1,13,000	1,00,000	1,24,000
9. Assam	6,902	8,232	9,256	11,000	14,000	16,000
TOTAL	6,61,668	8,55,534	8,13,494	9,28,000	9,65,000	10,68,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	8,57,532	9,88,451	9,48,261	10,69,000	11,25,000	12,33,000
Equivalent in sterling £	57,169	65,897	63,217	71,300	75,000	82,200

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial (India and England).*

119. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to fall short of the Budget provision by R·89 lakh, owing to lapses in ordinary grants and the non-utilisation of the lump allotment for the creation of a separate Veterinary department in the North-West Frontier Province. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for sanctioned establishments and repeats the lump allotment in the North-West Frontier Province. The absence of any provision against "Other Provinces" in the table on page 68 is due to the fact that the charges of the Camel Specialist in the Punjab will be recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts with effect from the ensuing year.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

(b) *Provincial.*

120. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget, lapses in grants in some of the provinces being nearly counterbalanced by unimportant excesses in others. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised for 1915-16 by R3·01 lakhs owing to special allotments in the Punjab and in some of the other provinces for a necessary expansion of the operations of the agricultural and allied departments.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

121. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

122. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for a growth in the revenue in most of the provinces consequent on the opening of new experimental farms, etc.

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

XXI B AND 26 B.—SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	44,68,543	45,24,624	43,19,067	45,71,000	42,33,000	42,33,000
2. Delhi	14,819	9,200	8,500	2,000	11,000	...
3. Baluchistan	17,038	11,998	6,903	7,000	10,000	13,000
4. North-West Frontier	13,584	9,749	8,889	10,000	9,000	11,000
5. Other Provinces	1,55,750	34,545	34,554	42,000	39,000	37,000
TOTAL	46,69,734	45,90,116	43,77,913	46,32,000	43,02,000	42,84,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	11,20,234	8,82,452	9,68,100	11,34,000	11,66,000	12,37,000
2. Bombay	1,03,546	1,33,320	1,49,990	1,46,000	1,52,000	1,51,000
3. Bengal	8,91,816	5,19,023	5,16,108	5,05,000	4,64,000	6,44,000
4. United Provinces	1,18,326	96,295	86,787	1,01,000	1,14,000	1,02,000
5. Punjab	76,438	1,10,418	1,01,133	1,72,000	1,30,000	1,62,000
6. Burma	67,027	69,103	80,931	78,000	74,000	74,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	16,492	30,303	25,936	21,000	21,000	31,000
8. Central Provinces	80,190	72,130	68,995	95,000	83,000	1,00,000
9. Assam	46,872	93,218	84,227	85,000	87,000	86,000
TOTAL	25,20,941	20,06,262	20,32,207	23,37,000	22,91,000	25,87,000
TOTAL INDIA . ₹	71,90,675	65,96,378	64,60,120	69,69,000	65,93,000	68,71,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	479,378	439,759	430,675	464,600	439,500	458,100
England (mainly stores) . . £	25,440	33,529	34,815	37,800	32,200	40,100
TOTAL . £	504,818	473,288	465,490	502,400	471,700	498,200

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	1,04,131	1,37,049	1,61,565	1,44,000	1,31,000	1,31,000
2. Delhi	...	4,669	4,677	5,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	762	736	214	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	111	212	283	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	1,05,004	1,42,666	1,66,739	1,50,000	1,33,000	1,33,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	4,79,461	5,71,567	8,67,866	7,93,000	10,00,000	10,87,000
2. Bombay	16,350	17,726	46,128	53,000	45,000	54,000
3. Bengal	1,38,287	1,98,925	4,61,291	3,53,000	5,20,000	5,22,000
4. United Provinces	13,945	25,339	21,263	20,000	23,000	23,000
5. Punjab	5,261	1,555	7,159	23,000	23,000	29,000
6. Burma	720	310	2,177	1,000	1,000	1,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	5,060	3,740	2,837	6,000	5,000	5,000
8. Central Provinces	30,164	32,194	28,184	28,000	27,000	26,000
9. Assam	13,868	10,186	9,594	12,000	9,000	...
TOTAL	7,03,116	8,61,542	14,46,499	12,89,000	16,53,000	17,47,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	8,08,120	10,04,208	16,13,238	14,39,000	17,86,000	18,80,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	53,874	66,947	107,549	95,900	119,100	125,400
England . . . £	761	962	624	900	700	800
TOTAL . £	54,635	67,909	108,173	96,800	119,800	126,200

Details of expenditure shown against "Imperial" in the preceding table.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
(a) Scientific—						
i. Survey of India .	26,27,411	25,94,086	23,84,144	25,80,000	22,99,000	23,27,000
ii. Geological Survey	3,00,501	3,05,073	2,64,322	3,22,000	2,56,000	2,61,000
iii. Meteorological Survey . .	3,97,114	4,27,266	4,54,563	4,76,000	4,46,000	4,50,000
iv. Archæological Survey . .	2,59,834	3,08,433	3,37,503	3,18,000	3,59,000	2,86,000
v. Central Museum .	1,59,271	1,44,177	1,41,049	1,33,000	1,35,000	1,38,000
vi. Central Research and X-Ray Institutes .	1,72,545	1,93,865	1,76,438	1,69,000	1,54,000	1,70,000
vii. Other items .	76,518	75,251	93,592	63,000	69,000	60,000
(b) Labour and Emigration—						
Emigration and other charges .	9,548	4,249	4,984	10,000	19,000	18,000
(c) Statistics—						
i. Bureau of Commercial Intelligence, and other charges . .	1,59,213	1,58,519	1,71,530	1,65,000	1,92,000	1,86,000
ii. Census . .	2,04,346	40,802	2,510	2,000	3,000	3,000
(d) Miscellaneous—						
i. Imperial Library	40,929	39,692	44,462	46,000	50,000	46,000
ii. Examinations .	46,016	47,590	51,224	54,000	43,000	46,000
iii. Chief Inspector of Explosives .	72,070	82,939	79,825	85,000	87,000	87,000
iv. Inspector of Mines	90,207	98,312	1,12,728	1,31,000	1,24,000	1,30,000
v. Controller of Patents . .	37,972	39,768	32,231	41,000	37,000	42,000
vi. Actuary to Government of India .	4,008	21,115	22,641	23,000	22,000	24,000
vii. Other items .	12,231	7,979	4,167	14,000	7,000	10,000
TOTAL R	46,69,734	45,90,116	43,77,913	46,32,000	43,02,000	42,84,000

EXPENDITURE.

123. The figures shown against "Other Provinces" in the table at page 70 represent expenditure incurred in the several provinces in connection with ethnographical surveys and census operations, as well as the cost of the Archæological Department in Burma.

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

Revised, 1915-16.

124. The total expenditure in 1915-16 will fall short of the Budget estimate by R4·14 lakhs, owing mainly to lapses in the grants of the Survey of India and Geological Survey Departments, consequent on a curtailment of operations, and in the provision for the purchase of stores in England.

Budget, 1916-17.

125. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is higher than the Revised estimate for the current year by R1 lakh. The increase is wholly due to a higher provision for the purchase of stores in England.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

Budget, 1916-17.

126. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget provision. The Budget for 1916-17 is taken at R2·96 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year. The increase occurs mostly in Bengal (R1·80 lakhs) and Madras (R·71 lakh) and is chiefly due to lump provisions for the development of local industries.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

127. The figures show little variation.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

128. The improvement in revenue in 1915-16 over the Budget estimate occurs mainly in the receipts from the cinchona plantations in Bengal and Madras.

Budget, 1916-17.

The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a further rise of ₹·94 lakh in the revenue, owing chiefly to higher receipts in Madras from fisheries and other sources.

27.—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	1,19,737	1,12,559	1,14,693	1,25,000	1,10,000	1,19,000
2. Delhi . . .	13,137	36,685	55,684	51,000	51,000	51,000
3. Baluchistan . .	50,659	49,278	43,632	45,000	39,000	38,000
4. North-West Frontier	62,377	66,975	60,278	61,000	61,000	61,000
5. Madras . . .	3,28,195	3,53,700	3,13,673	3,39,000	3,13,000	3,22,000
6. Bombay . .	5,06,950	5,31,218	5,06,921	5,22,000	5,03,000	4,87,000
7. Bengal . . .	7,02,691	7,93,382	7,45,598	7,35,000	7,38,000	7,34,000
8. United Provinces .	7,59,308	7,52,347	7,02,312	7,87,000	7,69,000	8,00,000
9. Punjab . . .	1,21,803	81,638	73,494	70,000	73,000	72,000
10. Burma . .	1,59,660	1,48,662	1,50,766	1,41,000	1,35,000	1,32,000
11. Bihar and Orissa .	53,489	40,762	30,670	50,000	93,000	55,000
12. Central Provinces .	1,82,692	1,71,252	1,68,752	1,78,000	1,76,000	1,76,000
13. Assam . . .	4,686	4,511	4,592	5,000	7,000	8,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	31,25,384	31,42,969	29,71,065	31,09,000	30,68,000	30,55,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	208,359	209,531	198,071	207,200	204,600	203,700
England . £	11,050	11,189	10,550	10,600	10,600	10,600
TOTAL . £	219,409	220,720	208,621	217,800	215,200	214,300

129. The figures show little variation.

28.—CIVIL FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.							
India . . .	R	18,406	19,208	9,018	13,000	17,000	19,000
Equivalent in Sterling	£	1,227	1,280	601	900	1,100	1,300
England . .	£	410,957	450,826	359,838	83,000	228,000	228,000
TOTAL .	£	412,184	451,606	360,439	83,900	229,100	229,300

130. Almost the whole of the expenditure recorded under this head is incurred in England. Leave allowances of officers paid in India are charged to the same head as their salaries, and the small sums shown against India represent leave allowances of officers lent to Foreign States, etc.

evised, 1915-16. 131. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by £145,200 owing to a partial relaxation of the restrictions on the grant of leave out of

udget, 1916-17. India. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 practically repeats the Revised for the current year.

XXII AND 29.—SUPERANNUATION.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	Budget, 1916-17.
Imperial.						
1. India General	10,33,139	12,06,141	12,58,489	12,60,000	12,91,000	12,52,000
2. Delhi	85,057	1,70,773	1,77,034	1,72,000	1,90,000	1,76,000
3. Baluchistan	20,996	29,244	30,695	28,000	31,000	34,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,45,328	1,70,624	1,70,864	1,72,000	1,80,000	1,95,000
5. Other Provinces	1,01,128	1,08,782	1,03,652	1,11,000	1,06,000	1,06,000
TOTAL	13,85,648	16,85,564	17,40,734	17,43,000	17,97,000	17,63,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	27,66,814	31,24,098	33,83,557	35,13,000	33,10,000	33,20,000
2. Bombay	33,48,164	36,44,035	38,24,933	38,97,000	38,59,000	39,29,000
3. Bengal	29,25,688	31,00,288	31,98,648	34,29,000	31,73,000	33,71,000
4. United Provinces	32,10,920	34,60,937	36,11,280	38,30,000	36,05,000	37,10,000
5. Punjab	19,17,806	21,72,893	22,61,743	23,91,000	23,28,000	25,34,000
6. Burma	8,55,679	9,27,028	10,72,693	11,95,000	11,04,000	11,71,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	8,31,582	9,07,634	9,21,218	9,76,000	10,01,000	10,31,000
8. Central Provinces	7,57,493	8,66,965	8,88,283	9,80,000	9,50,000	9,90,000
9. Assam	2,43,462	2,83,152	3,08,095	3,13,000	3,35,000	3,37,000
TOTAL	1,68,57,608	1,84,87,030	1,94,70,450	2,05,24,000	1,96,65,000	2,03,93,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,82,43,256	2,01,72,594	2,12,11,184	2,22,67,000	2,14,62,000	2,21,56,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,216,217	1,344,840	1,414,079	1,484,500	1,430,800	1,477,000
England £	2,068,102	2,054,647	2,065,655	2,059,000	2,053,000	2,052,000
TOTAL £	3,284,319	3,399,487	3,479,734	3,543,500	3,483,800	3,529,000

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	Budget, 1916-17.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,18,608	3,54,865	3,87,694	3,97,000	3,52,000	3,51,000
2. Delhi	3,710	2,760	3,923	3,000	4,000	4,000
3. Baluchistan	3,428	3,568	5,099	5,000	5,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	15,779	19,653	21,324	23,000	20,000	21,000
5. Other Provinces	9,35,399	9,55,641	10,19,025	9,73,000	10,72,000	10,35,000
TOTAL	12,76,924	13,36,487	14,37,065	14,01,000	14,53,000	14,66,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	93,797	94,511	1,05,362	1,02,000	1,20,000	1,18,000
2. Bombay	3,64,236	3,88,255	4,55,430	4,20,000	4,40,000	4,48,000
3. Bengal	48,210	38,886	58,567	40,000	57,000	56,000
4. United Provinces	66,808	70,992	89,365	75,000	99,000	1,00,000
5. Punjab	90,204	75,601	82,867	70,000	1,05,000	1,00,000
6. Burma	17,935	16,448	18,283	17,000	18,000	18,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	21,116	24,271	31,838	28,000	30,000	30,000
8. Central Provinces	98,070	1,24,284	1,78,420	1,78,000	2,20,000	2,16,000
9. Assam	3,414	4,391	5,259	5,000	6,000	6,000
TOTAL	8,03,790	8,37,639	10,25,391	9,35,000	10,95,000	10,92,000
TOTAL INDIA R	20,80,714	21,74,126	24,62,456	23,36,000	25,48,000	25,58,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	138,714	144,941	164,164	155,800	169,900	170,500
England £	61,672	61,869	49,071	34,000	44,000	42,800
TOTAL £	200,386	206,810	213,235	189,800	213,900	213,300

132. The figures of Imperial revenue shown against "Other Provinces" represent the receipts of certain abolished funds, the assets and liabilities of which were taken over by the Government, as well as the subscriptions paid by members of the Indian Civil Service for securing certain pensionary benefits for their families. The charges on account of such pensions as well as of the pensions of the abolished funds are recorded in the accounts as Imperial expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

133. The figures show little variation.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

ised, 1915-16. 134. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R8·59 lakhs, owing to a smaller growth of pension charges, and reduced payments in connection with the commutation of pensions mostly in Bengal, the Punjab and the United Provinces. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for the normal growth of the retired list.

ised, 1915-16.

REVENUE.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

ised, 1915-16. 135. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R2·02 lakhs, mainly owing to receipt of higher subscriptions towards Indian Civil Service family pensions. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

lget, 1916-17.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

ised, 1915-16. 136. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R1·60 lakhs, the increase occurring mainly in the receipts of contributions from local bodies to secure pensionary benefits from general revenues for their servants. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 does not differ materially from the Revised for 1915-16.

lget, 1916-17.

XXIII AND 30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. Central Stationery Office	2,67,224	2,77,711	2,32,764	2,43,000	2,51,000	2,46,000
2. Stationery purchased for Central stores.	39,10,253	44,53,180	41,38,635	42,30,000	43,50,000	42,65,000
3. Government Presses (mainly Calcutta, Simla and Delhi)	17,15,030	17,38,997	18,00,821	18,41,000	19,33,000	19,43,000
4. Other charges	11,070	9,331	7,508	11,000	8,000	10,000
5. *Deduct*—Value of supplies to Local Governments and Administrations and to Postal and Telegraph Department, etc.	—47,79,771	—49,68,584	—49,10,865	—48,36,000	—51,89,000	—51,88,000
6. Delhi	4,788	10,138	11,256	14,000	16,000	11,000
7. Baluchistan	1,532	2,100	2,513	3,000	2,000	3,000
8. North-West Frontier	91,183	1,09,250	1,12,161	1,22,000	1,17,000	1,24,000
TOTAL	12,21,309	16,32,123	13,94,793	16,28,000	15,38,000	14,14,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	17,43,062	15,87,854	14,79,937	15,92,000	15,48,000	15,85,000
2. Bombay	13,58,931	14,97,543	15,34,087	14,10,000	14,64,000	14,05,000
3. Bengal	13,34,429	14,85,405	12,69,717	13,87,000	13,17,000	13,48,000
4. United Provinces	8,73,853	9,18,067	9,78,237	9,31,000	9,77,000	9,32,000
5. Punjab	6,72,460	6,67,651	7,70,383	7,70,000	7,95,000	8,22,000
6. Burma	7,94,109	6,91,512	7,29,399	7,46,000	7,45,000	7,25,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	3,21,904	3,16,285	5,55,141	6,89,000	7,15,000	6,80,000
8. Central Provinces	3,26,223	4,05,077	4,01,092	4,25,000	4,19,000	4,02,000
9. Assam	1,70,639	1,65,196	1,69,788	1,81,000	1,81,000	1,81,000
TOTAL	75,95,610	77,34,591	78,88,081	81,31,000	81,62,000	80,80,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	88,16,919	93,66,714	92,82,874	97,59,000	97,00,000	94,94,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	587,795	624,443	618,859	650,600	646,700	632,900
England { Stores £	85,314	99,812	105,818	95,000	114,700	99,400
England { Other charges £	6,433	5,496	7,589	8,100	8,300	8,300
TOTAL £	679,542	729,756	732,266	753,700	769,700	740,600

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	3,98,311	4,54,839	4,68,362	4,23,000	4,50,000	4,10,000
2. Delhi	990	5,131	4,479	6,000	6,000	8,000
3. Baluchistan	561	205	71	...	...	...
4. North-West Frontier	17,993	20,387	23,666	24,000	20,000	23,000
5. Other Provinces	1,75,760	1,42,784	1,90,986	2,03,000	1,61,000	1,72,000
TOTAL	5,93,605	6,23,346	6,87,564	6,56,000	6,37,000	6,13,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	1,10,699	1,33,155	1,26,551	1,23,000	1,20,000	1,17,000
2. Bombay	1,27,537	1,13,039	1,24,721	1,06,000	1,26,000	1,17,000
3. Bengal	1,20,103	1,37,862	1,49,604	1,32,000	1,16,000	1,27,000
4. United Provinces	1,52,927	1,67,052	1,54,113	1,66,000	1,58,000	1,59,000
5. Punjab	1,43,521	72,208	79,627	92,000	80,000	1,10,000
6. Burma	54,243	52,425	47,328	55,000	48,000	48,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	29,497	29,110	30,478	30,000	20,000	25,000
8. Central Provinces	38,545	64,813	57,202	73,000	57,000	60,000
9. Assam	10,490	7,633	6,718	8,000	7,000	7,000
TOTAL	7,87,562	7,77,897	7,76,342	7,85,000	7,32,000	7,70,000
TOTAL INDIA ₹	13,81,167	14,01,243	14,63,906	14,41,000	13,69,000	13,83,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	92,078	93,416	97,594	96,000	91,200	92,200

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial, India and England.*

Revised, 1915-16.

137. The total Imperial expenditure in 1915-16, exclusive of the charges of the commercial departments, is likely to exceed the Budget provision by ₹2·09 lakhs, the increase being due to a higher outlay in England on the purchase of stores consequent on a rise in prices. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a reduction in the expenditure on the purchase of stores in England in view of the need for economy.

Budget, 1916-17.

(*b*) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

138. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not show any important variations from the Budget. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a reduction of ₹·82 lakh in the total expenditure, as compared with the current year, this being the net result of a number of unimportant variations in the several provinces.

Budget, 1916-17.

REVENUE.

139. The figures do not show any important variation. The Imperial revenue shown against "Other provinces" represents recovery of the value of stationery supplied to railways and to municipalities and other local bodies.

XXIV AND 31.—EXCHANGE.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16.		Budget, 1916-17.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Revenue . . ₹	15,13,188	17,96,110	25,942	...	13,00,000	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	100,879	119,741	1,729	...	86,700	...
Expenditure . . ₹	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	...	...	...	...	...	...

140. This head records the comparatively small sums which have to be brought to account owing to the fact that the remittances from India to England by means of council bills and transfers, and the remittances in the opposite direction by sterling bills and transfers, are not effected exactly at the rate of 16 pence to the rupee. It may be mentioned that any gain derived from remittances on account of the Gold Standard Reserve is credited to the Reserve and not to general revenues.

141. In the current year, the average rate to be obtained on the net remittance of funds from India to England is estimated at £1=R14·92, and there is accordingly a gain of R13 lakhs under this head. In the Budget estimate for next year, it is assumed, in accordance with the usual practice, that remittances will be effected at an average rate of par. *Revised, 1915-16* *Budget, 1916-17.*

XXV AND 32.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. Remittance charges mainly in connection with movements of Government funds	6,65,248	5,50,269	5,27,011	5,82,000	4,35,000	5,57,000
2. Special Commissions of enquiry	1,41,701	5,61,686	3,23,849	65,000	86,000	...
3. Charges arising out of the War adjusted in Civil Department	...	...	1,15,204	4,93,000	4,86,000	4,69,000
4. Other charges:						
(*a*) in Delhi	9,840	38,386	88,170	98,000	48,000	1,08,000
(*b*) in the N.-W. Frontier Province	25,586	36,272	46,078	42,000	35,000	39,000
(*c*) elsewhere	3,16,809	33,13,006	15,73,432	13,04,000	7,35,000	19,49,000
Total	11,59,184	44,99,619	26,73,744	25,84,000	18,25,000	31,22,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	5,15,369	5,22,297	4,19,234	4,94,000	4,22,000	4,32,000
2. Bombay	6,36,161	7,79,040	6,20,129	5,57,000	8,32,000	5,54,000
3. Bengal	4,25,610	5,87,418	4,38,208	10,16,000	6,58,000	12,28,000
4. United Provinces	1,86,440	4,41,144	2,26,402	3,96,000	3,52,000	5,71,000
5. Punjab	5,45,225	3,76,195	4,43,698	8,07,000	3,65,000	8,81,000
6. Burma	4,52,004	4,89,160	4,85,695	5,23,000	5,22,000	5,11,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	1,04,857	1,35,329	1,40,776	2,16,000	1,68,000	2,16,000
8. Central Provinces	1,62,005	1,25,805	1,62,041	1,64,000	1,44,000	1,26,000
9. Assam	3,65,964	3,82,123	4,23,223	4,10,000	5,18,000	5,13,000
Total	33,93,635	38,38,511	33,59,406	45,83,000	39,76,000	50,32,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	45,52,819	83,38,130	60,33,150	71,67,000	58,01,000	81,54,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	303,521	555,875	402,210	477,800	386,700	543,600
England . . £	27,257	46,360	128,114	43,700	46,700	26,500
TOTAL £	330,778	602,225	530,324	521,500	433,400	570,100

REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	6,66,587	7,00,680	20,78,670	4,90,000	3,88,000	4,61,000
2. Delhi	10,550	36,383	45,390	50,000	37,000	41,000
3. Baluchistan	37,404	4,980	14,992	5,000	6,000	5,000
4. North-West Frontier	1,41,474	1,17,698	1,19,089	1,20,000	1,28,000	1,23,000
5. Other Provinces	6,77,177	8,47,150	4,43,531	8,63,000	6,89,000	5,94,000
TOTAL	15,33,192	17,06,891	27,01,672	15,28,000	12,48,000	12,24,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras	3,47,294	3,67,487	2,24,891	3,32,000	3,15,000	2,93,000
2. Bombay	2,03,612	82,687	1,02,969	77,000	84,000	81,000
3. Bengal	7,72,339	7,68,760	6,71,057	6,90,000	6,30,000	6,52,000
4. United Provinces	3,31,376	5,45,347	4,26,445	4,52,000	4,62,000	4,29,000
5. Punjab	10,05,405	6,35,691	4,17,971	5,53,000	3,83,000	3,60,000
6. Burma	1,21,139	73,837	74,187	80,000	85,000	80,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	3,05,276	2,64,766	4,03,161	3,06,000	3,00,000	2,85,000
8. Central Provinces	2,09,422	1,86,431	2,07,555	1,84,000	1,79,000	1,84,000
9. Assam	67,549	46,659	25,770	49,000	84,000	43,000
TOTAL	33,63,412	29,71,615	25,54,006	27,23,000	24,72,000	24,12,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	48,96,604	46,78,506	52,55,678	42,51,000	37,20,000	36,36,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	326,440	311,901	350,378	283,400	248,000	242,400
England . . £	45,424	40,711	14,814	14,000	15,300	17,200
TOTAL £	371,864	352,612	365,192	297,400	263,300	259,600

142. Charges in connection with the remittance of Government treasure are Imperial in all provinces; so is the discount paid, or the premium levied, in connection with the sale of bills at treasuries and currency offices to facilitate trade remittances of funds. Extraordinary items of revenue realised, or of expenditure incurred, under this head in the various provinces are also treated as Imperial, if they exceed R10,000 in amount.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

143. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 falls short of the Budget by R7·59 lakhs. Out of the reserve of R10·5 lakhs (including R·5 lakh for Delhi) for unforeseen charges, which was provided in the Budget under Miscellaneous, only R4·09 lakhs will be used to meet expenditure falling under this head, *viz.*, (1) a payment of R3·05 lakhs to the Mysore Durbar on account of surplus revenues of the Bangalore Assigned Tract, and (2) an outlay of R1·04 lakhs, in excess of the Budget allotment, on books and publications. The balance of the reserve, amounting to R6·41 lakhs, has been appropriated to meet sanctioned outlay under other heads of account. There is also a saving of R1·47 lakhs in the charges for the remittance of treasure, due to smaller movements of coin. *Revised, 1915-*

144. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal charges; for miscellaneous expenditure connected with the war likely to be incurred in the ensuing year; and for a reserve of R15·5 lakhs for unforeseen expenditure, of which R·5 lakh is for Delhi. *Budget, 1916-*

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

145. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R6·07 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the record under other heads of account of most of the expenditure incurred against the lump provision for grain compensation allowance and against the various other reserves which were included in the Budget estimates of several provinces under Miscellaneous; and to a lapse in the allotment made in the Punjab for the general introduction of the new copying agency rules. A certain amount of unforeseen expenditure has been incurred in Bombay in connection with famine fodder operations; and in Bengal, Assam and the United Provinces, for relief of distress caused by floods, etc. *Revised, 1915*

146. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal charges and for the usual reserve for unforeseen expenditure in most provinces. In Bengal and the United Provinces, lump allotments have again been made for grain compensation charges. *Budget, 1916-*

(*c*) *England.*

147. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget, an increase of £5,600 in the charges of the Public Services Commission being partly counterbalanced by a fall in the miscellaneous expenditure connected with the supply of stores to India. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at £20,200 less than the Revised for the current year, owing to a further probable decrease in the latter item of expenditure and the absence of the charges of the Public Services Commission. *Revised, 1915* *Budget, 1916-*

REVENUE.

(*a*) *India—Imperial.*

148. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R2·80 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a reduction in the special receipts from the sale of town sites in the Punjab, smaller recoveries of departmental charges in connection with the supply of stores to Provincial Governments and local bodies, and a fall in the revenue derived from premium on bills. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal receipts. *Revised, 1915* *Budget, 1916-*

(*b*) *Provincial.*

ised, 1915-16. 149. The total revenue in 1915-16 is likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by R2·51 lakhs. The decline is mainly due to the postponement of the general introduction of the new copying agency rules in the Punjab, and to smaller receipts on account of unclaimed deposits in this province and also in *lget, 1916-17.* Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal receipts.

(*c*) *England.*

150. The figures show little variation.

33 TO 36.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1912-13	Accounts, 1913-14	Accounts, 1914-15	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	Budget, 1916-17.
INDIA.						
Famine Relief { Imperial	28,33,278	23,62,671	26,43,201	1,06,000	6,00,000	6,94,000
Famine Relief { Provincial	...	...	15,55,076	...	...	...
Construction of Protective Railways	4,10,978	1,17,532	—19,669	...	—5,000	—10,000
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	62,87,484	71,28,997	72,46,125	72,52,000	74,08,000	61,84,000
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	51,48,053	51,37,329	33,01,723	73,94,000	69,00,000	78,16,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,46,79,793	1,47,46,529	1,47,26,456	1,47,52,000	1,49,03,000	1,46,84,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	978,653	983,102	981,764	983,500	993,500	978,900
ENGLAND.						
Construction of Protective Railways	14,012	741	...	...	...	...
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	7,335	16,157	18,236	16,500	6,500	21,100
TOTAL INDIA AND ENGLAND	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

151 The expenditure in the current year under the head Famine Relief is now estimated at R6 lakhs, the principal items being an outlay of (1) R4 lakhs in the Punjab in connection with fodder concessions, and (2) R1·20 lakhs in Bihar and Orissa on relief operations in certain districts. *Revised, 1*

152. The amount available for famine insurance in 1915-16 accordingly amounts to R144 lakhs, of which R75 lakhs will be spent on protective works and R69 lakhs will be appropriated for the reduction or avoidance of debt.

153. In the Budget estimate for 1916-17 provision has been made, as usual, for a total grant of R150 lakhs under this group head. Out of this amount, a sum of R6·94 lakhs will be required to meet expenditure debitable to the head Famine Relief, in connection with relief operations and fodder concessions mainly in the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Ajmer-Merwara; and R64·90 lakhs have been allotted for the construction of protective works. The remainder, *viz.*, R78·16 lakhs, will be utilised for the avoidance of debt. Of the last named sum, R11·48 lakhs will appear in the Provincial section of the estimates as a result of the arrangements explained in the Financial Statement for 1907-08 (see also paragraph 231). *Budget, 19*

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE RAILWAYS.

154. The small *minus* figures entered in the Revised estimate for 1915-16 and in the Budget for 1916-17 represent the value of surplus stores of the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension of the Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway. No outlay on the construction of Protective railways is contemplated in either of the two years.

CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

155. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16, an allotment of R75 lakhs was made for outlay on Protective Irrigation works, the whole amount being met from the Famine Insurance grant. The probable expenditure, according to the Revised estimate, will amount to R78·30 lakhs, owing mainly to more rapid progress of work on the Ghaggar canal. R75·05 lakhs of the outlay will be recorded in the Famine Relief and Insurance section of the accounts; and the remaining 3·25 lakhs will appear in the Irrigation section. *Revised, 1*

t, 1916-17.

156. In the Budget estimate for 1916-17 the allotment for Protective Irrigation works has been reduced to R65 lakhs, with reference to the policy of retrenchment, the whole amount being met from the Famine Insurance grant. The distribution of the grant of R65 lakhs is given in the table below.

	1915-16.		Budget, 1916-17.
	Budget.	Revised.	
	R	R	R
1. Madras:			
(i) Mopad project	3,52,000	3,06,000	2,48,000
(ii) Other projects	73,000	54,000	59,000
2. Bombay:			
(i) Godaveri Canal	2,66,000	2,41,000	1,57,000
(ii) Chankapur Tank	49,000	49,000	92,000
(iii) Pravara river project	10,53,000	8,14,000	8,22,000
(iv) Nira Right Bank Canal	32,00,000	26,23,000	26,57,000
(v) Other projects, etc.	82,000	51,000	1,12,000
3. Bengal	2,000	2,000	2,000
4. United Provinces:			
(i) Barwar Lake and Canal	1,22,000	98,000	57,000
(ii) Ken Canal (including Gangao dam)	2,79,000	2,44,000	8,000
(iii) Dasan „	35,000	78,000	23,000
(iv) Ghaggar „	5,88,000	9,79,000	6,90,000
(v) Other projects, etc.	1,37,000	1,47,000	1,22,000
5 Bihar:			
(i) Tribeni Canal	1,85,000	64,000	60,000
(ii) Other projects, etc.	15,000	21,000	24,000
6. Central Provinces:			
(i) Tandula Canal	11,42,000	11,69,000	9,67,000
(ii) Tank projects	6,63,000	6,92,000	5,23,000
(iii) Other projects, etc.	2,49,000	1,93,000	1,70,000
7. Minor administrations	8,000	5,000	7,000
Deduct—Allowance for possible lapses in grants	*10,00,000*	...	*8,00,000*
	75,00,000	78,30,000	65,00,000
Deduct—Amount provided in the Irrigation Section (*vide* page 91) outside the Famine Insurance grant	...	*3,25,000*	...
Net provision under head "35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works"	75,00,000	75,05,000	65,00,000

XXVI to XXVIII and 38 to 41—RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	Budget, 1916-17.
STATE RAILWAYS—	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts	55,02,95,453	56,31,92,029	54,15,77,506	53,01,26,000	57,15,34,000	56,86,70,000
Deduct—						
Working Expenses	28,02,31,303	29,35,91,182	29,52,37,164	29,86,96,000	29,79,04,000	30,13,20,000
Surplus profits paid to Companies, etc.	1,06,44,626	66,12,854	1,03,63,467	73,23,000	89,26,000	93,00,000
Net Receipts	25,94,19,524	26,29,87,993	23,59,26,875	22,41,07,000	26,47,04,000	25,30,50,000
Net Revenue equivalent at R15=£1	£ 17,294,635	£ 17,532,533	£ 15,728,458	£ 14,940,400	£ 17,646,900	£ 16,869,900
Interest and capital redemption charges—						
Interest on Debt	6,683,164	6,887,842	7,814,441	7,666,800	7,978,000	8,050,000
Annuities in purchase of Railways	3,357,672	3,379,581	3,357,665	3,357,700	3,357,700	3,357,700
Sinking Funds	184,437	191,707	199,554	208,100	208,900	217,700
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances	389,384	415,303	97,773	98,900	98,700	98,700
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,854,062	1,952,416	1,986,467	2,253,300	2,131,800	2,231,700
	12,468,719	12,826,849	13,455,900	13,584,800	13,775,100	13,955,800
Net Result	4,825,916	4,705,684	2,272,558	1,355,600	3,871,800	2,914,100
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—						
Net Result	3,980	...	...	...	...	..
Other Receipts	73,174	93,101	70,691	88,900	92,400	85,100
Other Charges	99,716	9,252	185,215	254,700	216,700	261,300
Net Result	—26,542	83,849	—114,524	—165,800	—123,300	—176,200
TOTAL NET RESULT	4,803,354	4,789,533	2,158,034	1,189,800	3,748,500	2,737,900
Redemption of capital from revenue	840,561	869,165	898,766	929,427	929,427	961,160
STATISTICS—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31st—						
Expenditure by Government*	204,310,398	214,768,922	236,266,689†	224,057,856	237,561,822	240,361,722
Expenditure by Companies	39,687,927	41,510,962	29,074,149†	42,870,562	29,157,649	29,355,749
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from Debentures raised by the Company	14,587,268	14,587,268	14,587,268	18,087,268	18,046,868	18,046,868
Outlay on the South Indian Railway by the Company	1,513,816	1,513,816	3,809,060	3,809,016	3,809,060	3,809,060
Outlay on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway by the Company	972,697	1,007,864	1,080,697	1,113,030	1,120,364	1,123,364
Outlay on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the Company	3,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158	6,253,158	3,253,158	3,253,158
TOTAL	264,325,264	276,641,490	288,071,021	296,190,890	292,948,921	295,949,921
Miles open on the 1st April	25,200	25,437	26,106	26,379	26,369	26,511

* The figures against this line include contribution by the Jaipur Darbar towards Capital outlay on the Nagda Muttra Railway, as follows:—

£	£	£	£	£	£
66,667	266,667	333,333	400,000	400,000	466,667

† The overdraft of, and advances to, the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company amounting to £13,451,400 on the 31st December 1910 have been transferred in the accounts of 1914-15, from "expenditure by companies" to "expenditure by Government".

157. The Gross Receipts and Working Expenses of State Railways include the following figures on account of the Jorhat State Railway in Assam. This is the only line the transactions of which are recorded in the Provincial section of the accounts:—

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Gross Receipts . . .	1,22,589	1,23,805	1,27,545	1,20,000	1,40,000	1,40,000
Working Expenses . . .	84,546	89,499	1,27,109	96,000	1,05,000	1,08,000

Revised, 1915-16.

Gross Receipts.

158. The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1915-16 was taken at 53·01 crores, or 45 lakhs lower than the probable receipts of the previous year as then estimated. It was assumed that war conditions would continue to be operative throughout the year and would gravely prejudice the revenue. This anticipation has not been fully realised. The recovery in earnings which set in in March last has continued in a greater or less degree throughout the year and the Revised estimate is now placed at 57·15 crores. The improvement, which is shared in by all the principal railways—notably the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Mahratta and Bengal-Nagpur—is partly attributable to large movements of cotton and manganese ore, to diversion of coal traffic from over-sea routes to rail routes owing to scarcity of freight and to improved coaching receipts from the transport of troops.

Working Expenses.

159. The Revised estimate of Working Expenses for 1915-16 stands at 7·92 lakhs below the Budget estimate, a remarkable result for a year in which the estimate of receipts is expected to exceed the Budget anticipation by over 4 crores. The principal causes of this are the restriction of expenditure, and especially outlay on special renewals, to the amount which is imperative or immediately remunerative, and the increasing difficulty of obtaining railway material from the United Kingdom.

Surplus Profits.

160. The increase of 16·03 lakhs in the provision for payment of surplus profits to companies follows on the improvement in their net traffic receipts in the last quarter of the preceding year.

Budget, 1916-17.

Gross Receipts.

161 The Budget estimate of Gross Receipts for 1916-17 is taken at 56·37 crores, or about 80 lakhs less than the Revised estimate for the current year. It is not considered safe to assume that, with the further continuance of the war, the record earnings of this year will be fully maintained, though necessary allowance has been made for development of traffic on new lines and extensions.

Working Expenses.

162. The grant for Working Expenses in 1916-17 is more than the Revised for the current year by 34·16 lakhs and provides for a further rise in the price of imported materials required for railway working.

Surplus Profits.

163. Under Surplus Profits paid to companies there is an increase of 3·74 lakhs due to profits earned in the second half of the current year, payment of which will be made next year, being larger than those of the second half of 1914-15.

Interest Charges, etc.

Revised, 1915-16.

164. The excess over the Budget estimate of 1915-16 under Interest on debt is explained in paragraph 65. The decrease under Interest on capital deposited by companies is due mainly to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not having raised Debenture Stock as provided for in the Budget and to the East Indian Railway having issued Debenture Stock later in the year than was anticipated.

Budget, 1916-17.

165. The increase in the total Interest charges in 1916-17 is a result of the continued growth of capital outlay on railways.

Other Receipts.

166. The receipts shown under this head represent recoveries from the Travancore Darbar of its share of the loss on the Travancore Branch of the

South Indian Railway; the Government share of the surplus profits of the Rohilkund and Kumaon, Southern Punjab and Amritsar Patti Railways, payable under the terms of their respective contracts; and dividends on certain shares of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway allotted to Government in repayment of expenditure incurred by it on behalf of the railway. The improvement of R·53 lakh (£3,500) on the Budget estimate of receipts in the current year and the decrease of R1·10 lakhs (£7,300) provided in the Budget of 1916-17 are mainly due to the variation in the Government share of surplus profits of the Southern Punjab Railway Company.

Other Charges.

167. These consist of cost of land required by certain Companies, the contracts with which provide for the free supply of all land wanted for the purposes of the railways undertaken by them, and of miscellaneous items such as surveys and controlling establishments (including the Railway Board). A share of the cost of control is charged to the working expenses of each railway company and the recoveries thus made are adjusted by deduction from the miscellaneous expenditure. The details are :—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	1916-17 Budget.
Imperial.	R	R	R	R
1. Subsidized Companies—Land	14,62,087	30,00,000	26,50,000	35,00,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure	13,08,380	8,04,000	5,59,000	4,00,000
Provincial.				
1. Subsidized Companies—Land	7,760	17,000	14,000	15,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure	...	...	12,000	5,000
TOTAL R	27,78,227	38,21,000	32,35,000	39,20,000
TOTAL £	185,215	254,700	215,700	261,300

Land.—A lapse of R3·50 lakhs is expected in the Imperial Budget grant for the current year, due chiefly to short outlay on the Ahmedpur Katwa, Chaparmukh Silghat, Kalighat Fulta and Tinnevelly Tiruchendur Railways and to the postponement of acquisition of land for the Dindigul Palghat Railway, partly counterbalanced by increases on the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar, Sara Serajgunj and Guzerat Railways. The principal allotments made in 1916-17 are for the Kalighat Fulta, Sara Serajgunj, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar, Ahmedpur Katwa, Jaijou Extension, Katakhal Lalla Bazar and Mayavaram Tranquebar Railways.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.—The lapse of R2·45 lakhs in the Revised estimate for 1915-16 is due chiefly to survey operations being restricted in consequence of officers having been placed on military duty and to realization of unanticipated credits. The Budget for 1916-17 is made up as follows :—

	R
Allotment for surveys	5,81,000
Charges for Railway Board and other establishments	14,57,000
Deduct—Recoveries from Railway Companies on account of cost of supervision	*16,38,000*
TOTAL	4,00,000

XXIX—XXX AND 42, 42-A and 43.—IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
MAJOR WORKS.	R	R		R	R	R
Revenue — Direct Receipts	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	4,13,77,353	4,15,38,000	4,15,25,000	4,29,59,000
Revenue — Land Revenue	2,30,73,667	2,52,05,614	2,50,17,962	2,61,43,000	2,60,10,000	2,54,05,000
Expenditure — Working Expenses	1,75,26,591	1,82,16,430	1,93,40,897	1,90,71,000	2,05,79,000	2,05,12,000
Expenditure — Interest	1,73,66,737	1,77,92,499	1,92,62,258	1,95,16,000	2,00,62,000	2,07,28,000
NET REVENUE IN INDIA . . R	2,72,92,518	3,07,46,170	2,77,92,160	2,90,94,000	2,68,94,000	2,71,24,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,819,501	2,049,744	1,852,811	1,939,600	1,792,900	1,808,300
Expenditure in England (mainly Interest) . £	124,731	118,693	125,379	122,200	126,800	127,600
NET REVENUE £	1,694,770	1,931,051	1,727,432	1,817,400	1,666,100	1,680,700
CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE WORKS . £	...	83,689	59,863	...	21,700	...
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct . .	39,82,403	39,42,289	38,19,224	42,48,000	40,12,000	41,97,000
Expenditure . .	1,27,36,211	1,39,15,998	1,49,28,446	1,48,42,000	1,36,63,000	1,34,09,000
NET EXPENDITURE IN INDIA . . . R	87,53,808	99,73,709	1,11,09,222	1,00,94,000	96,51,000	92,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	583,587	664,914	740,615	672,900	643,400	614,200
Expenditure in England £	1,894	1,156	253	...	600	...
NET EXPENDITURE £	585,481	666,070	740,868	672,900	644,000	614,200
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31 . . . R	56,32,80,455	59,16,14,071	61,68,30,309	64,12,38,000	63,80,53,000	65,78,39,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	37,552,030	39,440,938	41,122,020	42,749,200	42,536,900	43,856,000

General Result.

168. Taking India as a whole, the net revenue derived from Major Irrigation works in 1915-16 will be less than the Budget forecast by £151,300 (R22·69 lakhs). There will be a fall of R·13 lakh in the Direct Receipts and of R1·33 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue. There will also be a large increase of R21·23 lakhs in the expenditure, *viz.*, R15·08 lakhs under Working Expenses and R6·15 lakhs in the interest charges. An improvement of £14,600 (R2·18 lakhs) is expected in the net revenue in 1916-17. This allows for a rise of R8·29 lakhs in the gross revenue, made up of an increase of R14·34 lakhs in the Direct Receipts and a fall of R6·05 lakhs in the share of Land Revenue, and a small reduction of R·67 lakh in Working Expenses. But provision has been made for a growth of R6·78 lakhs in the interest charges, in consequence of the considerable outlay now being incurred on new projects in the Punjab and elsewhere the benefits of which will not be realised for some time to come. The net result under Minor Irrigation works in 1915-16 is better than the Budget estimate by £28,900 (R4·34 lakhs), a decline of R2·36 lakhs in revenue being more than counterbalanced by a saving of R6·70 lakhs in expenditure. The estimate for next year provides for a rise of R1·85 lakhs in the receipts and for a reduction of R2·63 lakhs in expenditure.

Major Irrigation.

Minor Irrigation.

169. The figures for Land Revenue due to Irrigation have already been examined in paragraphs 11 and 12 along with those for Land Revenue proper. The details of the other heads are exhibited in the following tables.

XXIX AND 42.—MAJOR WORKS.

Direct Receipts.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. North-West Frontier	8,21,632	8,51,212	8,24,856	9,30,000	8,58,000	9,50,000
2. United Provinces .	2,45,[illegible]1	4,44,386	2,68,[illegible]03	4,79,000	5,58,000	5,25,[illegible]00
3. Burma . .	10,[illegible]2,999	12,43,922	11,14,152	12,00,000	12,10,000	12,73,000
4. Central Provinces .	93,231	1,39,771	98,812	1,04,000	1,09,000	1,03,000
Total .	21,61,803	26,79,291	23,06,523	27,13,000	27,35,000	29,11,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras . .	2,74,097	2,65,374	3,00,299	2,62,000	2,80,000	2,77,000
2. Bombay . .	13,68,033	17,40,211	16,85,235	15,97,000	15,05,000	16,72,000
3. Bengal . . .	2,73,918	2,46,579	2,53,9[illegible]2	2,40,000	2,57,000	2,57,[illegible]00
4. United Provinces .	79 57,265	93,25,086	99,87,724	89,75,000	95,45,000	96,70,000
5. Punjab . .	2,47,46,266	2,46,57,424	2,43,97,210	2,52,01,000	2,45,03,000	2,55,00,000
6. Bihar and Orissa .	23,30,797	25,75,520	24,46,4[illegible]0	25,50,000	27,00,000	26,72,000
Total .	3, 9,50,376	3,88,10,194	3,90,70,830	3,88,25,000	3,87,90,000	4,00,48,000
TOTAL R	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	4,13,77,353	4,15,38,000	4,15,25,000	4,29,59,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	2,607,478	2,765,966	2,758,490	2,769,200	2,768,300	2,864,000

WORKING EXPENSES.

Imperial.						
1. India General (Reserve) . .	...	...	...	63,000	...	...
2. North-West Frontier	3,10,719	3,03,887	3,44,400	6,00,000	6,57,000	6,05,000
3. United Provinces .	3,90,411	4,64,160	4,46,691	4,57,000	4,87,000	4,30,000
4. Burma . . .	4,47,428	4,45,896	9,36,825	6,02,000	6,28,000	5,80,000
5. Central Provinces .	81,023	75,429	77,880	78,000	85,000	85,000
Total .	12,29,581	12,89,372	18,05,796	18,00,000	18,57,000	17,00,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras . .	20,50,980	23,77,656	25,16,067	21,10,000	22,75,000	22,50,000
2. Bombay . .	16,24,984	16,88,166	15,25,155	15,44,000	16,47,000	15,12,000
3. Bengal . . .	2,35,717	2,97,789	2,57,700	2,67,000	2,00,000	1,90,000
4. United Provinces .	28,97,451	29,60,062	30,17,055	29,88,000	29,53,000	30,45,000
5. Punjab . .	82,21,807	83,21,486	87,97,090	89,42,000	1,01,01,000	1,03,00,000
6. Bihar and Orissa .	12,66,071	13,01,899	14,21,024	14,20,000	15,46,000	14,8[illegible],000
Total .	1,62,97,010	1,69,27,058	1,75,35,101	1,72,71,000	1,87,22,000	1,88,12,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,75,26,591	1,82,16,430	1,93,40,897	1,90,71,000	2,05,79,000	2,05,12,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,168,439	1,214,429	1,289,393	1,271,400	1,371,900	1,367,500
England . . . £	1	14	...	...	...	...
Total	1,168,440	1,214,443	1,289,393	1,271,400	1,371,900	1,367,500

Direct Receipts.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 170. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget, a fall of R·72 lakh in the revenue of the Upper and Lower Swat River Canals being more than counterbalanced by an improvement in the collections in the United Provinces (R·79 lakh), owing to an increased demand for irrigation from the Betwa Canal, and in Burma and in the Central Provinces.

Budget, 1916-17. 171. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal receipts, and is R1·76 lakhs higher than the Revised estimate for the current year, chiefly in consequence of an expected development of irrigation on the Upper Swat River Canal and on the canals in Burma and the Central Provinces.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 172. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 does not differ materially from the Budget. There is a fall of R6·98 lakhs in the Punjab, due to a smaller supply of water during the *kharif* season from the Sirhind and the Western Jumna Canals in consequence of scanty rains, a contraction in the area under cotton and the grant of larger remissions; and of R·92 lakh in Bombay, owing chiefly to a reduced demand for water from the Godavari Canal consequent on favourable rainfall. On the other hand, there are improvements of R5·70 lakhs and 1·50 lakhs respectively in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa, where deficient rainfall in certain parts has led to a more extensive use of canal water.

Budget, 1916-17. 173. The total Budget for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R12·58 lakhs. It is based generally on the demand for *rabi* irrigation in the current year and on normal requirements in connection with next year's *kharif*.

Working Expenses.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 174. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is likely to exceed the Budget provision by R·57 lakh, the increase being wholly due to higher outlay on the canals in the North-West Frontier Province. Excesses over the Budget grants are also expected on the Imperial canals in other provinces; but they will be met from the reserve of R·63 lakh entered in the Budget for unforeseen requirements.

Budget, 1916-17. 175. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal charges in all the provinces, and is less than the Revised estimate of the current year by R1·57 lakhs.

(b) *Divided and wholly Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 176. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R14·51 lakhs. There is a large increase of R11·59 lakhs in the Punjab due to special expenditure, which could not be postponed without serious danger and a considerable loss of revenue, in connection with training works on the Lower Chenab Canal and the up-keep of the banks of the Triple project canals. Smaller excesses are also expected in Madras (R1·65 lakhs), Bihar and Orissa (R1·26 lakhs) and Bombay (R1·03 lakhs), chiefly in consequence of outlay on repairs of damages caused by floods and on certain pressing works for which no provision was made in the Budget. On the other hand, there will be unimportant lapses in the Budget grants in Bengal and in the United Provinces.

Budget, 1916-17. 177. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for a normal scale of expenditure and for outlay on certain special works urgently required in the Punjab.

42A.—EXPENDITURE ON PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS IN ADDITION TO THAT CHARGED UNDER FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
				Budget.	Revised.	
India R	...	12,55,344	8,97,948	...	3,25,000	...
Equivalent in Sterling £	...	83,689	59,863	...	21,700	...

178. The figures have already been explained in paragraphs 155 and 156.

XXX AND 43.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Revenue.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General	18,382	21,643	14,597	17,000	17,000	17,000
2. Delhi	565	1,367	837	1,000	2,000	2,000
3. Baluchistan	67,211	66,734	64,769	80,000	49,000	65,000
4. Punjab	7,98,438	9,02,661	9,28,866	9,50,000	9,50,000	9,75,000
Total	8,84,596	9,92,405	10,09,069	10,48,000	10,18,000	10,59,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	2,31,552	2,52,323	2,28,844	2,39,000	2,51,000	2,29,000
2. Bombay	3,65,201	3,78,401	3,76,908	3,69,000	3,55,000	3,75,000
3. Bengal	6,90,066	6,13,782	5,35,916	6,20,000	6,70,000	6,70,000
4. United Provinces	1,79,913	1,32,409	1,88,423	1,64,000	2,01,000	2,36,000
5. Punjab	66,869	76,040	53,117	89,000	72,000	92,000
6. Burma	14,41,267	13,08,741	13,02,403	15,76,000	13,32,000	14,13,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	75,522	72,167	72,583	73,000	72,000	72,000
8. Central Provinces	47,423	56,221	51,898	70,000	41,000	51,000
Total	30,97,807	29,49,884	28,10,155	32,00,000	29,94,000	31,38,000
TOTAL R	39,82,403	39,42,289	38,19,224	42,48,000	40,12,000	41,97,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	265,494	262,819	254,615	283,200	267,500	279,800

Expenditure.

Imperial.						
1. India General	1,02,541	59,962	52,022	6,07,000	60,000	3,70,000
2. Delhi	1,434	898	1,118	3,000	1,000	1,000
3. Baluchistan	3,63,780	3,84,187	3,02,477	1,36,000	3,13,000	1,36,000
4. North-West Frontier	37,870	52,054	43 475	63,000	43,000	64,000
5. Punjab	9,17,328	9,39,520	9,98,049	8,93,000	9,28,000	8,80,000
Total	14,22,953	14,37,221	13,97,221	17,02,000	13,45,000	14,51,000
Divided and Provincial.						
1. Madras	36,34,683	40,22,399	44,09,655	42,00,000	39,80,000	40,00,000
2. Bombay	31,44,096	35,27,767	31,69,245	33,64,000	32,51,000	33,10,000
3. Bengal	15,38,237	19,26,421	27,61,008	22,94,000	22,52,000	20,94,000
4. United Provinces	3,78,882	4,45,070	5,02,805	2,86,000	4,60,000	2,96,000
5. Punjab	3,98,397	2,82,970	1,82,198	1,52,000	2,03,000	1,86,000
6. Burma	12,85,756	10,95,549	11,94,795	12,10,000	11,80,000	10,56,000
7. Bihar and Orissa	4,01,830	4,89,670	3,37,090	4,70,000	2,74,000	3,60,000
8. Central Provinces	4,64,743	5,73,720	9,06,720	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
9. Assam	66,634	1,15,211	67,700	64,000	1,08,000	56,000
Total	1,13,13,258	1,24,78,777	1,35,31,225	1,26,40,000	1,23,18,000	1,19,58,000
TOTAL INDIA R	1,27,36,211	1,39,15,998	1,49,28,446	1,43,42,000	1,36,63,000	1,34,09,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	849,081	927,733	995,230	956,100	910,800	894,000
England £	1,894	1,156	253	...	600	...
GRAND TOTAL £	850,975	928,889	995,483	956,100	911,400	894,000

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

179. The figures do not show any important variation.

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

180. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R2·06 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to a fall in the revenue from certain canals in Burma. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides for normal collections in all the provinces. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

EXPENDITURE.

(a) *Imperial—India and England.*

181. The Budget estimate of the current year included a grant of R5 lakhs in aid of special expenditure entailed by the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission. R1·75 lakhs out of this grant are being spent on the Surkhab River project in Baluchistan, while R1·15 lakhs have been allotted to the Government of the United Provinces for tank restoration works and placed at its credit by an assignment of Imperial revenue (*vide* paragraph 235). The balance of the special grant will lapse. Savings are also expected in the grants for ordinary expenditure in some of the minor administrations. These causes account for the decrease of R3·48 lakhs in the Revised estimate for 1915-16 as compared with the Budget. *Revised, 1915-16.*

182. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 exceeds the Revised estimate for the current year by R·97 lakh. Provision for new works has been curtailed as far as possible, and no specific allotment has been made for the Surkhab River project in Baluchistan; but a reserve of R2·89 lakhs has been entered to meet pressing requirements which cannot be foreseen at present. *Budget, 1916-17.*

(b) *Divided and Provincial.*

183. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 falls short of the Budget grant by R3·22 lakhs. The decrease is mainly due to the curtailment of programmes in Madras, Bihar and Orissa, and certain other provinces, in view of the need for economy. On the other hand, an excess of R1·74 lakhs over the Budget grant is expected in the United Provinces, due mainly to expenditure on tank restoration works which is being financed largely by a special assignment from Imperial revenue (*vide* paragraph 181). *Revised, 1915-16.*

184. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is taken at R3·60 lakhs less than the Revised for the current year. Provision has generally been made for sanctioned establishments, for necessary repairs and for urgent works. *Budget, 1916-17.*

44.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916.		Budget, 1916-1917.
					Budget.	Revised.	
Provincial.							
Assam . .	R	63,984	21,213	6,887	20,000	22,000	26,000
	£	4,266	1,414	459	1,300	1,500	1,700

185. The charges represent capital outlay in connection with the Jorhat Railway and are unimportant in character.

XXXI and 45.—CIVIL WORKS.

EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	70,70,401	26,95,783	27,82,721	34,19,000	23,66,000	28,50,000
2. Delhi . . .	8,52,219	21,17,630	19,37,563	14,90,000	16,80,000	12,56,000
3. Baluchistan . .	9,61,402	11,62,343	11,02,585	10,11,000	9,10,000	9,51,000
4. North-West Frontier	26,25,826	34,62,786	32,21,382	25,86,000	24,77,000	24,12,000
5. Other Provinces .	39,89,659	49,25,688	53,74,058	50,01,000	50,04,000	35,08,000
Total .	1,54,99,507	1,43,64,230	1,44,18,309	1,35,07,000	1,24,37,000	1,09,77,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . .	1,56,63,903	1,64,89,730	1,63,04,790	1,09,73,000	84,61,000	82,69,000
2. Bombay . .	97,85,149	1,19,03,975	1,13,51,206	80,57,000	82,25,000	77,54,000
3. Bengal . .	90,02,139	1,02,18,648	1,24,73,724	86,97,000	90,56,000	64,00,000
4. United Provinces .	73,84,393	90,03,926	70,16,110	75,68,000	72,74,000	62,80,000
5. Punjab . .	68,75,537	96,94,507	91,62,795	77,22,000	65,05,000	53,85,000
6. Burma . . .	82,57,096	1,01,11,603	1,16,36,015	1,02,03,000	91,82,000	92,26,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	59,81,947	83,23,760	99,64,909	90,98,000	89,02,000	70,59,000
8. Central Provinces .	67,66,686	68,83,785	79,43,260	67,53,000	70,11,000	58,00,000
9. Assam . . .	43,16,217	66,17,426	54,64,048	42,50,000	40,68,000	33,95,000
Total .	7,40,33,067	8,92,47,360	9,19,16,857	7,33,81,000	6,86,84,000	5,95,68,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	8,95,32,574	10,36,11,590	10,63,35,166	8,68,88,000	8,11,21,000	7,05,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	5,968,838	6,907,440	7,089,011	5,792,600	5,408,000	4,703,000
England . . . £	90,665	101,184	87,739	21,200	48,000	39,500
TOTAL . £	6,059,503	7,008,624	7,176,750	5,813,800	5,456,000	4,742,500

REVENUE

	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	Budget, 1916-1917.
Imperial.						
1. India General .	1,13,050	83,228	81,416	72,000	79,000	78,000
2. Delhi . . .	4,649	1,42,894	2,41,780	1,48,000	2,21,000	2,27,000
3. Baluchistan . .	41,443	43,914	48,113	44,000	49,000	47,000
4. North-West Frontier	2,90,186	1,48,739	1,65,444	1,51,000	1,54,000	1,50,000
5. Other Provinces .	2,45,548	2,70,028	2,52,849	2,18,000	2,30,000	2,30,000
Total .	6,94,876	6,88,803	7,89,602	6,33,000	7,33,000	7,32,000
Provincial.						
1. Madras . . .	3,05,312	3,32,418	4,08,800	3,87,000	4,65,000	4,29,000
2. Bombay . .	7,67,301	7,15,577	4,15,001	2,95,000	3,45,000	3,09,000
3. Bengal . . .	5,27,559	6,00,292	7,09,243	5,82,000	7,50,000	5,89,000
4. United Provinces .	4,49,720	5,38,595	4,62,612	4,25,000	4,88,000	4,47,000
5. Punjab . . .	5,10,712	5,21,946	4,04,721	3,96,000	3,49,000	3,43,000
6. Burma . . .	3,31,317	3,45,615	3,23,611	3,35,000	3,35,000	3,33,000
7. Bihar and Orissa .	2,88,251	3,54,127	3,74,440	3,74,000	3,94,000	4,20,000
8. Central Provinces .	13,15,898	2,41,530	2,61,873	2,52,000	2,99,000	2,69,000
9. Assam . . .	1,40,764	1,50,703	1,73,375	1,62,000	1,70,000	1,74,000
Total .	46,36,834	37,90,803	35,33,679	32,08,000	35,95,000	33,13,000
TOTAL INDIA . R	53,31,710	44,79,606	43,23,281	38,41,000	43,28,000	40,45,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	355,447	298,640	288,219	256,100	288,500	269,700

186. The Imperial revenue and expenditure shown against "Other Provinces" represent the transactions in connection with the buildings of the various departments, *e.g.*, Salt, Customs, etc., the receipts and charges of which are wholly Imperial.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) *Imperial—India and England.*

Revised, 1915-16.

187. The total expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Budget provision by R6·68 lakhs. The reduction is generally due to the curtailment of the expenditure programme in pursuance of the policy of retrenchment. There will, however, be an excess over the Budget estimate of R1·90 lakhs in Delhi owing to unforeseen outlay on land acquisition and other items; and of R4·02 lakhs in England due to a higher payment of leave allowances and a rise in the cost of stores.

Budget, 1916-17.

188. In 1916-17 the total Imperial grant has been fixed at R80 lakhs, exclusive of R4·36 lakhs allotted for expenditure incurred in the Civil Department, mostly in the several minor administrations, and of sums aggregating R31·34 lakhs to be spent by the administrations of the North-West Frontier Province (23·19 lakhs) and Baluchistan (8·15 lakhs). A large curtailment of grants has been made everywhere in view of the financial position, and the total Budget for 1916-17 is less than the Revised estimate for 1915-16 by R15·87 lakhs and less than the Budget grant for the latter year by R22·55 lakhs.

189. The purposes to which the grant of R80 lakhs mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be applied are shown below :—

In lakhs of Rupees.

(*a*) Ordinary Grant—		
(1) Establishment and Miscellaneous charges		12·30
(2) Repairs		18·60
(3) Works in progress		14·71
(4) New Works—		
(*a*) Costing up to R5,000		6·30
(*b*) Costing more than R5,000		6·21
(5) Payments in England for Stores, furlough allowances, etc.		5·93
(6) Reserve for Archæological expenditure		1·00
(7) Reserve for other unforeseen expenditure		4·14
		69·19
(*b*) Delhi Province—		
(1) Works in progress	0·63	
(2) New Works—		
(*a*) Costing up to R5,000	·06	
(*b*) Costing more than R5,000	0·46	
(3) Repairs	6·60	
(4) Establishment and Tools and Plant	1·76	
(5) Archæological expenditure	·18	
(6) Reserve for unforeseen expenditure	1·12	
		10·81
		80·00

190. Out of the ordinary grant mentioned in paragraph 189, allotments of R1 lakh or more will be made to carry on work already in progress on the following projects; and it is not proposed to start any important new work in the ensuing year.

Province.	Name of work.	Amount of grant.
		R
United Provinces .	Erection of certain buildings for the Imperial Bacteriological laboratory at Bareilly, including fencing, roads, drainage and water-supply . .	1,20,000
Bombay . .	New Customs House at Karachi	2,00,000
„ . .	„ „ „ „ Bombay	3,00,000
Burma . . .	„ Telegraph Office at Rangoon	1,24,000

191. The Budget grants for 1916-17 proposed for Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province do not differ materially from the Revised estimates for 1915-16.

(*b*) *India—Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16.

192. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 is less than the Budget by R26·97 lakhs. The Budget provided for an outlay of about R30½ lakhs on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years for education, sanitation and other beneficial services; but the total expenditure of this class in the current year, to be recorded under Civil Works, is now estimated at about R26½ lakhs. Eliminating this special expenditure as well as the Budget provision made for it, and making allowance for the fact that about R11 lakhs of ordinary expenditure for which provision was made in Madras and Burma under Civil Works will be recorded under Medical (with reference to the change in classification mentioned in paragraph 112), the Revised estimate under Civil Works falls short of the corresponding Budget grant by about R32 lakhs. The real saving is larger, for a portion of the expenditure against some of the ordinary grants provided in the Budget under Education, Medical and other heads is recorded in the accounts under Civil Works. Considerable lapses in the grants provided under the latter head, otherwise than from the special appropriations from Imperial revenues referred to above, are expected in almost all the provinces, owing to a further curtailment of the programme of construction contemplated in the Budget, which has become necessary in consequence of the financial situation. In Assam alone, the expenditure is likely to exceed the Budget grant, owing to outlay on relief works, and on the repair of flood damages, in the Surma Valley.

Budget, 1916-17.

193. The table below compares the details of the grants for 1916-17 in the various provinces, so far as settled at present, with the probable expenditure in the current year.

REVISED, 1915-16.

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

Provinces.	Grants to		Outlay in the Public Works Department on			Other items.	Total.
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Madras	22·71	·01	37·20	9·98	14·55	·16	84·61
2. Bombay	9·61	..	32·48	21·85	16·00	2·36	82·25
3. Bengal	10·56	11·54	31·60	22·23	12·50	2·13	90·56
4. United Provinces . . .	4·66	...	26·67	27·45	11·98	1·98	72·74
5. Punjab	12·44	...	23·33	17·91	8·92	2·45	65·05
6. Burma	5·60	...	27·30	35·20	18·50	5·22	91·82
7. Bihar and Orissa . . .	5·97	...	60·52	8·35	9·69	4·79	89·02
8. Central Provinces . . .	5·19	...	33.29	19·21	10·57	1·85	70·11
9. Assam	3·53	...	15·36	13·60	7·17	1·02	40·68
TOTAL .	80·27	11·55	287·70	175·78	109·58	21·96	636·81

BUDGET, 1916-17.

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

PROVINCES.	GRANTS TO		OUTLAY IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ON			Other items.	TOTAL
	Local Boards and Municipalities.	Other local bodies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges.		
1. Madras	17·43	·01	39·05	9·57	15·29	1·34	82·69
2. Bombay	8·26	...	27·70	23·30	16·00	2·28	77·54
3. Bengal	9·45	1·55	15·10	24·00	13·00	·90	64·00
4. United Provinces	4·18	...	20·57	25·12	10·99	1·94	62·80
5. Punjab	11·94	...	12·31	18·20	9·01	2·39	53·85
6. Burma	10·50	...	27·03	29·00	19·52	6·21	92·26
7. Bihar and Orissa	6·73	1·00	40·62	8·50	9·00	4·74	70·59
8. Central Provinces	3·99	...	21·66	20·44	11·00	·91	58·00
9. Assam	2·81	...	6·65	16·36	7·06	1·07	33·95
TOTAL	75·29	2·56	210·69	174·49	110·87	21·78	595·68

194. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 is less than the Revised for the current year by R91·16 lakhs. The large decrease reflects the policy of severe retrenchment which has become necessary owing to the protracted duration of the war and the consequent financial dislocation. Allotments aggregating R9 lakhs only have been made for outlay on Civil Works from the special Imperial assignments made in recent years, against a corresponding outlay of R26$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs included in the Revised estimate of the current year.

195. The total provision for original works in 1916-17 has been taken at about R77 lakhs less than the probable expenditure in the current year and R2,19 lakhs less than the expenditure in 1914-15. The grants have been restricted in all the provinces to pressing requirements. Provision has been made in Bihar and Orissa for the progress of work in connection with the Bankipore buildings.

196. It is not possible to make similarly large reductions in any of the other items of expenditure shown in the table in paragraph 193. The total provision for grants to local boards and municipalities in 1916-17 is, however, taken at about R5 lakhs less than the similar expenditure in 1915-16, in spite of the fact that the Budget provides for a fresh item of R4·50 lakhs for contributions to district funds in Burma for the maintenance of provincial roads made over to them; and a reduction in the allotment for non-recurring contributions to local boards and municipalities for roads, bridges and other public works has been made in almost every province. Of the provision under "Grants to other local bodies", R1·50 lakhs represent the grant from Imperial revenues to the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

197. The Budget grants for Repairs and for Establishment charges are generally based on normal requirements and sanctioned scales.

REVENUE.

(a) *Imperial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 198. The total Revised estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the Budget by R1 lakh, mainly in consequence of higher receipts in Delhi from the rent of buildings occupied by Government officials and the supply of electric energy.

Budget, 1916-17. The total Budget estimate for 1916-17 practically repeats the Revised for the current year.

(b) *Provincial.*

Revised, 1915-16. 199. The Revised estimate for 1915-16 shows a rise of R3·87 lakhs over the Budget estimate. Increased receipts are expected in almost all the provinces from the sale of old materials, rent of Government buildings and other sources.

Budget, 1916-17. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 provides generally for normal receipts.

XXXII and 46.—ARMY.

Expenditure.		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	1916-1917, Budget.
		R	R	R	R	R	R
INDIA—							
Effective Services—							
Administration		69,75,270	71,56,430	64,64,083	58,56,960	51,96,000	52,04,430
Military Accounts		29,15,887	30,13,241	28,28,910	24,94,870	25,29,000	25,29,300
Regimental Pay, etc.		12,20,98,251	12,23,80,051	10,88,36,245	8,25,51,710	7,97,81,000	7,68,01,530
Supply and Transport		3,36,92,689	3,42,78,307	3,12,17,805	2,60,24,920	2,46,54,000	2,70,10,580
Veterinary		5,00,023	5,02,617	3,75,784	3,28,900	1,75,000	1,74,860
Clothing		15,68,321	19,26,690	20,59,547	27,34,290	24,54,000	17,32,620
Remounts		49,28,434	46,52,456	52,12,080	43,74,970	46,10,000	40,60,270
Medical Services		56,96,320	57,50,474	53,53,407	42,55,040	27,60,000	27,60,180
Medical Stores		5,06,157	5,51,826	3,34,215	5,35,610	4,50,000	5,54,020
Ordnance		98,54,097	95,87,161	1,01,46,288	80,28,340	85,50,000	1,12,83,390
Ecclesiastical		4,30,154	4,27,183	4,08,819	4,12,460	4,05,000	3,85,130
Education		12,41,097	13,47,675	10,04,196	5,97,350	6,84,000	7,08,660
Compensation for Food, etc.		57,56,698	62,81,040	52,56,955	43,37,000	35,84,000	32,34,000
Miscellaneous Services		31,25,192	28,42,035	3,48,63,084	7,37,71,660	9,92,11,000	11,13,51,810
Hutting		6,98,816	2,10,975	1,86,651	2,00,000	2,37,000	2,00,000
Conveyance by Road, River, and Sea		15,95,814	8,47,034	7,98,532	7,51,600	6,41,000	6,70,540
Conveyance by Rail		38,62,887	42,48,200	48,67,594	37,74,770	44,03,000	46,03,780
Cantonments		14,75,915	24,27,498	14,47,274	13,87,550	13,84,000	13,88,910
Unadjusted Expenditure		—6,79,198	1,29,023	39,308	...	...	...
TOTAL	R	20,62,37,829	20,85,59,916	22,17,00,777	22,19,18,000	24,15,98,000	25,46,54,000
Non-effective Services—	R	1,07,43,291	1,09,57,429	1,10,06,881	1,55,87,000	1,27,23,000	1,37,93,000
TOTAL INDIA	R	21,69,81,120	21,95,17,345	23,27,07,658	23,75,05,000	25,43,21,000	26,84,47,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	14,465,408	14,634,490	15,513,844	15,833,600	16,954,700	17,896,500
ENGLAND—		£	£	£	£	£	£
Effective Services—							
Payments to War Office for British Forces		941,643	917,287	930,620	930,700	929,400	930,700
Furlough Allowances, etc., of British Forces		141,456	145,302	78,603	4,000	13,000	9,000
Consolidated Clothing Allowances of British Soldiers		455	412	24,700	20,400	6,800	...
Furlough Allowances, Indian Service		355,676	361,405	265,259	133,000	148,000	148,000
Indian Troop Service		266,421	298,777	85,206	4,000	547,800	282,300
Other Heads		107,854	115,919	142,741	75,600	74,800	88,500
Clothing Stores		52,712	92,665	90,438	98,300	113,000	99,900
Ordnance and Miscellaneous Stores		506,097	500,328	479,481	403,000	349,000	151,000
Medical Stores		95,980	94,406	94,501	90,400	120,000	123,700
Supply and Transport Stores		52,879	44,122	61,901	116,700	86,000	57,500
Military Farms Stores			11,294	11,470	13,800	12,000	17,400
Operations in Persian Gulf (Stores)		43,648	39,373	18,572	...	...	...
Aviation Stores		...	...	...	...	60,000	...
Stores taken to India with Troops		24,409	17,586	17,254	18,200	9,800	600
TOTAL	£	2,569,430	2,638,876	2,300,746	1,907,100	2,469,600	1,858,600
Non-effective Services—							
Payments to War Office for British Forces		919,183	927,029	946,073	650,000	864,400	766,000
Pensions, Indian Service		1,425,242	1,407,596	1,374,339	1,365,000	1,310,000	1,295,000
Other Heads		177,263	181,248	201,557	218,000	251,500	263,000
TOTAL	£	2,521,688	2,515,873	2,521,969	2,233,000	2,425,900	2,324,000
TOTAL ENGLAND	£	5,111,118	5,154,749	4,822,715	4,140,100	4,895,500	4,182,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£	19,576,526	19,789,239	20,336,559	19,973,700	21,850,200	22,079,100
Receipts.		R	R	R	R	R	R
India	R	1,33,60,617	1,27,84,798	1,12,24,641	1,11,96,000	82,07,000	88,80,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	£ 890,708	£ 852,320	£ 748,309	£ 746,400	£ 547,100	£ 588,700
England	£	337,095	351,186	347,882	328,700	346,300	314,700
TOTAL RECEIPTS	£	1,227,803	1,203,506	1,096,191	1,075,100	893,400	903,400
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£	18,348,723	18,585,733	19,240,368	18,898,600	20,956,800	21,175,700

Revised, 1915-16, compared with Budget, 1915-16. Expenditure—India.

200. The Army expenditure in India during the current year will, it is anticipated, exceed the Budget estimate of R23,75·05 lakhs (£15,833,600) by R1,68·16 lakhs (£1,121,100). Foremost amongst the causes contributing to this large increase may be mentioned an enhanced outlay of R89·91 lakhs (£599,400) on account of various special services, *e.g.*, port defences, operations on the North-West Frontier, etc. The decision that India should bear the normal cost of the regular British and Indian garrison involves an additional charge of R88 lakhs (£586,700), including extra food charges. The formation of mechanical transport companies and units of the Royal Flying Corps accounts for an additional expenditure of R12·83 lakhs (£85,500). The Railway charges have risen by R6·28 lakhs (£41,900); the increase is chiefly due to the fact that all internal movements of stores and animals in consequence of the war have been borne by Indian revenues. The discharge of a large number of reservists who were found unfit for active service has necessitated an increased payment of R3·75 lakhs (£25,000) on account of gratuities, while a change in the system of paying Indian pensioners in the United Provinces has contributed to an extra outlay this year of R1·25 lakhs (£8,300). On the other hand, the non-effective payments in India arising out of the war, which are recoverable from the Imperial Government, are now anticipated to amount to only R12 lakhs (£80,000), or R33 lakhs (£220,000) below the budget figure. This decrease is, however, merely nominal since in the adjustment with the War Office for such payments a correspondingly higher payment will have to be made at Home. The foregoing causes account for a net increase of R1,69·02 lakhs (£1,126,800).

Among the variations of minor importance may be mentioned the following:—Decrease of Rs. 3·95 lakhs (£26,300) on dairy farm operations and a lapse of R1·65 lakhs (£11,000) in connection with the scheme for the establishment of a grass farm at Risalpur, which has been held in abeyance. The training grant has not been fully spent, and a saving of R2 lakhs (£13,300) has thus accrued. Credit has been afforded to the Imperial Government for the value of stores brought back by certain units from Hong Kong; outlay at home on stores for ordnance factories in India is being passed out to India for adjustment; increased prices have been paid for Australian remounts; and more horses have been purchased in order to supply chargers on hire to Indian Army Reserve officers. These four causes account for an increase of R8·15 lakhs (£54,300).

Home.

201. The expenditure at Home is also largely in excess of the Budget provision and is expected to amount to £4,895,500, or £755,400 over the Budget. The decision that the Imperial Government should be credited with the savings on the Indian Troop Service which accrued owing to the stoppage of ordinary reliefs entails an excess charge of £542,000, including arrears for the year 1914-15. The payments to the War Office on account of non-effective charges of British forces for service in India have been raised by £214,400, a figure which takes into account the smaller recovery from the War Office for non-effective war charges in India referred to in the preceding paragraph. Apart from aviation stores on which an outlay of £60,000 has been incurred, the store demands from India are lower than the Budget provision by £38,000, and the retired pay charges of officers of the Indian service fall below the Budget by £55,000, while the miscellaneous pension payments have risen by £29,000 in consequence of the war.

Receipts—India and Home.

202. The receipts during 1915-16 are expected to be R29·89 lakhs (£199,300) lower than the Budget in India and £17,600 better at Home. The worseness in India is mainly due to the fall in receipts, owing to the absence of troops from India, being greater than was anticipated; the decrease mainly occurs in sales of clothing stores, unserviceable and obsolete ordnance stores, and dairy produce.

Net Expenditure.

203. The net Army expenditure during the current year—Home and India—is thus expected to exceed the Budget provision of £18,898,600 by £2,058,200.

Special Expenditure.

204. The Special or Schedule provision was strictly limited, and a total sum of R17·53 lakhs (£116,900) only was allotted for expenditure falling to the Army head. The probable expenditure is now estimated at £97,500. Certain lapses have occurred and, on the other hand, fresh expenditure of an

absolutely urgent nature has been incurred. The supply to a small extent of certain equipment from Home has been postponed to a future year.

Budget, 1916-17 compared with Revised, 1915-16 Expenditure—India.

205. The allotment to meet Army expenditure in India in the ensuing year amounts to R26,84·47 lakhs (£17,896,500), which exceeds the Revised estimate of the current year by R1,41·26 lakhs (£941,800). It has been considered advisable to provide a reserve to meet unforeseen expenditure; but for this factor, the excess would have been only R62·81 lakhs (£418,800). Provision for ordnance factory stores from Home has been made in the Indian estimates instead of in the Home estimates, to the extent of R31·37 lakhs (£209,100), against R3·50 lakhs (£23,300) in the Revised for 1915-16, and the Secretary of State will pass the charges out for adjustment in this country. For mechanical transport companies the number of which is being increased in the ensuing year, additional funds to the extent of Rs 23·74 lakhs (£158,300) have been allotted; and Rs. 4·53 lakhs (£30,200) more have been provided for the Royal Flying Corps. A sum of Rs. 9·5 lakhs (£63,300) has been included for an ambulance convoy and Rs. 6 lakhs (£40,000) for an acetone factory. A larger provision to the extent of R15 lakhs (£100,000) has been made for war non-effective payments in India to correspond with the amount taken into account in the Home estimates as recoverable from the Imperial Government. On the other hand, the provision for special services, *e.g.*, port defences, etc., is R22·94 lakhs (£153,000) less than the expenditure anticipated in 1915-16. The foregoing causes, apart from the reserve, account for a net increase of R63·70 lakhs (£424,600).

Some of the minor variations are as follows:—Railway charges and travelling allowances indicate an increase of R5·01 lakhs (£33,400); and provision has been made for the full annual training grant, of which R2 lakhs (£13,300) lapsed in the current year. Certain abnormal pensionary charges in 1915-16 result in the allotment for next year being R4·5 lakhs (£30,000) lower, and a special credit of R2 lakhs (£13,300) to the Imperial Government in 1915-16 for stores returned from Hong Kong accounts for a corresponding decrease in 1916-17. A smaller provision has been made for clothing supplies and for purchase of animals by the Remount Department, but these decreases are more or less counterbalanced by increases, *e.g.*, in connection with dairy farms, extra ammunition for machine gun section training and bayonet fighting equipment.

Home.

206. The Home estimates for 1916-17 amount to £4,182,600, or a decrease of £712,900 as compared with the anticipated expenditure in the current year. This decrease is largely due to the exceptional cause mentioned in the preceding paragraph, namely the inclusion in the Indian estimate of provision for ordnance factory stores from Home. The payments to the War Office on account of savings in sea transport charges will be £270,000 less than in 1915-16 in which year the arrears of 1914-15 were also paid. The recovery from the War Office of war pensionary payments in India is expected to be more next year by £100,000, and the payments to the War Office for non-effective charges of British forces will be reduced by a like sum. No provision has been made in 1916-17 for aviation stores, on which an outlay of £60,000 has been incurred in 1915-16. These four causes account for a decrease of £663,000. The balance of £49,900 is accounted for chiefly by absence of provision (*a*) for payments to the Admiralty in connection with the gun-running operations in the Persian Gulf and, (*b*) for Aden re-inforcements; and by lower provision for pensionary charges of officers of the Indian Service.

Receipts. India and

207. A sum of R1,35·50 lakhs (£903,400) has been estimated as the probable receipts in 1916-17—an increase of £10,000 over the current year. This figure is made up of an increase of £41,600 in India and a decrease of £31,600 at Home.

Net Expe

208. The estimated net Army expenditure for 1916-17 thus amounts to £21,175,700, or £218,900 more than the Revised estimate of the current year. This is made up of an increase of £900,200 in India and of a decrease of £681,300 at Home.

Budget, 19 compared Budget, 19 India and

209. The gross Army expenditure for the coming year, as compared with the Budget estimate for 1915-16, shows an increase in gross expenditure of R3,15·80 lakhs (£2,105,400). The receipts show a falling off of R25·76 lakhs (£171,700) and the net expenditure is thus expected to exceed by

£2,277,100 the estimates of the current year as framed in March last. Apart from the reserve of £523,000 to meet unforeseen expenditure, extra provision to the extent of £446,400 has been made for various measures of internal defence necessitated by the war. The decision that Indian revenues should bear the normal cost of the regular garrison of India—British and Indian—accounts for an increase of £586,700, including extra food charges, while the further decision that the War Office should be credited with the savings in sea transport charges adds £272,000 to next year's estimates. A sum of R41·10 lakhs (£274,000) has been provided to meet outlay on mechanical transport companies and the Royal Flying Corps. The foregoing factors broadly account for the increase in expenditure next year; there are various other causes which largely counterbalance each other.

The worseness in receipts is attributable to war conditions and to the fact that the estimate for 1915-16 did not fully allow for the fall in receipts which resulted from the absence of troops from India.

rial penditure.

210. Only urgent and absolutely necessary measures are being provided for in the Schedule for 1916-17. The total amount allotted for the Army head is R13·19 lakhs (£88,000), of which £13,600 is for expenditure in India and £74,400 at Home. The latter figure represents liabilities of previous years, to the extent of £73,500, carried forward by the Secretary of State. The Indian figure includes the usual provision of £6,700 as an addition to the ordinary grant for the training of troops, and £5,800 for the extension and improvement of dairy farms.

XXXIII and 46-A.—MARINE.

		Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	1916-17, Budget.
Expenditure.							
India . . .	R	38,36,942	38,35,541	36,89,687	35,23,000	34,32,000	38,57,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	255,796	255,703	245,979	234,900	228,800	257,100
England . . .	£	224,132	257,142	217,391	415,500	290,300	450,500
Total	£	479,928	512,845	4 3,370	650,400	519,100	707,600
Receipts.							
India . . .	R	13,15,039	13,43,125	29,71,715	10,23,000	29,05,000	27,38,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	87,669	89,542	198,115	68,200	193,700	182,500
England . . .	£	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	£	87,669	89,542	198,115	68,200	193,700	182,500
Net Expenditure	£	392,259	423,303	265,255	582,200	325,400	525,100

ised, 1915-16, pared with dget, 1915-16.

211. The total expenditure (India and Home) in 1915-16 falls short of the Budget by £131,300, and there is an increase in receipts to the extent of £125,500; the net expenditure is thus £256,800 less than the Budget.

penditure, ipts and Net penditure. ia and Home.

212. The decrease in Indian expenditure is due chiefly to smaller purchases of coal on account of heavier issues from stock. Smaller outlay on Schedule measures, owing to delay in the construction of the new station ship for Rangoon, the dredger for the Bombay Dockyard and the despatch vessel required for duty in the Persian Gulf, partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure on miscellaneous stores demanded from India, accounts for the lower Home expenditure. The increase in receipts in India is mainly due to recoveries on account of dockyard services and supplies in connection with the fitting up of transports and on account of hire of Royal Indian Marine vessels, which were not taken into account in the Budget.

213. Out of £188,600 provided in the Budget for the new vessels mentioned above, a sum of £148,900 has lapsed and been carried forward to 1916-17. *Special Expenditure.*

214. The Budget for 1916-17, as compared with the Revised of 1915-16, shows an increase of £188,500 in expenditure, made up of £160,200 at Home and £28,300 in India. The former is mainly accounted for by larger provision for the construction of the three new vessels referred to above and for miscellaneous stores required to replenish stocks. The increase in India is chiefly due to provision for payments to the Admiralty on account of coal to be supplied to the Royal Navy subsidized vessels and to Royal Indian Marine vessels in the Persian Gulf, for additional expenditure on construction and repairs to Royal Indian Marine vessels, and for larger purchases of stores to replace issues from stock. The receipts in India are lower by £11,200, since smaller recoveries are anticipated on account of imported stores. *Budget, 1916-17 compared with Revised, 1915-16 India and Home*

215. An allotment of £148,900 has been made in 1916-17 for the completion of the three vessels referred to above. *Special Expenditure.*

XXXIV and 47.—MILITARY WORKS.

		Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16.		1916-17, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
ORDINARY.							
EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	95,84,652	96,23,778	97,77,511	84,90,000	86,00,000	90,80,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	638,977	641,585	651,834	566,000	573,400	605,400
England . . .	£	24,162	31,225	27,059	14,000	29,000	48,000
TOTAL	£	663,139	672,810	678,893	580,000	602,400	653,400
RECEIPTS.							
India	R	10,82,428	11,49,059	12,05,734	11,55,000	12,90,000	12,00,000
Equivalent in sterling	£	72,162	76,604	80,382	77,000	86,000	80,000
England . . .	£	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	£	72,162	76,604	80,382	77,000	86,000	80,000
Net expenditure, Ordinary	£	590,977	596,206	598,511	503,000	516,400	573,400
SPECIAL DEMANDS.							
EXPENDITURE.							
India	R	32,24,856	39,60,330	46,27,989	24,05,000	33,02,000	30,44,000
Equivalent in sterling .	£	214,990	264,022	308,533	160,300	220,100	202,900
England . . .	£	9,250	10,465	8,645	4,000	7,700	2,000
TOTAL	£	224,240	274,487	317,178	164,300	227,800	204,900
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	£	815,217	870,693	915,689	667,300	744,200	778,300

ised, 1915-16, pared with dget, 1915-16, ia and Home dinary penditure.

216. Under this head the Ordinary expenditure and the expenditure on Military Works Schedule (Special Demands) measures are separately compiled in the ordinary course of accounting. Under Ordinary expenditure, the Revised anticipates an excess of £22,400, which is mainly due to expenditure connected with aviation units on the North-West Frontier R1·00 lakh (£6,700), and the provision of accommodation for the reception of Indian sick and wounded returning from the Indian Expeditionary Forces R1·20 lakhs (£8,000); and to the transfer of funds from other heads R·50 lakh (£3,300).

eipts.

217. The Military Works receipts represent the rents derived from military quarters and mess houses, recoveries for water supply and electrical power, the sale proceeds of stores, and the rental and repair recoveries from silladar cavalry units whose lines have been taken over by the Military Works Services. The increase is mainly due to additional recoveries, amounting to R1·10 lakhs (£7,300), realized by the sale of "The Terrace" at Murree, and compensation for the buildings, etc., comprising the Chilkulgudiam Indian infantry lines, which have been handed over to the Nizam's Government.

cial Demands, nditure.

218. Under Special Demands an increase of R9·53 lakhs (£63,500) is expected over the budget allotment of R24·65 lakhs (£164,300). This is mainly due to additional expenditure sanctioned during the year on the improvement of frontier roads, R4·60 lakhs (£30,700); additional accommodation for Ordnance subordinates at Ishapore, R·84 lakh (£5,600); and the construction of a subsidiary reservoir and settling tanks for additional storage of water at the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, R1·41 lakhs (£9,400).

t Expenditure. al.

219. On Military Works expenditure as a whole, a net increase of £76,900 is expected.

dget, 1916-17, pared with dget, 1915-16. lia and Home. dinary penditure.

220. The Ordinary Military Works grant for 1916-17 has been fixed at R92·00 lakhs (£613,300), as compared with R87·00 lakhs (£580,000) in the current year. The allotment for the latter year was restricted to a minimum but there are certain urgent works which cannot be longer postponed, and consequently the grant for 1916-17 has been raised by R5 lakhs to provide for such as have become obligatory. In addition, a sum of R6 lakhs has been included to meet the expenditure on works in connection with aviation units.

ceipts.

221. The increase of R·45 lakh (£3,000) in receipts anticipates an improvement in the rental recoveries with reference to past actuals.

cial Demands, penditure.

222. The allotment made for Special Demands amounts to R30·74 lakhs (£204,900), or R6·09 lakhs (£40,600) more than the Budget figure for 1915-16. Existing conditions have again rendered it necessary to confine expenditure to urgent works in progress. The main allotments are R10 lakhs for works in the new cantonment at Delhi; R6·34 lakhs for the reconstruction of lines of Indian troops, R4 lakhs on improvement of frontier roads, and R1 lakh for volunteer armouries, etc.

t Expenditure. al.

223. The total net expenditure of R1,16·74 lakhs (£778,300) in 1916-17 is more than the Budget provision of 1915-16 by R16·64 lakh (111,000).

47A.—SPECIAL DEFENCES.

Expenditure.	Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	1916-1917, Budget.
India . . . . R	88,287	1,07,225	65,149	2,18,000	1,12,000	1,85,000
Equivalent in Sterling . £	5,886	7,148	4,343	14,600	7,500	12,300
England . . . . £	3,381	9,236	9,260	6,500	8,800	8,600
Total . £	9,267	16,384	13,603	21,100	16,300	20,900

224. The Revised shows a decrease of £4,800 in expenditure, which occurs under stores and works. *Revised, 1915-16.*

225. The allotment for next year amounts to R3·14 lakhs (£20,900), and includes R1·29 lakhs (£8,600) carried forward by the Secretary of State for India on account of store demands on hand. *Budget, 1916-17.*

These charges are treated as wholly Special or Schedule.

MILITARY SERVICES: SUMMARY.

		Accounts, 1912-1913.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	1916-1917, Budget.
EXPENDITURE—							
India . .	R	23,37,15,857	23,70,44,219	25,68,64,978	25,21,41,000	26,97,67,000	28,46,13,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	15,581,057	15,802,948	16,724,332	16,809,400	17,984,500	18,974,200
England .	£	5,372,043	5,462,817	5,085,070	4,580,100	5,231,300	4,691,700
Total Expenditure	£	20,953,100	21,265,765	21,809,402	21,389,500	23,215,800	23,665,900
RECEIPTS—							
India . .	R	1,57,58,084	1,52,76,982	1,54,02,090	1,33,74,000	1,24,02,000	1,27,68,000
Equivalent in Sterling .	£	1,050,539	1,018,466	1,026,806	891,600	826,800	851,200
England .	£	337,095	351,186	347,882	328,700	346,300	314,700
Total Receipts .	£	1,387,634	1,369,652	1,374,688	1,220,300	1,173,100	1,165,900
NET EXPENDITURE	£	19,565,466	19,896,113	20,434,714	20,169,200	22,042,700	22,500,000

226. The total net military expenditure in the current year is anticipated to exceed the estimates prepared last March by £1,873,500. Two decisions which were arrived at during the currency of the year, firstly, that India should pay to the War Office the savings in sea transport charges resulting from the cessation of ordinary reliefs and, secondly, that India should bear the normal cost of the ordinary garrison—British and Indian—account for an increase of £1,129,000. A sum of £614,000 is also expected to be spent, over and above the Budget provision of £357,000, for various measures arising from war conditions, *e.g.*, port defences, protection of the North-West Frontier, etc. It has also been necessary to embark on fresh expenditure to the extent of £152,000 in connection with the organisation of aviation units and mechanical transport companies.

227. The Budget estimate for the ensuing year has been fixed at £22½ millions net, on the assumption that war conditions will continue throughout that period. The strictest economy has been observed and, beyond the ordinary maintenance charges, only absolutely necessary measures have been provided for. In view, however, of the ever changing military situation and the possible demands which may be made upon the Army in India, a margin of about half a million sterling has been included for expenditure which cannot at present be accurately foreseen.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	1915-16. Budget.	1915-16. Revised.	Budget, 1916-17.
Transfers from Imperial to Provincial—						
1. (*a*) Recurring assignments under the terms of the Provincial Settlements, including permanent additions subsequently made to them, with the exception of special recurring grants for Education and Sanitation . .	16,09,000	1,06,32,000	1,16,20,000	1,37,51,000	1,39,49,000	1,40,36,000
(*b*) Recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial in connection with the new scheme of taxation	...	...	...	...	...	—63,25,000
2. Special recurring grants for—						
(*i*) Education	55,96,000	1,05,38,000	1,14,29,000	1,14,46,000	1,14,50,000	1,14,50,000
(*ii*) Sanitation . . .	...	36,50,000	36,70,000	36,70,000	36,70,000	36,70,000
3. Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure (*vide* paragraph 54 of Financial Statement for 1907-1908) . .	37,50,000	37,50,000	29,24,000	24,70,000	24,70,000	14,48,000
4. Non-recurring grants—						
(*i*) Under the terms of the Provincial settlements .	4,90,000	15,33,000	4,36,000	...	6,85,000	3,32,000
(*ii*) For Education . . .	3,81,70,000	8,000	11,87,000	1,51,000	2,37,000	1,74,000
(*iii*) For Sanitation . . .	1,50,00,000	1,00,000	5,70,000	...	2,30,000	...
(*iv*) For medical relief, agriculture and allied objects . .	...	25,35,000	...	...	...	...
(*v*) For public works expenditure and discretionary outlay .	1,50,00,000	...	15,00,000	...	...	...
(*vi*) Other items . . .	14,44,000	53,00,000	39,09,000	27,89,000	32,97,000	23,02,000
Total Transfers .	8,10,59,000	3,80,46,000	3,72,25,000	3,42,77,000	3,59,78,000	2,70,87,000

(*a*) *Recurring assignments excluding special grants for Education and Sanitation.*

228. The increases of (*a*) R1·98 lakhs in the Revised estimate over the Budget of the current year and (*b*) R·87 lakh in the Budget for 1916-17 over the Revised for 1915-16 are made up as follows :—

	Lakhs of rupees. 1915-16.	1916-17.
(1) Increase in assignment to Bihar and Orissa in connection with the new High Court at Bankipur .	2·70	3·10
(2) Reduction in assignment to Bengal in consequence of saving in expenditure which will result from the establishment of a High Court at Bankipur . .	...	—2·00
(3) Minor adjustments of a recurring nature . .	—·72	—·23
	1·98	·87

The annual assignment payable to Bihar and Orissa in connection with the High Court at Bankipur is estimated at R5·80 lakhs.

(b) Recurring assignments from Provincial to Imperial in connection with the new scheme of taxation.

229. The reason for the recovery of contributions aggregating R63·25 lakhs from the several Provincial Governments in connection with the financial arrangements for 1916-17 is that the increased taxation credited to "divided" heads has to be wholly appropriated to Imperial revenues. The distribution of the total sum is given below :—

	Lakhs of R
Madras	6·43
Bombay	18·40
Bengal	20·90
United Provinces	4·80
Punjab	2·80
Burma	6·37
Bihar and Orissa	2·40
Central Provinces	1·15
Assam	50
Total	63·25

(c) Special recurring grants for Education.

230. The unimportant variation between the Budget and the Revised estimates for the current year is due to the allotment of a small sum for recurring outlay on specific items of Provincial expenditure, from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of R124 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of education (see paragraph 100).

(d) Assignments in connection with the scheme for the incidence of Famine Relief expenditure.

231. The variation in the amount of assignments for the famine insurance of Provincial Governments provided in the Revised estimate for 1915-16 and the Budget for 1916-17 arises from the circumstances mentioned below. Under the scheme for the incidence of famine relief expenditure introduced in 1907, the details of which were explained in paragraphs 48 to 57 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08, certain annual assignments are made to Provincial Governments, and the latter use the funds so placed at their disposal to build up a reserve of credit with the Imperial Government which can be utilised when necessary to meet famine relief expenditure. To avoid the possible accumulation of an unnecessarily high credit, it was decided (1) to fix a maximum limit to the reserve of each province, and (2) when that limit was reached in any province, to discontinue the annual assignment until the credit had been reduced by expenditure on famine relief. The limit for Bombay was fixed at R80 lakhs; and it is estimated that this figure will be reached in 1916-17 with an assignment of R3·48 lakhs, which is R10·22 lakhs less than the normal assignment for the province. The maximum limit has already been reached in the Central Provinces and no further assignment is now made to it in this connection.

(e) Non-recurring grants under the terms of the Provincial Settlements.

232. The non-recurring grants to be made in the two years under the terms of the settlements represent contributions to the Punjab to bring its net Irrigation revenue up to the amount guaranteed in its provincial settlement.

(*f*) *Non-recurring assignments for Education.*

233. The following contributions will be paid for Provincial expenditure from the undistributed balance of the recurring appropriation of ₹124 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for educational expenditure :—

	Lakhs of rupees. 1915-16.	1916-17.
(1) Additional grant to the Dacca University	1·00	1·00
(2) Contribution in aid of research work by Dr. J. C. Bose	·40	·32
(3) Grant to the Hindu University for acquisition of land	·50	...
(4) Grant to the Islamia College, Lahore, for the equipment and maintenance of science laboratories	·30	·30
(5) Other petty items	·17	·12
Total	2·37	1·74

(*g*) *Non-recurring grants for Sanitation.*

234. The following allotments have been sanctioned during the current year from the undistributed balance of the special recurring appropriation of ₹51 lakhs made from Imperial revenues in recent years for the improvement of sanitation :—

	Lakhs of rupees.
(1) To the United Provinces, for sani ry improvement of Lucknow	1·20
(2) To the United Provinces, for sanitary improvement of the pilgrim route to Badrinath and edarnath	1·00
Total	2·20

(*h*) *Miscellaneous non-recurring grants.*

235. The following are the details of the miscellaneous non-recurring grants which will be given in the two years :—

	Lakhs of rupees. 15-16.	1916-17.
(1) Contribution to meet provincial expenditure in Burma and Assam in connection with the North-East Frontier	18·49	24·14
(2) Assignment to Bihar and Orissa in respect of cost of High Court buildings at Bankipur	15·00	...
(3) Grant to the United Provinces for tank restoration works, out of the special provision made in the Imperial Budget under Minor Irrigation Works for the improvement of irrigation	1·15	...
(4) Yearly instalments of the contribution to the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a period of 60 years	1·50	1·50
(5) Grant for five years to the Chittagong Port in aid of dredging and revetment operations	·75	·75
(6) Miscellaneous adjustments, representing mainly refund of expenditure undertaken on behalf of the Imperial Government or of Provincial revenue erroneously credited as Imperial	—3·92	—3·37
Total	32·97	23·02

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION AND OTHER WORKS NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

236. In the Budget for 1915-16, a sum of R12 crores was allotted for expenditure on railway construction for which the Government of India undertake financial responsibility. During the course of the year the Secretary of State withdrew R35 lakhs which represented the provision for certain new lines, thus reducing the budget grant to R11,65 lakhs. The expenditure of the year is now estimated at R731·51 lakhs or R468·49 lakhs less than the original grant, the lapse being due partly to non-supply of English material owing to congestion in the workshops at home, and partly to restriction of all but necessary expenditure both at home and in India. For 1916-17 a grant of 450 lakhs has been provided, of which R151·96 lakhs is for rolling stock. *Revised, 1915-16.* *Budget, 1916-17.*

237. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction between State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1914-15 to 1916-17 is as follows:—

		1914-1915. Accounts.	1915-1916. Budget.	1915-1916. Revised.	1916-1917. Budget.
1. Outlay on State Lines:					
(*a*) India	R	12,12,86,978	9,28,13,000	5,79,58,000	3,06,53,000
	£	8,085,799	6,187,500	3,863,800	2,043,500
(*b*) England	£	2,424,059	1,450,200	929,400	758,400
TOTAL	£	10,509,858	7,637,700	4,793,200	2,801,900
2 Outlay of Companies:					
(*a*) India	R	—88,51,716	—1,27,22,000	—89,81,000	—31,82,000
	£	—590,114	—848,100	—598,700	—212,100
(*b*) England	£	1,513,292	1,210,400	682,200	410,200
TOTAL	£	923,178	362,300	83,500	198,100
Total of Programme	£	11,433,036	8,000,000	4,876,700	3,000,000

The following outlay in England on account of purchased lines worked by companies is included in the Indian figures under outlay on State lines:—

4,567,398	3,031,300	2,097,500	1,252,600

238. The details of the Budget grant for 1916-17 are shown below :—

[Lakhs of rupees.]

	Open Lines.			Construction of	
	Rolling Stock.	Other items.	Total.	Lines in progress.	New lines.
I.—Outlay on State Railways :—					
1. Assam-Bengal :—					
(i) Open line	3·20	13·45	16·65	...	...
(ii) Bhairab Bazar-Tangi (Open Section)	...	1·93	1·93	...	...
(iii) „ „ „ (Re-alignment at Bhairab-Bazar).	...	...	...	2·09	...
(iv) Kalaura-Sylhet	...	...	...	·1	...
2. Bengal Nagpur :—					
(i) Main line	14·75	19·60	34·35	...	...
(ii) Chindwara Nagpur	...	·19	·19	...	...
(iii) Bokaro-Ramgarh	...	·45	·45	...	...
(iv) Parvatipur-Singapur Road	...	...	...	·15	...
3. Bezwada Extension	...	·02	·02	...	...
4. Bombay, Baroda and Central India :—					
(i) Main line	8·83	25·44	34·27	...	...
5. Burma Extensions :—					
(i) Open line	·05	·50	·55	...	...
(ii) Southern Shan States	...	...	...	·50	...
6. Dhone-Kurnool	...	·05	·05	...	...
7. East Indian :—					
(i) Open line	27·29	31·83	59·12	...	...
(ii) Bokaro-Ramgarh	...	·11	·11	...	...
(iii) Burdwan-Howrah	...	...	...	23·22	...
8. Eastern Bengal System :—					
Open line	21·90	39·69	61·59	...	...
9. Great Indian Peninsula System :—					
(i) Main line	10·70	47·02	57·72	...	...
(ii) Itarsi-Nagpur, etc.	...	...	...	3·00	...
(iii) Agra-Delhi Chord	·03	·40	·43	...	...
(iv) Bhopal	...	·28	·28	...	...
(v) Harbour Branch Extension	...	...	...	7·00	...
(vi) Cawnpur-Banda	...	·25	·25	...	...
10. Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	...	·24	·24	...	...
11. North Western :—					
(i) Main line	29·73	30·78	60·51	...	...
(ii) Laki-Pezu Tank	...	...	...	3·43	...
12. Oudh and Rohilkhand :—					
Main line	3·43	2·29	5·72	...	...
13. South Indian System—					
(i) Main line	8·89	6·39	15·28	...	...
(ii) Coonoor-Ootacamund	...	·10	·10	...	...
(iii) Tinnevelly-Quilon—British Section	...	·01	·01	...	...
(iv) Do. Native State Section	...	·03	·03	...	...
14. Tirhoot and extensions :—					
(i) Open line	...	1·50	1·50	...	...
(ii) Roserah-Khagaria	...	·92	·92	...	...
15. Special Rolling stock	14·70	...	14·70	...	...
16. Reserve	...	13·01	13·01	...	...
	143·50	236·48	379·98	40·30	...
II.—Outlay of Indian Railway Companies :—					
1. Burma	3·34	6·09	9·93	...	...
2. Lucknow-Bareilly	...	1·12	1·12	...	...
3. Madras and Southern Mahratta :—					
(i) Open line	4·62	13·27	17·89	...	...
(ii) Guntur-Tenali	...	...	...	·78	...
	8·46	20·48	28·94	·78	...

The bulk of the restricted programme grant for 1916-17 will be devoted to the improvement of open lines of railway.

239. The figures in the table in paragraph 237 do not include the expenditure on Protective Railways met from the Famine Insurance grant, nor that on Branch Line Companies. Including this outlay and also some small expenditure from Provincial revenues the total expected outlay on railway construction in the three years ending 1916-17 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	R	R	R
Total as in table on page 109 . . .	17,14,95,532	7,31,51,000	4,50,00,000
Famine Protective lines	—19,669	—5,000	—10,000
Branch lines	62,86,131	1,18,09,000	1,12,96 000
Provincial State lines	6,887	22,000	26,000
Grand Total in Rupees .	17,77,68,881	8,49,77,000	5,63,12,000
Grand Total in sterling at R15 to the £ .	11,851,259	5,665,100	3,754,100

CONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

240. The figures are—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
Total in Rupees . . .	1,68,47,703	1,65,00,000	1,33,80,000	1,35,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling . .	1,123,180	1,100,000	892,000	900,000

evised, 1915-16.

241. The expenditure in 1915-16 is expected to fall short of the Budget grant by R31·20 lakhs. There will be a lapse of about R17 lakhs in the allotments for works in operation, mainly on canals in the Punjab and on the permanent head works of the Ganges Canal, owing to a curtailment of programme in consequence of the financial situation and other causes. There will also be a saving of about R4 lakhs in the grants for works under construction, due chiefly to a slower progress on the Toludur project in Madras and the non-utilisation of the allotment for the Seharwah project in Bombay which has not yet been sanctioned; and the whole of the reserve of R10·53 lakhs will lapse.

udget, 1916-17.

242. The Budget grant for 1916-17 has been fixed at R1,35 lakhs, *i.e.*, the amount of the probable expenditure in 1915-16, with reference to the financial situation and after due consideration of the requirements of the various canals under construction most of which are now nearing completion. The following statement shows the distribution of the expenditure in 1915-16 and the grant for 1916-17 :—

Name of Project.	Expenditure in 1915-16.	Expenditure in 1916-17.
	R	R
Works in operation—		
Godavari Delta System	1,35,000	1,42,000
Kistna „ „	79,000	13,000
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal	86,000	79,000
Cauvery Delta System	73,000	45,000
Eastern Narâ Works	1,05,000	2,22,000
Jamrao Canal	1,25,000	2,37,000
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras branches and permanent headworks . .	7,33,000	8,79,000
Agra Canal	59,000	45,000
Upper Bari Doab „	2,76,000	1,50,000
Sirhind Canal	1,07,000	1,70,000
Lower Chenab Canal	1,04,000	2,00,000
Lower Jhelum „	50,000	3,00,000
Indus Inundation Canals	1,60,000	—5,000
Upper Chenab Canal	13,48,000	28,20,000
Lower Bari Doab Canal	10,38,000	7,80,000
Upper Swat River Canal	13,98,000	10,30,000
Mandalay Canal	73,000	6,000
Mon Canals	1,05,000	21,000
Asola Mendha Tank works	67,000	62,000
Other Projects	3,38,000	2,75,000
Works under construction—		
Toludur Project	2,85,000	7,52,000
Gorai Canal	2,74,000	3,16,000
Upper Jhelum Canal	21,80,000	10,29,000
Ye-u Canal	5,44,000	7,01,000
Twante Canal	7,84,000	8,93,000
Mahanadi „	18,63,000	13,01,000
Wainganga Canal	9,93,000	5,57,000
Reserve	...	10,00,000
TOTAL R .	1,33,80,000	1,35,00,000
Equivalent in Sterling £ .	892,000	900,000

Of the total grant of ₹1,35 lakhs, about ₹55 lakhs will be allotted to canals under construction; about ₹70 lakhs will be devoted to the completion and development of canals in operation; and ₹10 lakhs will be held in reserve to meet unforeseen requirements.

243. The figures mentioned above do not include the expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works, whether financed from the Famine Insurance grant or from ordinary revenues outside that grant. Including this outlay, and also some small expenditure on works which were originally classed as productive but have since ceased to belong to that class, the total expected outlay on the construction of irrigation works in the three years ending 1916-17 is as follows :—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	₹	₹	₹
Outlay on Productive Irrigation Works . .	1,68,47,695	1,33,80,000	1,35,00,000
Outlay on Protective Irrigation Works met from Famine Insurance grant.	73,30,560	72,92,000	62,34,000
Outlay on Protective Irrigation Works outside the Famine Insurance grant.	8,97,948	3,25,000	...
Other outlay from ordinary revenues . .	1,40,035	2,26,000	52,000
Total ₹ .	2,52,16,238	2,12,23,000	1,97,86,000
Equivalent in Sterling £	1,681,082	1,414,900	1,319,100

INITIAL OUTLAY ON THE NEW CAPITAL AT DELHI.

244. The figures are :—

	Accounts, 1914-15.	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
Total in Rupees . . .	54,05,418	40,00,000	50,00,000	40,00,000
Equivalent in sterling . . . £	360,361	266,700	333,300	266,700

Revised, 1915-16.

245. The expenditure in the current year will exceed the Budget grant owing largely to existing commitments, and it is now expected to amount to R50 lakhs made up as follows :—

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

(*i*) Works Expenditure	48·06
(*ii*) Acquisition of land	—·53
(*iii*) Establishment and miscellaneous charges . . .	7·47
TOTAL . . .	50·00

Of the works expenditure, about R10 lakhs are being spent on the preparation of sites, the laying out of service roads, the provision of a temporary supply of water and of electric power, and other preliminary work; R8 lakhs on the purchase of tools, and plant and other stores; and R23 lakhs on work on the Government House and the Secretariat, and the construction of certain residential buildings and roads.

Budget, 1916-17.

246. The provisional distribution of the Budget estimate of R40 lakhs is given below :—

[Lakhs of Rupees.]

(*i*) Works expenditure	31·12
(*ii*) Establishment charges and other miscellaneous expenditure .	8·88
	40 00

Of the grant of R31·12 lakhs for works outlay, about one-fourth will be required for the preparation of sites and other preliminary work and for the further purchase of tools, plant, and other stores. The balance will be applied mainly to the construction of roads and buildings, work on which has already been commenced.

WAYS AND MEANS.

HOME TREASURY.

Introductory.

247. The bulk of the payments made in England on account of the Government of India consist of expenditure chargeable to the Indian revenues; and if such payments represented the only transactions, the Ways and Means programme would be a simple arrangement, as the whole of the expenditure would ordinarily be met by remittance of funds from India. The capital outlay on the construction of railways and irrigation works, however, necessitates heavy borrowing; and when practicable, a large portion of the money required is raised in England, either direct or through the agency of Companies. A further complication is introduced by the practice under which all payments made in England to Railway Companies working purchased lines, for purchase of stores and other capital purposes, as well as all moneys raised by them and paid into the Home treasury, are brought to account under the appropriate heads in this country and are treated in the Home accounts and estimates as remittances to or from India, respectively. Operations connected with the Gold Standard Reserve, and with the replacement of one particular form or item of direct or indirect debt by another, also largely swell the receipts and charges of the Home Treasury without affecting ordinarily the general Ways and Means programme.

248. The items mentioned in the preceding paragraph constitute the bulk of the transactions of the Home treasury in normal years. The conditions created by the war have led to certain abnormal transactions which have considerably affected the Ways and Means position in 1915-16 and will continue to affect it in 1916-17. Large sums are being received in England (1) from the Imperial Government and the Government of Australia in repayment of expenditure incurred on their behalf in India; and (2) by the sale of wheat purchased from Government funds in India. These indirect remittances from India have largely increased the resources of the Home treasury and reduced the need for direct remittances by Councils to finance its requirements.

249. The following are the details of the transactions appearing in the Budget and Revised estimates of the Home treasury for 1915-16 and in the Budget estimate of 1916-17.

	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Temporary debt renewed	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,500,000
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies—			
To; Capital outlay	2,400	9,500	2,000
*For discharge of debentures	1,990,600	...	2,930,400
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	7,963,500	16,328,600	13,726,700
*Paper Currency Reserve	...	8,467,000	12,0 0,000
*War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	1,089,000	1,258,000	1,398,500
Other items	5,700	711,600	715,500
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	7,010,000	3,459,600	590,000
Ditto (capital advance)	6,500	28,300	6,500
Gold remitted from India	...	2,000,000	...
War transactions: Recoveries from War Office	9,086,000	16,120,200	19,415,000
Purchase and sale of wheat	...	6,305,500	...
Other transactions	1,269,000	3,27..300	3,259,500
Total Receipts, excluding Council Bills and Loans	35,428,700	64,959,600	59,454,100
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	18,764,900	19,539,900	19,067,200
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
Outlay on State Railways, Irrigation Works and Delhi	1,572,700	977,400	826,800
Outlay of Railway Companies	1,212,8.0	691,700	412,200
*Payments to Railway Companies for discharge of debentures	1,996,600	375,200	2,9 0,400
Permanent Debt discharged	907,500	907,500	500,000
Temporary Debt discharged	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Deposits and Advances—			
Gold Standard Reserve	7,967,500	8,549,500	12,469,200
*Paper Currency Reserve	...	8,467,000	12,0 0,000
*War transactions†	1,089,000	1,258,000	1,398,500
Other transactions	2,000	703,300	738,600
Remittance Account between England and India—			
Railway transactions (capital)	510,000	...	500,000
Ditto (capital advance and revenue)	3,085,100	2,173,600	1,807,700
War transactions†	823,000	1,735,200	2,566,000
Reverse Bills	...	4,6 8,000	...
Purchase and sale of wheat	...	3,261,100	...
Other transactions	1,200,700	2,150,400	1,715,000
Total Disbursements	46,131,800	62,458,300	63,481,600
NET DISBURSEMENTS	10,703,100	2,501,300	3,977,500
Financed as follows—			
Council Bills	7,100,000	4,061,000	3,585,000
Permanent Debt incurred	...	...	...
Temporary Debt incurred	...	...	...
Reduction of cash balance	3,603,100	—1,562,300	92,500
Total	10,703,100	2,501,300	3,977,500
Opening Balance	(a) 7,630,100	(b) 7,913,200	(c) 14,475,500
Closing Balance	(a) 4,017,000	(b) 14,475,500	(c) 14,383,000

* The heads marked with an asterisk appear on both the receipt and payment sides. As the receipt and disbursement under each of them are generally equal, they do not affect the Ways and Means of the year to any material

Revised, 1915-16.

250. The table in paragraph 249 shows that there will be a net receipt of £2,501,300 in the Home treasury in 1915-16 and that its balances at the end of the year will amount to about £14½ millions. These figures do not, however, represent the true position in respect of the transactions and balance of the treasury proper. To meet possible demands for payments of Reverse Councils in England, £7,779,100 of the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve has been temporarily paid into the Home treasury and is being let out on short loans to banks instead of being invested in securities. Eliminating this special receipt, the transactions of the Home treasury in 1915-16 are expected to result in a net disbursement of £5,277,800 of which £4,061,000 will be financed from Council Bills drawn against treasury balances in India, and £1,216,800 will be met by a reduction of the cash balances of the Home treasury proper. Allowing for the fact that the net disbursement of £10,703,100 in the Budget estimate for 1915-16 included a small net payment of £4,000 to the Gold Standard Reserve, the Revised estimate shows an improvement of £5,421,300 over the Budget, apart from the transactions connected with the Gold Standard Reserve. This improvement is the net result of the following variations from Budget anticipations :—

	£
(1) Larger recoveries from the War Office in respect of expenditure incurred in India on its behalf . .	6,122,000
(2) Net receipts in England under the "Wheat Scheme" .	3,044,400
(3) Receipt of gold from India . . .	2,000,000
(4) Savings in total grants for capital expenditure on railways, irrigation works and Delhi (inclusive of the net outlay of the various companies) . . .	2,056,800
(5) Increase in net receipts in connection with miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions . . .	1,056,700
Total increase in receipts or reduction in outgoings	14,279,900
(6) Payment from treasury balances of Reverse Councils .	4,668,000
(7) Decrease in net receipts of capital from railway companies	3,415,600
(8) Increase in net expenditure chargeable to revenue .	775,000
Total decrease in receipts or increase in outgoings .	8,858,600
NET IMPROVEMENT .	5,421,300

251. The principal items working up to the increase of £1,056,700 in the net receipts from miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, shown in the table in the preceding paragraph, are: (*i*) recoveries aggregating £1,250,000 from public departments in England other than the War Office on account of expenditure incurred on their behalf in India in connection with the war; (*ii*) receipts amounting to £392,200 in connection with the employment of enemy ships, inclusive of sums received in England on account of vessels under the control of authorities in India; (*iii*) a receipt of £100,000 from the Egyptian Government in repayment of funds supplied to it from India; and (*iv*) a higher payment of £531,700 on account of family allotments and remittances of troops on the Indian establishment including those serving with the Indian Expeditionary Forces, and of £92,100 on account of certain advances. There will also be a net rise of £74,700 in the recoveries from various public departments in England of miscellaneous payments made on their behalf in India; but this will be more than counterbalanced by an increase in the expenditure incurred in England on account of Provincial Governments, local bodies, etc., which is recovered from them in India.

252. The total drawings of Council bills on India in 1915-16 are expected to amount to £20,061,000. Of this sum, £4,061,000 will be utilised, as already stated, to meet the disbursements of the Home treasury; while £7,533,000 will be appropriated as a remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve, and £8,467,000 as a remittance of the Paper Currency Reserve. The drawings of Reverse Councils in India on London during the year amounted to £4,893,000. Of these, £225,000 was paid from the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve; and £4,668,000 was paid from the Home treasury, in view of the considerable improvement in its balances particularly with reference to the wheat transactions, and the need for strengthening the treasury balances in India.

The cash balance of the Home treasury at the end of 1915-16, exclusive of the sum held on account of the Gold Standard Reserve, is now estimated at about £6·7 million against a Budget forecast of £4 million.

253. The details of the transactions in respect of capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies are as follows :— *1915-16 Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies.*

Receipts.	Budget, 1915-16. £	Revised, 1915-16. £
(a) *Subscribed Capital*—		
To discharge Debentures—		
Assam-Bengal Railway	650,000	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1,239,600	...
Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway	107,000	...
	1,996,600	...
(b) *Miscellaneous*—		
Transfer fees, etc.	2,400	9,500
Total Receipts	1,999,000	9,500
Issues.	£	£
For discharge of Debentures	1,996,600	375,200
For Capital outlay, *i.e.*, Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.	1,212,800	691,700
Total	3,209,400	1,066,900

The Budget estimate provided for the renewal or replacement by fresh capital of £1,996,600 debentures of the Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur, and Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway Companies. Debentures to the value of £1,621,400 only have been renewed; and the remaining £375,200 has been discharged from funds supplied by the Secretary of State.

254. The following are the details of the Railway remittance transactions. As already explained, they occur almost wholly in connection with the capital account of the purchased lines worked by companies :— *1915-16. Railway remittances.*

Receipts.	Budget, 1915-16. £	Revised, 1915-16. £
Debenture Capital—		
East Indian Railway	3,500,000	3,459,600
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3,000,000	...
South Indian Railway	510,000	...
Miscellaneous—		
Transfer fees, etc.	6,500	28,300
Total	7,016,500	3,487,900
Issues.		
Advances for purchase of stores—		
East Indian Railway	752,300	524,200
South Indian Railway	372,800	308,500
Bengal and North-Western Railway	47,700	14,700
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,415,300	158,100
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana-Malwa Railway)	449,700	320,300
Total	3,037,800	2,125,800
Discharge of Debentures—		
South Indian Railway	510,000	...
Miscellaneous payments—		
East Indian Railway: rental paid to South Behar Railway Company	30,000	30,000
Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway: Interest on Debenture Stock allocated to State works	17,300	17,800
Total Issues	3,595,100	2,173,600

255. The Budget estimate for 1915-16 provided for (1) the issue of new capital of £3·5 million by the East Indian Railway Company, and of £3 million by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and (2) the replacement by fresh capital of £510,000 debentures of the South Indian Railway Company which would mature during the year. New 4½ per cent. debenture stock of the face value of £3½ million has been issued by the East Indian Railway Company producing the amount shown above; and the debentures of the South Indian Railway Company have been renewed. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was not asked to raise any fresh capital during the year.

Loans, 1915-16.

256. In accordance with the Budget programme, £500,000 India bonds and £407,500 Indian Midland Railway debentures have been discharged; and £7 million India bills which matured during the year have been replaced by fresh issues, *viz.*:—

(1) £3½ million in September with a currency of 12 months at an average rate of £94-17-0·44;

(2) £3½ million in November with a currency of 12 months at an average rate of £94-12-11·87.

1916-17. The Budget Estimate.

257. The Budget estimate provides for a net disbursement of £3,977,500. The deterioration of £6,478,800 as compared with the net receipt of £2,501,300 in the current year's Revised is the net result of the following variations:—

Worse.

	£
Temporary Debt renewed, *less*	1,500,000
Receipts on account of the Gold Standard Reserve (net), *less*	6,021,600
Receipts in connection with purchase and sale of wheat (net), *less*	3,044,400
Net payments to Railway Companies, *more*	1,968,300
Gold received from India, *less*	2,000,000
Outlay on new Capital at Delhi, *more*	38,300

Better.

	£
Net expenditure on Revenue account, *less*	472,700
Permanent Debt discharged, *less*	407,500
Receipt from the War Office in respect of recoverable outlay incurred in India in connection with the war, *more*	2,464,000
Outlay on State Railways, *less*	171,000
Deposits, Advances and Miscellaneous Remittance transactions, *net*	892,700
Outlay on Irrigation Works, *less*	17,900
Reverse Bills, *less*	4,668,000

258. The details working up to the increase of £1,968,300 in the net payments to Railway Companies shown in the preceding paragraph are given below:—

	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
RECEIPTS—	£	£
Capital deposits by Railway Companies—		
For capital outlay	9,500	2,000
For discharge of debentures	...	2,930,400
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	3,487,900	506,500
Total receipts	3,497,400	3,438,900
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue—		
Outlay of Railway Companies	691,700	412,300
Payments for discharge of debentures	375,300	2,930,400
Remittance account between England and India—		
Railway transactions	2,178,600	1,807,700
Total disbursements	3,240,500	5,150,300
NET DISBURSEMENTS	−256,900	1,711,400
Increase	1,968,300	

259. The reduction in the net receipts on account of the Gold Standard Reserve in 1916-17, as compared with 1915-16, arises from variations in the amount of funds of the Reserve held in the balances of the Home treasury at the beginning and at the end of each of the two years. The amount so held stood at £8,300 on the 1st April 1915, and is expected to stand at £7,787,400 at the end of the current year and at £9,044,900 at the end of 1916-17. Full details of the transactions of the Reserve in the two years are given in paragraph 263.

260 The improvement of £392,700 under Deposits, Advances and Miscellaneous Remittance transactions mentioned in paragraph 257 is the net result of the following principal causes of variation: (1) higher recoveries from public departments in England other than the War Office on account of expenditure incurred on their behalf in India in connection with the war (2) a decrease in the net receipts in connection with enemy vessels; and (3) smaller payments of family allotments of troops.

Loans, 1916-17.

261. Provision has been made in the Budget for the discharge of £500,000 India Bonds and of £1,500,000 India Bills which will mature during the year, and for the replacement of the remaining £5,500,000 India Bills.

262. Of the net disbursement of £3,977,500 in 1916-17, it is proposed to meet £3,885,000 by Council Bills, and £92,500 by drawing on the cash balances of the Home Treasury which are estimated to stand at the end of 1916-17 at £14,383,000 inclusive of £9,044,900 held on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve.

1915-16 and 1916-17.

263. The following are the details of the transactions of the Gold Standard Reserve in England:—

Gold Standard Reserve.

	1915-16.		1916-17.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	£	£	£
Receipts			
(a) Dividend on investments, Discount on Treasury Bills, Interest on Loans at short notice and gain by exchange on remittances on account of the Reserve . .	374,300	606,400	875,900
(b) Remittance from India through Council Bills . . .	...	7,533,000	...
(c) Exchequer Bonds, British Treasury Bills and Colonial Government Securities, etc., paid off . .	7,589,200	5,839,200	12,850,800
(d) Release of Gold at the Bank of England	...	1,350,000	...
(e) Remittance from India through the Paper Currency Reserve . .	...	1,000,000	...
Total .	7,963,500	16,328,600	13,726,700
Charges.			
Investments made	7,306,000	8,224,000	12,469,000
Payments of Transfers and Bills on London	...	225,000	...
Deposit of Gold at the Bank of England	661,000	100,000	...
Custody of Gold at the Bank of England	500	500	200
Total .	7,967,500	8,549,500	12,469,200

264. The following statement shows the transactions and balances of the fund in the two years in England and India taken together :—

	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
OPENING BALANCE –	£	£	£
(*a*) Invested (cost price) . . .	13,212,700	13,168,200	15,553,000
(*b*) Uninvested –			
(1) Gold set aside in the Bank of England . . .	1,250,000	1,250,000	...
(2) Gold held in India . .	5,238,300	5,238,200	245,200
(3) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice .	8,200	8,300	7,787,400
(4) Balance due from Treasury balance in India . .	...	70,000	...
(5) Temporary loan to Treasury balance in India . .	7,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000
	26,709,200	26,734,700	27,585,600
CLOSING BALANCE—			
(*a*) Invested (cost price) . . .	12,929,500	15,553,000	15,171,200
(*b*) Uninvested—			
(1) Gold set aside in the Bank of England.	1,911,000	...	...
(2) Gold held in India . .	5,483,300	245,200	385,200
(3) Cash in the Home Treasury placed at short notice. .	4,200	7,787,400	9,044,900
(4) Temporary loan to Treasury Balance in India . . .	7,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
	27,328,000	27,585,600	28,601,300
Difference between opening and closing balance representing net income in the year and made up as follows :—			
(1) Interest, etc., on investments in England and gain by exchange (*vide* paragraph 263) . .	374,300	606,400	875,900
Less charge for custody of gold	—500	—500	—200
(2) Interest on temporary loan to Treasury balance in India . .	245,000	245,000	140,000
TOTAL .	618,800	850,900	1,015,700

1915-16 and 1916-17. Summary of Debt transactions and Capital account of Railway Companies.

265. The following is a summary of the figures relating to Council Bills and the Sterling Debt of Government and of Railway Companies (omitting transfer fees, etc.) included in the estimates for 1915-16 and 1916-17 :—

	Budget, 1915-16.	Revised, 1915-16.	Budget, 1916-17.
RECEIPTS	£	£	£
Council Bills	7,100,000	4,061,000	3,885,000
Temporary Debt incurred .	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,500,000
Receipts on account of the Subscribed Capital of Railway Companies	1,996,600	...	2,930,400
Receipts on account of the Debenture Capital of Railway Companies working purchased Railways	7,010,000	3,459,600	500,000
OUTGOINGS.			
Reverse Councils paid . .	...	4,668,000	...
Permanent Debt discharged .	907,500	907,500	500,000
Temporary Debt discharged .	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Discharge of Railway Companies' Debentures (inclusive of Debentures of Companies working purchased lines) .	2,506,600	875,200	3,430,400

The programme herein announced of the probable drawings on India and of the transactions in connection with the Government Sterling Debt and the borrowings of Railway Companies, represents the present intentions of the Secretary of State. But in view of the varying conditions of Indian finance and of the London money market, no assurance can be given that this programme will be adhered to either in amount or in form. The Secretary of State reserves to himself the right to vary the programme to any extent that may be considered necessary during the course of the year. The estimate of Council drawings is for the amount necessary to provide for the Secretary of State's requirements, but additional Bills will as usual be sold if needed to meet the demands of trade.

INDIA.

266. The following is a summary of the Estimates of Ways and Means in India during 1915-16 and 1916-17 :—

	Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.		Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.		Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.	
	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.	Rupee figures.	Equivalent in £ at R15=£1.
Receipts.						
	R	£	R	£	R	£
1. Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue	23,71,17,000	15,807,800	26,61,86,000	17,745,700	29,83,94,000	19,892,900
2. Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	9,80,00,000	6,533,300	5,24,89,000	3,499,300	45,000	3,000
3. Capital contributed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways	10,00,000	66,700	10,00,000	66,700	10,00,000	66,700
4. Unfunded Debt incurred, mostly Savings Bank deposits (net)	—32,97,000	—219,900	1,27,88,000	852,500	38,21,000	254,700
5. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	73,94,000	492,900	69,00,000	460,000	78,16,000	521,100
6. Other Deposits and Remittances (net)—						
(a) War Transactions	—1,50,60,000	—1,004,000	—1,93,000	—12,900	—7,04,000	—46,900
(b) Other Transactions	—45,91,000	—305,900	89,38,000	262,600	—59,93,000	—399,400
7. Remittance account between England and India— Transactions of Railway Companies (net) excluding debenture capital	4,61,78,000	3,078,600	3,21,80,000	2,145,300	1,95,18,000	1,301,200
7(a). Sterling transfers on London	...	...	7,00,20,000	4,668,000	...	...
Total Receipts excluding loans	36,67,41,000	24,449,500	44,53,08,000	29,687,200	32,38,97,000	21,593,300
Disbursements.						
8. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—						
(a) State Railways and Irrigation Works	10,87,28,000	7,248,500	7,08,13,000	4,720,800	4,38,97,000	2,926,400
(b) Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	27,48,000	183,200	48,05,000	320,300	32,30,000	215,400
(c) Outlay by Companies (net)	—1,27,22,000	—848,100	—89,81,000	—598,700	—31,82,000	—212,100
9. Permanent Debt discharged (net	12,56,000	83,800	5,82,000	38,800	1,68,000	11,200
9(a). Temporary Debt discharged	...	...	4,50,00,000	3,000,000	...	...
*10. Provincial surpluses (—) or deficits (+)	1,61,63,000	1,077,600	84,75,000	565,000	52,89,000	352,600
11. Imperial and Provincial Loans (net)	—38,85,000	—259,000	—48,50,000	—323,300	—59,10,000	—394,600
12. Remittance account between England and India—						
(a) Capital raised by Railway Companies (net)	9,75,00,000	6,500,000	5,18,94,000	3,459,600	...	...
(b) Remittance of gold to England	...	...	3,00,00,000	2,000,000	...	...
(c) Transfers through Paper Currency Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) War Office transactions (net)	11,34,90,000	7,566,000	21,67,47,000	14,449,800	25,27,35,000	16,849,000
(e) Purchase and sale of wheat	...	...	4,31,21,000	2,874,800	...	...
(f) Other transactions (net)	8,94,000	59,600	1,90,48,000	1,269,900	2,22,81,000	1,485,400
†13. Council Bills	10,89,00,000	7,260,000	6,85,55,000	4,570,300	5,82,75,000	3,885,000
Total Disbursements	43,30,72,000	28,871,600	54,52,09,000	36,347,300	37,67,73,000	25,118,300
Net Disbursements	6,63,31,000	4,422,100	9,99,01,000	6,660,100	5,28,76,000	3,525,000
Financed as follows:						
Permanent Debt incurred	4,50,00,000	3,000,000	4,99,90,000	3,332,700	6,50,00,000	4,333,300
Temporary Debt incurred (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction of (+) or addition to (—) Treasury Balances	2,13,31,000	1,422,100	4,99,11,000	3,327,400	—1,21,24,000	—808,300
Total	6,63,31,000	4,422,100	9,99,01,000	6,660,100	5,28,76,000	3,525,000
Opening Balance	20,78,30,000	13,855,400	22,16,90,000	14,779,300	17,17,79,000	11,451,900
Closing Balance	18,64,99,000	12,433,300	17,17,79,000	11,451,900	18,39,03,000	12,260,200

* Head (10) represents expenditure defrayed by reduction of Provincial balances.

† The figures shown under head (13) differ from those given in the Home Treasury Ways and Means statement, as Bills drawn by the Secretary of State towards the end of one year are paid in India in the next. The figures of the present statement represent payments in India.

1915-16. Main features of Budget estimates.

267. In the Budget estimate for 1915-16, the cash balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 1st April 1915 was taken at R20,79 lakhs. It was estimated that (1) the net Imperial revenue in India would amount to R23,71 lakhs, (2) a sum of R74 lakhs would be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt, (3) the remittance and capital transactions of railway companies, etc., would result in a net credit of R4,77 lakhs, and (4) a net receipt of R39 lakhs would accrue in connection with Imperial and Provincial loans. On the other hand, provision was made for: (1) a net expenditure of R1,62 lakhs from Provincial balances, (2) a net payment of R33 lakhs on account of Unfunded Debt, (3) capital expenditure in India on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and canals to the extent of R9,60 lakhs, (4) an outlay of R27 lakhs on the construction of the new Capital at Delhi, (5) the discharge of R12 lakhs of the permanent debt, (6) a net payment of R55 lakhs on account of miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, (7) a recover-

[illegible] (8) a net expenditure

from our stock to the Imperial Government and (9) the payment of Council Bills to the extent of R10,89 lakhs. The total payments mentioned above aggregate R36,24 lakhs, against a total receipt of R29,61 lakhs; and it was proposed to meet the net disbursement of R6,63 lakhs by raising a rupee loan of R4 5 crores and by drawing on the cash balances to the extent of R2,13 lakhs.

1915-16. Main featu Revised est

268. The results, according to the Revised estimate, show considerable variations from this forecast. The year opened with a cash balance which was R1,39 lakhs more than the Budget forecast, the increase being due almost wholly to the improvement in the revenue account in 1914-15 over the Revised estimate (see paragraph 6). The full amount of the contemplated rupee loan of R4 5 crores was duly raised in August, and an additional R50 lakhs, supplementing the main issue, was raised through the Post Office. The unsatisfactory collections of revenue in the earlier months of the year and the heavy indirect remittances to the Home treasury, in the shape of outlay on the purchase of wheat and recoverable expenditure in connection with the war, however, led to a considerable reduction in the treasury balances in India; and to relieve the strain, the bulk of the receipts from Reverse Councils sold in India on London was credited to Treasury, the opposite payment in England being made from treasury balances (see paragraph 252). The recoverable war expenditure has continued to rise heavily in the later months of the year. But, on the other hand, there has been a satisfactory improvement in railway returns and in other revenue collections in recent months; while expenditure has been curtailed in all directions in pursuance of a policy of strict economy. It will accordingly be possible to make direct remittances in aid of the Home treasury, either by payment of councils or by actual shipment of gold, to the extent of about £6·6 million during the whole of the year, to repay £3 million of the temporary debt to the Gold Standard Reserve, and to close the year with a balance of R17·18 crores.

269. Taking the year as a whole, the net disbursements from treasuries in India in 1915-16, after allowing for the receipts from the new rupee loan will amount to R4,99 lakhs against a Budget estimate of R2,13 lakhs, the increase being due to the following variations:—

	Lakhs of R.
(1) Increase in expenditure incurred on behalf of the War Office	10,33
(2) Outlay in connection with the Wheat Scheme	4,31
(3) Repayment of a portion of temporary loan from Gold Standard Reserve	4,50
(4) Remittance of gold to London	3,00
(5) Reduction in net credits on account of remittance and capital transactions of railway companies, etc., owing mainly to a decrease in the capital expenditure which is incurred in England and is passed on to India for adjustment in the Indian accounts	1,39
(6) Increase in Delhi capital expenditure	21
(7) Increase in net issues in connection with miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions	96
(8) Reduction in amount available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt	5
Total increase in outgoings or reduction in receipts	24,75
(9) Receipts on account of Reverse bills	7,00
(10) Reduction in payment of Council bills	4,08
(11) Lapse in the grant for capital expenditure on railways (inclusive of outlay by companies) and irrigation works	8,42
(12) Improvement in the combined revenue account of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	3,07
(13) Reduction in outlay on replacement of military stores and *materiel* supplied from stock to the Imperial Government	1,40
(14) Improvement under Unfunded Debt owing chiefly to smaller withdrawals from Post Office Savings Banks	1,61
(15) Increased receipts on account of the new rupee loan	50
(16) Increase in net recoveries on account of Imperial and Provincial loans	10
(17) Saving in provision for discharge of debt, mainly owing to the postponement of the repayment of the Gwalior loan of 1887 which fell due during the year	7
Total increase in receipts or reduction in outgoings	21,80
INCREASE IN NET DISBURSEMENTS	2,86

The increase of 96 lakhs in the net issues in connection with miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, shewn in the above analysis, results from a number of variations. Recoverable outlay amounting to R1,87 lakhs will be incurred in connection with the war on behalf of certain public departments in England other than the War Office. But on the other hand, special receipts amounting to R1,28 lakhs and R22 lakhs respectively will be obtained from the liquidation of hostile firms and the employment of captured enemy vessels, apart from the sums realised on the latter account in England and passed on to India for adjustment. There will also be material increases in other directions in the net issues under the deposit and remittance heads owing to (*i*) higher drafts on the banking accounts maintained with our treasuries by various local bodies, (*ii*) a reduction in the balance of uncashed railway cheques at the end of the year as compared with that at its beginning, (*iii*) larger advances for the payment of troops in the field, and various other causes; but these will be partly counterbalanced by an increase in the receipts on account of family allotments and remittances of troops and under certain other items.

15-16. pee loan.

270. It was announced last year, subject to the usual reservations, that a rupee loan of R4½ crores would be raised in 1915-16. By a notification issued on the 28th July 1915, subscriptions were invited to a 4 per cent. short-term loan, to be issued at par, which would be redeemed after eight years in any case, while the Government reserved the right of redeeming it at any time after five years. Tenders for this loan were opened on the 17th August, the total sum tendered amounting to about R664 lakhs. Under the terms of the loan notification, R450 lakhs out of this sum were taken, all valid applications for R2,000 and under being accepted in full, while those in excess of that amount were allotted to the extent of 67·667 per cent. A commission of 1 per cent. on the amount of the loan was paid to the Presidency Banks in connection with its flotation. A supplementary section of the loan was issued for receiving subscriptions from small investors through the Post Office, and about R50 lakhs were received from this section which remained open till the end of October.

16-17. ain features of udget estimates.

271. In 1916-17 the net Imperial revenue in India is estimated at R29,84 lakhs; a sum of R78 lakhs will be available from the Famine Insurance grant for the avoidance of debt; the remittance and capital transactions of Railway Companies, etc., are likely to result in a net credit in India of R2,06 lakhs; and net receipts of R38 lakhs and R59 lakhs are anticipated respectively in connection with Unfunded Debt and Imperial and Provincial loans. On the other hand, provision has been made: (1) for an expenditure of R53 lakhs from Provincial balances; (2) for a payment of R2 lakhs in connection with the discharge of permanent debt; (3) for capital expenditure of R4,07 lakhs in India on railways and canals and of R32 lakhs on Imperial Delhi; (4) for a recoverable outlay of R25,27 lakhs to be incurred on behalf of the War Office; (5) for a net issue of R2,90 lakhs in connection with miscellaneous deposit and remittance transactions, of which R2,63 lakhs represent recoverable expenditure incurred in connection with the war on behalf of certain public departments in England other than the War Office; and (6) for the payment of Council Bills to the extent of R5,83 lakhs. The total amount of funds required by the Government of India next year therefore aggregates R38,94 lakhs, while the receipts at its disposal amount to only R33,65 lakhs.

New rupee loan.

272. It will not be possible to provide any portion of the net disbursement of R5,29 lakhs mentioned in the preceding paragraph from the cash balances which are expected to stand at the beginning of the year at R17,18 lakhs. It is accordingly proposed to budget for a new rupee loan of R6½ crores inclusive of the Post Office Section which is estimated to yield R50 lakhs. With a loan of this amount, it will be possible to close the year, according to the present estimate, with a balance of about R18,39 lakhs. It is also proposed to associate a scheme for the conversion of Government of India 3½ per cent and 3 per cent. securities with the proposed loan, and to accept subscriptions in excess of the minimum of R6 crores for which the main loan will be issued up to a maximum limit of R12 crores in all, utilising any excess over the minimum in paying off the balance of the temporary debt to the Gold

Standard Reserve. The announcement now made regarding the rupee loan is in accordance with present intentions; but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

273. The following table gives details of the transactions of Savings Banks and Provident Funds during a series of years, and the estimated transactions for 1915-16 and 1916-17 :— *1915-16 and 1916-17.*

Post Office Savings Bank, etc.

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1905-06	31,49,000	46,80,000	78,29,000
1906-07	50,94,000	52,25,000	1,03,19,000
1907-08	14,86,000	53,50,000	68,36,000
1908-09	—26,22,000	54,63,000	28,41,000
1909-10	51,82,000	57,20,000	1,09,02,000
1910-11	1,05,06,000	60,82,000	1,65,88,000
1911-12	1,95,69,000	67,79,000	2,63,48,000
1912-13	1,68,26,000	73,79,000	2,42,05,000
1913-14	2,37,05,000	84,07,000	3,21,12,000
1914-15	—8,35,53,000	78,82,000	—7,56,71,000
1915-16 (Revised)	49,66,000	70,18,000	1,19,84,000
1916-17 (Budget)	—42,34,000	73,04,000	30,70,000

274. The net withdrawals from Postal Savings Banks in the current year are now estimated at ₹5 lakhs. The Budget estimate for 1916-17 anticipates a further net withdrawal of ₹1,00 lakhs from these Banks, including withdrawals for the purpose of subscription to the Post Office Section of the new loan and a growth of ₹57½ lakhs in the deposits in the various Provident funds for Government servants.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

The 21st March 1916.

Appendix I.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

Prefatory Note.

I.—Scope of pro formâ account.

The following *pro formâ* account, with its supporting statements, exhibits the expenditure, initial and annual, on Delhi and the Delhi Province and also any receipts and savings which form a direct set-off to that expenditure. The account has been prepared in consultation with the Comptroller General and carries his approval as regards both its form and its substantial completeness at the present date subject to the qualifications implied in the following prefatory remarks ; it will be added to, or amplified later, if experience should show this to be necessary.

2. The main item of the account, as regards non-recurring expenditure, is the Delhi project proper, the figures for which appear against item 1 of Part I—*Initial Outlay*. The principal recurring charge is that representing the expenditure in the new province, which appears as item 1 of Part II.—*Annual Expenditure.*

3. The account necessarily exhibits any expenditure occurring under the named heads, without qualification on account of contributory causes. It must, therefore, be clearly understood that the increase of expenditure, including that in the Delhi Province, is not wholly due to the change of Capital. Thus, an increase of the garrison at Delhi on strategic grounds had been already independently and strongly recommended to the Government of India by the Chief of the General Staff and endorsed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in July 1911, before the transfer of the Capital had been officially proposed, and the reconstruction of the accommodation of the troops already there had long been recognised as pressing. Similarly, the recent advance in the policy relating to education and sanitation, particularly the latter, would, under any circumstances, have involved increased expenditure in this city. For practical purposes, these considerations must be ignored in the figured statements, as well as various similar points of minor pecuniary significance. The same principle will be applied to the Railway expenditure, *i.e.*, the cost of any remodelling of the railway system which is connected with the constitution of the new Capital will be exhibited in full in the *pro formâ* account. A wholly independent railway requirement, such as the permanent marshalling yard which will eventually replace the temporary yard now in use, will not be shown.

II.—Relation between the pro formâ account and the regular accounts.

4. A brief explanation is added below connecting the various items in the *pro formâ* account with the entries in the published accounts and estimates. Some further explanations are also to be found in the account itself and in its supporting statements.

5 The capital expenditure directly incurred on the construction of the new Imperial Capital at Delhi is shown in the regular accounts under the special head "51—Initial Expenditure on the new Capital at Delhi." The only other item of expenditure which will be recorded in the capital section of the regular accounts is that arising from diversions or re-arrangements of the railway system, which will appear under the head "48—State Railways." Item 1 of Par of *pro formâ* account. Item 3 (*b*), *ibi*

6 The initial expenditure incurred during the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 in connection with the provision of temporary accommodation for the Government of India at Delhi, pending the construction of the new Capital, has been treated, on the advice of the Comptroller General, as a revenue charge, under a special minor head styled "Temporary Delhi" subordinate to the major head "45—Civil Works." Any non-recurring receipts which may eventually be obtained in connection with these temporary works, *e.g.*, from the sale of lands and buildings when no longer required by the Government of India, will be similarly credited under a special head subordinate to the major head "XXXI—Civil Works." Item 2, *ibid.* Item II, *ibid.*

7. The remaining expenditure is mainly brought to account in one of two ways: either, first, as expenditure of the new Province; or, secondly, as departmental expenditure chargeable to the Department in which it is incurred.

Items 1 and I of Part II of *pro formâ* account.

8. The expenditure and receipts appertaining to the *quasi*-provincial administration of the Imperial area are brought to account in the same way as in the case of other minor administrations, and are eventually published separately, like the figures for Coorg and Baluchistan, in an appendix to the Civil Estimates. But as the Civil Estimates are not published till late in the year, a special arrangement has been made by which the figures for the Delhi province under each major head are separately shewn in the various sections of the Financial Secretary's memorandum (*e.g.*, I and 3, Land Revenue, page 21). It will be noted that any grants which may specially be given from Imperial revenues in aid of the Delhi Municipality or other local funds will be brought into the regular accounts and, consequently, into the *pro formâ* account also, since they will appear as charges of the Delhi administration.

9. Expenditure which does not appertain to provincial administration is recorded, as in the case of other provinces, under its appropriate departmental head in the regular accounts. Thus expenditure on the land and buildings required for the new Cantonment, and any corresponding receipts, appear under the Army and Military Works heads, respectively, under both of which a special Delhi sub-head has been opened. Railway capital outlay has already been referred to. Railway revenue charges and receipts similarly come under the Railway account head. In these cases, the *pro formâ* account necessarily exhibits only initial expenditure and non-recurring receipts, as Military expenditure is not being permanently increased and the influence of the new Capital on the ordinary daily receipts and working expenses of the Railways cannot evidently be satisfactorily isolated. This latter consideration also applies to the case of Postal and Telegraph expenditure, which moreover represents ordinary administrative expenditure of the department, and is relatively insignificant in amount. For these reasons, in the case of this department, neither the initial outlay nor the recurring receipts and expenditure have been included.

Items 3 (*a*) and III of Part I of *pro formâ* account.

Items 4 to 7 and I and IV of Part I, and Items 2 and 3 and II to V of Part II of *pro formâ* account.

10. There are also a few items of expenditure and of actual receipt or of definite saving which are not recorded in the accounts of the Delhi Province or in the departmental accounts, but which it is necessary to take into consideration in calculating the expenditure in Delhi and the Delhi Province. Most of these are self-explanatory, but attention may be called to the intended treatment of the sale-proceeds of vacated lands and buildings at Calcutta (if any) and elsewhere. These will be credited under the major heads "XXV—Miscellaneous" and "XXXI—Civil Works", and the *pro formâ* account will take credit only for actual Imperial receipts. No account will be taken, in the statements themselves, of book transactions, or of the considerable savings obtained from the vacation of rented accommodation, *i.e.*, of relief in respect of rental payments which the Local Government obtains by giving up private buildings previously leased for provincial establishments, and moving the latter into offices formerly occupied by the Government of India. Any reference made to such saving will, therefore, be found in an explanatory footnote. [See Part I, Note 5.]

Item I of Part I.

11. Outlay on stores and all other expenditure incurred in England under a capital head or as a revenue charge, which can be distinguished as appertaining to the construction of Delhi or to the administration of the Delhi Province, have been included in the *pro formâ* account.

PRO FORMA ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

PART I.—INITIAL OUTLAY.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals to end of 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
1. DELHI PROJECT: Capital outlay on permanent Delhi chargeable to Head "51" (for details see Statement I-A)	1,39,11	50,00	40,00
2. Temporary Delhi *	54,33	...	...
3. Initial expenditure of non-Civil Departments :—			
(a) Military services †	35,97	9,86	10,00
(b) Railways ‡	2,73	2,35	11
4. Non-recurring grant to the Punjab Government in compensation for expenditure incurred on new headquarters buildings for the Commissionership transferred from Delhi	1,26	...	...
5. Cost of withdrawal to Delhi of Imperial offices previously located at Calcutta or elsewhere	2,03	6	6
6. Special non-recurring monetary concessions to establishments of the Government of India and attached offices on the occasion of their first move to Delhi	88	37	37
7. Miscellaneous items §	2,03	50	49
TOTAL	2,38,34	63,14	51,03
Total Expenditure to end of 1916-17		3,52,51	
Net expenditure to end of 1916-17		3,52,46	

RECEIPTS.	Actuals to end of 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
I.—Receipts which may be obtained on account of Imperial buildings vacated by the Government of India or attached offices in consequence of the move‖	...	...	...
II.—Non-recurring receipts on account of Temporary Works	...	...	...
III.—Recoveries on account of land or buildings vacated in the old Cantonment of Delhi ‖	...	...	...
IV.—Miscellaneous items	3	2	...
TOTAL	3	2	...
Total receipts to end of 1916-17		5	

* NOTE 1.—The head "Temporary Delhi" has been closed from 1st April 1913, subsequent expenditure being treated as part of the expenditure of the Delhi Province—see Part II of Account.

† NOTE 2.—The expenditure included under item 3 (a) is that relating to the formation of the new Cantonment. Its details are as follows :—

	To end of 1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Acquisition of land	12,83	...	...
Cost of buildings	20,41	8,94	10,00
Establishment charges	1,53	82	
Tools and Plant	1,20	10	...
TOTAL	35,97	9,86	10,00

‡ NOTE 3.—The figures relate to charges for the acquisition of land and outlay on railway facilities at Nangal Raya.

§ NOTE 4.—The expenditure shown against item 7 represents mainly the proportionate cost of the Delhi Audit Office and the cost of temporary establishments employed in the Secretariats in connection with the change of Capital.

‖ NOTE 5.—These heads record only actual receipts obtained from the sale of the vacated buildings and land. As explained in paragraph 10 of the prefatory note, this procedure has the effect of excluding a substantial true saving in respect of rented accommodation. Thus in 1913-14 and 1914-15 the Government of Bengal, by moving its offices into the vacated Imperial buildings in Calcutta, saved R1,36,000, partly by being enabled to dispense with private accommodation previously leased, and partly by being relieved from the necessity of renting further accommodation.

PRO FORMÁ ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE ON DELHI AND THE DELHI PROVINCE.

PART II.—ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Expenditure.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budgt Estimate, 1916-17.	Receipts.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
1. Expenditure of Delhi Province* . .	40,65	34,07	29,46	I.—Revenues of Delhi Province*	16,88	16,12	16,24
2. Compensatory assignment to Punjab Provincial revenues in respect of extra expenditure incurred in administering territories which have been transferred from the old Delhi district to the districts of Rohtak and Gurgaon . .	23	13	13	II.—Assignment from Punjab Provincial revenues to Imperial on account of the creation of the new Province of Delhi, with effect from the 1st October 1912† .	1,91	1,91	1,91
3. Miscellaneous items .	4	3	4	III.—Saving under Calcutta house allowances‡ .	41	41	42
				IV.—Saving under hill journey and travelling allowances and contingencies on account of shorter move of Secretariat and attached offices§ . . .	2,50	2,50	2,50
Total expenditure .	40,92	34,23	29,63	V.—Miscellaneous items .	3	3	3
Net expenditure .	19,69	13,26	8,53	Total receipts .	21,23	20,97	21,10

* NOTE 1.—The details of this item are given in Statement II-A.

† NOTE 2.—This assignment represents the amount by which the Provincial outlay on the Delhi area exceeded the Provincial revenue obtained therefrom prior to the constitution of the Imperial enclave, *i.e.*, the net expenditure incurred on the area of which the Local Government has now been relieved.

‡ NOTE 3.—The figures shown against item III will be subject to increase as additional offices are successively transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

§ NOTE 4.—The figure shown against item IV is a minimum figure calculated once for all on the assumption that all offices or portions of offices which previously moved between Calcutta and Simla have subsequently moved regularly between Delhi and Simla. The actual saving throughout has been larger owing to certain establishments which previously moved to Calcutta being retained in Simla throughout the cold weather.

STATEMENT I.-A.

Details of Capital outlay on the Delhi Project working up to the total figures shown against item 1 in Part I of pro forma account.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Items.	Actuals to end of 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
A.—Salaries and allowances—			
(*a*) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	2,04	...	...
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	14	...	...
(*b*) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	8,19	4,26	5,87
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	3,00	2,54	2,56
(*c*) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	1,94	82	52
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	69	33	21
B.—Travelling allowances of Officers and Establishment—			
(*a*) Preliminary Investigation—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	23	...	...
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	2	...	...
(*b*) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers*	65	48	42
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	31	22	19
(*c*) Other officers employed on the Project—			
(i) Gazetted officers *	8	5	3
(ii) Non-gazetted officers	5	2	...
C.—Supplies, Services and Contingencies—			
(*a*) Preliminary Investigation	51	...	...
(*b*) Public Works and Electrical officers employed on the Project	73	37	37
(*c*) Other officers employed on the Project	19	10	7
Deduct—Amount transferable to other heads of account	...	*1,72*	*1,56*
D.—Works Expenditure—			
(i) Buildings—			
(1) Government House	1,49	2,68	4,77
(2) Secretariat	2,81	6,65	8,63
(3) Other buildings	8,10	11,83	6,60
(ii) Communications	1,33	2,74	1,62
(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,41	53	6
(iv) Electric Light and Power	...	...	25
(v) Irrigation	...	...	20
(vi) Sanitation including water-supply, drainage and sewage	...	...	50
(vii) Purchase of tools and plant	25,31	4,71	2,99
(viii) Stock and Suspense	8,63	3,20	1,17
(ix) Miscellaneous items	33,28	10,58	3,60
(x) Maintenance during construction	1,99	2,27	2,30
Deduct—Probable Savings	...	*2,13*	*1,57*
E.—Acquisition of land	35,95	*—53*	...
F.—Other Miscellaneous expenditure	6	...	...
Deduct.—Receipts on Capital Account	2	...	...
Total	1,39,11	50,00	40,00

* NOTE.—The charges of the town planners and other experts are included under these heads.

STATEMENT II-A.

Revenue and Expenditure of Delhi Province.

[Figures in thousands of Rupees.]

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
Major heads of Account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.	Major heads of Account.	Actuals, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
I.—Land Revenue	3,19	4,13	3,80	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	13	9	12
II.—Opium	21	21	28	2. Assignments and Compensations	11	4	4
IV.—Stamps	3,27	3,33	3,29	3. Land Revenue	1,02	1,03	1,03
V.—Excise	2,74	2,68	2,58	6. Stamps	6	6	6
VI.—Provincial Rates	1	...	...	7. Excise	6	9	10
VII.—Customs	4	1	1	10. Income Tax	1	1	1
VIII.—Income Tax	2,58	1,63	2,14	11. Forest	...	...	...
X.—Registration	23	23	23	12. Registration	7	7	7
				13. Interest	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	36	36	33	18. General Administration	1,09(*a*)	1,08(*a*)	1,11(*a*)
XVI-A.—Courts of Law	18	21	22	19-A. Courts of Law	2,43	1,68	1,64
XVI-B.—Jails	33	35	32	19-B. Jails	74	72	71
XVII.—Police	5	5	5	20. Police	4,30	4,09	4,14
XIX.—Education	15	15	14	22. Education	2,35	1,78	1,72
XX.—Medical	2	2	2	23. Ecclesiastical	16	21	20
				24. Medical	5,21	3,03	2,35
XXIA.—Agriculture	...	...	...	25. Political	1	1	1
XXIB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	5	1	1	26A. Agriculture	11	11	12
				26B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	9	11	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	4	4	4	27. Territorial and Political Pensions.	56	51	51
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	5	6	8	29. Superannuation and Retired allowances.	1,77	1,90	1,76
				30. Stationery and Printing	11	16	11
XXV.—Miscellaneous	45	37	41	32. Miscellaneous	88	48	1,08
XXX.—Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	1	2	2	43. Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation.	1	1	1
XXXI.—Civil Works	2,42	2,21	2,27	45. Civil Works	19,37	16,80	12,56
Total Receipts	16,38	16,12	16,24	Total Expenditure	40,65	34,07	29,46

(*a*) The difference between the figures shown here and those shown in the table on page 587 against 'Delhi' represents the proportionate cost of the Delhi Audit Office relating to the Delhi Project which is included in Part I of the *pro formâ* account under '7—Miscellaneous items.'

APPENDIX.

Apper

COMMERCIAL AND

TABLE I.—MIS

		1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-1910.
Recorded revenue compared with recorded expenditure excluding Capital Expenditure on Railways, Irrigation works and the Delhi Capital not charged against Revenue—				
Surplus		£ 300,615	...	£ 606,641
Deficit		...	£ 3,787,710	...
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue*		£ 11,412,767	£ 10,471,657	£ 7,878,966
Ditto charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities		£ 2,144,800	...	...
Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Delhi		...	...	...
Net Public Debt incurred		£ 10,725,963	£ 5,683,956	£ 10,408,347
Net Public Debt incurred, including Capital transactions with Railway Companies		£ 13,311,920	£ 10,370,196	£ 10,747,575
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	R	1,77,48,50,000	1,53,14,30,000	1,87,96,80,000
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	R	1,36,64,80,000	1,28,78,70,000	1,22,65,10,000
Excess of Exports over Imports, excluding Gold and Silver	R	40,83,70,000	24,35,60,000	65,31,70,000
Net Imports of Gold	R	17,36,80,000	4,35,60,000	21,67,90,000
Ditto of Silver	R	19,46,80,000	12,06,80,000	9,44,50,000
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	R	36,83,60,000	16,42,40,000	31,12,40,000
Excess of Exports over Imports including Gold and Silver	R	4,00,10,000	7,93,20,000	34,19,30,000
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	R	3,61,86,60,000	3,10,99,40,000	3,54,54,20,000
Secretary of State's Bills sold (Rupees)	R	§24,30,65,151	§20,96,37,188	§40,54,12,663(a)
Sterling Equivalent received	£	§16,232,061	§13,915,426	§27,096,586(a)
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	R	18,11,56,540	2,85,35,914	2,17,56,166
Maximum price in pence of an oz. troy, standard Silver in London		32 1/16 (Aug.)	25 1/8 (Apl.)	24 1/16 (May)
Minimum ditto ditto		24 (Dec.)	22 (Dec.)	23 1/16 (October)
Average Exchange upon Secretary of State's Bills sold per rupee		1s. 4·029d.	1s. 3·964d.	1s. 4·041d.
Fixed rate of Exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries		1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Maximum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.		9 (from Apl. 1 to 17 and Jan. 16 to Mar. 4).	8 (from Jan. 28 to Mar. 17).	7 (from 1 to 28 Apl. & 3 to 31 March).
Minimum rate of discount on Loans on demand at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta		3 (from July 25 to Sept. 11).	3 (from July 15 to Sep. 2).	3 (from 1 July to 29 Sept.).
Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England		7 (Nov. 7 to Dec. 31).	3 (Apl. 1 to May 27 & Jan. 14 to Mar. 31).	5 (October 21st to Decr. 8th).
Minimum ditto ditto		3½ (Mar.)	2½ (May 27 to Jan. 1).	2½ (Apl. 1st to October 6th).
Maximum Government balances at the three Presidency Banks	R	4,10,83,000 (Mar.)	4,19,82,000 (July)	4,58,77,000 (July)
Minimum ditto ditto	R	2,86,56,000 (Apl.)	3,04,47,000 (Jan.)	3,07,61,000 (Apl.)
Maximum price in Calcutta of Government 3½ per cent Rupee Securities (Guaranteed)		98—6 (May 4 to 7)	96—15 (Apl. 7)	95—5 (24 Aug.)
Minimum ditto ditto		95—8 (Jan. 14 and 15).	93—2 (Mar. 16)	93—12 (4 to 7 Dec.).
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent Rupee Securities		92—8 (Apl. 1 to May 14).	81—0 (July 18 to Mar. 31).	82—0 (31 Aug. to 11 Nov.).
Minimum ditto ditto		79—0 (5th Feb. to Mar. 31).	79—0 (Apl. 1 to May 3).	79—12 (27 Nov.)
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for Interest Drafts	R	16,44,30,000 (Apl.)	15,29,69,000 (Apl.)	16,06,73,000 (Oct.
Minimum ditto ditto	R	15,23,22,000 (Mar.)	14,43,66,000(Mar.)	14,81,15,000 (Apl.
Maximum price in London of 3½ per cent (Rupee Securities in Gold)		65¼ (Apl. & May)	63 11/16 (Apl.)	63 1/16 (Oct.)
Minimum ditto ditto		62¾ (Nov.)	61¾ (Mar.)	61¼ (Apl.)
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent Stock		103 (Feb.)	102¼ (June)	100¼ (May)
Minimum ditto ditto		96¼ (Aug.)	95¾ (Mar.)	95 (March)
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent Stock		93 (Feb.)	92¾ (Apl.)	90¼ (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto		84½ (Sep.)	84¼ (Mar.)	81¼ (March)
Maximum price in London of India 2½ per cent Stock		79½ (Feb.)	78¾ (Apl.)	76 (Apl.)
Minimum ditto ditto		70½ (Aug.)	70 (Jan.)	69 (March)
Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding		52,74,84,000 (Sept.)	48,09,87,000 (July)	54,40,84,000(Mar.
Minimum ditto ditto	R	41,81,65,000 (Jan.)	42,07,01,000 (Dec.)	43,64,99,000 (Apl.
Number of Post Office Savings Banks		8,328	8,501	8,767
Number of accounts in Post Office Savings Banks		1,262,763	1,318,632	1,378,916
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	R	15,19,14,343	15,23,41,514	15,86,71,786
Average of each deposit		120·22	115·53	115·07
Net addition to deposits		41,44,554	5,27,171	63,30,272

dix.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS
CELLANEOUS.

1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916, Revised.	1916-1917, Budget.
£ 3,936,287	£ 3,940,334	£ 3,107,634	£ 2,312,423	...	...	825,700
...	...	...	...	£ 1,785,270	£ 1,794,200	...
£ 10,119,093	£ 8,517,915	£ 10,221,224	£ 11,765,462	£ 11,633,038	£ 5,685,200	3,701,900
£ 5,904,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	£ 4,992	£ 114,894	£ 447,134	£ 360,361	£ 333,300	266,700
£ 8,896,956	£ 1,823,173	£ 2,937,639	£ 118,200	£ 2,727,294	£ 2,386,400	3,822,100
£ 12,654,438	£ 854,140	£ 2,373,391	£ 2,868,044	£ 5,721,108	£ 5,509,100	3,545,900
2,09,96,20,000	2,27,99,00,000	2,46,21,80,000	2,49,00,70,000	1,82,17,60,000	1,80,05,30,000(*b*)	
1,33,70,60,000	1,44,05,50,000	1,66,63,00,000	1,91,30,80,000	1,44,93,10,000	1,26,57,70,000(*b*)	
76,25,60,000	83,93,50,000	79,58,80,000	57,69,90,000	37,24,50,000	53,47,60,000(*b*)	
23,97,90,000	37,76,00,000	34,00,10,000	23,32,40,000	7,64,70,000	†—*1,36,80,000*(*b*)	
8,63,00,000	5,33,70,000	17,19,90,000	13,03,30,000	8,87,20,000	4,68,40,000(*b*)	
32,60,90,000	43,09,70,000	51,20,00,000	36,35,70,000	16,51,90,000	3,31,60,000(*b*)	
43,64,70,000	40,83,80,000	28,38,80,000	21,34,20,000	20,72,60,000	50,16,00,000(*b*)	
3,90,53,00,000	4,35,89,00,000	4,85,31,20,000	4,90,83,80,000	3,54,20,40,000	3,26,15,50,000(*b*)	
§40,02,50,114(*a*)	40,37,70,748(*a*)	38,49,88,178	§ 46,59,68,715	§ 11,61,88,392	§30,30,57,000(*a*)	5,82,75,000
§26,783,303(*a*)	27,058,549(*a*)	25,759,706	§31,200,827	§7,748,112	§20,100,000(*a*)	3,885,000
2,19,25,112	2,80,74,320	19,53,69,944	13,15,68,537	2,17,95,335	1,64,00,184	
26⅛ (October)	27⅞ (February)	29¾ (3rd December).	28⅛ (22nd September).	27¼ (30th Apl.).	27⅛ (24th Jan. 1916.)	
23 11/16 (February)	23 15/16 (July)	26 1/16 (25th March)	25 15/16 (1st December).	22⅜ (13th and 14th Novr.).	22⅜ (5th Aug. 1915.)	
1*s.* 4·061 *d.*	1*s.* 4·084*d.*	1*s.* 4·058*d.*	1*s.* 4·070*d.*	1*s.* 4·004*d.*	1*s.* 4·076*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*
1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*		
8 (from 23rd Feb. 1911 to 29th Mar. 1911)	8 (from 26th Jan. to 6th Mar.).	8 (from 9th Jan. to 12th Feb.).	7 (1st to 16th Apl. and 13th Nov. 1913 to 18th Mar. 1914).	6(1st to 30th Apl. and 5th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1914 and 1st Jan. to 31st March 1915).	8 (20th Jan. 1916 to 14th March 1916.)	
3 (from 1st July to 21st Sept.).	3 (from 3rd Aug. to 31st Aug.).	3 (from 11th July to 11th Sept.).	3 (3rd July to 6th Aug.).	3(9th July to 5th Aug.).	5 (2nd June to 22nd Sept.).	
5 (Oct. 20th to Nov. 30th).	4 (from 21st Sept 1911 to 7th Feb. 1912).	5 (17th October 1912 to 31st March 1913).	5 (1st to 16th April and from 2nd October 1913 to 7th January 1914).	10 (from 1st to 5th Aug. 1914).	5 (from 1st Apl. 1915 to 15th Mar. 1916.)	
3 (June 9th to Sept. 28th and Mar. 9th to Mar. 31st).	3 (from 1st Apl. to 20th Sept. 1911).	3 (9th May to 28th August).	3 (29th January to 31st March 1914).	3 (from 1st Apl. to 29th July).		
4,10,08,000 (Sept.)	4,48,68,000 (Nov.)	5,65,10,000 (Mar.)	6,18,88,000 (Oct.)	10,12,86,000(Aug.)	8,87,07,000 (Aug.)	
3,53,92,000 (June)	3,68,74,000 (Feb.)	4,00,35,000 (Apl.)	4,85,95,000 (May)	4,84,04,000(Nov.)	4,42,76,000 (Nov.)	
96—10 (2nd Aug.)	96—14 (9th Dec.)	97—2 (3rd to 6th May).	96—12 (19th and 21st July).	96-1 (from 14th to 15th and 17th to 25th July 1914).	93-2 (5th to 11th June 1915.)	
93—6 (7th Nov.)	94—12 (3rd & 4th Oct.).	94—12 (3rd & 6th Jan.).	94—14 (13th & 17th Oct.).	(*d*) 91-8 (13th to 31st March).	(*d*) 79⅛ (23rd Dec. 1915 to 6th Jan. 1916.)	
82—0 (12th July to 19th Aug. and 15th Feb. to 31st Mar.).	82—0 (1st to 23rd Apl., 5th May to 24th Sept., 27th Sept. to 9th Oct. and 20th Nov. to 31st Mar.).	83—0 (7th May to 14th Oct.).	83—0 (2nd to 4th Sept. 1913 and from 26th Feb. to 31st March 1914).	83 (1st April to 6th Aug. 1914).	80 (1st Apl. to 28th June 1915.)	
80—4 (5th Dec.)	81—0 (25th & 26th Sept. and 10th to 14th Oct.).	82—0 (1st to 24th Apl. & 24th Oct. 1912 to 31st March 1913).	82—0 (1st Apl. to 26th Aug.).	77 (31st Aug. to 3rd Sept. 1914).	67½ (23rd Dec. 1915 to 6th Jan. 1916.)	
15,07,31,000 (Apl.)	12,68,10,000 (Apl.)	11,65,48,000 (Apl.)	11,11,55,000 (Apl.)	9,95,58,000(Apl.	9,66,98,000 (Apl.)	
12,78,50,000(Mar.)	11,73,04,000 (Mar.)	11,13,78,000 (Jan.)	10,08,74,000(Mar.)	9,73,00,000(Mar.)	8,81,17,000 (Dec.)	
64 5/16 (Feb.)	64⅛ (Dec.)	64¼ (May)	64⅛ (Feby.)	(*e*) 63¾ (May)	No quotation.	
62 1/16 (Oct.)	63⅓ (Oct.)	63 5/16 (Mar.)	63⅛ (Apl.)	(*e*) 63 (July)		
97⅛ (Feb.)	96¼ (Apl.)	94 1/16 (Apl.)	93⅛ (Jan.)	90⅛ (Apl.)	82⅛ (May).	
92¼ (Sept.)	91 (Sept.)	89 (Mar.)	84 5/16 (Jan.)	80¼ (Mar.)	(*f*) 80¼ (Apl.)	
84⅛ (Feb.)	84 5/16 (Apl.)	80¾(Apl.)	80⅝ (Jan.)	77¼ (Apl.)	70¼ (Apl.)	
79⅛ (Sept.)	78⅛ (Sept.)	75 (Mar.)	71¼ (Dec.)	69½ (Mar.)	(*f*) 69½ (Apl.)	
70⅞ (Feb.)	70⅛ (Apl.)	67⅛ (Apl.)	66 1/16 (Feby.)	64 (Apl.)	59⅛ (Apl.)	
66 (Sept.)	65⅛ (Sept.)	62 5/16 (Mar.)	59½ (Jan.)	(*e*) 58 (Jan.)	(*f*) 57 (May.)	
59,16,45,000(July)	61,86,25,000(Mar.)	68,97,78,000(Mar.)	69,89,84,000(July)	75,44,53,000(July)	68,06,10,000(July)	
49,67,01,000 (Dec.)	54,68,58,000 (Apl.)	58,33,57,000 (Apl.)	61,79,95,000(Sept.)	59,54,67,000(Feb.)	60,24,42,000 (Apl.)	
8,939	9,502	9,460	9,824	10,161		
1,430,451	1,500,834	1,566,860	1,638,725	1,644,074		
16,91,88,234	18,89,85,439	20,61,14,503	23,16,75,467	14,89,26,323		
118·28	125·92	131·55	141·38	90·58		
1,05,16,433	1,97,9?,215	1,71,29,064	2,55,60,964	8,37,49,144		

(*a*) Include remittances of the Currency Department.
(*b*) Figures for 11 months (April to February).
(*c*) Official minimum price, 3rd January to 19th March 1915.
(*d*) Buyer's rate.

† Represents net exports of gold.

Appendix—*continued.*

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table II.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 1914-1915, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1915-1916 and 1916-1917, and to end of 1916-1917.

Railways.	To end of 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.	To end of 1916-1917.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
Open Lines.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Agra-Delhi Chord	1,45,94,620	1,52,345	13,000	43,000	1,48,02,965	...	...	
Aden Tramway	...	...	5,38,000	...	5,38,000	...	...	
Ahmedabad-Dholka (earthwork, etc.)	59,900	...	...	...	59,900	...	...	
Assam-Bengal (Construction)	9,53,07,841	45,71,886	20,49,000	20,67,000	10,39,95,727	...	...	
Ditto (Land)	51,17,313	4,47,561	25,000	...	55,89,874	...	...	
Baran-Kotah	46,47,772	...	...	...	46,47,772	...	...	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	(a) 23,27,71,091	70,97,210	59,86,000	35,14,000	24,93,68,301	...		(a) Includes overdraft and advances of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company amounting to Rs. 20,17,70,996 at end of 31st December 1910, treated as state outlay.
Bezwada Extension	12,33,842	8,916	7,000	2,000	12,51,758	...	...	
Bhopal	40,23,467	46,239	40,000	28,000	41,37,706	...	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	48,14,80,459	1,20,46,348	61,64,000	34,27,000	50,31,17,807	...	...	
Burma	9,74,12,324	...	...	...	9,74,12,324	...	...	
Burma Railway Extensions	2,20,24,166	86,909	*—20,000*	55,000	2,21,46,075	...	...	
Cawnpur-Banda	69,34,118	9,00,446	56,000	25,000	79,15,564	...	...	
Coonoor-Ootacamund	39,68,192	3,32,137	12,000	10,000	43,22,329	...	...	
Dharmapuri Hosur Extension	21,60,805	*—19,669*	*—5,000*	*—10,000*	21,26,136	...	...	
Dhone-Kurnool	10,08,750	*—1,061*	5,000	5,000	10,17,689	...	...	
East Indian	50,95,59,804 (b)	3,46,13,473	72,67,000	59,23,000	55,73,63,277	...	...	(b) Includes Rs. 23,510 on account of Survey outlay brought on to the construction account during 1913-14.
Eastern Bengal	31,73,77,894	2,31,52,887	1,12,12,000	61,59,000	35,79,01,781	...	...	
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	43,60,321	*—1,663*	...	...	43,58,658	...	...	
Carried over								

Appendix—*continued.*

Railways.	To end of 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.	To end of 1916-1917.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
Brought forward	Rs. 1,80,40,42,679	Rs. 8,34,33,964	Rs. 3,33,49,000	Rs. 2,12,48,000	Rs. 1,94,20,73,643	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
Open Lines.								
Great Indian Peninsula System	38,33,42,154	2,71,17,860	2,17,31,000	57,72,000	43,79,63,014	...	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	43,71,962	49,344	59,000	24,000	45,04,306	...	...	
Jorhat	10,64,859	6,887	22,000	26,000	11,19,746	...	...	
Lucknow-Bareilly	51,21,139	...	...	...	51,21,139	...	...	
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Madras Section)	(c) 15,14,85,845	...	...	...	15,14,85,845	...	...	(c) Differs from last year by Rs. 14,41,805 due to certain transfers made between the heads "Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies" and "48—State Railway Construction" without financial adjustment.
North-Western	(d) & (e) 78,79,10,035	2,53,36,828	57,35,000	60,51,000	82,50,32,863	...	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	(e) 27,18,84,322	42,76,344	8,80,000	5,72,000	27,76,12,666	...	...	
Petroleum Operations, Baluchistan	1,19,187	...	...	...	1,19,187	...	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway (Ganges bridge)	76,416	...	...	...	76,416	...	...	(d) Includes Rs. 7,372 on account of the survey outlay on the Jokhal Hansi Railway brought on to the construction account during 1913-14.
South Indian	16,19,26,572	46,07,718	28,21,000	15,28,000	17,08,83,290	...	...	
Tinnevelly Quilon (British Section)	44,19,508	—56,636	18,000	1,000	43,81,872	...	...	
Ditto (Native State Section)	1,18,23,906	—117	29,000	3,000	1,18,55,789	...	...	
Tirhoot Railway and Extensions	8,07,86,397	9,28,615	10,000	2,42,000	8,19,67,012	...	...	
Warora Colliery	10,94,193	—14,764	...	...	10,79,429	...	...	(e) Include an adjustment of Rs. 72,079 on account of the value of three saloons transferred from Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to North Western Railway.
Total Open Lines	3,66,94,69,174	14,56,93,948						

Appendix—*continued.*

Railways.	To end of 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.	To end of 1916-1917.	Sanctioned Outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total Open Lines brought forward .	3,66,94,69,174	14,56,86,043	6,46,54,000	3,54,67,000	3,91,52,76,217	...	...	
Lines under construction.								
Bombay Harbour Branch Extension .	14,50,374	3,73,901	19,00,000	7,00,000	44,24,275	51,58,315	7,34,040	
Burdwan-Howrah	12,13,184	56,37,634	23,25,000	23,22,000	94,97,818	91,36,526	*—3,61,292*	
Itarsi-Nagpur and branch to Pench Valley Coalfields	2,05,68,629	33,47,365	33,10,000	3,00,000	2,75,25,994	3,37,05,415	61,79,421	
Kalaura Sylhet	13,77,000	4,43,092	2,80,000	91,000	21,91,092	26,30,182	4,39,090	
Laki-Pezu Tank	10,76,341	8,76,129	6,80,000	3,43,000	29,75,470	25,28,432	*—4,47,038*	
Southern Shan States	1,32,95,785	19,70,311	3,65,000	50,000	1,56,81,096	1,98,43,996	41,62,900	Work proceeding up to Aungban, for which the sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 1,42,23,372.
Total Lines under construction	3,89,81,313	1,06,48,432	88,60,000	38,06,000	6,22,95,745	7,30,02,866	1,07,07,121	
Total Open Lines, carried over	3,66,94,69,174	14,56,86,043	6,46,54,000	3,54,67,000	3,91,52,76,217	...	...	

Appendix—*continued.*

Railways.	To end of 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.	To end of 1916-1917.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total Open Lines, brought forward	3,66,94,69,174	14,56,86,043	6,46,54,000	3,54,67,000	3,91,52,76,217			
Total Lines under Construction brought forward	3,89,81,313	1,06,48,432	88,60,000	38,06,000	6,22,95,745			
Lines in abeyance or Transferred to Companies, etc.								
Bellary-Kistna	1,65,78,416	...	...	...	1,65,78,416			
Bilaspur-Etawah	75,132	...	...	...	75,132			
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh (Depreciation Account).	6,57,038	...	...	...	6,57,038			
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	3,02,450	...	...	...	3,02,450			
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on works, etc.)	5,27,071	...	...	...	5,27,071			
Umaria Colliery	1,82,672	...	...	...	1,82,672			
Vizagapatam-Raipur	2,45,035	...	...	...	2,45,035			
Total Lines in abeyance, etc.	1,85,67,814	...	...	...	1,85,67,814			
Stores	(*f*)2,99,683	13,00,611	...	...	16,00,294			(*f*) Includes an adjustment of Rs. 9 relating to the accounts of 1913-14.
Coaching stock and goods wagons to be built by Indian Engineering firms.	...	...	...	14,70,000	14,70,000			
Reserve	...	...	...	18,01,000	13,01,000			
Deduct lapse anticipated	...	....	15,98,000	...	15,98,000			
GRAND TOTAL	3,72,73,17,984	15,76,35,086	7,19,16,000	4,20,44,000	3,99,89,13,070			

Appendix—*concluded.*

Railways.	To end of 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate, 1916-1917.	To end of 1916-1917.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Grand Total, brought forward	3,72,73,17,984	15,76,35,086	7,19,16,000	4,20,44,000	3,99,89,13,070	...	...	
Distributed as under—								
Capital Expenditure on Railways (not charged to Revenue)—								
State Railways—Construction*	2,66,33,55,807	15,76,47,868	7,18,99,000	4,20,28,000	2,93,49,30,675			
Redemption of Liabilities†	90,75,31,543	...	...	...	90,75,31,543			
Famine Relief and Insurance—								
Protective Railways	7,87,51,333	—19,669	—5,000	—10,000	7,87,16,664			
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	5,45,35,712	...	...	...	5,45,35,712			
Construction of Railways (charged to Provincial Revenues).	74,64,104	6,887	22,000	26,000	75,18,991			
Other Expenditure charged against Revenue.	1,56,79,485	...	...	...	1,56,79,485			
Total as above	3,72,73,17,984	15,76,35,086	7,19,16,000	4,20,44,000	3,99,89,13,070	...	...	

* Includes debentures raised by Companies—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,43,90,464	...	...	...	1,43,90,464
East Indian Railway	21,88,09,015	...	5,18,94,000	...	27,07,03,015
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	4,87,97,864	...	...	...	4,87,97,864
South Indian Railway	2,27,07,237	3,44,28,664	...	...	5,71,35,901
Capital contributed by the Jaipur Durbar towards outlay on the Nagda Muttra Railway.	40,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	70,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Contribution from Provident Fund and advances by the Home Board.	7,20,000	11,00,000	5,95,000	45,000	24,60,000
Total	30,94,24,080	3,65,28,664	5,34,89,000	10,45,000	40,04,86,744

†

	Rs.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	18,72,06,696
East Indian Railway	18,65,96,229
Eastern Bengal Railway	3,10,54,458
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	8,68,35,250
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	3,21,72,000
North Western Railway	7,36,74,320
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	15,50,40,785
	7,03,68,355

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table III.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Major Works in 1914-15, and Estimated Expenditure on such works in 1915-16, and 1916-17, and to the end of 1916-17.

	Actual outlay to end of 1913-14.	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1916-17.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Balance sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.							
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
North-West Frontier Province.							
Kharpur Inundation Canal	9,05,444	...	...	...	9,05,444		
Upper Swat River Canal	1,48,17,849	25,77,326	13,98,000	10,30,000	1,98,23,175		
Lower ditto	41,34,178	55,821	—10,000	—80,000	40,99,999		
Kabul River Canal*	11,02,159	1,950	12,000	...	11,16,109		
Madras.							
Godavari Delta System	1,26,59,398	65,917	1,35,000	1,42,000	1,30,02,315	1,32,35,040	2,32,725
Kistna Delta System	1,50,30,707	1,08,179	79,000	13,000	1,52,30,886	1,52,63,455	32,569
Penner River Canals System	56,73,986	6,052	9,000	8,000	56,97,038	57,37,245	40,207
Periyar Project	1,02,05,653	46,320	31,000	4,000	1,02,86,973	1,02,95,457	8,484
Cauvery Delta System	39,47,400	70,369	73,000	45,000	41,35,769	42,10,717	74,948
Kurnool Cuddapah Canal	2,26,16,627	49,275	85,000	79,000	2,28,30,902	2,30,20,121	1,89,219
Pagavalli River Project	15,66,800	40,127	15,000	24,000	16,45,927	17,55,412	1,09,485
Divi Island Project	18,43,844	20,577	15,000	18,000	18,97,421	20,41,474	1,44,053
Lower Coleroon Anicut*	18,23,413	25,862	...	...	18,49,275		
Anatiatope Anicut *	9,06,839	9,103	...	...	9,15,942		
Poludur Project	28,926	3,00,897	2,85,000	7,52,000	13,66,823	22,13,000	8,46,177
Bombay.							
Desert Canal	26,40,891	...	...	...	26,40,891	26,91,689	50,798
Begari Canal	22,74,941	96,664	26,000	—56,000	23,41,605	24,62,970	1,21,365
Eastern Nara Works	65,84,814	79,655	1,03,000	2,22,000	69,89,469	71,17,745	1,28,276
Umrao Canal	81,71,804	33,973	1,25,000	2,37,000	85,67,777		
Kad Canal	24,05,738	81,434	28,000	12,000	25,87,172	28,95,932	3,08,760
Mutha Canal	74,03,151	17,089	1,88,000	12,000	76,20,240		
Bengal.							
Midnapur Canal	83,09,132	...	...	...	83,09,132		
Tajili Tidal Canal	25,50,805	...	...	...	25,50,805		
United Provinces.							
Ganges Canal, including Mat and Hathras Branches	3,44,49,289	7,65,373	7,33,000	8,79,000	3,68,26,662		
Lower Ganges Canal	3,88,15,166	9,860	16,000	10,000	3,88,51,026		
Agra Canal	1,12,58,743	1,45,222	59,000	45,000	1,15,07,965	1,15,48,390	40,425
Eastern Jumna Canal	48,32,527	15,416	47,000	24,000	49,18,943		
Aligarh Canal*	13,37,111	6,181	5,000	2,000	13,50,292		
Bijnor Canal*	3,05,482	6,229	1,000	...	3,12,711		
Etawah Canal	88,051	2,34,703	2,74,000	3,16,000	9,12,754		
Punjab.							
Western Jumna Canal	1,67,96,545	71,175	17,000	40,000	1,69,24,720		
Upper Bari Doab Canal	2,07,12,420	78,187	2,76,000	1,50,000	2,12,16,607		
Lower ditto	1,83,06,324	14,08,507	10,38,000	7,80,000	2,15,92,831	2,16,69,940	77,109
Sirhind Canal	2,41,90,319	90,822	1,07,000	1,70,000	2,45,58,141		
Upper Chenab Canal	3,07,37,707	16,92,338	13,48,000	23,20,000	3,60,98,045	3,61,31,583	32,538
Lower ditto	3,04,43,586	4,96,544	1,04,000	2,00,000	3,12,44,130		
Upper Jhelum Canal	3,59,73,778	37,22,557	21,30,000	10,29,000	4,28,95,335	4,29,40,282	44,947
Lower ditto	1,55,78,008	—15,041	50,000	3,00,000	1,59,12,967	1,83,95,782	24,82,815
Indus Inundation Canals	27,42,803	3,169	1,60,000	—5,000	29,00,972		
Burma.							
Mandalay Canal	55,40,984	50,828	73,000	6,000	56,70,812	56,84,763	13,951
Myebo Canal	57,08,357	24,110	53,000	—21,000	57,04,467	58,09,829	1,05,362
Yon Canal	52,94,603	98,077	1,06,000	21,000	55,19,680		
Shwe-u Canal	20,40,781	5,90,900	5,44,000	7,01,000	38,76,741	48,76,590	9,99,849
Myawante Canal	47,99,010	9,48,031	7,84,000	8,93,000	74,24,041		
Bihar.							
Orissa Canals	2,63,69,293	74,504	14,000	29,000	2,64,86,797		
Sone Canal	2,59,22,357	10,735	12,000	5,000	2,59,50,092		
Central Provinces.							
Mahanadi Canal	12,12,455	10,10,457	9,93,000	5,37,000	37,52,912		
Wainganga Canal	20,53,559	15,18,461	18,63,000	13,01,000	67,36,020	93,09,475	28,73,455
Nasik Mendha Tank	14,58,225	1,25,808	67,000	62,000	17,13,033	17,30,348	17,315
Other Projects	1,49,87,459	1,17,191	85,000	2,96,0 0	1,54,85,650		
Reserve	...	...	...	10,00,000	10,00,000		
Total Productive Works	51,96,69,441	1,69,86,494	1,36,06,000	1,35,52,000	56,38,13,935		
Carried over	51,96,69,441	1,69,86,494	1,36,06,000	1,35,52,000	56,38,13,935		

* Transferred to "49" from 1st April 1907.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table III.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Major Works in 1914-15, and Estimated E diture on such works in 1915-16, and 1916-17, and to the end of 1916-17.

	Actual outlay to end of 1913-1914.	Accounts, 1914-15.	Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.	Total actual and estimated outlay to end of 1916-17.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Ba san Ex rer to
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Brought forward .	51,96,69,441	1,69,86,494	1,36,06,000	1,35,52,000	56,38,13,935		
PROTECTIVE WORKS.							
Madras.							
Rushikulya Project	46,56,901	13,651	...	...	46,70,552		
Mopad Project	7,88,419	2,97,258	3,06,000	2,48,000	16,39,677	20,53,877	
Venkatapuram Tank Project . . .	3,10,426	26,347	8,000	7,000	3,51,773		
Bombay.							
Godaveri Canal	86,39,631	4,25,070	2,41,000	1,57,000	94,62,701		
Chankapur Tank	17,09,987	76,138	49,000	92,000	19,27,125		
Nira Canal (including Shetphal Tank) .	60,92,239	2,338	1,000	...	60,95,577	64,86,344	
Budhihal Tank	4,90,495	212	...	...	4,90,707	13,98,529	
Pravara River Project	41,47,420	8,09,770	8,14,000	8,22,000	65,93,190	81,36,368	
Nira Right Bank Canal	32,74,170	32,68,975	26,23,000	26,57,000	1,18,23,445	2,49,71,868	
United Provinces.							
Betwa Canal (including Dukwa weir) .	79,20,061	28,326	27,000	22,000	79,97,387	80,10,989	
Ken Canal (including Gangao dam) . .	52,72,624	2,83,873	2,44,000	8,000	58,08,497	58,97,554	
Dassan Canal	45,63,379	60,978	78,000	23,000	47,25,357		
Ghaggar Canal	8,57,224	7,23,444	9,79,000	6,90,000	32,49,668	33,22,950	
Ghori Nadi Scheme	3,33,180	52,519	3,000	...	3,88,699	3,88,842	
Majhgawan Tank	2,21,436	64,592	56,000	58,000	4,00,028		
Bihar.							
Tribeni Canal	70,77,743	1,55,577	64,000	60,000	73,57,320	78,49,318	
Central Provinces.							
Tindula Canal	36,03,187	11,36,948	11,69,000	9,67,000	68,76,135	95,73,587	
Tank Projects	77,76,327	6,64,580	6,92,000	5,23,000	96,55,907		
Other Projects.	42,09,481	1,39,148	2,63,000	2,00,000	48,11,629		
Probable savings	...	...	...	*—3,00,000*	*—3,00,000*		
Total Protective works .	7,19,44,630	82,29,744	76,17,000	62,34,000	9,40,25,374		
Grand Total, Major Works .	59,16,14,071	2,52,16,238	2,12,23,000	1,97,86,000	65,78,39,309		
Distributed as under—							
(1) Capital expenditure on Irrigation (not charged to revenue) . .	56,17,48,475	1,68,47,695	1,33,80,000	1,35,00,000	54,54,76,170		
(2) Protective Irrigation Works .	7,22,21,039	82,28,508	76,17,000	62,34,000	9,43,00,547		
(3) Other outlay from ordinary revenues	1,76,44,557	1,40,035	2,26,000	52,000	1,80,62,592		
GRAND TOTAL AS ABOVE .	59,16,14,071	2,52,16,238	2,12,23,000	1,97,86,000	65,78,39,309		

Appendix—*continued.*

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table IV.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of S Railways for five years ending 1914-1915, with Revised Estimates for 1915-1916 Budget Estimates for 1916-1917.

(Omitting 000, except in accounts.)

State Railways.	Accounts. 1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Bud Estim 1916
	M.	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M.*	*M*
Open mileage at beginning of year	24,604	24,873	25,200	25,437	26,106	26,369	26
Gross Traffic Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	R
Imperial.							
Assam-Bengal	52,65,372	57,94,913	66,32,724	70,40,639	68,72,053	67,40	68
Aden Tramway	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	3,09,98,814	3,43,74,985	4,03,42,071	4,10,31,142	4,07,73,773	4,42,00	4,30
Bezwada Extension	3,42,614	3,54,266	3,84,244	2,94,355	4,39,590	4,60	4
Bombay, Baroda and Central India System	5,46,93,694	6,01,33,008	6,40,21,332	6,58,93,295	6,37,23,843	6,80,00	6,55
Burma	1,86,56,276	1,96,08,933	2,07,76,957	2,23,60,428	2,18,00,784	2,02,00	2,01
Burma Railway Extensions	13,33,726	14,68,975	17,32,205	21,84,418	16,42,874	17,00	16
Southern Shan States	...	...	16,887	33,020	87,016	3,00	3
Eastern Bengal	2,87,32,327	3,19,58,673	3,51,18,860	3,73,92,387	3,31,07,555	3,50,00	3,35
East Indian	8,79,77,711	9,24,96,744	10,25,72,586	10,17,07,428	10,52,21,592	10,52,00	10,30
Great Indian Peninsula including Indian Midland	6,72,19,252	7,46,52,396	7,94,91,613	8,55,08,945	7,77,52,916	9,07,00	8,70
Agra-Delhi Chord	17,65,732	20,67,879	28,98,758	23,09,274	32,06,644	27,60	27
Bhopal	5,70,168	5,58,428	9,21,470	7,05,991	5,38,468	6,80	6
Baran-Kotah	1,03,829	1,58,809	2,28,678	1,77,507	1,49,969	2,20	1
Cawnpore-Banda	...	...	...	...	...	3,40	3
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	9,11,724	12,63,365	13,81,799	13,36,295	10,52,695	12,00	12
Lucknow-Bareilly	18,55,706	20,14,664	21,63,009	23,56,789	20,52,756	20,00	19
North Western	7,36,47,723	8,23,59,967	8,82,12,116	8,69,96,146	8,19,57,786	8,40,00	8,30
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,90,73,555	2,13,76,309	2,43,64,792	2,40,89,233	2,07,97,699	2,30,60	2,25
Hardwar-Dehra	3,94,918	4,54,183	4,45,053	4,85,946	4,66,506	...	...
Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway	3,09,39,822	3,40,03,129	3,63,50,208	3,81,21,165	3,82,75,086	4,13,50	4,09,3
Mysore State lines	28,68,732	31,36,594	36,75,718	38,25,763	36,55,498	37,20	37,2
Dhone-Kurnool	98,234	1,16,729	1,19,518	1,23,739	1,12,693	1,30	1,2
South Indian	2,29,00,546	2,53,82,260	2,75,45,053	2,80,67,080	2,71,60,221	2,93,00	2,90,0
Tinnevelly-Quilon	7,03,544	7,79,707	8,25,023	9,03,391	8,92,082	9,50	9,0
Tirhoot	82,93,536	90,52,105	99,47,877	1,01,20,998	97,03,502	92,00	90,0
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,0
Total Imperial	45,93,47,555	50,35,67,021	55,01,68,551	56,30,64,774	54,14,43,601	57,13,50	56,33,6
Provincial.							
Jerhat	95,331	1,16,465	1,22,589	1,23,805	1,27,545	1,40	1,4
Total India	45,94,42,886	50,36,83,486	55,02,91,140	56,31,88,579	54,15,71,146	57,14,90	56,35,0
England.							
Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	...	2,910	3	
East Indian	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	3,450	24	9
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	..	..	...	2	
Scinde Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	13	6
Total England	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	6,360	44	1,7
Grand Total	45,94,46,336	50,36,86,936	55,02,95,453	56,31,92,029	54,15,77,506	57,15,34	56,36,7

Appendix—*continued.*

State Railways.	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.	Budg Estim 1916-1
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.		
Working Expenses.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.							
Assam-Bengal	44,19,964	45,37,442	46,68,680	47,66,650	51,49,556	52,50	5(
Aden Tramway	...	...	..	...	...	32	
Bengal-Nagpur	1,65,12,192	1,69,10,696	1,84,71,946	1,95,72,889	2,01,71,296	2,19,00	2,2
Bezwada Extension	1,84,361	2,13,450	1,99,979	1,75,732	2,45,505	2,60	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India System	2,72,54,979	2,99,73,315	3,24,32,956	3,28,58,674	3,28,96,800	3,38,00	3,1
Burma Railways	1,18,78,505	1,22,08,310	1,22,12,069	1,17,88,982	1,23,78,879	1,14,76	1,1(
Burma Railway Extensions	8,57,929	8,80,870	10,16,196	11,67,591	11,31,626	10,00	1(
Southern Shan States	...	...	5,325	39,066	81,017	3,15	
Eastern Bengal	1,68,15,069	1,85,33,643	2,12,06,460	2,05,40,085	2,20,08,629	2,13,36	2,1
East Indian	3,46,89,701	3,78,56,380	3,85,64,371	4,14,09,197	4,07,21,501	4,14,00	4,0(
Great Indian Peninsula including Indian Midland	3,91,45,780	4,02,02,371	4,52,56,737	5,16,28,941	4,89,41,949	5,22,66	4,6
Agra-Delhi Chord	10,13,130	12,04,585	15,69,585	13,88,240	20,04,897	15,79	1
Bhopal	3,22,174	3,08,269	5,06,334	4,27,021	3,36,705	3,71	
Baran-Kotah	51,109	79,405	1,12,156	88,754	74,301	1,04	
Cawnpore-Banda	...	...	...	...	...	1,91	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	5,07,815	5,62,635	6,46,339	6,69,177	6,19,736	7,00	
Lucknow-Bareilly	7,93,862	9,44,794	9,54,123	10,23,699	10,23,291	10,00	1
North Western	4,42,72,378	4,68,85,376	4,99,31,758	4,95,69,567	5,14,15,494	5,00,00	5,2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	94,10,663	98,21,809	1,10,46,805	1,17,53,245	1,17,36,780	1,13,85	1,2
Hardwar-Dehra	1,97,459	2,27,091	2,22,526	2,42,673	2,33,253	...	..
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	1,86,69,948	1,90,03,314	1,99,49,016	2,15,21,802	2,15,04,612	2,20,82	2,2
Mysore State lines	17,58,808	18,01,729	20,26,874	21,70,848	21,06,654	20,49	2(
Dhone Kurnool	64,235	92,010	74,690	78,868	71,918	73	
South Indian	1,21,01,646	1,28,95,102	1,47,42,026	1,62,63,531	1,57,56,344	1,49,69	1,5
Tinnevelly-Quilon	3,73,822	4,31,969	4,55,240	5,47,590	6,26,330	5,54	
Tirhoot	34,78,072	32,87,052	38,74,566	38,08,861	39,22,982	37,07	3
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	8(
Total Imperial	24,47,73,601	25,88,61,617	28,01,46,757	29,35,01,683	29,51,60,055	29,77,99	30,12
Provincial.							
Jorhat	80,826	84,107	84,546	89,499	1,27,109	1,05	1
Grand Total	24,48,54,427	25,89,45,724	28,02,31,303	29,35,91,182	29,52,87,164	29,79,04	30,13

Appendix—*continued.*

State Railways.	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budge Estima 1916-17
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.		
Net Traffic Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.							
Assam-Bengal	8,45,408	12,57,471	19,64,044	22,73,989	17,22,497	14,90	17,50
Aden Tramway	...	...	...	...	...	—32	—50
Bengal-Nagpur	1,44,86,622	1,74,64,289	2,18,70,125	2,14,58,253	2,06,02,477	2,23,00	2,09,00
Bezwada Extension	1,58,253	1,40,816	1,84,265	1,18,623	1,94,085	2,00	2,00
Bombay, Baroda and Central India System	2,74,38,715	3,01,59,693	3,15,88,376	3,30,34,621	3,08,27,043	3,42,00	3,41,33
Burma Railways	67,77,771	74,00,623	85,64,888	1,05,71,446	94,21,905	87,24	84,44
Burma Railway Extensions	4,75,797	5,88,105	7,16,009	10,16,827	5,11,248	7,00	6,00
Southern Shan States	...	...	11,562	—6,046	5,999	—15	50
Eastern Bengal	1,19,17,258	1,34,25,030	1,39,12,400	1,68,52,302	1,10,98,926	1,36,64	1,20,78
East Indian	5,32,88,010	5,46,40,364	6,40,08,215	6,02,98,231	6,45,06,091	6,38,00	6,24,00
Great Indian Peninsula including Indian Midland	2,80,73,472	3,44,50,025	3,42,34,876	3,38,80,004	2,88,10,967	3,84,31	4,02,29
Agra-Delhi Chord	7,52,602	8,63,294	13,29,173	9,21,034	12,01,747	11,81	12,50
Bhopal	2,47,994	2,50,159	4,15,136	2,78,970	2,01,763	3,09	2,80
Baran-Kotah	52,720	79,404	1,16,522	88,753	75,668	1,16	60
Cawnpore-Banda	...	...	...	...	...	1,49	1,20
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	4,03,909	7,00,730	7,35,460	6,67,118	4,32,959	5,00	5,00
Lucknow-Bareilly	10,61,844	10,69,870	12,08,886	13,33,090	10,29,465	10,00	9,00
North Western	2,93,75,345	3,54,74,591	3,82,80,358	3,74,26,579	3,05,42,292	3,40,00	3,10,00
Oudh and Rohilkhand	96,62,892	1,15,54,500	1,33,17,987	1,23,35,988	90,60,919	1,16,15	1,05,00
Hardwar-Dehra	1,97,459	2,27,092	2,22,527	2,42,673	2,33,253	...	...
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	1,22,69,874	1,49,99,815	1,64,01,192	1,65,99,363	1,67,70,474	1,92,68	1,83,20
Mysore State lines	11,09,924	13,34,865	16,48,844	16,54,915	15,48,844	16,71	16,75
Dhone-Kurnool	33,999	24,719	44,828	44,871	40,775	57	43
South Indian	1,07,98,900	1,24,87,158	1,28,03,027	1,18,03,549	1,14,03,877	1,43,31	1,38,24
Tinnevelly-Quilon	3,29,722	3,47,738	3,69,783	3,55,801	2,65,752	3,96	3,50
Tirhoot	48,15,464	57,65,053	60,73,311	63,12,137	57,80,520	54,93	52,00
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	—26,18
Total Imperial	21,45,73,954	24,47,05,404	27,00,21,794	26,95,63,091	24,62,83,546	27,35,51	26,21,48
Provincial.							
Surhat	14,505	32,358	38,043	34,306	436	35	32
Total India	21,45,88,459	24,47,37,762	27,00,59,837	26,95,97,397	24,62,83,982	27,35,86	26,21,80
England.							
Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	...	2,910	3	3
East Indian	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	3,450	24	95
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Sinde Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	13	61
Total England	3,450	3,450	4,313	3,450	6,860	44	1,70
Grand Total	21,45,91,909	24,47,41,212	27,00,64,150	26,96,00,847	24,62,90,842	27,36,30	26,23,50

Appendix—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.- Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, fo five years ending 1914-15, with Revised Estimates for 1915-16, and Budget Estimates fo 1916-17.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Mandalay canal	2,86,156	2,94,909	3,13,630	3,14,862	3,08,443	3,10,000	3,12,0(
Shwebo canal	5,34,592	6,20,521	6,19,968	6,73,000	6,26,524	6,60,000	6,90,0(
Midnapore canal	2,07,396	2,15,470	2,20,782	2,10,152	2,23,591	2,10,000	2,10,0(
Hijili Tidal canal	55,357	62,657	53,136	36,427	30,371	47,000	47,0(
Orissa canals	5,17,673	5,37,234	5,36,467	5,20,053	5,19,374	5,47,000	5,70,0(
Sone canal	17,09,789	16,95,488	17,18,503	19,61,859	17,32,222	19,20,000	19,44,0(
Ganges canal (including Hathras Branch)	35,28,071	34,48,523	35,55,282	38,86,390	40,16,206	40,17,000	40,93,0(
Lower Ganges canal	26,54,428	27,91,733	23,39,516	29,48,277	34,99,197	30,52,000	26,22,0(
Ditto Fatehpur Branch							
Agra canal	7,40,050	6,60,252	7,38,129	8,48,157	8,38,004	8,00,000	9,41,0(
Eastern Jumna canal	12,64,610	12,30,994	11,93,475	14,87,717	15,25,253	14,00,000	13,76,0(
† Dun canal	1,15,654	1,00,842	96,716	1,17,472	1,25,770	1,05,000	1,09,0(
† Bijnor canal	31,665	27,888	34,147	37,073	43,294	41,000	31,0(
Betwa canal	1,83,900	2,28,513	1,53,476	2,44,791	1,20,145	3,25,000	3,21,0(
Western Jumna canal	20,67,901	23,50,104	2[illegible],36,295	33,15,029	30,18,745	29,00,000	31,00,0
Upper Bari Doab canal	35,80,939	38,33,926	43,46,274	43,00,606	39,47,124	41,50,000	42,00,0
Sirhind canal	20,23,490	30,60,221	46,01,159	40,52,176	38,95,706	38,00,000	34,00,0
Lower Chenab canal	90,10,924	86,28,091	92,75,472	84,24,935	84,96,689	85,00,000	86,00,0
Lower Jhelum canal	23,14,947	22,77,355	26,83,017	27,59,425	28,03,381	28,00,000	28,00,0
Indus Inundation canals	1,72,463	2,76,057	2,28,192	2,37,866	1,77,191	2,10,000	1,70,0
Lower Swat River canal	5,44,662	5,50,387	6,17,160	6,20,190	6,15,443	6,07,000	6,10,0
Kabul River canal	1,56,353	1,45,008	1,75,901	1,86,660	1,82,373	1,82,000	1,85,0
Godavari Delta system	1,29,856	1,25,557	1,35,736	1,24,184	1,70,251	1,49,000	1,45,0
Kistna „ „	88,473	82,943	92,605	97,152	86,329	90,000	91,0
Cauvery „ „	6,000	4,576	6,441	4,589	4,471	4,000	5,0
Penner River canals	3,274	3,028	3,326	4,734	3,367	4,000	4,0
Periyar project	13,803	8,785	12,234	5,804	[illegible],597	7,000	9,(
Rushikulya project	1,309	1,473	1,456	1,586	3,870	2,000	2,(
Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,187	1,281	2,021	2,435	2,819	1,000	1,0
Shatiatope anicut „	498	701	574	901	660	1,000	1,0
Desert canal	91,208	85,707	96,142	86,359	77,146	68,000	83,0
Begari „	35,717	10,826	10,723	36,288	39,646	40,000	39,(
Eastern Nara works	23,572	26,486	20,608	18,719	18,708	20,000	20,(
Jamrao canal	27,066	29,310	28,919	57,856	22,614	28,000	25,(
Mutha canals	3,96,247	4,33,565	3,59,687	3,91,756	3,89,704	3,60,000	4,00,(
Nira canal	3,20,314	4,36,893	5,04,980	5,42,333	5,88,392	5,08,000	5,08,(
Other projects	14,20,214	14,35,679	16,00,030	29,25,872	32,46,733	37,87,000	47,92,(
TOTAL	3,43,20,758	3,57,22,988	3,91,12,179	4,14,89,485	4,13,77,353	4,12,42,000*	4,24,61,(
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Mandalay canal	51,637	51,713	53,341	52,604	52,444	53,000	54,(
Shwebo canal	65,758	86,540	1,17,105	1,26,718	1,19,961	1,30,000	1,50,(
Ganges canal	9,35,716	9,43,958	9,52,179	9,62,748	9,85,219	9,84,000	9,84,(
Lower Ganges canal	4,43,493	4,58,555	4,73,573	4,95,868	5,43,619	5,44,000	5,44,(
Ditto Fatehpur Branch							
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,53,952	2,54,000	2,54,
† Dun canal	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	25,000	25,
† Bijnor canal	14,984	14,984	14,984	14,984	14,984	15,000	15,
Carried over	17,90,520	18,34,682	18,90,114	19,81,854	19,95,159	20,05,000	20,26,

* Excluding Civil Officer's figures as under :—

	Revised. Rs.	Budget. Rs.
United Provinces	1,30,000	1,63,000
Punjab	8,000	...
Total	1,38,000	1,63,000

Appendix—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works for five years ending 1914-15, with Revised Estimates for 1915-16, and Budget Estimate for 1916-17—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,90,520	18,34,682	18,90,114	19,31,854	19,95,159	20,95,000	20,26,000
Western Jumna canal	2,75,586	2,23,412	2,22,604	2,21,397	2,09,125	2,25,000	2,25,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	3,25,187	3,26,150	3,38,432	5,91,597	4,52,948	5,00,000	5,00,000
Sirhind Canal	...	...	9,722	35,437	18,354	1,50,000	20,000
Lower Chenab canal	17,07,676	41,42,468	53,98,437	70,56,188	70,90,846	72,00,000	68,00,000
Lower Jhelum canal	4,93,381	4,87,614	15,37,592	15,47,514	15,62,192	15,45,000	14,50,000
Indus Inundation canals	2,72,619	2,78,279	2,68,036	2,67,940	2,49,221	2,70,000	2,50,0 0
Lower Swat River canal	50,568	50,601	50,595	50,652	50,683	51,000	51,000
† Kabul River canal	5,649	14,869	10,803	11,875	10,837	11,000	11,000
Godavari Delta System	33,75,550	38,02,481	38,98,412	37,64,330	36,61,044	36,62,000	36,62,000
Kistna „ „	32,92,091	33,31,473	33,84,867	34,90,756	33,63,382	34,34,000	34,39,000
Cauvery „ „	9,40,219	9,97,224	10,13,223	9,74,332	9,28,835	9,35,000	9,35,000
Penner River canals	5,79,703	5,38,177	5,85,754	5,38,303	5,46,350	5,54,000	5,86,000
Perivar project	5,34,393	5,49,381	5,65,553	5,68,296	5,62,302	5,76,000	5,77,000
Rushikulya Project	1,36,833	1,45,868	1,63,915	1,89,488	1,83,155	1,83,000	1,83,000
† Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,78,803	2,79,648	2,84,214	2,71,658	2,81,723	2,81,000	2,83,000
† Shatiatope anicut „	1,01,874	1,03,736	1,02,813	87,694	1,00,816	1,01,000	1,02,000
Desert canal	2,51,332	2,09,297	2,39,402	2,26,053	2,82,096	2,70,000	2,62,000
Begari „	4,57,215	1,53,850	1,86,310	4,78,371	5,21,982	5,67,000	5,59,000
Eastern Nara Works	5,88,428	6,13,899	6,19,328	5,82,075	6,13,984	5,80,000	6,0 ,00
Jamrao canal	6,42,662	6,68,637	7,76,269	7,39,999	6,14,236	7,10,000	6,20,000
Mutha canal	*—12,088*	*—14,020*	*—9,168*	*—11,646*	*—10,293*	...	...
Nira canal	*—15,768*	*—21,638*	*—25,021*	*—26,702*	*—28,662*	...	...
Other projects	15,97,585	15,55,889	15,61,460	16,78,153	17,57,047	22,00,000	22,64,000
TOTAL	1,76,70,078	2,02,71,977	2,30,73,667	2,52,65,614	2,50,17,962	2,60,10,000	2,54,05,000
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Mandalay canal	3,37,793	3,46,622	3,66,971	3,67,466	3,60,887	3,63,000	3,66,000
Shwebo canal	6,00,350	7,07,051	7,37,073	7,99,718	7,46,485	7,90,000	8,40,000
Midnapur canal	2,07,396	2,15,470	2,20,782	2,10,152	2,23,591	2,10,000	2,10,000
Hijili Tidal canal	55,357	62,657	53,136	36,427	30,371	47,000	47,000
Orissa canals	5,17,673	5,37,234	5,36,467	5,20,053	5,49,374	5,47,000	5,70,0 0
Sone canals	17,69,789	16,95,488	17,18,503	19,61,859	17,32,222	19,20,000	19,44,000
Ganges canal (including Hathras Branch)	44,63,787	43,92,481	45,07,461	48,49,138	50,01,425	50,01,000	50,77,000
Lower Ganges canal Ditto Fatehpur Branch	30,97,921	32,50,288	28,13,089	34,44,145	39,82,816	35,95,000	31,66,000
Agra canal	7,40,050	6,60,252	7,38,129	8,48,157	8,38,004	8,00,000	9,41,000
Eastern Jumna canal	15,18,562	14,84,946	14,47,427	17,41,669	17,79,205	16,54,000	16,30,000
† Dun canal	1,40,634	1,25,822	1,21,696	1,42,452	1,50,750	1,30,000	1,34,000
† Bijnor canal	46,649	42,872	49,131	52,057	58,278	56,000	45,000
Betwa canal	1,83,900	2,28,513	1,53,476	2,44,791	1,20,145	3,25,000	3,21,000
Western Jumna canal	23,43,487	25,73,516	29,58,890	35,36,426	32,27,870	31,25,000	33,25,0 0
Upper Bari Doab canal	39,06,126	41,60,076	46,84,706	48,98,203	44,00,072	46,50,000	47,00,00
Sirhind canal	20,23,490	30,60,221	46,10,881	40,87,613	39,14,000	34,50,000	34,20,000
Lower Chenab canal	1,07,18,600	1,27,70,559	1,46,73,900	1,54,81,123	1,55,87,535	1,57,90,000	1,54,00,000
Lower Jhelum canal	28,08,328	27,64,969	42,20,609	43,06,939	43,65,573	43,45,000	42,50,0 0
Indus Inundation canals	4,45,082	5,54,336	4,96,228	5,05,806	4,26,412	4,80,000	4,25,000
Lower Swat River canal	5,95,230	6,00,988	6,67,756	6,70,842	6,66,126	6,58,000	6,61,000
† Kabul river canal	1,62,002	1,59,877	1,86,704	1,98,535	1,93,210	1,93,000	1,96,000
Godavari Delta System	35,05,406	39,28,038	40,34,148	38,88,514	38,31,285	38 11,000	38,07,000
Kistna „ „	33,80,564	34,14,421	34,77,472	35,87,908	34,49,711	35,24,000	35,30,000
Carried over	4,35,68,176	4,77,36,707	5,34,74,653	5,63,79,993	5,56,35,417	5,54,65,000	5,50,06,000

† Transferred to 49 from 1st April 1907.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, fo five years ending 1914-15, with Revised Estimates for 1915-16, and Budget Estimates fo 1916-17—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL REVENUE—*concld.*							
Brought forward	4,35,68,176	4,77,36,707	5,34,74,653	5,63,79,993	5,56,35,417	15,54,65,000	5,70,06,00
Cauvery Delta System	9,46,219	10,01,800	10,19,664	9,78,921	9,33,306	9,39,000	9,40,00
Penner River canals	5,83,037	5,41,205	5,89,080	5,43,037	5,41,717	5,55,000	5,90,00
Periyar Project	5,48,196	5,58,166	5,77,787	5,73,900	5,69,899	5,83,000	5,86,00
Rushikulya Project	1,38,142	1,47,341	1,65,371	1,91,074	1,87,025	1,85,000	1,85,00
†Lower Coleroon anicut system	2,80,990	2,80,929	2,86,235	2,74,093	2,84,542	2,82,000	2,84,00
†Shatiatope anicut system	1,02,372	1,04,437	1,03,387	88,595	1,01,476	1,02,000	1,03,00
Desert canal	3,42,540	2,95,004	3,35,544	3,12,412	3,59,242	3,38,00	3,45,00
Begari „	4,92,932	1,64,676	1,97,033	5,14,659	5,61,628	6,07,000	5,98,00
Eastern Nara works	6,12,000	6,40,385	6,39,936	6,00,794	6,32,692	6,00,000	6,20,00
Jamrao canal	6,69,728	6,97,947	8,05,188	7,97,855	6,36,850	7,28,00	6,45,00
Mutha canal	3,84,159	4,19,545	3,50,519	3,80,110	3,79,411	3,00,000	4,00,00
Nira canal	3,04,546	4,15,255	4,79,959	5,15,631	5,59,730	5,08,00	5,05,00
Other Projects	30,17,799	29,91,568	31,61,490	46,04,025	50,04,380	59,87,000	70,50,00
TOTAL	5,19,90,836	5,59,94,965	6,21,85,846	6,67,55,099	6,63,95,315	6,72,52,000	6,78,66,00
WORKING EXPENSES—							
Mandalay canal	94,757	81,603	89,540	61,411	4,49,555	1,52,000	1,39,00
Shwebo canal	1,66,463	2,10,659	2,31,703	2,70,051	2,77,472	2,10,000	2,78,00
Midnapore canal	1,90,318	2,43,964	2,06,948	1,78,785	1,82,836	1,40,000	1,65,00
Hijili Tidal canal	74,508	33,122	28,774	1,19,004	1,24,864	60,00	25,00
Orissa canal	4,47,819	4,06,871	4,45,382	5,05,785	5,65,147	4,75,00	5,03,00
Sone canal	7,15,221	6,58,557	7,55,611	7,28,937	6,80,929	7,95,000	7,09,00
Ganges canal	11,86,609	12,22,142	11,10,827	11,91,519	12,14,984	11,90,000	11,07,00
Lower Ganges canal	11,18,824	10,39,189	10,14,594	10,17,056	10,32,134	9,98,000	9,78,00
„ Fatehpur Branch							
Agra canal	3,34,822	3,36,986	3,24,778	3,16,625	3,14,546	3,02,000	2,82,00
Eastern Jumna canal	4,38,285	4,05,534	3,62,687	3,59,446	3,71,395	3,72,000	3,44,00
†Dun canal	1,06,572	80,845	56,500	49,628	56,821	50,000	57,00
†Bijnor canal	21,303	26,698	28,065	25,788	27,185	25,000	29,00
Betwa canal	1,31,059	1,56,583	1,83,789	2,33,008	2,17,639	2,31,000	1,93,00
Western Jumna canal	10,43,129	11,49,041	10,87,704	12,94,029	13,07,508	13,00,000	13,50,00
Upper Bari Doab canal	13,26,549	16,32,005	17,11,363	14,46,549	13,72,589	13,35,000	14,00,00
Sirhind canal	8,45,564	9,29,748	9,92,932	11,39,195	11,21,809	11,70,000	12,50,00
Lower Chenab canal	22,67,303	23,70,127	24,24,355	21,96,086	21,94,802	22,06,000	20,00,00
Lower Jhelum canal	8,29,014	9,94,303	9,51,611	9,14,689	8,23,556	8,07,000	10,00,00
Indus Inundation canals	6,76,704	4,04,818	3,92,307	3,64,270	3,98,155	4,25,000	3,70,00
Lower Swat River canal	1,43,055	1,70,436	1,61,162	1,57,093	1,42,420	2,10,000	1,48,00
†Kabul River canal	97,600	1,07,147	96,918	1,04,630	85,982	1,55,000	1,39,00
Godavari Delta system	7,80,126	7,73,247	7,13,415	8,11,801	7,99,842	7,31,000	7,51,00
Kistna „ „	7,10,514	6,28,138	6,01,885	7,08,696	8,06,121	7,06,000	6,72,00
Cauvery „ „	1,87,852	1,20,350	1,24,157	1,36,941	1,76,885	1,51,000	1,48,00
Penner River canals	75,370	52,498	66,142	76,261	64,794	70,000	68,00
Periyar Project	1,14,356	1,30,707	1,33,174	1,60,813	1,14,584	1,28,000	1,17,00
Rushikulaya Project	36,767	44,334	34,309	65,471	58,261	53,000	65,00
†Lower Coleroon anicut system	92,123	88,904	56,476	59,062	1,41,209	60,000	64,00
†Shatiatope anicut system	25,551	30,594	20,541	32,915	52,811	27,000	32,00
Desert canal	1,37,454	1,39,730	1,42,071	1,34,374	1,15,901	1,14,00	1,00,0
Carried over	1,44,15,621	1,46,68,985	1,45,50,665	1,48,65,120	1,52,42,236		

Appendix—*continued.*

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table V.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation Major Works, for five years ending 1914-15, with Revised Estimates for 1915-16, and Budget Estimates for 1916-17—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1915-16.	Budget Estimate, 1916-17.
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	1,44,15,621	1,46,68,885	1,45,50,665	1,48,65,120	1,52,42,236	1,53,48,000	1,51,12,000
Working Expenses—*concld.*							
Begari canal	1,80,608	1,80,759	2,90,714	2,62,116	1,32,987	1,50,000	1,40,000
Eastern Nara Works	1,94,170	2,49,393	1,79,047	1,82,979	1,61,408	1,88,000	1,50,000
Jamrao canal	2,81,773	2,94,425	3,08,263	3,11,843	3,05,604	3,26,000	3,15,000
Mutha canals	99,945	96,886	1,08,291	1,08,799	1,13,809	1,67,000	1,26,000
Nira canal	74,003	77,769	91,881	87,668	1,29,992	1,25,000	1,52,000
Other projects	13,98,199	16,58,126	19,97,745	23,98,115	32,54,861	42,57,000	45,02,000
Total	1,66,44,319	1,71,76,543	1,75,26,606	1,82,16,645	1,93,40,897	2,05,61,000*	2,04,97,000*
Net Revenue							
Mandalay canal	2,48,006	2,65,019	2,77,431	3,06,055	—88,668	2,11,000	2,27,000
Shwebo canal	4,33,887	4,96,402	5,05,370	5,29,667	4,69,013	5,74,000	5,62,000
Midnapur canal	17,078	*—28,494*	13,339	31,357	90,755	70,000	45,000
Hijili Tidal canal	*—19,151*	29,535	24,362	*—82,577*	*—94,493*	*—13,000*	22,000
Orissa canals	69,854	1,30,363	91,085	14,268	—15,773	72,000	67,000
Sone canals	10,54,568	10,36,931	9,62,892	12,32,922	10,51,293	11,25,000	12,35,000
Ganges canal (including Hathras Branch.)	32,77,178	31,70,339	33,96,634	36,57,619	37,85,441	38,11,000	39,70,000
Lower Ganges canal	19,79,097	22,11,099	17,98,495	24,27,089	29,50,682	25,98,000	21,93,000
„ Fatehpur Branch							
Agra canal	4,05,228	3,23,266	4,13,351	5,31,532	5,23,458	4,98,000	6,59,000
Eastern Jumna canal	10,80,277	10,79,412	10,84,740	13,82,223	14,07,810	12,82,000	12,84,000
Dun canal	34,062	44,977	65,196	92,824	93,929	80,000	77,000
Bijnor canal	25,346	16,174	21,066	26,269	31,093	33,000	17,000
Betwa canal	52,841	71,930	*—30,313*	11,783	—97,494	94,000	1,28,000
Western Jumna canal	13,00,358	14,24,475	18,71,195	22,42,397	19,20,362	18,25,000	19,75,000
Upper Bari Doab canal	25,79,577	25,28,071	29,73,343	34,51,654	30,27,483	33,15,000	33,00,000
Sirhind canal	11,77,926	21,30,473	36,17,949	29,48,418	27,92,251	22,80,000	21,70,000
Lower Chenab canal	84,51,297	1,04,00,432	1,22,49,054	1,32,55,035	1,33,92,733	1,28,82,000	1,28,00,000
Lower Jhelum canal	19,79,314	17,70,661	32,68,998	33,87,250	35,42,017	35,38,000	32,50,000
Indus Inundation canals	*—2,31,622*	1,49,518	1,03,421	1,41,536	28,257	55,000	55,000
Lower Swat River canal	4,52,175	4,30,552	5,06,594	5,13,749	5,23,706	4,48,000	5,13,000
Kabul River canal	64,402	52,730	89,786	93,705	1,07,228	38,000	57,000
Godavari Delta system	27,25,280	31,54,791	33,20,733	30,76,713	30,31,453	30,80,000	30,56,000
Kistna „ „	26,70,050	27,86,283	28,75,637	28,19,212	26,43,590	28,19,000	28,58,000
Cauvery „ „	7,58,367	8,81,450	8,95,507	8,41,980	7,56,921	7,88,000	7,92,000
Penner River canals system	5,07,667	4,88,707	5,22,938	4,66,776	4,84,923	4,88,000	5,22,000
Periyar Project	4,33,840	4,27,459	4,44,613	4,13,087	4,55,315	4,60,000	4,69,000
Rushikulya project	1,01,375	1,03,007	1,31,062	1,25,603	1,28,764	1,32,000	1,20,000
Lower Coleroon anicut system	1,88,867	1,92,025	2,29,759	2,16,031	1,43,333	2,22,000	2,20,000
Shatiatope anicut „	76,821	73,843	82,846	55,680	48,665	75,000	71,000
Desert canal	2,05,086	1,55,274	1,93,473	1,78,038	2,43,341	2,24,000	2,13,000
Begari „	3,12,824	33,917	*—93,681*	2,52,543	4,28,641	4,57,000	4,58,000
Eastern Nara Works	3,17,830	3,90,692	4,60,889	4,17,815	4,71,284	4,12,000	4,70,000
Jamrao canal	3,87,955	4,03,522	4,96,925	4,86,007	3,31,246	4,12,000	3,30,000
Mutha canals	2,84,214	3,22,659	2,42,228	2,71,311	2,65,602	1,93,000	2,74,000
Nira canal	2,30,543	3,37,486	3,88,078	4,27,963	4,29,738	3,83,000	3,56,000
Other projects	16,19,600	13,33,442	11,63,745	22,05,910	17,49,519	17,30,000	25,54,000
Total	3,53,46,517	3,88,18,422	4,46,59,240	4,85,38,454	4,70,54,418	4,66,91,000	4,73,69,000

*Excluding Civil Officers' figure as under :—

	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.
United Provinces	17,000	15,000
Punjab	1,000	...
	18,000	15,000

Table VI—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways.

Actuals, 1914-1915.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in sterling.	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1.
	£	Rs.
Subsidized Railways.		
Receipts.		
Capital received in India.		
Sara Serajganj	240,025	36,00,375
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	10,051	1,50,773
Tapti Valley	2,280	34,200
Hardwar-Dehra	131	1,960
Sialkot-Narowal	25,400	3,81,000
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	5,667	85,000
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	60,067	9,01,000
Dhond-Baramati	5,000	75,000
Mandra-Bhaun	55,800	8,37,000
Pulgaon-Arvi	5,733	86,000
Total Receipts	410,154	61,52,308
Withdrawals in India.		
Assam-Bengal	*—212,900*	*—31,93,509*
Bengal-Nagpur	*—287,527*	*—43,12,900*
Burma	34,535	5,18,023
Lucknow-Bareilly	5,619	84,289
Madras and Southern Mahratta	*—129,841*	*—19,47,619*
	—590,114	*—88,51,716*
Sara Serajganj	238,887	35,83,306
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	11,718	1,75,777
Tapti Valley	2,068	31,023
Sialkot-Narowal	23,881	3,58,209
Ahmedabad-Parantij	633	9,493
Hardwar-Dehra	266	3,984
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	1,302	19,528
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	5,045	75,678
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	58,491	8,77,359
Dhond-Baramati	5,063	75,946
Mandra-Bhaun	67,628	10,14,429
Pulgaon-Arvi	4,093	61,399
	419,075	62,86,131
Total Withdrawals	*—171,039*	*—25,65,585*
Net Withdrawals	*—581,193*	*— 7,17,893*

Appendix—*continued.*

Table VI—Capital Account of Subsidized Railways—*continued.*

Revised Estimate, 1915-1916.

Railways.	Amount in sterling (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs. 15=£1. (Omitting 000.)
Subsidized Railways.	£	Rs.
Receipts.		
Capital received in India.		
Ahmadpur Katwa	63,6	9,54
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	20,9	3,13
Bankura Damodar	167,1	25,06
Baripada Talbond	8,0	1,20
Burdwan Katwa	63,9	9,58
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—Branch Lines	1,9	28
Chapramukh Silghat	46,7	7,00
Dhond-Baramati	...	...
Futwah Islampur	33,7	5,06
Hardwar-Dehra	7	10
Kalighat Falta	61,1	9,17
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	6,2	93
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	22,9	3,44
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar	60,0	9,00
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	...	...
Mandra-Bhaun	65,1	9,76
Pachora Jamner	10,6	1,60
Pulgaon-Arvi	39,8	5,98
Sara-Serajganj	118,4	17,76
Sialkot-Narowal	78,7	11,80
Total Receipts	8[illegible]3	1,[illegible]0,39
Withdrawals in India.		
Assam-Bengal	*—47,1*	*—7,06*
Bengal-Nagpur	*—295,1*	*—44,27*
Burma	*—27,8*	*—4,18*
Lucknow-Bareilly	*—23,7*	*—3,55*
Madras and Southern Mahratta	*—205,0*	*—30,75*
	—599,7	*—89,81*
Ahmadpur Katwa	56,0	8,40
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	17,4	2,62
Bankura Damodar	127,8	19,17
Baripada Talbond	8,0	1,20
Burdwan Katwa	89,8	13,47
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—Branch Lines	2,8	42
Chaparmukh Silghat	21,7	3,25
Dhond-Baramati	—8	—12
Futwah Islampur	24,9	3,73
Hardwar-Dehra	5	7
Kalighat Falta	44,6	6,69
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	6,4	96
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	23,1	3,47
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar	60,0	9,00
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	1,0	15
Mandra-Bhaun	51,7	7,75
Pachora Jamner	10,6	1,60
Pulgaon-Arvi	41,5	6,23
Sara-Serajganj	120,0	18,00
Sialkot-Narowal	80,2	12,03
	787,2	1,18,09
Total Withdrawals	188,5	28,28
Net Withdrawals	*—680,8*	*—1,02,11*

Appendix—*concluded.*

Table VI Capital Account of Subsidised Railways—*concluded.*

Budget Estimate, 1916-17.

Railways.	Amount in sterling (Omitting 00.)	Equivalent at Rs 15=£1. (Omitting 000.)
Subsidised Railways.	£	Rs.
Receipts.		
Capital received in India.		
Ahmadpur Katwa	51,4	7,71
Amritsar-Patti-Kasur	3	5
Bankura Damoodar	19,0	2,85
Baripada Talbond	72,0	10,80
Burdwan Katwa	9,0	1,35
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—		
Branch Lines	2,6	38
Chaparmukh Silghat	73,3	11,00
Futwa Islampur	53,3	8,00
Hardwar-Dehra	1	1
Kalighat Falta	48,9	7,33
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	6	9
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	3	4
Mymensigh Bhairab Bazar	133,3	20,00
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	2,7	40
Mandra-Bhaun	20,5	3,08
Pachora Jamner	69,3	10,39
Pulgaon-Arvi	10,7	1,61
Sara-Serajganj	84,9	12,74
Sialkot-Narowal	19,7	2,95
Total Receipts	671,9	1,00,78
Withdrawals in India.		
Assam-Bengal	*—57,5*	*—8,63*
Bengal-Nagpur	*—131,2*	*—19,68*
Burma	28,5	4,28
Lucknow-Bareilly	*—7,8*	*—1,16*
Madras and Southern Mahratta	*—44,1*	*—6,61*
	—212,1	*—31,82*
Ahmadpur Katwa	50,0	7,50
Amritsar-Patti Kasur	5	5
Bankura Damoodar	65,6	9,85
Baripada Talbond	72,0	10,80
Burdwan Katwa	8,8	1,32
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—		
Branch Lines	2,5	38
Chaparmukh Silghat	105,0	15,75
Futwa Islampur	46,7	7,00
Hardwar-Dehra	1	1
Kalighat Falta	60,0	9,00
Murtajapur-Ellichpur	6	8
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	3	.
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar	133,3	20,00
Mymensingh-Jagannathganj	2,7	4
Mandra-Bhaun	20,5	3,0
Pachora Jamner	69,3	10,3
Pulgaon Arvi	10,7	1,6
Sara-Serajganj	84,9	12,7
Sialkot Narowal	19,7	2,9
	758,0	1,13,8
Total Withdrawals	540,9	81,1
Net Withdrawals	—121,0	—19,6

CIRCULAR No. 4 F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FORESTS.)

Delhi, the 24th March 1916.

The following regulations for the selection and training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service are published :—

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PROBATIONERS, 1916.

1. *Appointments.*—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council will act with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Applications for Appointment.*—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and to be returned to him not later than **Saturday, the 1st July 1916.** Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee within three weeks from that date.

3. *Age Limit.*—Candidates must, save as provided in Appendix I., be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on the 1st January 1916.

4. *Nationality, &c.*—Every candidate must be a natural-born subject of His Majesty. He must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he does so, he will forfeit his appointment. He must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is suited for the Indian Forest Service.

5. *Qualifications.*—Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of Natural Science* in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland.† A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates will be required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French.

Note.—Applications for appointment will be accepted from candidates who on the 1st July 1916 have already sat at an examination for a degree as mentioned above, but have not learned the result of the examination.

6. Should there be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Particulars of this examination, which would be held in August, will be found in Appendix II.

7. *Medical Examination.*—Selected candidates will be required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing, and to satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for service in the Indian Forest Department (*see* Appendix VII).

Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service will not be admitted to the competitive examination mentioned in Regulation 6.

8. *Period of Probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department, a probationer will be required :—

(i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer, or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at one of the Universities named in the margin ;‡

‡ Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh.

* A Moderatorship in Natural Science or in Experimental Science at the University of Dublin will be considered as fulfilling these conditions.

† Graduates in Forestry at the University of Edinburgh are regarded as satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if they pass the Final Examination of that University in some one branch of Natural Science embraced in the degree in Pure Science.

(*ii*) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in such British and Continental localities as may be selected for the purpose;

(*iii*) to have passed an examination in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;

(*iv*) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (*see* Appendix III);

(*v*) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation will in ordinary cases be two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies will instruct probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

9. *Charges.*—The probationers will be required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions, while at the University, and on practical instruction in Great Britain and on the Continent, with the exception of fees payable to local forest officers in Great Britain and on the Continent.

10. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council will make payments to each probationer at the rate of 120*l.* annually, not exceeding a total of 240*l.* (besides the fees to local officers mentioned above). These payments will ordinarily be made on the following dates in each year:—

	£
On the 1st December	30
On the 1st March	30
On the 1st June	60

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full two years will be specially considered.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory;

(*b*) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in respect of this advance, as well as such payments, not exceeding 60*l.* in all, as may have been incurred by the Secretary of State on the probationer's behalf in respect of fees to local forest officers, in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

11. *Conduct.*—Every probationer will be required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

12. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 8 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. Their position in the provincial Forest Lists will be determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies; but in making selections for the post of Conservator, officers joining the service in the same year are reckoned as equal in seniority, unless the Secretary of State for India in Council shall for special reasons have directed otherwise in any particular case or cases.

Probationers will be allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

13. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service will be provided with a free first-class passage to India.

15. *Salary.*—An Assistant Conservator of Forests will draw pay at the rate of Rs.380 a month (equivalent to 304*l.* a year, when the rupee is at 1*s.* 4*d.*) from the date of his reporting his arrival in India.

16. *Promotion, Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund.*—Promotion, leave, and pension will be governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service, the pay of which has been recently improved, will be found in Appendix IV.; a summary of information regarding Leave is contained in Appendix V.; and regarding Pensions and the Provident Fund in Appendix VI.

INDIA OFFICE,
January 1916

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—Deductions from Age in respect of Military Service.

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August 1914, or may join during the present war, the Army or Navy or Royal Marines, or has rendered or may render during the same period actual military service in the Special Reserve or Territorial Force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the Regulations as they now stand for admission to the competition held in 1915, 1916, or 1917 (but over age in 1916, 1917, or 1918 respectively), deduct from his actual age at the time of the competition held in 1916, 1917, or 1918, as the case may be :—

(*a*) The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months.

(*b*) One year, if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge, or for any period not terminable at their own option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms, such as that of Assistant Paymasters, clerks, artisans, and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph (2) will be at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (2) will do well to apply to the India Office for a ruling on their case.

4. Candidates to be eligible for the concessions in (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service, and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated by this Notice, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves the right to decide the case upon its merits.

APPENDIX II.—Competitive Examination.

In the event of the Civil Service Commissioners being requested by the Secretary of State for India in Council to hold an examination in any year of candidates nominated by him to compete for appointment as probationers for the above Service, the following will be the subjects in which such candidates will be examined :—

	Maximum marks.		Maximum marks.
1. English Composition . .	100	5. Physics . .	100
2. German *or* French . .	100	6. Geology . .	100
3. Elementary Chemistry . .	50	7. Botany . . .	100
4. Higher Chemistry . . .	100	8. Zoology . .	100

Not more than three of the subjects numbered 4 to 8 may be offered.

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the first three subjects.

In the subjects numbered 4 to 8, only marks showing real attainment will be counted towards the order of merit, so that a candidate who has a thorough knowledge of one or two of the optional subjects may obtain on that knowledge alone as many marks as a candidate who offers the maximum number of the optional subjects on a lower standard.

SYLLABUS.

Languages.—The examination in German and French will include translation, composition, and conversation.

Sciences.—The standard of the examination in Higher Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany and Zoology will be that of the Honours Schools of the Universities.

The examination in Elementary Chemistry will consist of a written paper on the more elementary parts of Inorganic Chemistry, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry

APPENDIX III.—Final Examination.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 35*l.*), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training will be required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit will be prepared by adding together (*a*) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (*b*) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (*a*) will be the same as under (*b*).

3. The final examination will consist of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows :—

(*i*) One or more papers in Silviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilisation (including Forest Engineering).

(*ii*) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation, and Forest Administration.

(*iii*) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. The final examination will be held at the beginning of October. Arrangements as to the date and place of examination will be made by the Director of Indian Forest Studies Probationers will not be required to pay any fee for the examination.

APPENDIX IV.—List of Appointments open to Members of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Forest Service.

Note.—*This list is liable to alteration at any time.*

	Appointment.	Salary. Rs.
(*a*)	1 Inspector-General of Forests	2,650 a month.
(*b*)	*1 Assistant Inspector-General of Forests	...
(*c*)	4 Chief Conservators (Bombay, United Provinces, Burma and Central Provinces).	2,150 ,,
(*d*)	22 Conservators, in three grades (including President, Forest Research Institute and College)	1,900 ,, / 1,700 ,, / 1,500 ,, respectively.
(*e*)	208 Deputy and Assistant Conservators	‡ Rs. 380 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Rs. 700 a month; thereafter, by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month, in the twentieth year of service.
Total	236†	
These appointments are included in (*d*) and (*e*).	5 Foreign Service appointments	
	§12 Officers employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun	

APPENDIX V.

[Note.—Appendices V and VI are intended merely to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom, without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being.]

Leave.

Long Leave.

1. Furlough and special leave with allowances (*see* paragraph 5) are admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service. The amount of furlough "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

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* The officer holding this appointment draws in addition to the pay of his grade a minimum local allowance of Rs. 200 a month.

† These appointments are allotted to the various provinces as follows :—Burma, 66; Madras, 32; Bombay, 38; Central Provinces, 24; United Provinces, 30; Punjab, 12; Bengal, 12; Assam, 18; and Bihar and Orissa, 6; and 4 Imperial Instructors and 2 Assistants at Dehra Dun.

‡ Until he has passed the prescribed Departmental examinations, an Assistant Conservator is liable to stoppage of increments of pay. On passing the examinations he will resume drawing pay under the time scale at the rate to which his length of service entitles him.

§ Of these officers, the President, Forest Research Institute and College, draws a local allowance of Rs. 200 a month in addition to his grade pay; nine of the remainder draw a local allowance of Rs. 150 a month, and two a local allowance of Rs. 100 a month, in addition to their grade pay. Of these 12 appointments, the four posts of Imperial Instructors have been sanctioned for five years from 1912, for the present.

Note.—Under the improved scale of salary shown above, no Exchange Compensation Allowance is granted.

2. Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service and again after intervals of not less than three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

3. Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (*a*) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but capable of extension up to three years; and (*b*) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service up to one year in any case, and up to such longer period, if any (but not exceeding two years in all), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

4. The allowances admissible during furlough are:

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due"—half average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible—one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

5. Special Leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments.

Short Leave.

6. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' duty. During privilege leave, the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives the salary which he would have received if on duty. An interval of not less than six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave may not be granted for a period of less duration than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond two years.

7. Subsidiary Leave in India for a minimum of 10 days, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end and not at the beginning of combined leave.

8. Short Leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, &c.

9. Extraordinary Leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General Rules.

10. Leave of absence can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

11. When leave allowances other than privilege leave pay are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee. Privilege Leave pay when issued from the Home Treasury (this is only admissible when privilege leave is combined with other leave) is converted at 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee.

APPENDIX VI.

(See Note under Appendix V.)

PENSIONS AND PROVIDENT FUND.

1. An officer of the Indian Forest Service is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years' qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled to retire from the service through ill-health, not occasioned by regular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows:—

After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Maximum Limit of pension.
10	Rs. 1,000 a year.
11	1,400 ,,
12	1,800 ,,
13	2,200 ,,
14	2,600 ,,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19	3,000

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Years of Completed Service.	Scale of Pension. Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
20 to 24	30	Rs. 4,000 a year.
25 and above	30	5,000 ,,

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years as Inspector-General of Forests or Conservator may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, subject to the condition that the officer must not retire voluntarily before the completion of a total qualifying service of 28 years.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, rupee pensions are now issued to pensioners residing in countries where the Indian rupee is not legal tender at the rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee.

2. A General Provident Fund has also been established on the following basis :—

(*a*) The contribution is compulsory up to 6¼ per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 9⅜ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(*b*) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on quitting the service ; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

(*d*) Other forms of life insurance will, however, if they fulfil certain conditions, be accepted in lieu of the contributions in (*a*).

APPENDIX VII.

General Physical Requirements.

Note.—These Regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Secretary of State reserves to himself an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom he may consider, after hearing the opinion of his medical advisers, to be physically disqualified for the public service ; and that his discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.

1. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with efficient performance of duty.

2. In the examination of candidates the Medical Board will apply the following table of correlation of age, height, and chest girth :—

Age.	Height without Shoes.	Chest. Girth when expanded.	Chest. Range of Expansion.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
19 to 20	62½ and under 65	35	2
	65 ,, 68	35	2
	68 ,, 70	35½	2
	70 ,, 72	36	2
	72 and upwards	36½	2½
21 and upwards	62½ and under 65	35	2
	65 ,, 68	35½	2
	68 ,, 70	36	2
	70 ,, 72	36½	2½
	72 and upwards	37	2½

3. *Measurement of Height.*—The candidate will be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels, and not on the toes or outside of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, calves, buttocks, and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar, and the height will be noted in parts of an inch to eighths. No fixed limit of height is imposed.

4. *Measurement of Chest.*—The candidate will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his hands above his head. The tape will be carefully adjusted round the chest, the posterior upper edge touching the inferior angles of the shoulder blades, and its anterior lower edge the upper part of the nipples. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to empty his chest of air as much as possible. This is best done by continuous whistling with the lips as long as sound can be produced. The tape is carefully gathered in during the process, and when the minimum measurement is reached it is recorded. The candidate will then be directed to inflate his chest to its utmost capacity. This maximum measurement will likewise be noted. The girth with the chest fully expanded and the range of expansion between the minimum and the maximum will then be recorded.

5. The hearing must be good.

6. The speech without impediment.

7. The teeth in good order, *i.e.*, decayed or broken teeth must be properly stopped or crowned, and deficient teeth replaced by artificial teeth where necessary for effective mastication.

8. The chest must be well formed, the lungs and heart sound.

9. Rupture, hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins in a severe degree, or other condition likely to cause inefficiency will disqualify a candidate, unless such condition is cured by operation.

10. The limbs, feet, and toes must be well formed and developed, with free and perfect motion of all the joints.

11. A candidate must have no congenital malformation or defect likely to interfere with efficiency.

12. A candidate must not be the subject of chronic skin disease.

13. Evidence of previous acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution will disqualify.

14. Candidates may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination as to their physical fitness by the Medical Board, which meets at the India Office every Tuesday, under the following conditions:—

(*a*) Applications must be addressed to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas.

(*b*) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.

(*c*) It must be understood that the opinion of the Medical Board, which will be communicated by the Board to the candidate at the end of the examination, is solely for the candidate's own information and is not an official finding. The Board, if they consider a candidate unfit, will exercise their discretion as to informing him of the particular grounds on which their opinion is based. No further information can in any case be given as to the Medical Board's opinion which will be confined solely to the physical fitness of the candidate; and any question as to the eligibility of the candidate, if found physically fit, to be admitted to the particular Indian service which he desires to enter, should be addressed in writing to the Under Secretary of State.

(*d*) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, *at their own risk*, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board prior to their appointment.

(*e*) As the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, a candidate who is informed after such an examination that he is physically fit will have on that account no claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final medical examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

Regulations as to the Standard of Vision for the Indian Forest Service.

1. If myopia in one or both eyes exists, a candidate may be passed, provided the ametropia does not exceed 2·5 D, and if with correcting glasses, not exceeding 2·5 D, the acuteness of

vision in one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$ and in the other $\frac{6}{6}$, there being normal range of accommodation with the glasses.

2. Myopic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for service, provided the lens or the combined spherical and cylindrical lenses required to correct the error of refraction do not exceed—2·5 D; the acuteness of vision in one eye, when corrected, being equal to $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other eye $\frac{6}{6}$, together with normal range of accommodation with the correcting glasses, there being no evidence of progressive disease in the choroid or retina.

3. A candidate having total hypermetropia not exceeding 4 D is not disqualified, provided the sight in one eye (when under the influence of atropine) equals $\frac{6}{9}$, and in the other eye equals $\frac{6}{6}$ with + 4 D or any lower power.

4. Hypermetropic astigmatism does not disqualify a candidate for the service, provided the lens or combined lenses required to cover the error of refraction do not exceed 4 D, and that the sight of one eye equals $\frac{6}{9}$ and of the other $\frac{6}{6}$, with or without such lens or lenses.

5. A candidate having a defect of vision arising from nebula of the cornea is disqualified if the sight of one eye be less than $\frac{6}{12}$. In such a case the better eye must be emmetropic. Defects of vision arising from pathological or other changes in the deeper structures of either eye, which are not referred to in the above rules, may exclude a candidate for admission into the service.

6. Squint, or any morbid condition, subject to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, in either eye, may cause the rejection of a candidate. The existence of imperfection of colour sense will be noted on the candidate's papers.

To

1. The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
2. „ Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.
3. „ Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
4. „ Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
5. „ Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
6. „ Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
7. „ Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
8. „ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
9. „ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
10. „ Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
11. „ Chief Commissioner of Ajmer.
12. „ Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.
13. „ Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province.
14. „ Superintendent of Port Blair.
15. „ Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing regulations be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries. Also that the regulations be published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. A. MANT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

For Office use only.
No.
Ackd.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS PROBATIONER, 1916.

No person will be considered as a Candidate from whom the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., shall not have received, on or before Saturday the **1st July 1916** *at latest, an application on this form.*

If Candidates who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Revenue Department.

INDIA OFFICE,
January 1916.

1	Name in full.
2	Address. (*Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.*)
3	Date and place of Birth. (*In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or other satisfactory evidence of age.*)
4	Profession or occupation, and nationality, of Father.

The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.

6 All Institutions where educated, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions.

From *to*

at

From *to*

at

From *to*

at

From *to*

at

7 Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.

8	The Candidate should insert here full information with regard to his qualifications, under paragraph 5 of the Regulations.
9	Whether married or single (*see* paragraph 4 of Regulations.)
10	Names and Addresses of three persons (of whom at least one should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has last studied) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. (*References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.*)

11	Whether the Candidate has previously applied, either in England or in India, for an appointment under the Government of India.

*Signature of Candidate*_____

Date

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th March 1916.

Burma.—The week was rainless. Cultivation of spring and summer rice and harvesting of tobacco and other miscellaneous crops are progressing. Standing crops are in satisfactory condition. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has fallen further to Rs. 106 per hundred baskets but is still above normal.

Assam.—The weather was dry, windy and practically rainless. Rain is generally wanted for agricultural operations. Harvesting of mustard has been nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane, preparation of land for *jhum* cultivation and hoeing of land for and pruning of tea still continue. Ploughing of land for and sowing of autumn rice and jute are going on but the operations are being impeded in some places on account of drought. Prospects of tea are fair and those of spring rice moderate. Cattle disease is reported from five districts. Scarcity of fodder is reported from Cachar, Kamrup and Lakhimpur and that of water from the latter two districts. The price of common rice has risen slightly.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week. The weather was extremely hot and dry. The agricultural operations for the next autumn crops are being greatly hampered by the continued want of rain especially in western Bengal. Harvesting of spring crops is proceeding. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane are nearly over and planting for the next year's crop has commenced. Sowing of jute and autumn paddy is going on in the low lands of eastern Bengal. The prospects and the probable outturn of the standing spring crops are reported to be only fair on account of the drought. Scarcity of fodder and water is being felt in some districts of the Burdwan division. Cattle disease is reported from nine districts. The average price of common rice for the Province rose by about 0·2 per cent as compared with that of the preceding week.

The weekly report on scarcity is as follows:—In the Bankura district distress is tending to increase. Scarcity of fodder and water continues. Wells are being sunk. Private charitable funds are giving assistance. Loans continue to be given freely. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 15,911 and on gratuitous relief 19,812, total 35,723. The number of persons relieved on private works was 7,048. In the Tippera district the state of affairs in affected areas is generally unchanged. Rain is wanted for the standing *boro* paddy and for ploughing. Distribution of loans continues. But for sporadic cases of cholera the public health is good. The Sarail Wards Estate is giving gratuitous relief to 476 persons. The price of rice is 7½ seers per rupee. The number of persons on relief works was 3,849 and on gratuitous relief 5,579, total 9,428.

Bihar and Orissa.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of spring crop is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues and planting for the next season's crop has commenced. Preparation of lands for the autumn crops is going on. Standing crops are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient except in parts of Hazaribagh where the water supply is reported to be poor. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The attendance of persons on test works in Manbhum was 2,665 and in Singhbhum 1,586. Gratuitous relief was given to 589 persons in Manbhum. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—The week was practically rainless. Rain is still wanted in the hill districts where crops are suffering from drought. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops, pressing of sugarcane, sowing of sugarcane and extra crops, irrigation of poppy and extraction of opium continue. Standing crops are generally doing well. The condition of agricultural stock is good and cattle disease is practically confined to a few tahsils in the hill and the Bundelkhand districts. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere except in a few western districts where the former is dear and scarce. Markets are full. The fall in prices has become more general.

Punjab.—Light showers were received in nearly all the reporting districts except in parts of the south-east. They were insufficient and more rain is wanted everywhere. The condition and prospects of irrigated wheat and other crops are generally average and of unirrigated crops bad in the south-east and poor elsewhere. Strong winds have also damaged

the crops in parts of the south-east. Sowings of extra spring crops and of sugarcane continue and are generally normal. Germination of extra spring crops is good. Cattle are generally healthy but are weak in some districts owing to scarcity of fodder. Water for drinking and canal irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are falling generally. In the case of wheat they range between normal and warning rates and in other cases between warning and scarcity rates. Price of wheat:—Rawalpindi 9¾, Ambala and Lahore 10, Ferozepore 11 and Lyallpur 11½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was cloudy and beneficial rain fell. More rain is required in Dera Ismail Khan. The weather is temperate. Standing crops are average in Peshawar and in irrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan, above average in Bannu and poor on unirrigated areas of Dera Ismail Khan. Harvesting of sugarcane is still proceeding in the Bannu tahsil with outturn below average. Sowings of sugarcane in the Bannu tahsil and of sugarcane, tobacco, melons and vegetables in Peshawar continue. The condition of cattle is good except in unirrigated tracts of the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district where it is bad. Fodder is sufficient except in unirrigated areas of the Lakki tahsil and dear in Dera Ismail Khan The public health is good. Prices are high but falling.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8 to 10 and maize from 12 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is average. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient except in a few places.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was good. The condition of standing crops is fair. Cattle are generally healthy. Water is inadequate. Fodder is insufficient in Baramula. Prices are high.

Rajputana.—The weather is hot and clear. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing and standing crops on wet areas are in fair to good condition. Fodder is generally scarce. Cattle are generally growing weaker owing to the deficiency of fodder in the affected areas. Cattle disease is reported from Karauli and Kotah and great mortality from disease is reported from Kotra. Cattle are also dying of starvation in Dungarpur. The water supply is generally sufficient except in Kotah and Tonk. Prices are falling in Shahpura, Partabgarh, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Tonk and Ajmer, rising in Marwar, Mewar and Dungarpur and stationary elsewhere. Scarcity has been declared in Merwara from 1st March 1916. The number of persons on test works in Merwara was 1,915 and on gratuitous relief 1,451.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Rain has been insufficient in Gwalior and in some parganas of the Mehidpur and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State and sufficient elsewhere. Sugarcane is being sown in Gwalior and watered in Malwa. Harvestind of spring crops is in progress almost everywhere. Standing crops are generally in good condition except on dry tracts of northern Gwalior. The probable outturn is fair in Indore and generally good elsewhere except on unirrigated lands in Gwalior where it is much below the mark and where frost has damaged gram and linseed. Damage to crops is also reported from the Paldeo Estate in the Baghelkhand Agency. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except for cattle disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and the Southern States. The fodder supply is generally good except in parts of Gwalior. Prices are high in Baghelkhand, normal in Bhopal, fluctuating in Indore, falling in parts of Bundelkhand and steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and warm but the nights and the mornings continue cool. Harvesting of spring crops is well advanced and threshing is in progress. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. Fodder and water are adequate and cattle are in good condition. The price of wheat continues to fall. Other fluctuations are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Harvesting of spring crops is in full swing.

Bombay.—Standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Kathiawar. Cotton picking continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Kolhapur, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops is generally progressing. The fodder supply is deficient in parts of Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Poona, Ahmedabad and Palanpur. Drinking water is generally adequate. Water for irrigation is deficient in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Broach, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Prices of food grains have risen slightly in Sind, the Karnatak and the Deccan. Gratuitous relief was given to 143 persons in Kathiawar where the existence of scarcity has been declared.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are in fair to good condition generally but they have been damaged somewhat by rats in parts of the Usmanabad

district. Late rice crops are in fair to good condition and are being weeded but they are suffering from insufficiency of water in parts of the Karimnagar district. Cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price of *juar* in districts is 9½ seers per rupee in Gulbarga and the lowest 24 seers per rupee in Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week. The price of rice and *ragi* has risen in Tumkur and of rice in Kolar. Markets are well supplied. Standing crops are in good condition. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane, paddy, *ragi*, wheat and cotton is fair to good. Planting of sugarcane and sowing of paddy are in progress in parts. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was fair in Tinnevelly and Travancore and *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are in fair to good condition generally except in parts of Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and require more rain in parts of Nellore and North Arcot. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding or is nearing completion normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, the Carnatic and the central and southern parts. Pasture is generally sufficient but it is scanty in Kurnool, Bellary and Malabar and in parts of eight other districts. Fodder is generally available but it is scarce in parts of five districts. Prices are steady.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 23rd March 1916, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The chief feature of the weather of the week was the advance of a disturbance from the west into northwest India. In conjunction with the abnormally high temperatures prevailing over northern India for some time previously it gave rise to series of dust and thundershowers, and widespread rain occurred in northeast Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab and snowfall in Kashmir. There was also some rain in Assam, but elsewhere the weather was dry.

2. *Burma.*—No rain fell.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain fell locally in Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light falls occurred at Mussooree and Chakrata.

Northwest India.—Rainfall was nearly general on the 17th in northeast Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, while local snowfall occurred in Kashmir from the 17th to the 19th.

The Peninsula.—The week was rainless.

3. The chief amounts of precipitation were as follows :—

March 17th. Rawalpindi 1·06″, Multan 0·30″, Chaman 0·44″, Murree 1·81″, and Cherat 1·50″.

„ 18th. Sibsagar 3·02″, Rawalpindi 3·21″, Khushab 0·24″, Sonamarg 1·62″, Peshawar 0·63″, Murree 3·16″ and Drosh 0·64″.

„ 19th. Silchar 0·70″, Cherrapunji 3·34″ and Sonamarg 2·11″.

4. The week's rainfall was confined to Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Baluchistan and Assam, and was more than 20 per cent in excess in the first three divisions ; it was normal in Assam, but in defect by 33 per cent in Baluchistan No rain usually falls at this time of year in the United Provinces East, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

The rainfall from the 3rd December to date is 20 per cent or more in defect over by far the greater part of the country, the actual defect amounting to two inches or over in the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. Rainfall is 20 per cent or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Burma, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan, and is within 20 per cent of the normal in Berar. The absence of rainfall is a normal feature of the weather in the Konkan.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 23rd March 1916.			Rainfall data from 3rd December 1915 to 23rd March 1916.			Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1								
Bay Islands	0	0·1	—0·1	11·8	8·4	+3·4	+40	+42
Lower Burma	0	0·2	—0·2	2·9	1·5	+1·4	+93	+123
Upper Burma	0	0·1	—0·1	1·4	1·0	+0·4	+40	+56
Assam	0·9	0·9	0	3·1	5·1	—2·0	—39	—48
Bengal	0	0·4	—0·4	0·3	2·6	—2·3	—88	—86
Orissa	0	0·3	—0·3	0·6	2·8	—2·2	—79	—76
Chota Nagpur	0	0·2	—0·2	0·5	3·3	—2·8	—85	—84
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·7	—1·1	—65	—63
United Provinces, East	0	0	0	0·9	2·0	—1·1	—55	—55
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·1	3·0	—1·9	—63	—62
Punjab, East and North	0·7	0·2	+0·5	1·8	4·4	—2·6	—59	—74
Punjab, South-West	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·4	2·2	—1·8	—82	—90
Kashmir	1·2	0·9	+0·3	7·6	9·9	—2·3	—23	—29
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·4	0·3	+0·1	1·9	3·5	—1·6	—46	—53
Baluchistan	0·2	0·3	—0·1	3·7	5·1	—1·4	—27	—27
Sind	0	0	0	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0·9	—0·9	—100	—100
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·2	—0·2	—100	—100
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·5	0·3	+0·2	+67	+67
Central India, East	0	0·1	—0·1	0·9	2·3	—1·4	—61	—59
Berar	0	0	0	1·3	1·6	—0·3	—19	—19
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·1	1·8	—0·7	—39	—35
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	0·9	2·5	—1·6	—64	—59
Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	+50
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·6	1·0	—0·4	—40	—33
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Mysore	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·8	—0·5	—63	—57
Malabar	0	0·4	—0·4	1·2	2·8	—1·6	—57	—50
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0·2	3·4	6·2	—2·8		—43
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	0	0·3	—0·3	—100	—100
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	0·2	2·6	—2·4	—92	—92

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

Dated the 23rd March 1916.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Delhi, the 24th March 1916.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 18th March 1916 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	5	6
		Delhi-Rural Area		
		TOTAL	5	6
BOMBAY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	112	102
		Kaira District	4	1
		Ahmedabad District		
		Broach Port	1	1
		Bulsar ,,		
		Surat Town and Port	27	23
		Surat District	35	
		Bhiwndi Port		
		Bandra ,,	4	
		Thana ,,	7	
		Kalyan ,,	4	2
		Kurla ,,	4	4
		Thana District	5	3
	Central	Nasik District	122	80
		Ahmednagar District	169	126
		East Khandesh ,,	4	3
		Poona Town	7	15
		Poona District	39	24
		Satara ,,	89	62
		Sholapur Town	15	13
		Sholapur District	286	217
	Southern	Alibag Port	4	4
		Kolaba District	8	4
		Vengurla Port	5	4
		Ratnagiri Port	1	1
		Ratnagiri District		
		Belgaum ,,	150	115
		Dharwar ,,	112	77
		Kanara ,,		
		Hubli Town	12	11
		Bijapur District	86	64
	Sind	Hyderabad Town		
		Hyderabad District	1	1
		Karachi Town and Port		
		Karachi District		
		Nawabshah		
	Political Charges.	Baroda State	154	128
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States	28	22
		Akalkot State	10	7
		Savanur ,,	4	
		Surat Agency	1	1
		Kathiawar Agency	8	5
		Bijapur Agency	21	14
		Satara ,,		
		TOTAL	1,546	1,178
MADRAS		Bellary Town	3	2
		Bellary District		
		Bellary Cantonment	3	
		Anantapur District	29(a)	16(a)
		North Arcot ,,	2	2
		Mangalore Town and Port		
		South Canara District		
		Salem Town	71	57(b)
		Salem District	1(c)	1(c)
		Chittoor ,,		
		Madura		
		Coimbatore Town	38(a)	32 c.
		Coimbatore District		
		Nilgiris District		
		Ramnad Town		
		Tuticorin Town		
		Dhanushkodi Port		
		TOTAL	147	112

(a) Two imported. (b) Four imported. (c) One imported.

In the returns for the weeks ending 26th February and 4th March 1916 the following corrections should be made :—

26th February—Nawabshah district read 1 case *for* nil.

4th March— ,, ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, ,,

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan District	1	...
		Birbhum "	8	3
		Bankura "	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganahs District	...	...
		Calcutta	1	1
		Murshidabad District	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Rangpur "	...	...
		Pubna "	...	...
		TOTAL	9	4
BIHAR AND ORISSA.	Patna	Patna Town	20	20
		Patna District	315	269
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	172	172
		Shahabad District	342	339
	Tirhut	Saran District	185	181
		Champaran District	31	24
		Muzaffarpur "	94	80
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	159	127
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	253	190
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	69	57
		Santhal Parganas District	...	—
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota-Nagpur.	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	2,053	1,788
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Saharanpur District	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	53	44
	Agra	Aligarh District	...	...
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	...	...
		Mainpuri "	...	...
		Etah "	...	...
	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor District	93	70
		Moradabad District	...	...
		Pilibhit District	...	...
	Allahabad	Etawah District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	47	47
		Cawnpore District	84	83
		Fatehpur "	56	54
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	183	183
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	58	47
		Jaunpur "	142	138
		Ghazipur "	402	377
		Ballia "	463	436
	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur District	372	182
		Basti "	...	...
		Azamgarh "	659	566
	Kumaon ...	Naini Tal District	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	9	9
		Lucknow District	14	14
		Unao "	30	27
		Rai Bareli "	140	137
		Sitapur "	15	14
		Hardoi "	8	8
		Kheri "	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	60	55
		Gonda "	146	116
		Bahraich "	8	8
		Sultanpur "	36	35
		Partabgarh "	48	48
		Bara Banki "	66	61
		TOTAL	3,190	2,766

In the return for the week ending 4th March 1916, against the Rangpur district *read* 1 imported death *for nil*.
In the return for the week ending 11th March 1916 against the Basti district *read* 50 cases, 79 deaths, *for* 57 cases

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Ambala	Hissar District	47	29
		Gurgaon „	2	2
		Rohtak „	7	4
		Karnal „	25	25
		Ambala „	107	85
	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur District	...	...
		Jullundur „	...	...
		Ludhiana „	3	...
		Ferozepore „	...	...
	Lahore	Lahore District	3	2
		Amritsar „	1	...
		Gurdaspur „	19	11
		Sialkot „	19	8
		Gujranwala „	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	...	...
		Attock „	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Jhang „	1	...
	Native States	Patiala City		...
		Patiala State	15	15
		Kalsia „	6	1
		Jind „	5	1
		TOTAL	254	183
BURMA.	Arakan	Akyab District	...	...
	Pegu	Rangoon Town	110	113
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy „	16	16
		Pegu District	19	19
		Prome „	22	22
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	12	12
		Bassein District	7	7
		Henzada „	36	36
		Myaungmya „	1	1
		Pyapon „	12	9
	Tenasserim	Tonngoo District	...	...
		Moulmein Town	7	7
		Thaton District	3	3
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Pakokku „	1	1
		Minbu District	1	1
		Magwe „	1	1
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	38	38
		Mandalay District	4	4
		Maymyo Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha „	8	7
		Myitkyina „	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	...	...
		Sagaing „	...	...
		Lower Chindwin District	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	1	1
		Meiktila „	3	...
		Yamethin „	8	8
		Myingyan „	2	2
		TOTAL	314	310
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	16	14
		Nagpur District	80	47
		Bhandara „	10	5
		Wardha „	11	11
		Chanda „	28	20
	Jubbulpore	Seoni Town	2	2
		Seoni District	38	30
		Mandla „	...	...
	Nerbudda	Nimar District	8	5
		Burhanpur Town	...	...
		Narsinghpur District	21	14
		Chindwara Town	14	9
		Chindwara District	13	8
	Berar	Amraoti Town	1	1
		Amraoti District	251	211
		Yeotmal „	31	25
		Akola Town	2	1
		Akola District	212	148
		Buldana „	130	102
		TOTAL	868	653

In the return for the week ending 11th March 1916 against Moulmein Town *read* 18 cases, 18 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	25	20
		Bangalore City	2	1
		Bangalore District	2	2
		Mysore City	1	...
		Mysore District	10	8
		Hassan „	...	...
		Kadur „	2	1
		Kolar „	1	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	4	4
		Chitaldroog „	10	4
		TOTAL	56	40
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	8	... 7
		Raichur District	65	171
		Gulbarga „	176	125
		Usmanabad „	109	80
		Bidar „	...	...
		Medak „	1	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas District	650	540
		Bir District	200	210
		Parbhani District	...	...
		Nizamabad „	71	45
		Nander „	8	2
		Nalgonda „	...	...
		Warangal „	18	317
		Aurangabad „		
		TOTAL	1,621 (a)	1,497 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal State	2	1
		Gwalior „	4	3
		Jaora City	6	4
		Jaora State	...	...
		Indore City	2	2
		Indore State	28	18
		Indore Residency Bazars	...	...
		Ujjain City	...	...
		Ujjain State	...	...
		Dewas „ (Senior Branch)	...	...
		Dhar City	...	...
		Dhar State	1	2
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		Mhow „	2	3
		TOTAL	46 (b)	33 (b)
RAJPUTANA	...	Chitor	...	...
		Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi State	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	10,133	8,170

(a) From the 6th to the 12th March 1916.
(b) For the week ending 11th March 1916.

In the return for the week ending 11th March 1916 against Dewas State (Senior Branch) read 1 case, 1 death *for* nil.

E. D. MACLAGAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week.	Mean Mileage worked.			Total earnings for week ending			Earnings per mile open for week			Total earnings from 1st April to—			Compared with 1913-14.		Compared with 1914-15.	
	During official year 1914-15.	*1914.*	*1915.*	1916.	*13th March 1914.*	*11th March 1915.*	11th March 1916.	*1914.*	*1915*	1916.	*13th March 1914.*	*11th March 1915.*	11th March 1916.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	Miles.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ar (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	295	*2,673*	*2,674*	2,686	*9,41,906*	*9,11,039*	9,86,000	*352*	*341*	367	*3,96,80,944*	*3,83,66,850*	4,09,12,000	12,31,056	...	25,45,150	...
ension	414	*21*	*21*	21	*9,598*	*9,763*	13,500	*457*	*465*	643	*3,76,515*	*4,20,805*	4,55,000	78,495	...	34,195	...
oda and Central India	657	*999*	*1,001*	1,001	*8,92,257*	*7,16,257*	7,64,000	*894*	*715*	763	*3,36,54,407*	*3,18,19,219*	3,37,93,000	1,38,593	...	19,73,781	...
gal (including 3' 3½" and 2' 6"	401	*1,576*	*1,594*	1,587	*6,13,402*	*7,21,830*	7,50,000	*390*	*453*	473	*3,58,15,199*	*3,13,10,029*	3,28,22,000	...	29,93,199	15,11,971	...
	777	*2,571*	*2,571*	2,573	*21,08,333*	*23,48,681*	21,95,000	*820*	*914*	854	*9,84,08,090*	*9,78,76,043*	9,97,14,000	13,05,910	...	18,37,987	...
Peninsula	581	*2,537*	*2,552*	2,605	*20,30,837*	*17,78,270*	23,41,000	*801*	*697*	899	*8,08,93,362*	*7,21,64,931*	8,40,36,000	31,92,638	...	1,19,31,069	...
Delhi Chord	489	*126*	*126*	126	*52,017*	*72,616*	65,100	*413*	*577*	517	*21,69,503*	*29,96,664*	25,73,000	4,03,497	...	...	4,23,664
Kotah	72	*40*	*40*	40	*4,632*	*4,237*	4,400	*115*	*105*	110	*1,64,933*	*1,37,294*	2,05,000	40,067	...	67,706	...
-Itarsi	406	*57*	*57*	57	*24,495*	*26,621*	36,700	*432*	*467*	644	*15,21,016*	*11,23,345*	13,36,000	...	1,85,016	2,12,655	...
ore-Banda	54	*33*	*77*	76	*1,782*	*7,738*	7,500	*54*	*100*	99	*61,953*	*1,92,577*	3,20,000	2,58,047	...	1,27,423	...
Southern Mahratta (including	381	*2,553*	*2,553*	2,551	*8,38,612*	*8,32,620*	8,49,000	*329*	*326*	333	*3,51,59,487*	*3,49,35,291*	3,82,57,000	30,97,513	...	33,21,719	...
ge lines)	393	*4,012*	*4,010*	4,010	*15,20,763*	*13,98,128*	16,20,000	*404*	*349*	404	*8,22,67,075*	*7,74,04,757*	7,90,74,000	...	31,93,075	16,69,243	...
ern (including 2' 6" gauge lines)																	
Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-																	
5' 3½" link)	248	*1,600*	*1,601*	1,603	*7,30,293*	*5,71,330*	5,54,000	*436*	*357*	346	*2,27,54,537*	*1,91,73,197*	2,12,91,000	...	14,63,537	21,17,803	...
Dwar-Dehra	289	*32*	*32*	32	*13,366*	*12,620*	9,900	*418*	*394*	309	*4,52,370*	*4,34,777*	4,63,000	10,630	...	28,223	...
	186	*812*	*848*	864	*1,60,682*	*1,53,672*	1,62,000	*199*	*182*	188	*66,29,611*	*64,32,801*	64,05,000	...	2,24,611	...	27,801
oda and Central India	308	*1,828*	*1,828*	1,828	*6,60,190*	*5,87,395*	7,85,000	*361*	*321*	430	*2,82,26,930*	*2,69,37,402*	2,97,56,000	15,29,050	...	28,18,598	...
	310	*1,342*	*1,342*	1,342	*5,56,742*	*4,91,040*	5,01,000	*415*	*366*	373	*2,11,47,234*	*2,01,31,841*	1,85,83,000	...	25,64,234	...	15,48,841
ntensions	169	*187*	*187*	187	*67,825*	*37,456*	52,000	*363*	*200*	278	*19,99,732*	*15,17,292*	15,91,000	...	4,08,722	73,708	...
Shan States	35	*23*	*48*	70	*1,068*	*4,330*	6,000	*46*	*90*	86	*30,414*	*74,799*	2,83,000	2,52,586	...	2,08,201	...
mool	68	*32*	*32*	32	*2,743*	*2,711*	2,500	*86*	*85*	78	*1,16,945*	*1,04,955*	1,16,000	...	945	11,045	...
yderabad (British Section)	182	*124*	*124*	124	*23,630*	*19,188*	19,300	*191*	*155*	156	*12,44,040*	*9,27,010*	11,56,000	...	86,040	2,28,990	...
arvilly	119	*304*	*313*	303	*31,551*	*52,507*	43,100	*104*	*169*	140	*20,31,490*	*18,35,492*	18,64,000	...	1,67,490	28,508	...
luding Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	171	*411*	*411*	411	*81,081*	*75,895*	75,100	*197*	*185*	183	*36,21,709*	*34,38,876*	35,09,000	...	1,12,709	70,124	...
ina (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge	360	*1,464*	*1,455*	1,455	*5,30,645*	*5,46,685*	5,75,000	*364*	*376*	395	*2,65,69,615*	*2,56,45,980*	2,74,85,000	9,15,385	...	19,39,020	...
re Branch	159	*108*	*108*	108	*16,957*	*16,589*	17,600	*157*	*154*	163	*8,58,307*	*8,42,200*	9,29,000	70,693	...	86,800	...
	232	*786*	*788*	826	*1,94,209*	*1,97,923*	2,06,000	*247*	*251*	249	*97,23,016*	*89,44,908*	86,65,000	...	10,57,016	...	2,79,908
Bombay	14	...	*80*	80	...	*1,389*	1,800	...	*43*	60	...	(a)*18,092*	76,400	76,400	...	58,318	...
(Provincial)	73	*32*	*32*	32	*2,956*	*2,493*	2,700	*91*	*78*	84	*1,24,915*	*1,14,496*	1,50,000	25,085	...	35,574	...
											89,57,00,389	*80,52,91,833*	83,58,69,400	1,69,041	...	3,06,47,567	...

-Chamban	32	27	79	79	14,857	14,143	14,000	185	179	177	8,51,591	7,04,063	8,20,000	...	31,591	1,15,937	...
s-Dhari-Jakhal	162	79		47	...	...	3,500	...	...	74	...	...	10,100	10,100	...	10,100	...
Bhaun (*c*)	...	...	...	34	10,374	6,153	5,000	302	181	147	3,00,182	2,40,879	2,59,000	...	41,122	18,121	...
Jain	146	34	34	334	1,22,043	1,14,322	1,37,000	365	342	410	61,19,894	54,24,589	58,36,000	...	2,83,894	4,11,411	...
Guaranteed State	338	334	334	34	5,949	7,406	5,800	174	218	170	2,81,760	3,00,947	3,14,000	32,240	...	13,053	...
abay	182	34	34	27	...	...	3,300	...	...	122	...	...	1,23,000	1,23,000	...	1,23,000	...
-Rahon (*d*)	...	...	...	108	37,665	28,753	30,000	349	266	278	18,71,198	12,61,789	14,98,000	...	3,78,198	2,86,211	...
thatinda	239	108	108	38	...	...	5,000	...	...	132	...	...	15,100	15,100	...	15,100	...
rowal (*e*)	...	...	...	425	1,19,868	1,02,857	1,09,000	282	342	356	54,53,527	50,11,325	57,08,000	2,54,478	...	6,96,675	...
Punjab (Main line)	240	425	425	143	6,857	15,286	12,000	67	115	90	2,43,639	4,05,149	4,27,000	1,83,361	...	21,851	...
Jullundur-Doab	65	103	143	155	25,000	27,439	31,000	161	177	200	12,65,987	11,99,864	12,83,000	17,013	...	1,53,136	...
Ludhiana Extension	149	155	155	208	16,000	14,285	13,000	77	69	62	6,30,663	5,53,610	6,18,000	...	12,663	64,390	...
Sutlej Valley	55	208	208	155	39,676	35,917	30,400	255	233	196	14,90,818	12,17,768	14,82,000	...	8,818	2,64,232	...
y	164	155	155	34	2,373	2,240	1,600	71	66	47	1,18,504	1,18,014	1,15,000	...	3,504	...	3,014
-Dhelka	70	34	34	89	10,535	10,556	8,800	119	119	99	3,75,297	3,95,916	3,70,000	...	5,297	...	25,916
-Paranaij	92	89	89	1,242	2,01,734	2,31,058	2,30,000	163	186	185	1,01,20,950	1,09,20,878	94,49,000	...	6,71,950	...	7,71,878
North-Western	168	1,239	1,241	153	22,755	26,263	23,600	149	172	154	15,69,816	15,16,471	15,54,000	...	15,816	37,529	...
are	201	153	153	52	7,201	8,913	8,500	140	171	163	3,35,862	3,80,853	3,82,000	46 638	...	1,147	...
asulipatam	150	52	52	249	31,766	39,024	40,000	140	159	161	14,26,164	15,46,201	15,24,000	97,886	...	...	22,201
State	130	247	246	33	6,932	6,502	5,200	209	196	158	2,81,089	2,55,897	2,47,000	...	34,089	...	8,397
r State	157	33	33	86	23,745	25,033	25,300	576	291	294	12,83,547	12,29,065	13,33,000	49,453	...	1,03,935	...
ya	289	86	86														
Mekrana (including Vijapar-Kalol				199	19,670	21,259	17,800	107	107	89	7,53,413	8,09,679	8,12,000	58,588	...	2,321	...
	84	184	199	220	30,604	33,011	32,600	139	150	148	13,13,168	13,20,928	13,75,000	61,832	...	54,072	...
handar State	124	220	220														
-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli				442	1,07,884	69,982	1,13,000	244	158	256	41,47,821	39,58,211	43,24,000	1,76,179	...	3,65,789	...
	184	442	442	73	7,252	6,867	5,800	100	94	79	2,93,794	2,74,419	3,25,000	31,206	...	50,551	...
te	77	73	73	54	6,247	6,546	7,300	116	121	135	2,73,556	2,79,531	2,91,000	17,444	...	11,469	...
	107	54	54	1,106	1,16,849	1,15,258	1,40,000	113	107	127	51,56,020	45,05,883	59,77,000	8,20,980	...	14,71,117	...
ikaner	87	1,030	1,074	121	12,333	14,029	18,300	109	123	151	5,80,642	5,81,333	6,44,000	63,358	...	62,668	...
State	105	113	114	29	8,597	7,277	6,300	296	251	217	3,19,743	2,89,859	2,93,000	...	26,743	3,141	...
State	206	29	29	100	4,828	3,745	4,600	48	37	46	2,11,099	1,93,117	1,94,000	...	17,099	883	...
ma-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	39	100	100	93	15,092	13,489	14,900	162	145	161	7,38,136	7,28,435	7,01,000	...	37,136	...	27,435
luding Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	159	93	93	55	11,759	9,592	9,800	213	174	178	4,83,147	4,82,004	5,08,000	24,853	...	25,996	...
gh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	268	29,611	35,034	36,900	110	131	138	19,43,682	16,33,325	17,55,000	...	1,83,682	1,21,675	...
and Kamaon	124	268	268	5	1,062	920	700	212	184	140	37,132	35,667	36,900	...	232	1,233	...
re	148	5	5	65	13,774	13,639	14,400	212	210	222	6,22,496	6,26,474	6,44,000	21,504	...	17,526	...
Cochin	198	65	65	112	18,330	19,291	20,600	178	172	184	9,31,163	8,93,608	9,57,000	25,837	...	63,392	...
istrict Board)	168	102	112	67	9,177	6,664	4,600	136	99	69	2,95,550	2,46,548	2,76,000	...	19,550	29,452	...
hitorgarh	76	67	67														
				28	...	...	2,300	...	...	82	...	...	47,300	47,300	...	47,300	...
-Chikballapur (*f*)	...	...	...	117	38,006	27,773	20,700	338	240	177	12,20,946	10,38,443	9,73,000	...	2,47,946	...	65,443
	185	116	116	26	...	2,086	1,600	...	80	62	...	(*g*) 13,761	37,700	37,700	...	23,939	...
	15	...	26	20	1,568	2,247	1,700	85	113	85	82,737	57,684	58,700	...	24,037	1,016	...
Kalamba	62	20	20	27	...	1,453	1,800	...	54	67	...	(*h*) 44,596	65,200	65,200	...	20,604	...
r-Shivrajpur	36	...	27	117	2,950	6,415	15,000	62	96	128	56,935	2,68,247	4,17,000	3,60,065	...	1,48,753	...
ramati	82	48	67	147	17,934	16,464	13,000	126	116	88	6,21,255	6,44,613	6,00,000	...	21,255	...	44,613
Yeotmal	94	142	142	25	1,106	917	800	46	37	32	10,431	42,777	46,000	35,569	...	3,223	...
Dabhoi	35	24	25	76	...	1,143	4,000	...	15	53	...	(*i*) 17,277	1,24,000	1,24,000	...	1,06,723	...
unavada	16	...	76	40	660	593	1,400	60	54	35	5,542	34,032	42,200	36,658	...	8,168	...
-Kashmore	29	11	11	26	553	511	400	21	20	15	23,965	23,760	25,800	1,835	...	2,040	...
trict	19	26	26	28	2,422	2,821	2,500	87	101	89	96,497	1,11,445	1,21,000	24,503	...	9,555	...
Zankhvav	82	28	28	19	...	532	400	...	35	21	...	(*j*) 7,770	44,200	44,200	...	36,430	...
apalvanj	12	...	15	37	3,878	4,270	3,500	105	115	95	1,19,695	1,16,428	1,10,000	...	9,695	...	6,428
o	67	37	37	51	18,064	18,781	18,300	355	368	359	11,28,662	10,70,080	11,28,000	...	662	57,920	...
State	428	51	51	100	...	...	6,900	...	...	69	...	...	1,75,000	1,75,000	...	1,75,000	...
ing-Himalayan	...	...	...	25	530	352	400	21	14	16	24,792	24,182	29,000	4,308	...	4,818	...
ing-Himalayan Extentions (*k*)	19	25	25														
Bihara																	
TOTAL	152	7,525	7,809	8,226	13,27,512	12,94,858	13,94,900	176	166	170	6,09,56,411	5,74,26,443	6,19,07,000	9,50,589	...	44,80,552	...
GRAND TOTAL	337	33,801	34,264	34,811	1,35,42,144	1,28,95,790	1,40,51,100	401	376	404	59,66,56,770	56,26,48,281	59,77,76,400	11,19,630	...	3,51,28,119	...

3rd November 1914. (*b*) Opened from 10th June 1915. (*c*) Opened from 15th February 1916. (*d*) Opened from 10th June 1915. (*e*) Opened from 16th February 1916. (*f*) Opened from 1st April 1915. (*g*) From 23rd July 1914. (*h*) From 20th May 1914. (*i*) From 1st December 1914. (*j*) From 10th December 1914. (*k*) Opened from 16th June 1914.

REGISTERED No. L 848



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1916.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No 1248-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Delhi at 6-15 P.M. on Friday, the 31st March 1916. His Excellency's departure will be public.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Staff, the Members of the Governor General's Executive Council and all the principal Civil and Military officers in Delhi will be in attendance at Viceregal Lodge by 5-15 P.M. Ladies and gentlemen on the Government House list desirous of attending are also invited to be present at the same hour.

Guards of Honour of British and Indian Infantry will be drawn up at Viceregal Lodge.

His Excellency will be escorted to the Station by a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, a Territorial Battery, His Excellency the Governor General's Body Guard and a Regiment of Indian Cavalry. The route will be *viâ* the Flagstaff Tower, Flagstaff Road, Alipore Road, Kashmir Gate, Lothian Road and Queen's Road and will be lined by troops from the main gate of Viceregal Lodge to the Flagstaff Tower under the orders of the General Officer Commanding at Delhi.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, the General Officer Commanding at Delhi and Staff, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, will be in attendance at the Delhi Main Station.

A Guard of Honour of Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform.

A Royal salute will be fired as the Special train moves out of the Station

Levee dress (cloth) will be worn by Civil and Review Order (Summer clothing) by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

The Viceroy will arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 2nd April, His Excellency's arrival being private.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be:—

The Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge.
Sir James DuBoulay, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lt.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Military Secretary.
Captain W. A. Brown, A.-D.-C.
Captain the Hon'ble A. Hardinge, A.-D.-C.

All communications intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party should be addressed to "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town; all others to the headquarters of the several departments at Delhi.

By Command,
F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Delhi, the 18th March 1916.

No. 1249-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive at Delhi at 7-30 A.M. on Thursday, the 6th April 1916. His Excellency's arrival will be public.

A Royal salute will be fired as the Special train arrives at the Station.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, the General Officer Commanding at Delhi and Staff, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, will receive His Excellency at the Delhi Main Station.

A Guard of Honour of Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform.

His Excellency will be escorted to Viceregal Lodge by a Battery of Royal Horse Artillery, a Territorial Battery, the Governor General's Body Guard and a Regiment of Indian Cavalry. The route will be *viâ* Queen's Road, Lothian Road, Kashmir Gate, Alipore Road, Flagstaff Road and the Flagstaff Tower and will be lined by troops from the Flagstaff Tower to the main gate of Viceregal Lodge under the orders of the General Officer Commanding at Delhi.

His Excellency is due to arrive at Viceregal Lodge at about 8 A.M., and will be received there by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Staff, the Members of the Governor General's Executive Council and all the principal Civil and Military officers in Delhi. Ladies and gentlemen on the Government House list desirous of attending are also invited to be present at Viceregal Lodge by 7-45 A.M.

Guards of Honour of British and Indian Infantry will be drawn up at Viceregal Lodge.

Levee dress (cloth) will be worn by Civil and Review Order (Summer clothing) by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

REGISTERED No. L. 848.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th March 1916.

No. 2401-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit on and from the 1st April 1916, up to and including 31st March 1917, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to wheat shipped by or on behalf of the Crown.

No. 2402-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st April 1916, up to and including 31st March 1917, no wheat flour shall be taken out of British India unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such wheat flour and such wheat flour is shipped in accordance with the terms of such permit.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 27th March 1916, are republished for general information.

J. H. KERR,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th March 1916.

No. 2401-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit on and from the 1st April 1916, up to and including 31st March 1917, the taking by sea of wheat out of British India

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C. E. LOW,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed at the Printing Office, and published at the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 29th March 1916.